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Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, will find it to their interest to advertise name in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. The Journal is read by a large per cent. of the best class stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.

Campbell Commission Co.
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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.
FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.
CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.
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100 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

MARKET REPORT.
BY WIRE.
Chicago Live Stock.
Special to the Journal.
U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Oct. 12, 1893.

The receipts of live stock at this market for the first four days of the week were as follows: Monday, 20,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, 15,000 sheep; Tuesday, 7500 cattle, 13,000 hogs, 13,000 sheep; Wednesday, 16,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, 15,000 sheep; Thursday, cattle 17,000, hogs 11,000, sheep 14,000.
The cattle market is better than a week ago, in fact it has been gradually improving for two or three weeks. The receipts of Texas are unusually light for this time of the year. It is now generally conceded that the run of grass Texas is practically over for this year. It is also thought that the receipts of Western range cattle will be much lighter than was until recently anticipated. Everything seems to point to good strong prices in the near future and our live stock commission merchants are feeling quite jubilant over the outlook. Texas cattle are 25 cents a hundred higher than two weeks ago, and perhaps 50 cents higher than the low mark of the season.
Choice grass steers, which means strictly tops, good as grass will make them, are bringing from \$3.00@3.25. One lot of extra choice Indian grass steers weighing 1214 pounds average, sold at \$3.50. The bulk of good Texas steers are bringing \$2.30@3. Thin and half fat ones sell as low as \$2.25@2.50. Texas cows, good to choice ones, are bringing from \$2@2.40. Fair to good cows \$1.80@2. Canners and common \$1.40@1.70. Good light veal calves are worth from \$3.50@4.50 per hundred pounds.
Hogs—Prime heavy sold around \$6.60 and there were sales of choice light weights at \$6.70@6.75, and advance of 5@10c. There was a corresponding improvement in common grades, the bulk of offerings going at \$6.40@6.55 for medium and heavy, \$6.50@6.70 for light. Sheep were loc off at \$7.75 for best natives, \$3.50 for westerns; the bulk of westerns sold below \$3.35. No Texas mutton on the market, but would bring if good \$2.74@3.

St. Louis Live Stock.
Special to the Journal.
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Oct. 12, 1893.
Receipts of live stock at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the week ending October 7, 1893, amount to 17,328 cattle, 8852 hogs and 4888 sheep, against 15,700 cattle, 10,218 hogs and 7153 sheep received during last week. The figures show a gain of 1628 cattle, and a decrease of 1366 hogs and 3265 sheep.
Receipts of cattle for first four days of this week have been: Monday, 3690;

half fat and common ones bring from \$2.25@2.35.
Good Texas cows continue to hold up well and are comparatively speaking, selling better than the steers. Several lots of choice cows and heifers have sold this week as high as \$2.40. The bulk of good cows, however, are selling at \$2.10@2.25. Common cows and canners are bringing from \$1.40@1.60; bulls and stags, \$1.25 to \$1.50; calves, \$6 to \$7.50 per head.
The receipts of hogs to-day were 8400. For the first three days of the week receipts were, Monday, 2,550; Tuesday, 6,900, Wednesday, 6,400. The hog market is strong, active and 5@10c higher. Bulk sales \$6.35@6.40; heavies, \$6.16@6.30; packers, \$6.20@6.40; mixers, 6.20@6.45; lights, \$6.15@6.30; yorkers, \$6.40@6.60; pigs, \$5.75@6.30.
There were 3500 sheep here Monday, 190 Tuesday, Wednesday 2200, to-day 900. The receipts are made up principally of Western Colorado and New Mexico sheep which were not, as a rule, very good. There were no Texas sheep on the market to-day. Good grass mutton is bringing from \$2.75@3.25. The market is low and dull, but steady.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Special to the Journal.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Oct. 12, 1893.
The receipt of cattle for the week so far, have been as follows: Monday, 9200 Tuesday, 12,850, Wednesday, 9000, Thursday, 5500. The supply as will be seen from above, has been quite liberal, while there has necessarily been more or less fluctuation in prices, yet the market, as a whole, has been fairly steady, with but little change.
The big steer, of which so much has been said and written of late, was raffled off for \$900 on Saturday. The owners placed him on the market on his merits Tuesday, when he was sold to a Milwaukee party for \$200. He weighed 3300 pounds and was shipped to the above named city.
Another transaction that has caused considerable excitement was the sale of some corned Arizona steers Saturday, averaging 1621 lbs, and sold for \$4.25 per cwt. They were bought on this market last winter, weighing 955 lbs, at \$1.10 per cwt. The original cost was \$1.50 per head and sold Saturday at \$4.04 per head. It is needless to add that the party who fed them made a ten strike. This transaction not only shows what careful feeding will do, but also illustrates with one lot of steers, the difference in value between thin and fat cattle.
One lot of 21 head of choice Texas steers, weighing 1200 lbs average, sold on Tuesday at \$3.50. These were the best Texas grass cattle that have been here this season. 210 head more choice steers, but not quite so good or quite so heavy, sold the same day at \$3.10@3.25. It however, takes a splendid good lot of grass steers to bring \$3, and the bulk are selling at from \$2.50@2.70, while the

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Fish & Keck Co.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.
Live Stock Commission Agents
The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company.
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WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. P. O. BOX 140.

