

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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Notice is hereby given that only persons holding written credentials issued by an officer of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal are entitled to receive Texas Stock and Farm Journal at its office.

THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Publishers.

The cattle dipping experiments of several months ago conducted under the direction of the United States bureau of animal industry do not seem to have developed anything encouraging. At the convention of state live stock sanitary boards held at Chicago last week an address was delivered by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau, in which he said the experiments of last year had been so unsuccessful that the authorities were unwilling to make recommendations for dipping the coming year. It is probable, however, that the department will continue its experiments.

The latest reports issued by the treasury department indicate that exports during the calendar year 1899 will exceed those of any previous year. The greatest gain has been in manufactures. Agricultural exports have been large, though less than during the first eight months of 1898, the shortage in foreign crops that year causing an unusual demand and high prices. During the first eight months of this year the average price of wheat exported to Europe has been 75 cents, against an average price of \$1 during the same months last year. During the eight months ending August 31, 1898, wheat exports were \$1,373,323 bushels, valued at \$81,527,831; during the same months of the present year, 71,510,843 bushels, valued at \$53,852,822. The corn exports this year have been somewhat lighter, with little change in price.

Southern cattle may be admitted in that portion of Oklahoma lying north of the national quarantine line after November 1, 1899, if, after joint inspection by federal and territorial authorities, the cattle are found to be free from ticks and in a healthy condition. The United States inspector is Thomas L. Rice, Weatherford, O. T., and the territorial inspectors are W. F. Canton, Weatherford, O. T., Joe Sherman, Oklahoma City, O. T., and Ezra Maples, Woodward, O. T. Those who wish to move their cattle from below to above the line should apply to the nearest inspector, presenting with the application a sworn statement that the cattle are free from ticks and in a healthy condition. Inspection by the territorial authorities alone is sufficient to obtain admission of southern cattle into Cleveland, Pottawatomie or Lincoln counties. This information is received from J. D. Ballard of Weatherford, O. T., secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary board, and is given here because of inquiries upon the subject which have come to the Journal.

The industrial convention to be held in Dallas Oct. 20 and 21 is going to be an important occasion. There is reason to expect a very large attendance and the men present will be the practical men of affairs, who have a clear idea of what is needed to promote the material interests of Texas and the discussions will be mainly upon methods of going about getting what is needed. To make better markets at home is the need of Texas now. They can be made

by establishing canneries, creameries, cotton and wool factories, packeries and other industrial enterprises in the cities of the state. When we quit sending off raw material and are prepared to put it on the market finished and ready for the final consumer we will have attained some of the prosperity to which the matchless resources of our state entitle us. But let us remember that it will ever be in vain to send a far cry to the North and East for capital to do these things while the thousands of men in Texas with money to invest will risk none of it in such enterprises.

The Journal gives in its news department to-day the October report upon cotton crop conditions prepared by the bureau of statistics, department of agriculture. This presents the general condition of the cotton field at 62.4 per cent and of Texas at 56 per cent. The October condition has rarely been reported so low. In 1896 it was somewhat lower; 60.7, for the entire cotton belt and 57 for Texas. The crop of 1896 was 8,757,944 bales on an area planted of more than 2,000,000 acres in excess of that of this year. The different estimates based on the bureau report indicate a crop of 9,000,000 to 9,500,000 bales, or from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 less than the estimate of Mr. Nell.

THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.
The war against the South African republic and Orange Free State in which England is now engaged will probably bring to a final close the disputes between the two white races who have stood almost alone amid the barbaric peoples of South Africa, for the Portuguese who have occupied the coast territory east of the two Dutch governments have hardly attracted attention, lacking the racial characteristics necessary to make them impressive.

More than two centuries ago the Dutch, from whom the Boers are descended, settled in Cape Colony. Among them were a few Huguenot refugees from France, and their blood is intermingled with that of the men with whom British soldiers are now fighting, not for the first time. In Cape Colony they were never in sympathy with the English, did not intermingle with them and were jealous of English sovereignty, English aggressiveness, so that never from the time the two races came in contact with each other was there any kindly feeling between them. Because of this the Boers pushed northward into Natal more than sixty years ago, and upon the assertion of English sovereignty over Natal they migrated again, going west across a mountain range into what has since become known as the Orange Free State. This was in 1813. The principal town of Orange was Bloemfontein. In 1846 it was occupied by British troops. The Boers resisted, but suffered defeat. Some submitted to British authority. The more determined spirits preferred to push further into the African wilderness, and among these were Paul Kruger, "Oom Paul," now president of the South African republic; Joubert, its army commander; Pretorius, and others, now leaders. This time their course was northwesterly, further into the almost unknown interior of Africa. The river Vaal was the northern boundary of Orange Free State. This they crossed, whence the name of their land, "Transvaal," meaning "beyond the Vaal."

A few years later the savage tribes of Africa became active in their hostility to the British. The attitude of the Boers was unfriendly. The British government deemed it politic to placate the latter and an agreement was entered into with the Boers across the Vaal by which they were conceded the right to govern their own affairs without interference by British authority. The same rights were granted to the Orange Free State in 1854, and for the same reason. The Boers, however, were a pastoral people, their numbers were small, their country sparsely settled. Their situation exposed them to frequent predatory incursions of the savage tribes upon their Western and Northern borders. They needed help. A commissioner sent by England with authority and instructions to secure annexation came with means to help, and the Boers consented to be annexed as British territory. This was in 1877. Many of the Boers felt that those who acted for them, in asserting independence, even though local self-government was promised, had paid too dearly for protection. England saw, however, that it was necessary to the protection of her own colonists on the south to obtain the sovereignty of the Transvaal, since the defeat of the Boers would have brought the African tribes upon the borders of British territory.

Among the Boers there was much soreness. Their hatred of the British authority was intense, implacable. Their leaders alleged that the British government interfered, in violation of its promises, with the management of their local affairs. In 1880, under the leadership of Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius, the Boers revolted and proclaimed their independence. English troops, not more, it is said, than 2000 in all, were sent against them. In this England made the fatal mistake of under-rating her enemy. There were three bloody engagements, at Laing's Nek, a lofty ridge in the Western part of Na-

tal, at Ingogo Heights and at Majuba Hill. In the first two the English attacked the positions of their enemy. In the last the Boers assaulted. In all three British troops suffered signal defeat. It is needless to say that both fought with stubborn valor, but the marksmanship and the audacity of the Boers rendered them invincible. The battle of Majuba Hill was fought Feb. 21, 1881. It was one of the rare occasions in the history of England's wars where her troops were defeated by a force inferior in numbers. The Boers numbered 450. They lost one man killed and five wounded. The British force, under Gen. Colley, was 600. Of these, 92 were killed, including Gen. Colley, 134 wounded and 59 were taken prisoners.

A treaty followed by which the Transvaal retained control of internal affairs, while the control and management of external affairs was left to the British government, its suzerainty being acknowledged by the Boers. With this treaty the Boers were not satisfied and in 1884 another convention was entered into by which their state was recognized as the South African republic and the British suzerainty restricted to the control of foreign relations. Or, in other words, it could conclude no treaty, except with the Orange Free State, without the consent of Great Britain. The new convention was silent as to the suzerainty claimed by Great Britain in the convention of 1881. The Boers assert that this fact implies an abandonment of the claim. This the British government denies, alleging that such a renunciation was not implied and that it was not intended. This question of suzerainty has been a vital one throughout the recent controversy which has culminated in war.

Another ground of contention was the rights of British subjects in the Transvaal. Upon the discovery of gold many thousands of Englishmen, Americans and men of other nationalities swarmed into the country. The Boers were content to remain farmers and stockmen, living miles apart. Their principal city, Pretoria, has only about 12,000 population. They took no interest in the development of the mines. Johannesburg, with its population of more than 100,000, was built up by the mining interests. Of its white population, 70 per cent are British, 10 per cent American, 10 per cent German. These foreigners, Uitlanders, as they are called, because of their wealth, would, under a just system of taxation, contribute a large proportion of the government's revenue. They allege that they are compelled to pay an undue proportion of it, and they are deprived of much of its benefits. Their children are excluded from the public schools, where only Dutch is taught. The government monopolizes the trade in dynamite, an important commodity among a mining population. Nor can the Uitlanders obtain any voice in the government until after a residence of twelve years. Even then they cannot join in the election of members of the upper chamber of parliament which enacts a large share of the laws independently of the lower chamber, the latter originating only measures relating to certain subjects of administration, and which must be approved by the upper house before they become laws.

In the recent protracted controversy between Great Britain and the republic the former demanded a recognition of the suzerainty of the British queen and that British residents of the republic be admitted to naturalization after five years. President Kruger proposed to reduce the term of residence necessary for naturalization to seven years and refused a recognition of British suzerainty. The latter really constituted the insuperable hindrance to a peaceful settlement. Both governments throughout the controversy were vigorously engaged in preparation for the war which each saw to be inevitable. On the 12th of October President Kruger sent to Great Britain an ultimatum, demanding that British troops be withdrawn from the border; that those on the way to the African coast be turned back without landing and that the British claim to suzerainty over the South African Republic be abandoned, declaring that a refusal to accept the terms of the ultimatum within forty-eight hours would be accepted as a declaration of war. The Boers commenced their hostile movements as soon as the forty-eight hours elapsed, and a war, which is to be one of the fiercest in history, has begun.

The British have a total available force in South Africa of about 10,000, and about 15,000 now on the way. The Boers have a total force of about 20,000 which are immediately available, and about 10,000 more on their way to the frontier. The Orange Free State, which has made common cause with its neighbor, can put in the field about 20,000 men, making a force altogether of about 50,000 men with whom England will have to contend. What part the savage tribes may take remains to be seen.

CATTLE.

The drouth has continued until so late in the season that there are probably few ranchmen who would wish to see a long continued rain. A few heavy showers that would fill up the water holes would bring some advantage, but should the range be greened up again and the grass filled with sap there would be danger of serious injury in the pasturage from frost coming up on it before the grass could have time to cure again.

Cattlemen are not at all distressed because of the reports of the decrease in the export cattle trade. While England has received from other countries about 43,000 less live cattle she has increased her volume of fresh beef imports more than 42,000,000 pounds. As it would take 60,000 steers that England may soon be expected to supply this beef there is really an increase in total imports of 17,000 head of cattle. Many more would be taken from American producers were not the home market so strong as to make prices unusually high for the class of stuff which the export trade demands.

The Panhandle stocks of cattle suffered serious losses last winter because of the unusual cold of that season. Much larger losses would have been incurred had it not been for the large supplies of feed in which the cattle owners invested. They will not be able to buy cotton seed this season as cheaply as they did last winter, but will still be able to secure an extent. Reports from the Panhandle show that large supplies of feed have been raised in that section. This can be done nearly every year, and probably will grow to be an important part of the Panhandle industry.

Notice how often in the daily reports of sales at the live-stock markets some such statement as this is made: "Desirable cattle in strong demand and prices steady. Common to medium in small demand and prices lower." Nearly every day something of this sort in the market reports tells forcibly the superior value of the good quality which can be had only by good breeding. And the difference in value makes the investment in pure-bred bulls the best employment of money which the ranchman can make.

Recently a bunch of yearling steers averaging a little over 1000 pounds were sold in Chicago at \$6 a hundred, or a fraction over \$60 a head. It is needless to say they were well bred. Cattlemen can well afford to pay big for registered bulls that will produce such results even in the third generation, and the dams of such youngsters can be kept open up an active demand in departments may have in store during periods of bad weather when wagon trains could not be moved at all, and over a country too rough for vehicles. Their readiness at any time for service and the ease with which they can be kept together and moved over any sort of country in order to be kept within convenient reach of the troops will recommend them to all officers who see them in active campaigns. Every government of Europe is quick to appreciate anything that tends to improve the efficiency of an army in the field and it is not improbable that other European governments will make requisitions upon this country for large numbers of pure-bred sires and raise thousands of them on the range at little cost.