R. B. STEWART. E. R. OVERSTREET.
STEWART & OVERSTREET,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.
National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
If You Want PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE, FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE, FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED, RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK, WE WILL FURNISH IT.
Write to the Slegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

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C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.
LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.
Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$200,000.

We Do a Strictly Commission Business
The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

edge and notch stud to fit, and spike them down. At an appropriate and convenient place omit one stud for doorway into silo. Or instead of the foregoing, having laid sills as specified, six feet above them lay another double course of joists same as the sills, thoroughly spiked together, and lapping at corners; and six feet above this another course, and at top another. Instead of these put 2x4 studs placed 16 inches from center, omitting one as before for doorway. Cover the outside first with cheap lumber then with building paper (tar board) and over all such siding as you may prefer. Line the inside with best quality narrow flooring, using tar or paint in the joints, or with two thicknesses of cheaper lumber with building paper between them. Paint the inside with a mixture of coal tar and gasoline, three parts of the former to one of the latter, or as may be necessary to make the mixture flow from the brush. Use no heat, nor light, any matches within "forty rods" of the gasoline or the mixture, or in the silo, until the gas has all passed away. Rip a piece of 4x4 or 4x6 corner wise and nail in the corners. Use movable boards, cut to proper length, to fill in the doorway, two thicknesses with paper between. In other words and in short, make an air tight pit. Fill the bottom with clay 4 to 6 inches deep, or with waterlime concrete. It is roomy, who when the silo is very deep, as 20 feet or more, to fill in say 10 feet with covering of boards (the boards close together); then put on another layer of waterlime concrete. This will keep to the injury of the silo. All around the layer of waterlime concrete, answer the and might feet.

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TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.
Good fat grass beefs, per lb. gross. 25 to 28
Common to fair beefs, per lb. gross. 15 to 20
Good fat cows, per lb. gross. 2 to 3
Common to fair cows, each. 25 to 30 to 35
Good fat calves each. 7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair calves, each. 4.50 to 5.00
Good fat yearlings, each. 5.00 to 10.00
Common to fair yearlings, each. 3.00 to 7.00
Good milk cows. 30.00 to 35.00
Common to fair. 15.00 to 25.00
Attractive springers. 17.50 to 25.00

ROOFS.
Good fat corn fed, per lb. gross. 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Common to fair per lb. gross. 5 to 6

SHEEP.
Good fat sheep each. \$1.50 to 1.75
Common to fair each. 1.25 to 1.50

CATTLE.

Keep your cattle in thriving condition through the winter and in that way keep them growing the year round.

All cattlemen interested in Texas quarantine regulations should attend the meeting of the sanitary commission to be held at Dallas on the 24th.

The producer to be successful must cater to the consumer. The beef consumers demand well-bred and well-fed cattle.

If you have good pure-bred bulls feed and take the best of care of them through the winter. If you are still hanging on to the old scrubs, send them to the bologna sausage factory and invest the proceeds in well-bred males and then take good care of them.

Drovers' Journal: The Texas cattle run for this year undoubtedly struck lively in July, when the receipts were 102,000 head, being decidedly the largest of the year.

If you are buying cattle to feed this winter, be sure and select well-bred and well-grown animals. There is a chance for profit with such, but none at all with stunted, raw-boned creatures of no particular breed.

We are glad to see that some of our fairs are this year offering as large premiums upon bulls as upon stallions, thus recognizing that the business of cattle breeding is quite as important to the farmer as is horse breeding.

Those who have well-bred steers are now finding a ready home market at fair prices. Texas feeders fully realize the importance of feeding good, well-bred steers and are willing to pay all they are worth, while they, or at least most of them, will not buy inferior cattle at any price.

By all means grade up and improve your cattle, but don't try to do it with grade bulls, the excess will be too slow and the results too unsatisfactory. Buy pure bred pedigreed bulls to begin with.

Tom Waggoner recently sold a bunch of home raised three-year-old steers at \$30 per head and they were cheap. Most any feeder who feeds good blood would have taken them at the above figure. The secret is that they were sired by pedigreed bulls.

The following formula for preventing the growth of horns on calves should be tried by those who object to dehorning: Take 50 parts of caustic soda, 25 parts of kerosene, and 25 parts of water.

One of the best methods of the mixture on the cork, merchandise of one of rubber, rub on first one the calves of goods other, repeating until the horns are gone.

For sale. I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, three, four and five years old. They are a good lot and in good condition.