CAUSE OF COLIC.

Indolent feeding during the first year of its life often has a hurtful effect on the digestive organs of the horse. This is not generally considered, and in such cases the best treatment is to strive to prevent instead of trusting to remedy the trouble. This, of course, requires the most careful management, rendering the horse thus injured while a foal decidedly less valuable than he would have become under proper management. Upon this subject C. H. Smead, in National Stockman and Farmer, says: "In the humorous column of a paper I read the following: 'A farmer was complaining to some bystanders that he did not know what was the matter with his horses. He had tried everything he could think of, but they were not any other specific—but to no purpose. They would improve in flesh. A stable boy who was standing by modestly asked, 'Did you ever try oats?'" "Now, I don't know if this occurred, neither do I know the boy, but many is the time I have heard farmers and townspeople also, who owned horses make just such complaints and then go and tell me how well they fed and cared for their horses. And I can imagine just how the boy felt. He has been in his position exactly and perhaps said what he did, only he said it modestly—I hardly think I have always. The boy was probably right when he suggested oats as a trial remedy. I have done this lot of times, but I had to get them fed as best I could.

"To illustrate: A large number of horses in this country have impaired digestion, brought on in colic food by their owners, coming from the first winter of their lives to live wholly on dry, innutritious food, with a bare handful of oats or a nubbin or two of corn to 'give them heart,' as the fowls say. In a large per cent of the cases the colic is due to a weakening of the digestion was weakened in colic food, which renders them in after life dainty feeders. A hard drive and a physicking begins. Watered when a little warm or exposed to a draught of air, and they have the colic. I think it can be safely said that 50 per cent of the colic that exists among horses is due to a condition brought on in colic food by improper feeding."

HORSE.

The first requisite in the development of a good horse is good breeding and the second is good feeding. These, with careful grooming and judicious training, will cause him, when marketed, to reach for the big prices of his class.

It is ill economy to stunt the colt in the winter in order to save feed. Give him plenty of growing food, good sound oats and bran, with plenty of clean, bright, nutritious forage, and a little corn to keep up animal heat, with necessary shelter, but only such as is necessary, and keep him growing right along all through the winter. If he is starved and chilled through the winter he will always have something of the scrub in his appearance.

The expected war in South Africa will cause an enormous demand for horses to be used in the British military service and the army agents of England may soon be expected in this country looking for cavalry mounts and for artillery horses. Unless the English army unwisely demands as large a cavalry animal as is required by the United States army officers there will be thousands of good horses that would do excellent service and do it with smaller loss than that which must occur among the heavier animals.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The strained relations between England and the South African republic have been the cause of an uneasiness that has had a disastrous effect upon the business affairs of very many, but the swift preparation which England is making for swift and decisive war has already brought many thousands of dollars to the stockmen and others of this country. Not only have contracts been made for canned meats and other supplies, but orders have come for several thousand mules for service in South Africa and British officers are now in this country buying the mules. There is also a report that the English government has an option on many thousands of horses in London, and is making for swift and decisive war has already brought many thousands of dollars to the stockmen and others of this country. 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MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

GALVESTON. Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock company for the week ending October 14:

Beaves, choice, per one hundred pounds, \$3.50@3.75; common, \$3.00@3.25; cows, choice, \$2.00@2.25; common, \$2.25@2.75; yearlings, choice, \$2.25@3.50; common, \$2.75@3.00; calves, choice, \$3.50@4.00; common, \$3.00@3.25; sheep, choice, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$3.50@3.90; head, hogs, 150 to 200 pounds, corned, \$4.00@4.50; matted, \$3.00@3.50.

There is an active demand for good 600-pound beaver for export. Cows, yearlings and calves in fair supply. Prices steady. Corn fed hogs in demand. Market bare.

ST. LOUIS.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 15.—Cattle receipts were 4600 head, including 2500 Texans. The market was strong. Native shipping and export steers \$5.00@6.40, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.50@5.50, stokers under 1000 pounds \$1.15@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.50@5.55, cows and heifers \$2.00@6.00, canners \$1.00@2.75, bulls \$2.25@5.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.50@4.15, cows and heifers \$2.30@3.50. Hog receipts were 6500 head. Market 5@10c lower. Pigs and lights \$4.80@4.40, packers \$4.15@4.35, butchers \$4.35@4.45. Sheep receipts were 700 head. Market slow, steady. Native cuttings \$3.75@4.15, lambs \$3.75@5.25, stockers \$2.75@3.25, bucks \$2.00@2.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.—Cattle receipts, 2500 natives, 2150 Texans. Supply mostly Western and Southern that sold active at steady to 10c higher prices. No choice offerings; common natives \$4.25 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.80; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; canners \$2.50 to \$3.00; Western steers, \$3.20 to \$5.00; Texans, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Hog receipts 3740; trade quiet; prices steady to 2 1/2c lower. Heavy hogs, \$4.30 to 4.75; mixed, \$4.20 to \$4.30; light, \$4.25 to \$4.30. Sheep receipts 1130. The strong demand caused a general advance of 10 to 15c; lambs, \$4.40 to \$5.00; mutton, \$3.50 to \$3.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.60 to \$4.15; culls, \$2.60 to \$3.00.

HOUSTON.

Furnished by the Box-Bell-Saunders Commission company for the week ending October 14: Choice hogs, \$3.00@3.25 per one hundred pounds; medium, \$2.75@3.00; choice cows and heifers, \$2.75@2.90; medium, \$2.40@2.60; common, \$2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, \$1.75@2.25; work steers, \$2.00@2.50; choices yearlings, \$3.00@3.25; medium, \$2.75; choice calves, \$3.75@4.00; medium, \$3.50; choice muttons, \$3.25@3.50; light corn hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, \$3.75@3.90; good smooth tops, \$3.50@3.75; 150 pounds and up, wholesale, \$4.15; matted hogs, \$2.50@3.25.

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—There was a good demand for choice cattle at strong prices, but common grades ruled slow and unchanged. Good to fancy grades brought \$5.00@7.00, common to medium \$4.50@5.75, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.80, cows and bulls \$2.00@4.90, range steers \$3.30@5.10, Texas \$4.15, calves \$3.75@4.75. The supply of hogs exceeded the demand and prices declined fully 5c. Fair to prime lots \$4.22 1/2@4.50, heavy packers \$3.85@4.20, mixed \$4.20@4.55, butchers \$4.25@4.50, common to good lightweights \$4.00@4.50, pigs \$3.75@4.55. There was a fairly active demand for sheep and prices ruled steady for good flocks, but weak for others. Sales were made of sheep at \$1.50@4.00 and lambs at \$2.00@4.00. Choice yearling sheep brought \$3.25@3.90 and feeders \$3.30@3.70. Only new lambs sold were 13,000 head, hogs 35,000, sheep 22,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

Weekly report of New Orleans live stock market for week ending Oct. 14: Receipts Sales On hand: Cattle, 1285 1374 232 Calves, yearlings, 1295 1769 263 Hogs, 510 303 194 Sheep, 35 35 55 Receipts of all classes of cattle have been liberal throughout the week. The only class not in excess of demand was choice heifers, these are steady as quoted. Cows and heifers fell off about a quarter of a cent. Prices rule weak and irregular for calves and yearlings. Hogs are in light supply; prices firm. Sheep dull and inactive; little inquiry even for choice. Following is to-day's range of prices: Beaves, choice, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good, \$3.25@3.50; cows and heifers, choice, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good, \$2.50@2.75; yearlings, choice, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good, \$2.50@2.75; calves, choice, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good, \$3.00@3.50; hogs, choice corn, \$5.00@5.25; sheep, choice muttons, \$3.50@4.00.

FORT WORTH.

Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company for the week ending Oct. 16: The receipts the past week have been quite liberal on both hogs and cattle and everything sold at strong prices. We sold hogs here the first part of the week at \$4.15@4.27 1/2, and sold a strictly choice load at \$4.30, but of course the Northern decline has affected our market also and hogs are selling to-day at \$4.00@4.10. A strictly fancy bunch would bring \$4.12 1/2. We quote our market as follows: Beef steers, \$3.50@3.75; choice fat cows, \$2.75@3.00; medium cows, \$2.50@2.75; canners, \$1.75@2.25; veal calves, \$2.00@4.00; fat hogs, 170 to 275 pounds, \$4.00@4.10. Some of our last week's sales below: Monday—59 hogs, 231 lbs. \$4.25; 47 hogs, 205 lbs. \$4.27 1/2. Tuesday—89 hogs, 212 lbs. \$4.27 1/2; 1 cow, 900 lbs. \$2.75; 2 cows, 835 lbs. \$3; 2 cows, 1170 lbs. \$2.85; 72 hogs, 221 lbs. \$4.25; 65 hogs, 204 lbs. \$4.25. Wednesday—89 hogs, 218 lbs. \$4.27 1/2; 1 bull 1280 lbs. \$2.35; 1 bull, 1450 lbs. \$2.60; 59 hogs, 216 lbs. \$4.25; 5 cows,

602 lbs. \$3; 4 cows, 903 lbs. \$3; 2 canners, 925 lbs. \$2.50; 29 hogs, 201 lbs. \$2.90; 70 hogs, 204 lbs. \$4.15; 25 cows, \$56 lbs. \$2.85; 23 cows, \$10 lbs. \$2.50; \$7 hogs, 170 lbs. \$4.22 1/2. Thursday—83 hogs, choice, 201 lbs. \$4.30; 59 hogs, choice, 231 lbs. \$4.20 \$0 hogs, choice, 181 lbs. \$4.25; 87 hogs, choice, 179 lbs. \$4.17 1/2; 6 bulls, 1140 lbs. \$2.50. Friday—83 hogs, 223 lbs. \$4.17 1/2; 73 hogs, 213 lbs. \$4.12 1/2; 73 hogs, 204 lbs. \$4.15; 88 hogs, 192 lbs. \$4.12 1/2; 92 hogs, 207 lbs. \$4.15. Saturday—66 hogs, 235 lbs. \$4.10; 75 hogs, 179 lbs. \$4; 23 cows, 874 lbs. \$2.75; 50 steers, \$23.25 per head.

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER. Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, October 14, 1899. Cattle receipts this week, 73,800, for the corresponding week last year, 59,000. Again we are called upon to announce the making of a new record in the receipts of cattle, all previous records being broken in the receipts of this week. The continued drought is certainly responsible for the rush of cattle. Good slaughtering grades, either native or Western, are no longer scarce, and the market is becoming steady. The cattle that suffered the greatest decline by the over-supply are Texas and Western yearlings and two-year-olds. Where the quality is not good and the weight light the decline on this class of stock amounts to from 25 to 40 cents, while well bred Western and Panhandle feeding steers are only a shade lower.

In the quarantine division the receipts were moderate and no material change. It is clean up time and nothing very good is coming forward, the best bunches received being of common quality. Good steers and both butcher and canning cows are selling steady, while inferior quality steers sold 10 to 15 cents lower.

Heavy native steers brought \$5.40@6.15; light weight steers, \$4.85@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.00; butcher cows, \$3.00@3.75; butcher heifers, \$2.40@3.80; canning stock, \$2.25@3.00; Western steers, \$3.05@5.00; Texans, \$3.00@4.40. Hog receipts for the week, 56,000; for the same week last year, 55,000. Market ruled very slow on all classes and the bulk of the week show a decline of about 20 cents. The bulk of the hogs sold to-day at \$4.20@4.30; top \$4.40. Sheep receipts for the week, 24,000; same week last year, 17,000. With heavy receipts of sheep on Monday, the market weakened and closed for the day 10 to 20 cents lower. Since then moderate receipts have strengthened values and Monday's decline has been practically regained. Lambs brought \$4.25@4.90; muttons, \$3.40@3.75; breeding ewes, \$3.00@3.65; feeding lambs, \$3.85@4.25; feeding steers, \$3.10@3.50; culls, \$2.00@3.00.

DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS' MARKET LETTER. Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 13, 1899. The cattle market has held up steady throughout the past week, and there has been a slight decline in prices. There has been a scarcity of good feeders on our market and the demand has been good at prevailing prices. Texas cows and heifers have been selling at from \$4.00@4.25. We have had a fair supply of slaughtering cattle from Texas and Indian Territory that have been selling from \$3.25@3.75. A few of the better class selling as high as \$4.10, these being cattle that were well wintered and were carrying a good deal of flesh at this time.

Among some of our sales: We sold for a customer a lot of cattle that weighed 880 pounds at \$3.25. We also sold for John T. Lytle Old Mexico cattle that weighed 500 pounds at \$3.30. Texas cows and heifers have been selling at from \$2.60@3.10. The market on cows has been stronger this week and they are selling 20 cents a hundred higher than they were a week ago. There has been a light supply of Texas cows and a good demand, especially for cattle that are carrying a good deal of flesh.

We believe that the Texas grades of cattle are selling at low prices as quoted this season, and we look for a steady market during the next sixty days. Parties having stock to market would do well to correspond with us. We would be glad to give full information regarding our market and parties having cattle that they wish to sell at home, would do well to correspond with us, as we will be able to secure for them purchasers. We would be glad to furnish our daily market report to any one desiring it. We solicit your correspondence and call your attention to our advertisement in this issue. DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS.

Wool Market. Taken from American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass., October 12: The wool market has been decidedly quieter during the past week, the volume of business transacted being much smaller than recorded for several months. This quieting down of the trade is not unexpected, however, after such an excessive activity as had previously ruled. Most manufacturers are pretty well covered on spring orders, and have evidently made up their minds to wait a while before purchasing more wool. The American Woolen Company has probably concluded to make heavy purchases to cover their light weights, and they are known to have an immense stock of wool on hand. Some of the mills are taking small lots to piece out with, and the demand for it has been quite general, not being confined to makers of any one class of goods.

The situation, as far as prices are concerned, is unchanged. Prices are firm, but no higher, and are not likely to be while the present quiet condition continues. The London sales closed steady, but at lower prices than sales realized at one time during the week, although on a parity with the opening prices. The sales opened, it will be remembered, at an advance of about 10 per cent. Afterwards, towards the middle of the sales, there was a further advance of 2 1/2 per cent, but at the end of the sales this latter advance was lost, closing quotations being on a parity with the opening prices.

Have prices in London reached their highest point? Will the next sales open at a further advance, or will the downward tendency manifested toward

the end of September sales be continued? This is a question of vital interest to holders of domestic wool. If prices abroad decline, it will mean importations of foreign wools, and an arrest of the upward movement in domestic stock sooner than would otherwise be witnessed. Texas wools have quieted down, and beyond a sale of 75,000 pounds of eight months' Texas at a clean price of 48c, there is but little business to report. The wool may be quoted at 42 1/2@43, clean, and choice year's growth at 55c@56c.

Quotations are given as follows: Texas spring, 12 months, choice, 13@20; average, 17@18; 4 to 8 months, 16@17; fall, choice, 14@16; average, 12@13. South Colorado and New Mexico improved, 16@18. Arizona heavy clips, 11@12; average, 13@14; strictly choice, 15@16.

Cotton Market.

DALLAS. Ordinary 4 1/2 Good ordinary 5 1/2 Low middling 6 1/2 Middling 7 1/2 High middling 8 1/2

GALVESTON.

October 16.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 77 bales. Ordinary 5 1/2 Good ordinary 6 1/2 Low middling 7 1/2 Middling 8 1/2 High middling 9 1/2

NEW ORLEANS.

October 16.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 9300 bales spot and 1600 to arrive. Ordinary 5 1/2 Good ordinary 6 1/2 Low middling 7 1/2 Middling 8 1/2 High middling 9 1/2

GRAIN MARKET.

GALVESTON. October 16.—Receipts to-day: Wheat 120,749 bushels; corn 98,197. Total since June 1: Wheat 8,209,010; corn 1,172,089.

Quotations—Wheat for export: No. 2 soft 72c; No. 2 hard 69 1/2c. Corn in bulk for export 35 1/2c.

CHICAGO. October 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 69@70 1/2c. No. 3 spring wheat 64@69c. No. 2 red 71@72 1/2c. No. 2 corn 31 1/2@32c. No. 2 oats 22 1/2c. No. 2 white 24 1/2@25c. No. 2 rye 55 1/2c. No. 2 barley 39 1/2@44c. No. 1 flax seed \$1.27.

KANSAS CITY. October 16.—Wheat, December 65 1/2c, May 67 1/2c, cash No. 2 hard 63 1/2@64c, No. 2 red 67@68c. Corn, December 28c, May 28c, cash No. 2 mixed 29 1/2c, No. 2 white 29 1/2c. Oats, No. 2 white 24 1/2@25c. Receipts—Wheat, 289,100 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 55,800 bushels, corn 12,300 bushels, oats 12,000 bushels.

TRADE CONDITIONS. Bradstreet's commercial bulletin of Oct. 14 says: "Trade activity is widespread, all measures of volume and value testifying to prevailing prosperous conditions. Only good reports are received from distant trade centers and some markets report fall demand as holding out longer than expected. Railway earnings, bank clearings, returns and quotations of staple prices are all encouraging, pointing as they do to a maximum volume of business for this period of the year. Crop returns for October bear out earlier impressions of shortened yields of most trading agricultural products. Expectations of more moderate yields of leading cereals, is not confined to this country. The world's wheat crop will admittedly be smaller and rye, barley and oat yields are not expected to be so large as a year ago. The higher range of prices of all staples and particularly of agricultural products, however, will furnish a profitable balance to producers. The advance in the price of cotton has been a notable one and though some reaction is naturally noted, the effects upon general Southern trade and industry of this period of advance are particularly beneficial, as this section alone has appeared to lag somewhat behind the procession of prosperity."

In the manufacturing branch of the trade strength is well-nigh universal. Advances have been numerous and a scarcity of goods rather than a demand is the main subject of complaint. While a source of depression to cotton, the Transvaal situation has proved a source of relief, as large as those of cereals, off-setting heavy increases in visible supplies. The liberality of foreign demand is perhaps best known in September reports of leading products. Shipments of wheat were as large as those of August and there was naturally a heavy gain in cotton exports which are double those of the same month a year ago. Totals of leading exports show an increase of 25 per cent over the same time last year, and over September 1898, but a decrease of 5 per cent from September, 1897, which witnessed very heavy shipments of breadstuffs.

The general manufacturing industry is running full and activity is so widespread that it is hard to prefer one industry to another in this respect. Coal production is particularly heavy, but a scarcity of cars is complained of, and this and in the coke industry with the strength of lake freights constituting a disturbing element as regards the supply of anthracites in the West. Iron and steel are active as to production, but new business is limited by the small quantities available for nearby delivery. Liberal orders are still reported for the first half of next year and steel rails are reported tending upward at the West.

Paper is in specially active demand at present, news varieties owing to low water being reported practically out of the market. Sugar refining furnishes one exception to the reports of general prosperity and production is decreasing, partly, of course, owing to the season, but also to the demoralization growing out of price cutting.

Wool's very firm, though quieter as to holders of domestic wool. If prices abroad decline, it will mean importations of foreign wools, and an arrest of the upward movement in domestic stock sooner than would otherwise be witnessed. Texas wools have quieted down, and beyond a sale of 75,000 pounds of eight months' Texas at a clean price of 48c, there is but little business to report. The wool may be quoted at 42 1/2@43, clean, and choice year's growth at 55c@56c.

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GRAIN MARKET. GALVESTON. October 16.—Receipts to-day: Wheat 120,749 bushels; corn 98,197. Total since June 1: Wheat 8,209,010; corn 1,172,089.

Quotations—Wheat for export: No. 2 soft 72c; No. 2 hard 69 1/2c. Corn in bulk for export 35 1/2c.

CHICAGO. October 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 69@70 1/2c. No. 3 spring wheat 64@69c. No. 2 red 71@72 1/2c. No. 2 corn 31 1/2@32c. No. 2 oats 22 1/2c. No. 2 white 24 1/2@25c. No. 2 rye 55 1/2c. No. 2 barley 39 1/2@44c. No. 1 flax seed \$1.27.

KANSAS CITY. October 16.—Wheat, December 65 1/2c, May 67 1/2c, cash No. 2 hard 63 1/2@64c, No. 2 red 67@68c. Corn, December 28c, May 28c, cash No. 2 mixed 29 1/2c, No. 2 white 29 1/2c. Oats, No. 2 white 24 1/2@25c. Receipts—Wheat, 289,100 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 55,800 bushels, corn 12,300 bushels, oats 12,000 bushels.

TRADE CONDITIONS. Bradstreet's commercial bulletin of Oct. 14 says: "Trade activity is widespread, all measures of volume and value testifying to prevailing prosperous conditions. Only good reports are received from distant trade centers and some markets report fall demand as holding out longer than expected. Railway earnings, bank clearings, returns and quotations of staple prices are all encouraging, pointing as they do to a maximum volume of business for this period of the year. Crop returns for October bear out earlier impressions of shortened yields of most trading agricultural products. Expectations of more moderate yields of leading cereals, is not confined to this country. The world's wheat crop will admittedly be smaller and rye, barley and oat yields are not expected to be so large as a year ago. The higher range of prices of all staples and particularly of agricultural products, however, will furnish a profitable balance to producers. The advance in the price of cotton has been a notable one and though some reaction is naturally noted, the effects upon general Southern trade and industry of this period of advance are particularly beneficial, as this section alone has appeared to lag somewhat behind the procession of prosperity."

In the manufacturing branch of the trade strength is well-nigh universal. Advances have been numerous and a scarcity of goods rather than a demand is the main subject of complaint. While a source of depression to cotton, the Transvaal situation has proved a source of relief, as large as those of cereals, off-setting heavy increases in visible supplies. The liberality of foreign demand is perhaps best known in September reports of leading products. Shipments of wheat were as large as those of August and there was naturally a heavy gain in cotton exports which are double those of the same month a year ago. Totals of leading exports show an increase of 25 per cent over the same time last year, and over September 1898, but a decrease of 5 per cent from September, 1897, which witnessed very heavy shipments of breadstuffs.

The general manufacturing industry is running full and activity is so widespread that it is hard to prefer one industry to another in this respect. Coal production is particularly heavy, but a scarcity of cars is complained of, and this and in the coke industry with the strength of lake freights constituting a disturbing element as regards the supply of anthracites in the West. Iron and steel are active as to production, but new business is limited by the small quantities available for nearby delivery. Liberal orders are still reported for the first half of next year and steel rails are reported tending upward at the West.

Paper is in specially active demand at present, news varieties owing to low water being reported practically out of the market. Sugar refining furnishes one exception to the reports of general prosperity and production is decreasing, partly, of course, owing to the season, but also to the demoralization growing out of price cutting.

Wool's very firm, though quieter as to holders of domestic wool. If prices abroad decline, it will mean importations of foreign wools, and an arrest of the upward movement in domestic stock sooner than would otherwise be witnessed. Texas wools have quieted down, and beyond a sale of 75,000 pounds of eight months' Texas at a clean price of 48c, there is but little business to report. The wool may be quoted at 42 1/2@43, clean, and choice year's growth at 55c@56c.

Quotations are given as follows: Texas spring, 12 months, choice, 13@20; average, 17@18; 4 to 8 months, 16@17; fall, choice, 14@16; average, 12@13. South Colorado and New Mexico improved, 16@18. Arizona heavy clips, 11@12; average, 13@14; strictly choice, 15@16.

Cotton Market. DALLAS. Ordinary 4 1/2 Good ordinary 5 1/2 Low middling 6 1/2 Middling 7 1/2 High middling 8 1/2

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FOR SALE—WANTED. REDHEAD'S HEREFORDS. A CONSIGNMENT TO THE Great Six Days' Kansas City Sale. OCTOBER 23-28, 1899. Two Bulls, Sir Wilfred Britian 83198, a son of Ancient Britian 55749. Also Bold Dispatch 88718, out of the dam of Bold Britian 71133. The dam of Sir Wilfred Britian was Rosebud 3rd 5828, a grand-daughter of both Lord Wilton 4057 and Horatius 7163. Bold Dispatch 83178 is out of Bonita 36974, combining the blood of Anxiety and Lord Wilton. The attention of those attending the great show and sale is called to the numbers 144 and 23 in the sale catalogue. GEO. S. REDHEAD, Des Moines, Ia.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE 100-Head of Shorthorn Cattle-110 At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn, Wednesday and Thursday, November 1 and 2, 1899. CONSISTING OF—Straight Bred Cruickshanks and Cruickshank Topped Bulls, Cows and Heifers. FOR CATALOGUES BOTH SALES APPLY TO W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Mo. Or T. J. YOUNG, Lathrop, Mo. COLE, R. E. EDMONSON, J. W. SPARKS, J. W. JUDY, W. A. WHITE, Kansas City, Mo. Marshall, Mo. Talula, Ill. Plattsburg, Mo., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE. Second-hand Square Piano, splendid value, \$30, \$38, \$45, \$60, \$90 and \$100. Upright Piano, \$88, \$190 and \$225. Easy payments. Also good second-hand Organs, various prices. \$20 to \$48, easy payments. Will A. Watkin Music Co., DALLAS, TEXAS. Cattle Pictures. Painted from life. Much money of all kinds especially H. W. CALVER, Big Springs, Texas. Sherman, Texas. For the meeting Knights and Ladies of Honor, Nov. 21st to 23rd. Dallas, Texas—For the Central Texas Conference—M. E. Church, South, Oct. 20th to 24th. Fort Worth, Texas—For the North-east Texas Annual Conference A. M. E. Church, South, Nov. 15th to 20th. Sherman, Texas—For the Texas Teachers' association meeting, Nov. 3rd and 4th.

PONTINGS THIRD ANNUAL SALE, At the Homestead Farm, Moweaqua, Ill. Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1899. Day Preceding Pinnell's Sale Pans, Ill. 60-REGISTERED HEREFORDS-60 Consisting of 30 bulls from 6 to 30 months old; 30 young cows and heifers; some cows with calves at foot, some heifers, others un-bred. These bred and are in expectancy to either of our bloods, the \$1,500 son of Scotland's Corrector, EXCELLENT FEEL, the Lord Wilton bull, BEN IMBODEN 6798, or the EARL OF SHADELAND 31857. Our breeding cows are descendants of LORD WILTON, ANXIOUS, THE GROVE 3RD, CORCORAN and BEAU REAL. For further particulars write for a free copy of the sale catalogue, to Col. R. E. Edmonson, Auct., Kansas City, Mo. TOM C. PONTING & SONS, Moweaqua, Ills.

Go to the Devil. River country and see the large list of stock and feed lots, also large list of fine ranches for sale. Good bargain terms, etc. R. S. CARUTHERS & CO., Live Stock and Real Estate Agents, Sonora, Texas. Sheep and Cattle for Sale. 1250 Stock sheep, mostly Spanish Merinos, at \$1.50 around, will shear 7 lbs. of long staple wool. 300 Shorthorn yearlings, 270 lambs, 200 ewes and 200 yearlings. Six years old and over, balance 2-year-old. 100 head of native yearlings, at \$1.50 per head. 100 head of native yearlings, at \$1.50 per head. 100 head of native yearlings, at \$1.50 per head. 100 head of native yearlings, at \$1.50 per head. R. E. TRACY, Market, Texas.

For Sale at Once. 100 well bred 2 and 4-year-old males, at \$30.00 per head. 100 fine 100 lbs. mares at \$10.00 per head. 50 head good cow horses at \$30.00. 50 head good cow horses at \$30.00. 50 head good cow horses at \$30.00. 50 head good cow horses at \$30.00. L. O. DUBRE, San Angelo, Texas. 9-Top Shorthorn Bulls-9 For sale at a bargain if sold at once. From one to four Cruickshank crossed; good colors, low-down, heavy-faltered. Good enough

SWINE.

No improvement can be satisfactory unless the inferior stock, male and female, is culled out and only the best, individually and in blood lines, saved as breeding stock.

POULTRY.

When the poultry house is cleaned the floor should be scraped clean and washed with air-slaked lime.

DAIRY.

Be quiet and gentle in the treatment of the dairy cows. Excitement or fear will diminish the yield of milk.

More Money Per Pound.

The advantages of a farm separator are not alone in the increased amount of butter produced from the same milk, but also in its improved quality, which brings the extra few cents per pound.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS. ONE HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE

Consisting of thirty-two bulls, from 12 to 18 months old; 21 2-year-old Heifers, the get of Wild Tom 51892, Kodak of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 13th 42397, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom 51892, Archibald V. 54433, Java 6048, Imp. Keep On 76018 and Imp. Scattered 76962. Also 40 one-year-old Heifers and 7 Cows.

BULLS! BULLS!

I have on hand June list, at Denver and Pueblo, Colorado: 5 carloads very high grade Herefords, 12 to 16 months old, 1 carload pure bred Herefords, 12 to 16 months old, 1 carload registered Herefords, 12 to 16 months old, 1 carload registered Shorthorns, 11 to 20 months old, 1 carload registered Shorthorns, 11 to 20 months old, 1 carload pure bred Black Polls, 11 to 24 months old.

Inoculated Short-Horns.

I am located at Columbia, Mo., adjoining the Experiment Station, and have an exceptional facility for inoculating against TEXAS FEVER.

Clint Lyons & Son,

RUNGE, KARNES CO., TEX.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

Grandview Farm, which is the largest Hereford breeding establishment east of the Missouri river, is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strains of Herefords.

NELSON & DOYLE,

Breeders of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, and the largest dealers in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns for the range.

Nelson & Doyle, Room 222 Exchange Building, Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

My HERD consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes.

Sunny Side Herefords.

At a public sale in St. Louis Friday, September 11, 1908, a handsome rooster with 2-30 speckled, brought \$125. She was bought for the English trade.

Hereford Grove Stock Farm,

Breeder of Pure-Bred Hereford Cattle. Breeder of registered and high grade Hereford cattle, Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anstey strains predominant.

Blue Grove Herefords.

Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anstey strains predominant.

Red Polled Cattle.

Buy where you can find a selection. Four largest herds at Muskogee, Iowa. Several carloads registered calves on view.

Ed. Rodgers,

Breeder of registered Shorthorns, Ranch near Chillicothe, Texas. Herd consists of thirty-two head of pure bred Shorthorns.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Bulls and females for sale at all times at ranch in Jack county, Tex.

Bigland Place Herd of Shorthorns.

Registered and high grade stock of my own raising always on hand.

Registered Shorthorns.

Imp. British Lion 13802 and Imp. Lord Lieutenant 20013 in service, story breeding.

JULE GUNTER,

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

Red Polled Bulls

Bred and raised in Southwest Missouri from Imported Stock.

OAK HILL HERD OF REGISTERED

Poland China Swine. AMERICAN GREAT.

WINCY FARM.

Headquarters for Berkshire. My herd lead all others ever shown in 1908, including Dallas, Texas State Fair.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The very best quality of the Berkshires, winner of first and second prizes at Dallas, Texas State Fair.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA SWINE

My herd is headed by Whisper 2nd, No. 29778, weighing in good flesh 90 lbs. at yearling.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale, three miles from Beville, Tex. a fine lot of one and two-year-old Hereford, Durham and Devon bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

HEREFORDS.

Breeders of Pure Bred Herefords, 150 young bulls and heifers of our own breeding, 25 pure bred carloads registered calves on view.

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Hereford Cattle of Rich Blood.

Each well below quarantine line. Cattle can go to any part of Texas without risk of acclimation.

EGGS.

Barred P. Rock, Golden Wyandotte, Brown Leghorns, 125 Eggs, \$2.00 per 100.

Benbrook Poultry Farm.

Brooder of M. B. Taylor, Benbrook, Texas. Specialties: Turkey Leggs, to 11 weeks old, \$2.00 per doz.

WHITE COCHINS, WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

For sale at reasonable prices. For sale at reasonable prices. For sale at reasonable prices.

J. E. LAWHER,

Autocrat Light Brahma. A SPECIALTY. We raise and breed.

DAVIS PRIZE WINNER AGAIN.

Victorious winner at the 1908 Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition.

Shetland Ponies.

Have a herd of 100 imported Shetland ponies and offer a few for sale.

Fox and Wolf Hounds

Of the best English strains in America; 30 years experience in breeding these fine dogs for my sale.

WOLF, CAT and FOX HOUNDS

I have a few more two and three-year-old hounds left for sale.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Take the C. & O. when you visit.

Summer Excursion Tickets

Now on sale, good returning until October 31st, and to stop off at any point on the C. & O., both going and returning.

The Scenic Line of America.

For Summer Excursion, etc., address W. H. WHITTELEY, Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

The Gulf of Mexico Is Moving North

The constant shortening of the time between Texas and the Gulf of Mexico is gradually and surely moving the Gulf of Mexico closer to Colorado.

A Magnificent Train

Which carries a sleeper and excellent cafe car leaves Ft. Worth every day at 8:45 a. m., arriving in Denver at 1 p. m. next day.

THE DENVER ROAD,

Fort Worth. Serves elegant meals at all hours on train No. 1, leaving Dallas at 4:30 p. m., north bound.

The Midland Route

CAFE CARS. Serves elegant meals at all hours on train No. 6, leaving Dallas at 6:50 a. m., north bound.

Thompson's Eye Water

Furnished by the Libby, McNeill & Libby Company, and the rest will be divided between Armour & Company, and Swift & Co. J. P. D. M.

WORN-OUT WOMEN

Most women are drugged. Some are unwilling. Some women drudge for themselves, some for their family. Their routine is endless; no matter how ill they feel they work.

I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained thirty-seven pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na.

Woman's diseases are mainly catarrh of the pelvic organs. Pe-ru-na drives out every phase of catarrh.

Mr. Eliza Wilke, No. 150 Iron Street, Akron, O., writes: "I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a broken-down woman, now I am well."

IF YOU WOULD TRAVEL to the EAST, NORTH or SOUTHEAST in comfort, purchase your tickets via the OCEAN BELT ROUTE.

Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities of the North, East and South.

For maps, time tables and other information, write your nearest Cotton Belt Agent, or S. G. WARNER, D. M. WORGAN, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, Tyler, Tex., Ft. Worth, Tex.

H. & T. C. R.R. Double Daily Trains. Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

SLEEPERS and DENVER, Via Ennis and Fort Worth, GALVESTON and DENVER, Via Houston and Dallas, GALVESTON and ST. LOUIS, Via Houston, Ennis and Paris, HOUSTON and AUSTIN.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

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, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

H. N. Pollard left for Taylor Friday.

Felix Stubbs, a stockman of San Angelo, was here Friday.