For sale. I have 300 head, one-half three past, other half four and five, for sale at a bargain; also 250 head of two past. Will sell cheap.

For sale. 1600 good, blocky, well-bred four and five-year-old steers, all are in good shape and will make excellent feeders.

MILLIONS in it. Vacuum Leather Oil for 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

ject of which is to steal and dispose of stolen cattle. The society was known as "The Cattle Lodge" and has been in operation for about fifteen months.

Feeding Cattle. N. J. Shepherd. Farmers who are feeding cattle understand that every advantage must be taken if a small profit is realized and especially so with the common grades.

Regularity in feeding is an item. Whenever an animal is on full feed any delay in feeding at the regular hour frets the animal and causes it to lose flesh.

In feeding for growth roughness can be largely used but in fattening the ration must consist of a much larger portion of grains, and the grain should be a fattening one.

One of the chief objects is to keep the cattle in good condition and with a good appetite so that they will gain steadily and return a profit for their food, and it requires regular feeding and the giving of a good variety to do this most fully and it is only by doing this that a fair profit can be realized.

Difference in Prices Between Good and Common Cattle. National Stockman and Farmer. It has been a long time since choice cattle sold at as great an advance over the common kinds as they do now.

In breeding the trotter one has to keep in sight the disposition of the produce that do not inherit racing speed. If they are undersized and of ugly conformation, they will be a drug on the market.

But racing speed implies other qualities than the ability to step a mile in two minutes and a certain number of seconds. It requires to be indissolubly united to a level head, a good constitution, and stamina to finish the mile with reserve force.

Another with a sensational turn of speed for a rush, grows leg-weary and finishes behind the money. Still another, with bulldog gameness and wonderful reserve force, finishes the mile with the impresses style of "the monarch of the homestretch."

Feeders For Sale. I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, three, four and five years old. They are a good lot and in good condition.

For Sale. 1600 good, blocky, well-bred four and five-year-old steers, all are in good shape and will make excellent feeders.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Breed For a Type. Kentucky Stock Farm. Sporadic breeding has resulted in no improvement in the animal kingdom.

In the realm of the trotting world every adventurer expects to achieve success. In nearly all other great industries failures are the rule, for where one merchant amasses a fortune, at least two of his competitors are forced into assignments.

It is not for glory alone that many breeders have embarked in the light harness horse industry, says a writer in Wallace's Monthly, but the anticipated reward of wealth which fabulous prices for trotting stock promised.

In this respect the trotting horse industry is not dissimilar to booms in Shorthorn, Jersey, Norman, Clydesdale and other improved breeds of domestic animals.

Among successful breeders the outlook was never more promising for the standard-bred horse. The vast sums of money being competed for in all parts of the country at trotting meetings attest the popularity of the standard trotter, the stability and value of the light-harness performer.

Call and see us. We not only solicit correspondence from both buyers and sellers, but urgently request our friends to call and see us when in the city.

Buyers. Who want any kind of real estate or live stock, are especially requested to correspond with us. We will cheerfully give you any information you may want and render you any assistance in our power.

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TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY

1006 and 1008 Houston Street, (UP STAIRS) FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

COMMISSION DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Real Estate and Live Stock

AND GENERAL INVESTMENT BROKERS.

CATTLE. We represent a large number of Texas Ranchmen, and have on our books, for sale at all times, a big list of all kinds and classes of cattle.

RANCHES. We have some of the largest and best ranches in Texas for sale. If you want a fine Stock or Feeding Farm, in the black lands of Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson or adjoining counties, we can offer you some rare bargains in tracts ranging from 800 to 8,000 acres.

EXCHANGES. We give special attention to negotiating the exchange of Live Stock for Real Estate, City Property for lands in the country, or vice versa.

FREE ADVERTISING. All acceptable properties placed in our hands for sale will, if desired, be extensively advertised free of cost to the owner.

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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.



Around the Circle for Only \$55! To the World's Fair

VIA THE F. W. & D. C. and Union Pacific Ry's THE WORLD'S PICTORIAL ROUTE.

Returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., the only line giving you the privilege of going one route and returning another.

The cheapest because it affords you the greatest amount of pleasure for the amount of money expended.

This is a pleasure trip you are making to the World's Fair: why not via the line which will assure you the greatest amount of pleasure, the purest atmosphere, attractive scenery and immunity from extortionate charges?

To breathe that life-giving air, to behold the noblest scenery in our country, to be absolutely born again in rejuvenated health and spirits is the never-to-be-forgotten memory of a summer in romantic, picturesque Colorado.

The Low Rate of \$55.00 will be made by the above route, going via Union Pacific and returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., a continuous trip over the most romantic country in America, with stop over at pleasure in Colorado.

We have also on sale to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver round trip tickets at the rate of \$25.

Full particulars of the route and the numerous points of interest is given in our "Summerlands," mailed free. For further information, address N. S. DAVIS, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, or C. D. LUSK, Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.