R. P. Evans, a stockman of Fort Davis, came in from that place Wednesday.

F. M. Walker, a stockman of Gonzales, was here Wednesday on a business trip.

J. O. Frey, a stockman of New Braunfels, was here Tuesday on a business visit.

T. M. Pulliam of San Angelo, a well known stockman, arrived in San Antonio Wednesday.

John Griffith of Floresville, was in San Antonio Thursday, returning home from the Dallas Fair.

C. B. Woodward, of Frio town, a well-known stockman, was here Friday, returning home from a trip to Hot Springs.

F. D. Wood, a prominent stockman of Victoria, was here Thursday returning home from a several days' trip to the Dallas Fair.

John W. Kokernot, the well known cattleman of this city, has been absent several days looking after his interests out West.

J. W. Brockman, of Falls City, a well-known cattle dealer, spent several days in the city during the week, looking over the situation.

A. W. Withers, a prominent cattle dealer of Lockhart, was among the arrivals in San Antonio Friday. He was accompanied by his wife.

A. E. Mitchell and W. S. Nance, well known cattlemen and feeders of Kyle, were circulating among the stockmen in the city Friday.

W. N. Fleming, of the well known cattle firm of Fleming & Davidson, came in from Victoria Wednesday and spent several days in the city.

Taylor Whitsett, a well-to-do cattle raiser of Campbellton, who was here Tuesday, says the country down his way is all o. k. and cattle doing nicely.

E. G. Polley of Floresville, well known among the cattlemen, spent several days here this week. Says little trading is being done in his section.

S. J. Blocker spent Wednesday in San Antonio en route to his home at Eagle Pass from an extensive trip to North Texas and Indian Territory ports during the week.

E. C. Baldrige, a prominent stockman of Waggoner, I. T., came in Friday from the North. He reports it as very dry in the Territory, and that cattle are not doing at all well.

J. K. Rosson of Fort Worth, live stock agent of the Kansas and Texas railroad, returned to North Texas Wednesday, after spending several days in San Antonio.

M. A. Withers, the well-known cattlemen of Lockhart, came up from his ranch near Twohig Friday, and reports range and cattle conditions to be in excellent shape down that way.

Capt. C. E. H. Glazebrook of Greer, manager for the Coleman-Pullton-Patterson company, came up from the coast country Thursday and spent several days in the live stock center.

J. E. Dewees of Floresville, came in from that place Wednesday and spent several days in the city during the week looking up the latest live stock news and talking business with the cattlemen.

M. A. Withers, the well known stockman of Lockhart, spent several days in the city during the week discussing matters with the local and visiting cattlemen. He takes a hopeful view of the situation.

Geo. N. Lytle, a ranchman of Lytle Station, came in from his ranch Wednesday and spent several days in the city. He says the country in his section is in fine shape and that cattle are in splendid condition.

James Beaumont, general live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, headquarters at Victoria, was in San Antonio Tuesday looking up business for his road. He says the country generally is in good condition.

D. W. McKay, a well known cattle raiser of Millett, was here Tuesday on a business visit. He reports his section of the country to be in splendid condition, though a good rain is badly needed to make winter range.

P. H. and C. E. Pruitt of Fort Davis, both well known stockmen, arrived in San Antonio Wednesday from that place. They report the country out West to be in very good shape though needing rain in some localities.

A. P. Blocker, a well known ranchman of Twohig, spent Wednesday in this city. Mr. Blocker reports range and cattle conditions in his section of the country very favorable. He says the stockmen are well supplied with all kinds of feed and that there will be an abundance of grass on the ranges.

From those who have visited San Antonio the past week from the western portion of the state it was learned that good rains have recently fallen all the way from Sabinal to Valentine and that the ranges were getting in fine condition. Splendid prospects exist through that section and stock of all kind are doing nicely.

H. B. Woodley, the well known cattleman of this city, has returned from an extensive trip over the range country out West. He says that not within the past twenty years has he seen the country in better condition, more especially in the Uvalde and adjoining counties. He says the creeks are all full and that the grass is very fine and cattle fat.

Dr. L. A. Truxter, well-known for many years to the stockmen, and the

traveling public as well, as the proprietor of the Southern hotel, in this city, has sold out, and will shortly leave San Antonio to enjoy a long-needed rest. He will visit different Northern points and will then go abroad for several months, and will later return to San Antonio.

Rufe Walker, manager for Bull Bros' ranch, arrived in San Antonio Tuesday from his Pecos ranch. He reports range and cattle conditions in that section to be in splendid condition. Says the grass is fine and that the country west of Hondo looks to be in better condition than for years.

His report rains have fallen in most localities recently.

J. N. Brooker, a prominent stockman of Junction City, who has been spending several weeks in Bell and other counties, was here Tuesday returning home. Mr. Brooker says that in all the sections visited by him recently the damaged effects of the drought have been felt and the crops have been cut short accordingly, but that the cotton crop was turning out a better than was expected a few weeks ago.

G. E. King, the well known cattlemen of Junction City, who has been Wednesday and went south on the Aransas Pass road. Mr. King states to the Journal man that there would not be many cattle put out on feed this season as usual. One difficulty to contend with at that point would be in securing a sufficiency of water and another that the output of the mills would be insufficient to full feed as many cattle as heretofore.

M. C. Lacy, well known among the cattlemen of San Antonio, has been in a very happy mood during the week, receiving the congratulations of his many friends. Cal decided long ago that to battle the stern realities of life alone would be an unpleasant and hopeless task, so the occasion this week of his happy marriage to Mrs. Carry L. Dexter, was the cause of his friends rejoicing with him and extending their wishes for a bright and successful future.

An important transaction in ranch property was consummated in this city during the week. Furnish Bros. & Co. of this city sold to Fleming & Davidson a 37,000-acre pasture out of their big ranch, which is located in Kinney county. The pasture sold consists of 11,000 acres of deeded land and 26,000 acres leased, and lies west of the Eagle Pass road and extends up to Spofford. It is a well watered pasture, and a splendid range, and has fine grass on it, as a result of the big rains that section has had this year. The price paid was \$2.25 per acre for the deeded land.

George West has got an old time long horn Texas steer on his ranch, and what was at one time the prevailing type of cattle in Texas. Many have expressed the hope that this steer would be on exhibition at the Fair in San Antonio.

A prominent cattlemen, in speaking of the feeding situation, said: "The feeding situation does not look very flattering at the present time, but the fact that aged steers are unusually high and oil mill products are advancing in price, makes me believe that cattle feeders can not see any profit in a feeding venture at existing prices. A fortnight ago the demand for feeders seemed greater than the supply, but now the conditions have changed and the sellers are seeking the buyers, whereas heretofore the buyers have been seeking the sellers, and from reliable information I know that feeders can be bought from \$2 to \$3 per head cheaper than thirty days ago, and from the present indications in Southwest Texas there is to be some disposition made of the feeders that are now being offered for sale. From all that I can observe I see nothing to indicate but that beef cattle will be as high next spring as has been known in the past several years, and it certainly looks like that a feeding venture would be a profitable investment, notwithstanding the fact that the price of feed has advanced to some extent. As the depreciation of value of feeders has more than offset this difference, I believe that parties who are equipped for feeding at these prices can't help but realize good results from late winter and early spring shipments."

THE OPENING OF THE SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR. The gates of the San Antonio International Fair will be opened at 9 o'clock on Saturday, October 28, and the management of the Fair Association informs us that everything will be in readiness for the opening day. Every foot of space in the many large buildings erected on the grounds, every stall for horses, cattle, swine and sheep has been taken. Exhibits from Mexico are arriving, and will be in place before the opening day of the Fair. Every day visitors to the Fair will be of interest to all visitors.

The following are the special days of the Fair: Saturday, October 28, Press and Children's Day; Sunday, October 29, Band Concerts; Monday, October 30, Fireman's Day, Truck Farmers Day; Tuesday, October 31, San Antonio Day and Aransas Pass Day; Wednesday, November 1, Governor's Day, Industrial and Mayor's Day; Thursday, November 2, Colored People's Day; Friday, November 3, Volunteers' Day; Saturday, November 4, Travellers' Meeting and A. and M. College Day; Sunday, November 5, Band Concerts; Monday, November 6, I. G. N. Day and Band Contest Day; Tuesday, November 7, Confederate Day; Wednesday, November 8, Special Special Contests, etc.

IMPROVEMENT OF HERDS. W. J. Lott of Goliad, prominently known in live stock circles throughout the state, spent Wednesday in San Antonio. In speaking of present and future conditions of the live stock industry in the Southwest, Mr. Lott said that he never saw the time when individual stockmen were so numerous and so active as at present. He said that the improvements in the past, which has been steady and practical, would not equal to any improvements that would be manifest within the next few

years in the way of grading up the standard beef breeds of cattle. He said that Southwest Texas was one of the finest breeding sections to be found anywhere and enjoyed many and varied advantages, that the men identified with the great industry were thoroughly practical and progressive men. He said that the most important matters pertaining to the protection and advancement of all issues and discretions were being handled by the State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Lott expressed the opinion that better cattle would go to the feed pens in Texas this year than last season. To this fact he attributed the scarcity of steers on the Texas ranges and the likelihood of an advanced price of feed and the short supply of that product. More especially would the output of the short-crop crops. He thinks that the prices of all classes of cattle, the interior grades excluded, would go higher if existing conditions were otherwise. He says the cattle in all sections of the country where he has recently visited, as a general thing are better than in any other section. He ties a sufficiency of rain has fallen to freshen up the grass but that a good deal more would be needed to make a good range range for the winter season. He said the crops in Goliad county were cut considerably short but that the yield of cotton was turning out to be better than expected some time ago and that a fair crop would be gathered; something near half bale per acre; the corn crop also was better than the yield fell below the usual average.

THE CATTLE FEEDING QUESTION. Joseph L. Loving of this city, representative of the well known Evans-Snyder-Buel company, has just returned from a three weeks' trip through the oil mill district of the state. In conversation with the Journal representative regarding the cattle situation, and more particularly, the feeding end of the business, Mr. Loving said: "It is expected that more than 1,000 head will be treated during the winter and sent to the large ranches in Texas. The inoculation is very simple and consists of injecting under the skin of the neck a small amount of fluid from a healthy bovine that has become immune to this disease. At present Dr. Francis and Dr. Conway are using two steers brought from Texas, a northern steer immunized by tick infection and a Northern cow immunized by inoculation. No marked difference is observed in the blood from these several sources, although it is thought by some scientists that the blood of a recently recovered animal from the North is less virulent than that from a Southern animal.

"In collecting and preparing the blood every precaution is taken to prevent contamination, and it is essential that the animal from which it is taken shall be free from any disease. As a rule, a mild attack of the fever begins on the eighth to the twelfth day after inoculation, and continues from seven to ten days, the temperature ranging from 104 to 106 degrees. A secondary rise in temperature often occurs about the twenty-fifth day, or later, and continues for about a week. This as a rule is not fatal, and the animal recovers. When the operation does not take effect the animal is re-inoculated. At the end of forty to sixty days the cattle are ready to be shipped South. When the fever has been treated, the animal sometimes necessary, although usually nothing more than good attention and proper feed is required. A fairly lax diet consisting of rice, corn and milk kept quiet. The best seasons for conducting this work are spring, early summer and autumn. The hot season is not so favorable on account of the great difficulty in getting the animals to eat. The experiment station will continue its studies along this line, until every detail is worked out. At the present time the cost of the inoculation is free of charge, except for the care and feed of the animals, in order to facilitate the sale of cattle from Missouri in the South.

For morbid conditions take Beecham's Pills.

THE POINTING HERD. Pointers Concerning the Herd and the 60 Head—30 Bulls, 30 Cows and Heifers—to be Sold Nov. 8, 1899.