DESPITE HARD TIMES THE "COTTON-BELT TOUTE" improved its passenger service by the addition, August 26th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper for St. Louis via St. L. I. M. & S. R. from Texarkana, and through coaches connecting with Pullman Sleeper from Fort Worth at Mt. Pleasant to Memphis, giving its patrons double daily service to and from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and the Southeast.

SCHEDULE table with columns for Train No. 2 (Read Down) and Train No. 1 (Read Up), listing departure and arrival times for various stations including Waco, McGregor, Waco, Corsicana, Athens, Tyler, Pittsburg, Texarkana, Mt. Pleasant, Texarkana via Iron Mountain, St. Louis, and Memphis.

Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "COTTON-BELT ROUTE." S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLIBSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

WOOD & EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturers and Repairers. Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia. No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed. Free calls. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars. The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance in the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company.

THE KATY REACHES from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, by the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston.

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other southwestern line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry

As it is the most direct, best equipped and points THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS. For further information as to rates, routes, maps, time table, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent or W. G. CRUSH, JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. M. K. & T. Ry. Co. of Tex. M. K. & T. Ry. System DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

TIME TABLE. Leave Weatherford 11:00 a.m. Mineral Wells 12:20 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Mineral Wells 7:00 a.m. Weatherford 8:20 a.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:20 p.m.

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

In Illinois sheep have been found to be afflicted in the lungs with small white worms. The sheep have good appetites but grow poor. Turpentine given in liberal doses has proved beneficial.

The habit of eating mutton seems to be one which must be acquired, not because people have really a prejudice against the taste of good mutton, but because they do not know what it is. Let them once get acquainted with the flavor of thoroughly good, well-bred and well-fed mutton, and they rank among its users at once.

Colman's Rural World: We are gradually getting nearer to the ideal in mutton, and it may not be out of place to promise that in the near future the proportion of the mutton consumed will equal that of beef. The business of sheep raising acquired a wonderful impetus in the past year, but the supply as yet hardly equals the demand. The popularity of mutton will, of course, be governed by the quality of the article placed on the market for consumption, and growers should look to it that they ship good healthy sheep, well-fattened and matured, and likely in every way to reflect credit on the industry now coming out of the infant stage.

One of the lessons to be learned from Australian sheep breeding is that the introduction of foreign Merino blood, after the Merino was once established in the country, disturbed the acclimation of the breed. Thus, whatever good may be gained, under similar conditions, it appears that we must for some time discount the loss of regular results, and we must be prepared for the temporary sacrifice somewhat of constancy, for such good as the strange blood can impart. This lesson illustrates much of the perplexity and discouragement experienced by breeders of other kinds of live stock, and not only those who take an infusion of fresh blood from another country, but those also, who can introduce strange blood suddenly into their herds or flocks. We need not here define strange blood. The term may be, in some cases, as aptly applied to blood of the same breed with that of the herd or flock to which it is introduced, as to that of another breed taken for a direct cross.—London Live Stock Journal.

The Sheep Industry.

The American Cultivator. Just at present there is a great depression hanging over the sheep business in this country, and many farmers are taking a gloomy outlook and selling of their sheep as fast as possible. For some time past now, the depression in manufacturing lines has greatly reduced the demand for wool, and the trade in places has been so very small that prices have declined to a point where it is not profitable to sell them. Rather than rush their wool to market, many farmers who have been in need of ready cash or who became frightened too early at the prospect began selling their sheep, thereby killing the goose that laid the golden egg. There has been an unprecedented rush of sheep to the cities as a consequence, and now sheep are dull and lagging, so that prices for them are also very low. Still many discouraged farmers continue forcing their sheep upon the market, anxious to get rid of them and eager to obtain a little ready cash.

It would be well if such farmers would stop and reason a little before going any further into bankruptcy, for it can be nothing else. The great number of sheep that have been killed, which were formerly kept simply for the wool they produced, will very materially reduce the wool producing capacity of the country for the next year. When manufacturers start up again there will be a demand for wool, but the lessened number of sheep in the country will not be able to supply the demand. Wool will consequently advance, and also mutton sheep, for everyone will want to keep their sheep for the wool, and this will draw from the market many animals that usually go to make up the regular supply.

Look at it as we will, we cannot help concluding that there is a good outlook now both wool and mutton. It may not come until after the new year, but come it must. It is true that these improved conditions will be partly the result of hasty actions of unwise farmers. Those who have not sold out will profit at the expense of the foolish. But it is thus in all business concerns. Some houses get frightened in times of pressure, and they try to close out early before times become harder. They are afraid of failing. They sell out at a great sacrifice what they have, and come out with a little ready cash on hand. But those that stand by the ship a short time often weather the storm, and find that compensation is made them through the withdrawal from business of many rival houses.