Tom C. Pointing, a native of "Merrie Old England" and an adoptive American since 1847, was one of the first to recognize the merits of Hereford cattle in this country and has for about 50 years been breeding and raising them. He was the best of beef cattle. He began business at Chicago in 1848 and subsequently in 1856 settled near his present home, Mowasqua, Ill. He was one of the first to bring the Hereford to Texas on horseback and brought back, in all probability, the first bunch of Texas cattle ever seen in Northern Illinois. The visitor now at his farm, known as the "Homestead," are a herd of about 250 head owned and managed jointly by himself and his two sons. The cattle are all kept out in the pasture and not fed in stalls. As they are of the "open" breed, they are not kept any nurse cows whatever. The record found in their private herd book discloses some facts very pertinent to the interests of the prospective buyer.

Two years ago 110 females were bred and every one got with calf. Last year Mr. F. M. Nave, the very successful Indiana breeder, attended their second annual public sale and bought 11 head at an average of \$200 each, and subsequently, after a few months' extra care and feed, sold them at an average of \$425 a head.

A certain individual, 60 head—30 bulls and 30 cows and heifers—have been selected and catalogued for their third annual public sale that will be held on the farm adjoining Mowasqua on Thursday, November 8, 1899. Several of the females will have calves at foot; some whose calves have just been weaned and bred again to either of the sires herd bulls. The \$175 Export 7834, a son of Sotham's noted breeding bull, Corrector; some of the grand old breeding bull, Earl of Shadeland 4187 3378, or to the double Lord William bull, Beaumont 6798. Among the 30 bulls are several extra good ones, one especially, a son of Excellent that the writer thinks will be the plum of the sale. There are also too many animals to list in full description. One short stock gossip reader. The prospective buyer is cordially invited to write for a free copy of the sale catalogue which gives full particulars concerning the cattle and the sale.

W. P. BRUSH.

fewer or quarantine districts of the South.

Two methods of immunizing are employed. For discovering these remedies credit must be given to the Missouri State Experimental Station, of which Dr. H. J. Waters is dean, and the State Board of Agriculture. Dr. J. W. Conway was put in charge of the work and that his labors have been rewarded is now beyond doubt. By the first method young calves are protected with fever-producing ticks until proof against the disease. At first only a few ticks are applied. As soon as these have matured the calves are again infested with a larger number. After several such applications the animals are put on pastures which have been infested with ticks. In these pastures the calves are surrounded with the same conditions they would meet in Texas. This is "nature's balm" for the Texas fever, and it is the one she employs on her own native stock. It is not true, as is universally believed, that cattle of the South are born immune to Texas fever, but they acquire this immunity while very young by becoming infested with ticks. This method may be safely employed on any breeding farm as there is no difficulty in quarantining against the pest. On the experimental farm, close proximity to the bars, Mr. Waters has for the last three years maintained a permanently infested pasture, and a narrow lane of two wire fences alone separates a fine Jersey herd from the tick-infested pasture. (Cattle to be immunized may be inoculated and sent South, with a loss of less than 8 per cent. Usually the loss in this class of cattle, when sent South without inoculation, is between 50 and 80 per cent. All of the calves immunized by the tick infection method and sent South lived. At the present time nearly 200 head of cattle are undergoing inoculation at this station under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Conway of the Missouri Experiment Station and Dr. M. Francis of the Texas Experiment Station. It is expected that more than 1,000 head will be treated during the winter and sent to the large ranches in Texas. The inoculation is very simple and consists of injecting under the skin of the neck a small amount of fluid from a healthy bovine that has become immune to this disease. At present Dr. Francis and Dr. Conway are using two steers brought from Texas, a northern steer immunized by tick infection and a Northern cow immunized by inoculation. No marked difference is observed in the blood from these several sources, although it is thought by some scientists that the blood of a recently recovered animal from the North is less virulent than that from a Southern animal.

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W. P. BRUSH.

GENERAL NEWS.

The business men of Cameron have gone to work in earnest to have a cotton mill and it looks as if they will succeed in establishing one.

Work on the development of the Southern Pacific terminal property and construction of its wharves at Galveston was inaugurated Friday and will be vigorously prosecuted.

The Rusk County Fair Association will hold its fourth annual fair at Henderson, November 1 to 4 inclusive. The premium list is larger than any heretofore offered by the association.

Henderson, Texas, will probably have a \$100,000 cotton factory. The citizens are working for it zealously and the farmers generally are said to be willing to take stock in it.

The Boston Herald of the 7th, reporting the proceedings of the Farmers' National Congress, lately in session has this synopsis of the address of a Texas farmer who has kept with the advance in agricultural progress: "Col. T. C. Slaughter of Texas discusses improved farming in the South quite briefly. He said the day of the darky, the mule and the cotton bale has seen its best. Cheap cotton at the South is like cheap corn in the West; the necessity of diversified agriculture is recognized. New methods are appearing. Men are learning to spare the fertility of their fields, and to keep them tilled the year round. The negro as a farmer has not thrived. New methods, improved tools or the value of time are very knotty problems to him. What he has of education has taught him not how to work, but how to avoid it. Cotton can be produced with less capital and less skilled labor than any other crop, and the South is loath to give it up, but low prices force new and better methods. The average Southern farmer is awake and progressive. Immigration is bringing in new thought and methods. The South is building silos, packeries, sugar refineries, canneries, etc.; is organizing farmers' and stockmen's associations, etc. She is thinking of teaching agriculture in the public schools. Southern fever has hindered the introduction of high-bred cattle, but this is being overcome."

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IF YOU ARE THINKING of going anywhere, consult the I. and G. N. excursion rate list in another column of this paper.

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Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 285 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Office hours—8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evenings 7 to 8. Consultation free. NOT SOLD IN DRUG STORES.

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Splendid Exhibits from Mexico. VISIT HISTORIC SAN ANTONIO, THE ALAMO AND THE MISSIONS.

Greatly Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

The management will make each and every day of the Fair one of interest and enjoyment to all visitors.

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DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 313 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

A. B. Hitt of Mineral Wells, was in the city Saturday.

Joe B. Johnson, a cattleman of Balinger, Tex., was in Dallas several days last week.

G. P. Barber, editor of the News at Seymour, Tex., was among the visitors to the fair last week.

M. Sanson, a cattle feeder and banker of Alvarado, was among the visitors to Dallas Thursday.

Joe Matthews, Will D. Reynolds and Joe Carwood of Albany, Tex., were among the visitors to the State Fair last week.

C. J. Larimer, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, headquarters at Fort Worth, was in Dallas Thursday.

E. C. Sugg of San Angelo, owner of a large ranch on the Concho, was in the city last week attending the fair and the races.

G. A. Quinlan, general manager of the Houston and Texas Central, headquarters at Houston, was here last week attending the fair.

W. E. McIntyre is out at his North Concho ranch in Sterling county to get up cattle to put on feed at his feeding pens, Jefferson, Tex.

Col. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, a prominent Southwestern Texas cattleman and representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, came up to Dallas Thursday.

Capt. F. A. Hyatt of Beaumont, Tex., United States government engineer, who has long been in charge of the work at Sabine Pass, was a visitor to the fair last week.

J. C. Chaney of Mesa, Grimes county, writes the Journal: "We have been very dry down this way, but had a nice shower on the 10th inst. Not enough, however, to put any stock water in holes."

E. K. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific, attended a meeting of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau at St. Louis last week, returning to his headquarters here Thursday.

D. P. Gay, the well-known cattleman of Ballinger, Tex., passed through Dallas Tuesday en route to St. Louis and Kansas City. Mr. Gay says that the range in the vicinity of his ranch is in good shape and that cattle are looking well.

Mr. Robert J. Poole, traveling correspondent of the Journal, has a letter stating that Frank Wheelock, who lately sold about 600 white and pure bred Herefords at \$50 around, and who has been quite ill for several weeks, is now recovering.

Mr. A. Silberstein says that it is quite dry in Oklahoma where he has cattle, but that cattle are doing well. He will do some feeding this season in Texas and some at Pine Bluff, Ark., but he is not sure how many cattle he will put on feed.

The Journal has received the official premium list of the first annual exhibition of the Keystone Poultry Pigeon and Stock association of Philadelphia, to be held in that city Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, inclusive. Competition is open to the world. The entries close Nov. 11.

T. H. Johnson of Payne, Mills county, writes the Journal under date of the 10th inst.: "Very dry here. Stock water scarce in places, although stock is in fine shape and the outlook for business exceptionally good."

Alex Davidson, a prominent merchant and stockman of Childress, Tex., spent several days in Dallas last week representing the Panhandle country to be in excellent condition; says plenty of rain has fallen to make a good winter range and that cattle are in fine shape and the outlook for business exceptionally good.

W. S. Ikard, manager of Sunnyside stock farm, breeders of registered Hereford cattle, Henrietta, Tex., says: "I have been a reader of Texas Stock and Farm Journal since it started in Weatherford years ago and have had an ad. in its columns for a long time. The ad. has never been stopped since its first insertion and I have had better results from it than any ad. I have ever placed."

C. W. Merchant, L. B. Shook, J. M. Radford, D. G. Hill and Will Stith, all citizens of Abilene, were in Dallas last week representing the West Texas Fair and Round-Up association. Their object was to secure special railroad accommodations to the fair to be held by their association at Abilene, and they reported that their mission was successful. They did not fall to take in the sights at the State Fair while in Dallas.

The old-time and successful cattleman, R. K. Wylie of Runnels county, accompanied by his wife, put in several days last week attending the State Fair. His purchase of three grand young Hereford bulls is mentioned elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. Mr. Wylie has been using pure bred bulls for years and has, also, a large number of pure bred cows and heifers in his herd, which in breeding and quality is one of the finest in Texas.

S. Bays, a stock farmer living near Langleville, Erath county, attended the fair last week. Mr. Bays has at his place some good grade Herefords and is one of the prosperous farmers of his section. He says crops in Erath are fairly good and cattle are doing well. He cultivates 300 acres of land and raises an abundance of stuff to keep his stock in good condition throughout the year.

N. W. Gorsuch, a cattleman of Abilene, Tex., attended the fair last week.

Mr. Gorsuch says his section is suffering from the continued dry weather, which has delayed when planting and made stock water scarce. Cattle, however, were generally doing well, except those of the smaller farmers, who are having to drive their stock to water. Mr. Gorsuch says that in spite of the drought the Abilene country is prospering.

A CORRECTION.

The Campbell & Johnson cattle of Minor, L. T., that topped the market in Kansas City last July, were not Texas cattle as stated in the Journal, but were steers raised and bred by them. In making this correction the Journal wishes to state that it unintentionally made the mistake.

FAIR NOTES.

The weather-god has been favorable to the fair association through the past week, and the attendance has been large.

S. B. Burnett, of Fort Worth, owner of the 6666 ranch, was delighted by the record made by his 3-year-old racer, Quannah Parker, winner of the seven furlongs race last Wednesday. Quannah did his first racing at the Dallas track this season. Since the fair opened he has started in five races, and has won three of them.

John R. Lewis, of Sweetwater, sold three of his fine young Hereford bulls to R. K. Wylie, of Runnels county, during the fair—Patrodus, who won first in the month old, for \$750; Admiral Dewar, winner of second in same class, 18 months old, at \$750; and Admiral Sampson, 18 months old, at \$700. They are richly bred youngsters of the best individuals Mr. Lewis has ever sold. Mr. Lewis has also sold two bulls 1 year old and under 2 and heifers 1 year old and under 2. Mr. Lewis moved his exhibit to San Antonio on Friday afternoon, to be entered at the fair at that city.

One of the prettiest trials of speed ever seen on the track of the State Fair Association was the trotting race, 2:18 class, on Saturday evening. There were five starters, Glamour, Earl of Linhurst, St. Justice, Alverda Atkins and Blondy, all of breeding and quality. The race was for the best three in five. Blondy, the favorite, was soon out to lead between Alverda Atkins and Blondy, the latter winning successively first, second and third heats, with his one dangerous competitor clinging closely to him throughout. The time was the fastest yet made in Texas, 2:12 1/2, 2:13 and 2:14. Blondy was sired by Electric, dam Lady May, and was bred on the Lomo Alto farm.

In the art exhibit at the Fair West Texas is well represented by H. W. Caylor, a noted painter of animals and Western scenery. One large and attractive picture represents a trail herd crossing the Pecos. The animals are long horns, typical of the range, and the scene is familiar to all old Texans. Next is a wild cat ready to spring on a covey of Mexican quail. Two wolf pictures, one entitled "Winter Gloom"; the other, "The Hungry Pack," representing an old cow and calf surrounded by a pack of coyotes. "Cattle Drifting in the Rain" is also true to life and represents cowboys holding a herd in a cold, dashing rain. Caylor's pictures are original and attract well merited attention and appreciation.

AWARDS.

SHEPHERD PONIES. Stallion, 3 years and over, T. C. Westbrook, Lorena, first; Dr. C. M. Rosser, Dallas, second; Mare, 3 years and over, T. C. Westbrook, first and second. Gelding in harness, Erwin Johnson, Alvarado, first; T. Westbrook, second. Pair of Shetland ponies, regard- less of sex, to be in harness, T. C. Westbrook, first; Abe Burnett, second. Herd of Shetlands, not less than five, owned by one man, T. C. Westbrook, first; JACKS AND JENNETTS. Jack, 3 years and over, W. H. Murphy, Stanford, Ky., first; C. A. Caton, Honey Grove, second. Jennet, 3 years and over, J. W. Meddin, Roanoke, Tex., first; second, Jack, any age, W. H. Murphy, first; C. A. Caton, second. Jennet, any age, J. W. Meddin, first; no second.

MULES.

Pair mules, 3 years and over, W. B. Warren, Lancaster, Tex., first; J. T. Bell, McKinney, second. Mule, 2 years old, J. T. Bell, first; no second. Mare, 3 years and over, J. M. Ramsey, Cedar Hill, first; no second. Best saddle mule, J. T. Bell, first and second.

HORSE.

Horses of all work, speed horses excluded. Stallion, 5 years and upwards, Martin Brubaker, Denison, first; Frank Brabham, Greenville, Tex., second. Stallion, 4 years and under 5, Lomo Alto Farm, first; T. W. Clelland, Krebs, I. T. second. Stallion, 3 years and under, Lomo Alto Farm, first and second. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, Lomo Alto Farm, first and second. Brood mare with sucking colt, Lomo Alto Farm, first; W. B. Warren, Lancaster, second. Filly, 3 years and under 4, W. B. Warren, first; A. E. Buck, McKinney, second. Filly, 2 years and under 3, Lomo Alto Farm, first; J. S. Hill-dreth, Taylor, Tex., second. Carriage and Buggy Teams. Best matched and mated carriage team, owned by one person or firm, Lomo Alto Farm, first and second. Best road horse, mare or gelding for road purposes, driven in road wagon by owner, Fred T. Hockaday, Honey Grove, first; G. V. Miller, Cain, Tex., second. Best matched and mated buggy team, owned by one person or firm, George R. King, Dallas, first; Lomo Alto Farm, second. Roadsters—Stallion, 4 years and over, G. R. King, Dallas, first; Martin Brubaker, Denison, Tex., second. Stallion, 3 years and under, Lomo Alto Farm, first and second. Mare, 4 years old and over, Lomo Alto Farm, first and second. Filly, 3 years and under 4, J. S. Hill-dreth, Taylor, first; Lomo Alto Farm, second. Saddle horses—Stallion, 4 years and over, H. O. Craig, Ennis, first; Frank Brabham, Greenville, second. Mare, any age, H. O. Craig, first; R. L. Winfrey, second. Stallion, mare or gelding, any age, H. O. Craig, first; Frank Brabham, Greenville, second. Saddle gelding, H. O. Craig, first; E. B. Buck, second. Stallion, with three or more of his colts, H. O. Craig, first; A. E. Buck, second. Stallion, 3 years or over, Frank Brabham, first; Abe Burnett, Oak, Chick, second. Mare, and colt at side, H. O. Craig, first; A. E. Buck, second.

Gelding, 2 years old, A. E. Buck, first; no second. Gelding, 1 year old, C. A. Caton, Honey Grove, first; A. E. Buck, second. Best gelded colt to saddle, size, style and action considered, H. O. Craig, first; A. E. Buck, second. Best colt, any breed or sex, foaled in 1899, H. O. Craig, first; A. E. Buck, second. In reporting the swine awards last week the Journal reversed two prominent Berkshire breeders names, thereby giving several of the first awards to the breeder who was entitled to second, and vice versa. Below is the correct list of the Berkshire awards: Best boar two years old and over, J. C. Cobb, Dodd City, Tex., first; Geo. B. Lillard, Seguin, Tex., second. Best boar one year and under two, S. Q. Hollingsworth, Coushatta, La., first. Best board under one year, J. C. Cobb, first and second. Best sow two years and over, Geo. P. Lillard, first and second. Best sow one year and under two, Geo. P. Lillard, first and second. Best sow under one year, Geo. P. Lillard, first and second. Best pig any age, Geo. P. Lillard, first and second. Herds, best herd one year and four sows, owned by exhibitor, Geo. P. Lillard, first and second. Best herd one year and four sows under one year, owned by exhibitor, J. C. Cobb, first; Geo. P. Lillard, second. Best sow with litter of her own pigs under six months old, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor, Geo. P. Lillard, first.

Read premium offers No. 22 and 23 in this issue for the first time.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

Brownsville Herald: Farmers above town and in the Pipkin settlement welcome the present overabundance of water. It will curtail the resacas and provide an abundance of water for irrigating and also for stock. The water has begun to run into the resaca fifteen miles above town, which runs through the Pipkin settlement.

Castroville Anvil: Capt. P. X. Schmitt is the boss farmer in Medina county. The captain planted a few acres of cotton in July, and the latter part of September, with only one rain, he was feasting on roasting ears. He said that with some rain in August he would have made a heavier yield than from the early planting.

The Olive Canning factory has sold its entire stock of canned peaches, pears, apples and tomatoes and is already making preparations for next season's business. The stock is being shipped out and workmen will, during the winter, make the cans to be used next year. About 250,000 cans will be used next year.

A dispatch of the 14th from Calvert, Tex., says: The oil mill at this place received 158 wagon loads of cotton seed to-day besides fifteen carloads of cotton seed shipped in from other stations along the Houston and Texas Central railroad, in the aggregate representing about 415 tons, for which \$15 per ton was paid. This heavy cotton seed receipt is due to the excessive price paid by the local market which drove the European demand for it to a price within a radius of forty or fifty miles.

SPINNERS PREFER ROUNDLAP BALES.

The Demand in New England and Abroad Largely in Excess of Last Year's. The spinners of New England, having learned by experience of the advantages conferred by its use, are heavy buyers of the American Cotton Company's Roundlap baled cotton. One Massachusetts mill alone has ordered 25,000 Roundlap bales the latter part of September, and purposes hereafter using no cotton packed by any other method if it can get enough Roundlap bales to supply its needs. Another Massachusetts mill has bought 20,000 Roundlap bales this season, and twenty-five other New England mills have ordered smaller lots.

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The Test of Strength

Is the Test of a Girl's Health—Physical Weakness Indicates Ill Health—Keep Your Daughter Well and Strong. From the Journal, Cartersville, Ga. The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her childhood. In nine cases out of ten where disease fastens itself upon her it does so at the line of demarcation between every mother of girls. How to preserve the daughter's health—how to ward off disease at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. One of the best ways to do this is to see that the girl is properly nurtured and that she is not overworked and overexposed. Many girls are to-day undergoing the ordeal of the passing of her childhood with inadequate weapons. In the light of this fact her experience will be interesting. Josie Riggs is a lovely girl of 17 years. She was the valedictorian of the class of '98 of the Cartersville High School. The story of her illness and the wonderful effect of three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People upon her case will be told by her mother, Mrs. Josie Riggs. "My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897-98 suffered a complete break-down in her health. She was attending school anxious to graduate in honors, and I with overstudy and exposure were largely responsible for her condition. "Toward the end of the school year her condition became very serious and alarming. She was thin and pale, had no appetite—in fact, some days barely tasting her food. "She was so weak that she was unable to walk to the school, more than half a mile distant, and had to be conveyed there and back every day, and she had not strength to sweep a floor or to perform the lightest household duties. Those who knew her were going to declare her a decline. "Shortly after school closed, on the advice of a neighbor I began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well. "She took three boxes of the pills and today she is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Cartersville. She is healthier and healthier than ever before in her life. "I subscribe and swear to inform a 1897-98 Public, this 15th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Notary Public. Every mother thoroughly understands the condition of the above case—knows of nature's struggle during this period of her daughter's life and she should be the greatest aid possible to give her at such time. At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

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Is the Test of a Girl's Health—Physical Weakness Indicates Ill Health—Keep Your Daughter Well and Strong. From the Journal, Cartersville, Ga. The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her childhood. In nine cases out of ten where disease fastens itself upon her it does so at the line of demarcation between every mother of girls. How to preserve the daughter's health—how to ward off disease at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. One of the best ways to do this is to see that the girl is properly nurtured and that she

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, ground floor North Hotel building where our friends are invited to call when in the city. R. H. Brown of Calvert, was in the city Monday. R. Conner of Henrietta, was in the city Friday. W. Mand of the Moon ranch, was in the city Friday. E. W. Clark of Midland, was in the city Wednesday. Joe White of Weatherford, was in the city Friday. Geo. Beggs is spending a few days in the Panhandle. W. F. Hawkins of Midlothian, was in the city Thursday. Warren Shoemaker of Decatur, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. George Potter, of Brownwood, was in the city Wednesday. C. C. Herndon of Shreveport, La., was in the city Saturday. Jno. Adams, a Cresson stockman, was in the city Thursday. L. C. Mayer, a stockman of Graham, was in the city Saturday. Lee Bevin, a stock dealer of Sherman, was in the city Thursday. Tom Culbert, a cattleman of Rice, Texas, was in the city Friday. W. B. Worsham, cattleman of Henrietta, was in the city Saturday. Ben Brew, a cattleman from Pilot Point, was in the city Saturday. Leon Halfin, the wool man of San Angelo, was in the city Wednesday. Jep Crawford, a cattleman of Mineral Wells, was in the city Monday. P. E. Morehouse, a cattle feeder of Kaufman, was in the city Saturday. W. F. Youngblood, merchant and cattleman, was in the city Thursday. Clay Oldham of Brownwood, made the Journal a pleasant call Wednesday. Luke Weaver of Chickasha, I. T., returned from his ranch Tuesday night. O. S. Morey of Bowie, is in the city today preparing to move his family here. Fred Millard of Eden, Texas, was here Thursday on his way to the Territory. D. A. Yokley of Mineral Wells, made the Journal office a pleasant call Saturday. L. W. Krake, of the National Stock Yards, returned Saturday from a trip North. Marion Sansom of Alvarado, a cattle feeder and banker, was in the city Saturday. Jno. Ikard, a young ranchman of Chickasha, is spending several days in the city. Frank Kell, cattleman and mill owner of Wichita Falls, was in the city Thursday. U. S. Wedington of Childress, a breeder of Hereford cattle, was in the city Friday. Chas. McFarland, one of the most successful cattle feeders, was in the city Friday. W. L. Aldwell, a successful cattle feeder, from San Angelo, was in the city Saturday. E. J. Ashburn, live stock agent of the Illinois Central railroad, was in the city Saturday. Rhome Shields, sheriff and cattleman of Tom Green county, was in the city Thursday. G. Cook of Duncan, I. T., was in the city Monday with two loads of hogs on the market. R. K. Wyle, a well known Runnels county ranchman, is in the city accompanied by his wife. B. F. Stokes, a stock dealer of Cleburne, was in the city Friday with a car load of mules. Dr. W. L. Simmons of Weatherford, was in the city Thursday. The Doctor is interested in cattle. Rufe Carroll of Brady, was in the city Monday. He has finished delivering cattle to W. H. King. Frank M. Weaver, whose cattle interests are in the Territory, returned from Duncan, I. T., Friday. Col. Wm. Hunter's many friends will regret to learn that he is reported to be sick in the Indian Territory. S. R. Coggins, of Brownwood, was in the city Thursday. He will probably winter several thousand cattle. G. F. Swift is moving 10,000 head of cattle into one of the Sugg pastures to secure better grass and water. P. M. DeVitt has returned from a trip to Roby, Fisher county, and left Saturday for the Indian Territory. W. A. Lichter of the Evans-Shider-Buel company's office, returned Thursday from a trip south on the Santa Fe. Jno. Ryburn of Knickerbocker, Tex., and H. W. Wallace of Racine, Wis., of the Half Circle 6 ranch were in the city Thursday. D. O. Lively returned Friday from a trip through the Territory. He says it is getting very dry, especially in the western portion. Capt. E. B. Harrold returned Saturday from Ballinger. He shipped a train of cattle while there to Grandview to go on feed.