Farmers as a rule are inclined to get too much frightened at the signs of an approaching panic. If we would all reason more, as the business men do, that the depression cannot last long, and after it has passed away times will be better than before, we would save many anxious moments and live a happier life. The sheep industry is subject to depressions, as every other business, but on the whole it is good, sound and substantial.

Saddle Horses.

A car of good improved three and four-year-old horses in good condition. Address S. JOHNSON, Millett, LaSalle county, Texas.

Do You Want to Exchange?

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

SWINE.

The best way when a sow is taken from pigs is to give no milk producing foods, but anything of a hot dry nature, such as barley meal or a few old, dry beans. It is generally the case that the sow will take the boar from a day or two to a week after the pigs are weaned. Some sows are a good deal of trouble to get to come in season. A run with other sows or with the boar, and fed as stated is the only thing to do. Some sows are very shy breeders, and although they would take the boar if they had a run with him, yet by themselves show no signs.

Be careful, says the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram, about shipping pregnant sows. Secretary Morton's order specifies that those in an advanced state will be condemned beginning October 1. There is liable to be trouble over this question, as there is sure to be dispute when determining when that peculiar "advanced" state has arrived. As the old washerwoman said "we have to draw the line somewhere," the trouble is going to be just exactly which nails to hang this line on. The best way for shippers to do until some satisfactory adjustment has been made, is to keep all sows at home.

Whether a farmer makes money from the pigs depends largely on the kind of sow he selects as a breeder. She must be long-bodied and have a plentiful supply of teats. For this reason it is very important that she should neither be stunted nor fattened. It is the sows that uniformly breed from ten to fourteen at a litter that give most profit. No sow living can keep such a litter supplied from her own teats. If she does it till they are a week or ten days old the pigs will begin to eat and should have their regular feed of sweet milk warmed to animal heat, given little and often through the day. This will prevent too heavy a strain on the sow. She should have nourishing food, but not fattening, though a small proportion of corn meal will do no harm while the pigs are getting most of their nourishment from the dam. The sow will not fatten on it. All the fattening properties of the corn will go into milk. If the sow be fed right she should produce three litters per year. The pigs should be weaned not later than six weeks old. They will eat heartily at this time, and the dam carrying a second litter needs to give all her available strength to give them vigorous bodies and a habit of thriftiness. Only a sow two years or older should be bred three times a year. For yearling sows two litters a year are enough.

The Hog—Ancient and Modern.

Comparing the ancient with the modern condition of the hog, a friend and admirer of his hogship, in a public address, recently said:

"For 6000 years the hog has been an object of derision and contempt. So intensely has he been despised that to hate him has been a pleasure. So bitter was the antipathy that herdsmen, keepers of the hogs, were regarded as 'boors' and ostracized from society. Mankind turned from him in contempt and called him unclean. While all others of God's creatures in the animal kingdom have been worshipped by heathen idolaters, the hog was supposed to have wallowed so low in the mire of corruption and nastiness that no tongue in the heathen lands could be found to do him reverence. No knee would bow to worship at his shrine—a wandering vagabond, an outcast, a scavenger, left to 'root hog or die.' The devils entered in, took possession of his passions and plunged him in the sea. But, behold, amidst all this, he 'saves his bacon' and lives, takes a new 'route,' and Phoenix-like, he 'rises from the ashes.' The hog acknowledges no superior. Attempt to drive him and he will 'right about' and stand face to face with any man, and with the daring bravery of a Napoleon, he will charge through a solid phalanx. Behold him, bred so fine, with blood so blue, that his nose is now turned up at all mankind! He supplies a hungry world with meat so sweet and nutritious that it is sought after by rich and poor—'Armour,' the rich. He is furnishing the grease to run the machinery of the world. The busy spindles and looms hum night and day, oiled 'with his lard. The wheels of the ponderous trains, groaning under the weight and commerce of a nation, are lubricated with his fat. The boot and shoe trade of civilization is made to bustle with his bristles. Wealth and lucre recognize in him the 'almighty dollar,' and bow in submission to his sway. Intelligent and dignified yeomanry listen for whispers of his wants, and, anticipating his needs, hasten to supply them. States and nations send learned scientists in silk hats and somber Alberts to inquire after his health and welfare. Majestically and grandly he moves with an irresistible power that sweeps across the seas where startled empires, kingdoms and republics sit in stately deliberation to legislate on his coming. Germany, England and France have said to American pork and lard, 'Thus far shalt thou come and no farther; here shall thy proud waves be stayed;' but ere another year rolls round they will be willing to carry him to the most stately palace on 'flowery beds of ease.' He has grown to such weight that his gigantic tread shakes the financial circles of two hemispheres. Words are idle. No economies from me or eulogies in response can do him proud. He has 'passed the Rubicon.' He needs no 'monumental pile to rear its lofty head to heaven,' no princely dome whose towering heights shall pierce the stormy clouds to tell of his importance. His grease—his grease alone, rendered—is immortal."

CAUTION—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

For cheap western ranches, with or without stock, address R. R. CLARIDGE, San Antonio, Texas.

POULTRY.

Our sheep breeders point with pride to the fact that the sheep is a double-gear animal, so far as profit is concerned and that either the lamb or the wool, on the pelt or off it, will pay for its annual keep. The advocate of the "granger's cow" says here is milk every day if you want it, whether for butter or cheese, and a calf once a year. Horsemen point to the brood mare that will work her way and give the colt as clear profit. Biddy, however, beats them all. First, there are the eggs fresh and bright, cash any day in the year; young chickens when she gets tired and needs a couple of months' vacation; chickens which in from three to five months are a cash crop for which the world will pay a good price; then manure fit to grow premium crops of corn, and lastly the body of the hen itself, a valuable product after yielding three distinct profits. A double purpose animal is a good thing; but biddy doubles the double purpose and cackles as she has clearly a right to do.

The following are indications by which eggs may be known to be fresh or stale: A fresh egg sinks in water; it has a lime-like surface to its shell, while a stale egg is glassy and smooth; a boiled egg adheres closely to the shell when fresh, but the shell easily separates from one that is stale; eggs packed in bran have a musty smell and those packed in lime are stained and show the chemical action of the lime on its surface; a fresh egg has a clear, transparent appearance when looked through by the aid of sunlight or the light from a lamp in a dark room, but a stale egg has a dark, murky appearance; the air sack (or air bladder, at the large end of an egg is very small if the egg is fresh, and becomes larger as the egg grows older and stale—a certain test; if an egg is very stale it may, by shaking, be made to give off a rattling sound. The test is the size of the air sack at the large end. If one prefers to wait until the egg is cooked then the adhesiveness of the shell will give the facts if it is boiled. When broken in a saucer, the clearer the white and more perfect the yolk the better.

Poultry Keeping.

While the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs make the bulk of the profitable products of the farm, yet with the average farmers it will not do to overlook many of the smaller products. They may not return as much income yet they are valuable in one important respect and that is they supply ready money rather than a better advantage than in almost any other way. Many a farmer, or rather his wife, manages to make the products from the cows and poultry pay running expenser, so that when the larger products are sold the money is not needed either to pay for what has been used or to lay in a store for the near future. It is because the returns come in in what many term little dribs that many fail to appreciate the full value, and yet if they run a store account that must be paid when the larger products were marketed the little dribs would prove quite a sum.

Like everything else on the farm, whether or not poultry pays depends largely upon the management. If they are left to shift for themselves it is questionable if what is realized from them will pay the cost of keeping, and this holds good with almost every kind of stock on the farm. One advantage with poultry is that during a considerable part of the year on the farm where they can be given a good range they will pick up the greater part of their living, and a good part of what they pick up would otherwise go to waste. But they should have quarters to themselves; it is poor economy to allow them to roost in the granaries, cribs, stables or sheds. In addition to the damage they will do there is also a failure to get as much benefit as is possible if they have a place to themselves.

In winter they need more care; they must be fed and made comfortable. If eggs can be secured during the winter a much better profit can be realized than in summer and for this reason even on the farm it is best to give some special attention, providing a comfortable house and feeding and watering well. In nearly all cases more than one kind of poultry should be kept. Chickens and turkeys can nearly always be kept, and generally ducks can be kept in addition, while in others even geese and guineas may be added. This is the list we keep and they all pay—in fact of all, if there is much difference in proportion to the number, chickens with us are the least profitable. Ducks and geese pay best. There is less risk of loss with ducks, geese and guineas than with turkeys or chickens, and the feathers from the ducks and geese help to make a good profit.

One decided advantage with poultry is that with good management the income may commence very soon after they are on the farm and the income is reasonably steady, and counting the capital invested pay better than any other class of stock.

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

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Two for the Price of One.

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

A good field of corn fodder helps to make one somewhat independent of drouth stricken fall pastures. It is a good thing to have ready to fall back upon in a good many emergencies of stock feeding.

Has it occurred to any of our poultry keeping friends that there are such things as gilt-edge eggs, as well as gilt-edge butter? It is a fact that some men are able to get 5 cents or more above the market price for their eggs right along. The way that they do it is by having, first, the right kind of eggs, and, second, by putting them on the market in the right way. The best buyers prefer a pure white shell, such as those of the Black Spanish. Then the eggs must be absolutely clean, and put up in small neat packages. Every package must have the name of the producer and the date at which it was put up, and contain a guarantee that the eggs are fresh. Put a few packages of this sort on the market, and you will soon find that there are people who appreciate your efforts, and, what is more, they are willing to pay for such carefulness.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is **AYER'S Sarsaparilla** Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. **Cures others, will cure you**

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To those who wish to reduce the cost of the encyclopedia by getting up a club, we offer to deduct from the above price 40 cents for each additional annual cash subscriber sent us. Those interested should not fail to carefully read this and all other premium advertisements to be found in the JOURNAL.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition will open to-morrow, the 14th, and will continue up to and including the 28th.