S. D. Dumas of Clarksville, was in the city Thursday. He bought 315 feeding steers at \$28 and \$30. They will be fed at Clarksville. W. C. Nations of Alpine, Texas, made the Journal office a pleasant call on his return from Kansas City. He reports a great many feeders on the Kansas City market. L. M. Barkley has just sold for Wm. McCauley to M. Z. Smissen, 500 head of cows and calves at \$28, calves not counted. The cattle are in the San Angelo country. Felix Van der Stucken, merchant and cattleman of Sonora, was in the city Thursday. Felix reports the Sonora country in good shape, but says it is getting dry in places. Richard Walsh of Poloduro, was in the city Saturday. He has some excellent photographs of herds of the famous J. A. and J. J. cattle, taken from life, by Fort Worth artists. Hittson & McGehee, who are buying mules for the British government, went to South Africa, have shipped a number of Polk's stock yards. A shipment will be made the first of next week. W. J. Turner, a Runnels county stock man, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Turner was seeking information about how to make "baby" beef. He intends to full feed on corn 500 head bred calves. C. J. Spittal, a young ranchman of Cleburne, made the Journal office a pleasant call. He reports conditions excellent in the Panhandle country and says there is a great demand for leased ranches. Mr. J. S. Blocker, of Eagle Pass, was in the city Wednesday returning from the Indian Territory. While in the city he sold, through the Geo. B. Lovin, Co. 800 calves to S. B. Belcher, who will feed them. R. J. Klobberg of Alice, and W. B. Tullis of Quanah, members of the State Sanitary Board, were in the city Monday, returning from Chicago, where they attended the meeting of the Interstate Sanitary Board. Thomas S. Snyder of Georgetown, started west on the Texas and Pacific Monday with a view of purchasing cattle. While en route he received a telegram announcing the death of his grandaughter in Louisiana. Gus Pickett of Decatur, Jno. Hewitt and Buster Gardner of San Angelo, were here Wednesday en route home from the fair at St. Louis. They were prize winners in the roping and riding contest. The report having had a fine time and good treatment. Thomas Montgomery, a cattle man of Mt. Blanco is here. He says that grass is in the best of shape and that he believes it was never better and cattle are in excellent shape. He says the conditions in the west probably were never better. The cattleman of the north are well pleased at the prices they are getting for cattle. Capt. Smith and Marshall and Major Schoell are now in the city. They have contracted about 1000 mules at the different stock yards here. There are 700 head ready for shipment today. At New Orleans the mules will be loaded on board ship and sent to South Africa to be used in the Transvaal war. A great many more mules will be concentrated here. James L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash, was in the city Saturday returning from St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. He says the drought and the heavy receipts on the markets are the leading features in live stock circles. In fact, the large receipts are the result of the drought, as holders of cattle are more anxious to sell than to ship on account of scarcity of water. This has naturally held down prices but he thinks in ten days better prices will prevail. There would be a greater run out for the shortage of cars. Mr. Harris said that the shortage in the receipts of hogs this year will amount to 1,000,000. Of this loss Chicago alone will lose one-half. PREPARE A PASTURE FOR HOGS. W. J. Duffel, Ross, Tex. There is not any better time than this dry weather to sow a rye patch for the hogs. It will come up after the first rain and furnish something green for the hogs to graze on during the winter. For more than forty years the writer has been interested in farming and has watched after both summer and winter pastures. Rye has decidedly the advantage over any other plant as winter pasture and should be used for that purpose on every Southern farm. It would economize other feed and keep the hogs healthy. Barley sown from Jan. 5 to Feb. 1 makes a fine spring pasture. If it was not for pasture summer and winter I would give up the swine business and devote my attention to raising hogs. I consider this one of the best states in the Union for raising hogs. I went to the North last winter to examine conditions in other states and compare them with those in Texas. After careful consideration of what I found there I decided that here we have the advantage in many ways, and that as the future time I will point them out in the Journal. Twenty-one million dollars of hard-earned money goes out of Texas each year to buy bacon and lard. All that is lost could be turned into cash by producing at home. Think of this, Texas farmers, and plant hogs. OKLAHOMA CATTLE NEWS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: On the 5th inst we had a light frost, the first of the season. There was nothing for it to damage in this country. The winter is warm and pleasant. Grass is good and cattle are still plentiful against inferior fruit that is putting on fallow; shipping is more than two-thirds done. Some cattle sales have been made since my last, at stronger prices than same classes sold for last year. M. B. Wright sold to P. M. Maise 60 head of good native cows, to be delivered on the 20th inst, when calves are weaned, price \$25. J. F. Smallwood to J. H. Wright, 80 head com-

mon native calves, steers and heifers, price \$16. John Symons to Tom Hunge, six good native dry cows, price \$24. C. A. Hitch to R. C. Lowe, four high grade Hereford bull calves at \$27.50. Several other bunches have changed hands, but I did not learn prices. John O'Loughlin of Lakin, Kans., owner of the Figen 7 ranch in this county for the past twelve years, has gathered all his cattle and will ship all steers and fat cows to market. The balance of the herd he will move to the Arkansas river, near Lakin, where they will be held in future. There is no better herd of beef producing cattle in the Southwest, though they have never been given a pound of feed in their lives. About 25 per cent of the herd died last winter and as water and shelter is being rapidly fenced up, Mr. O'Loughlin concludes that to avoid further losses, he had better move his cattle to another range. John O'Loughlin has been a familiar figure in the Southwest ever since the close of the civil war, first as government freighter, than as buffalo hunter, and like many others, finally drifted into the cattle business, which has occupied his attention the past eighteen years. Old timers in this section have known him for thirty years. It is safe to say that no more honorable man will continue to be seen here than John O'Loughlin ever lived. He owned a cow. He has the respect of all who knew him in this country. I certainly wish him success. J. C. DENISON. Caple, Okla., Oct. 9, 1899. FEEDING HAY TO COW KEPT IN STABLE. The Journal has received from a subscriber at Fort Davis the following: "I wish to know if you believe a cow can be kept up in a stable and fed alfalfa on dry hay. If so, how many pounds should be given her a day, how many pounds?" The writer probably does not mean that the cow is to be confined in the stable all the time. She will need to be out three hours out doors each day for the exercise necessary to keep her in good health. During the winter the shelter is needed, and during the hot days of summer, but she cannot do well confined continually in a stable. Nor will she do well confined to a forage ration of dry hay. Some green pasturage should be given if practicable. Not vegetable and fruit waste should be fed to her. Alfalfa hay would probably be the cheapest and best hay, considering results, that could be used in the writer's locality, as it ought to be delivered from Pecos valley without heavy freight charges. If no grain feed is used about 30 pounds a day should be fed to a cow weighing 900 to 1000 pounds. There should be fed with this daily 2 pounds of cotton seed meal. If the cotton seed hulls are fed, also give about 12 to 15 pounds of hulls with the meal and 10 or 12 pounds of alfalfa hay. The writer will understand that the same ration is not best for every animal, as some will digest and assimilate more food than others. If the cow does not clean up the amount given her, shorten the supply, and repeat the ration until the quantity needed. If prairie hay is used, the Journal, not knowing the nutritive value, can only suggest that 30 pounds a day be tried at first, the quantity to be increased until necessary to maintain the cow in condition and keep up her milk yield. More concentrated feed will be needed if the hay is of native grasses. With alfalfa less concentrated feed will be needed than is required with any other hay. All alfalfa, however, has not the same value. Much of the nutrient is in the leaves and if these have been broken off and lost in handling the hay will be deficient. PRESERVING GRAIN FROM INSECTS. There are three main insects which infest stored grain. There are the weevils, the red grain beetle and the angoumois grain moth. The habits and transformation are in all cases much the same. The eggs are laid within the grain before and after being gathered. The eggs hatch, the worms feed and mature on the inside of the grain and then eat out and escape as adults. The time occupied in transforming from egg to adult varies from a few weeks, depending on the temperature. The best remedy against all of them is bisulphide of carbon, or "high life," as it is popularly called. It will be applied to the end to build close—nearly air tight as possible—granaries in which to store the grain. The amount of high life will vary with the tightness of the bins to a certain extent, though the latest tests have shown that satisfactory results are obtained with the ordinary open bin. It has been customary to use one ounce of the bisulphide to 100 pounds of grain. More recent tests have shown that if the bisulphide is simply poured over the bins at the rate of one pound per 100 bushels as the bins are being filled the insects are destroyed and the protection is complete, even with the usual open bin. On this basis, the bisulphide costing about 10 cents wholesale, the grain can be preserved from injury at a cost of 10 cents per 100 bushels. The last few years there has been placed on the market another form of the bisulphide. This is said to be superior to the bisulphide itself, and tests have shown that it is at least as effective. Either form can be obtained through any of the wholesale druggists. Empty granaries and bins should be thoroughly treated with the bisulphide before filling with grain. High life is explosive when exposed to a flame and great care should be taken to avoid the striking of matches or having a lighted cigar under penalty of having an explosion. FRED W. MALLY, Professor of Entomology. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is in receipt of the following from D. P. Norton, proprietor of the Neosho Valley Herd of Short-horns, Duval, Kansas: One of the daughters of our herd bull Lord Lieutenant was shown this fall at the provincial fair at Halifax, N. S., and won everything shown for against several imported cows. She was first in her class and won sweepstakes for best female of any age. It was C. F. Fine, Newman, Kansas, who sold Lord Lieutenant to a better bull than Baron Victor that headed Colonel Harris' herd and made a great reputation as a show bull and sire.

The third annual convention of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board was in session at Chicago Wednesday and Thursday of last week, fourteen states being represented in the convention. The quarantine committee suggested a new line in its report on the line an open season was adopted. The line recommended is slightly changed from that established by the convention in Lincoln, Cannon and Cumberland in Tennessee being placed above the line. The committee recommended as the open season Nov. 1 to Jan. 1. The quarantine committee suggested a new line in its report on the line an open season was adopted. The line recommended is slightly changed from that established by the convention in Lincoln, Cannon and Cumberland in Tennessee being placed above the line. The committee recommended as the open season Nov. 1 to Jan. 1. The quarantine committee suggested a new line in its report on the line an open season was adopted. 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