This is not a local but a state institution, one that has already done much good advertising and developing the resources of the state, an enterprise that will, if properly encouraged, be of incalculable benefit to all Texas in the future. The management have, the JOURNAL is reliably informed, made more extensive and larger preparations than ever before. Consequently it can truthfully be said that they will give a better entertainment and exhibition than ever before. Those who attend, and everybody ought to go, may rely on being well paid for their time and trouble. Another incentive that ought to be sufficient to cause every Texan to liberally patronize the Dallas fair is their patriotic liberality and natural desire to lead a helping hand to each and every enterprise that has for its object the upbuilding and development of the Lone Star State.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition deserves and is entitled to the financial and moral support of every true Texan and should have it ungrudgingly and unstintedly. The JOURNAL hopes and believes that the fair will be liberally patronized and in that way made a financial success and a great public benefactor.

A SUCCESSFUL BREEDER.

W. S. Ikard, the well-known breeder of fine cattle, Berkshire hogs and other stock, of Henrietta, Texas, has received an order for a boar character of the Hon. C. H. Willingham, of the class of Rannels county. On the 15th of the month Judge Willingham character and standing of the boar.

The dealer who is continually "O. K. and "top lots" and goods that are country has "good" as the standard, at less than the standard can be purchased, and is seldom successful or reliable. This idea is as forcibly shown in your article of paint as perhaps in any other, and your father's rightly thought that straight extra white lead and pure linseed, which made the most durable, attractive of it. I use the best paint which could be had by the many building; but in exhibit him at numerous mixtures of red and San An- tonio and brands have been will give you a notion of the standard and the public have been instantly on hand these men. These mixtures of registered and unregistered paint in their bulls and heifers, or Striped Pure White hogs pigs from improved Old Line the King stock. He is also a dealer in all kinds of pure bred bronze and black hogs. Those wanting the ingredients in line should not fail to contact very much.

The National Manufacturing Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., and Country round about Fort Worth, Tex., in the King fair. It seems to have old White lining on the just.

When you want to buy, sell or exchange which kind of real estate or live stock, use the "for sale" column of the JOURNAL.

The markets are all stiffening up and will continue to gradually get better. Beef will bring fully fifty cents a hundred more thirty days hence than it sold for thirty days ago.

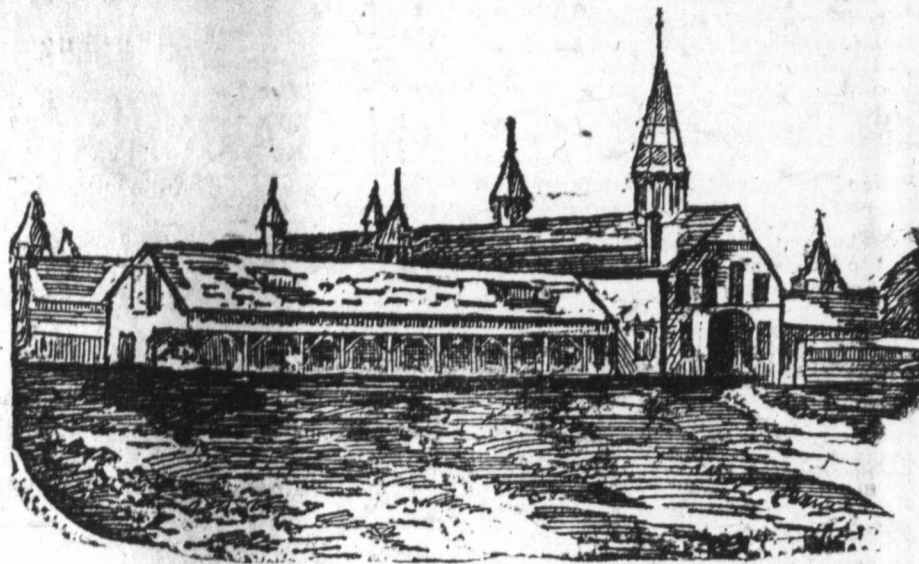
MADDOXIA PARK FARM.

A Hurdled Description of This Magnificent Property, and a Brief Biography of Its Owner.

It would be difficult to find in all Texas a place possessing more peculiar advantages for the breeding of blooded stock than "Maddoxia Park Farm," owned by Col. R. E. Maddox, and situated two miles east of the city of Fort Worth. The farm consists of some 900 acres of very fertile land, which lies in such a way as to be admirably adapted to diversified farming and stock breeding.

The pastures are well shaded, while the Trinity river and Sycamore creek

the building in two halves; on each side of the passage is a large open court 100 feet square, surrounded on all sides by a shed, under which horses can be exercised in rainy weather, surrounding these two courts, are box stalls, each provided with two doors, one opening from the central passage way, while the other, a fire escape door, opens in the outer court, thus furnishing safe egress from the box in case of a conflagration. The south half of the building has been set aside for the running stock, while on the north side are stalled the trotting horses. The building is provided with a drug and veterinary department, saddle and harness rooms, sleeping departments and bath rooms for the men, etc. There are also numerous water troughs and hydrants throughout the entire building.



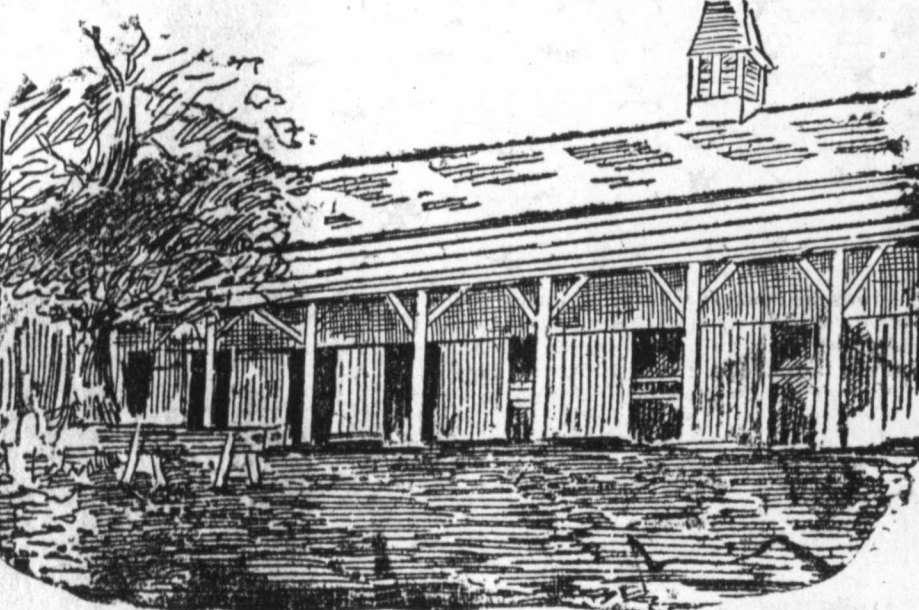
MADDOXIA STOCK FARM STABLE.

furnish a superabundance of pure water the year round. In addition to this water supply, the owner has had sunk at different points, three artesian wells, believing absolutely pure water to be essential to the best results in stock.

Col. Maddox's idea of farming, is that the farm should be made self-sustaining, and that the farmer should subsist upon the fruit of his labor, and not be imposed upon by the shoddy greener, conscienceless butcher, and the pump-handle dairyman, and in accordance with this belief, it can be said of him, that he produces everything that goes

The upper floor is used as a feed repository. Here enough feed has been stored away to run 300 horses for a year. In addition to a vast quantity of long feed, Col. Maddox has 3000 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of barley and 5000 bushels of corn. A large water tank with a capacity of 325 barrels supplies the barn with an abundance of pure artesian water.

North of the barn are two stallion stalls for trotting studs, while likewise on the south are two more stalls surrounded by improved stallion paddocks, where the running stallions are kept.



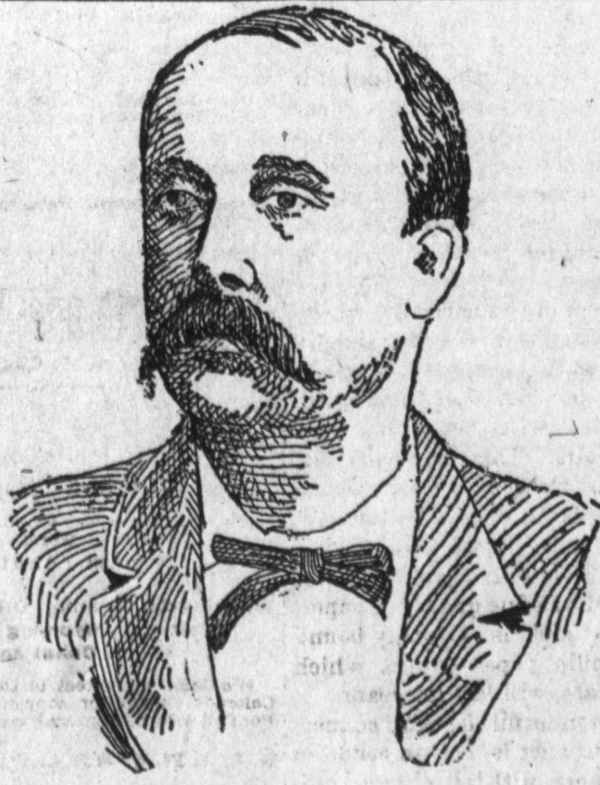
INSIDE OF THE COURT.

upon his sumptuous table, excepting coffee, sugar and salt.

During the past week, the writer had the pleasure of visiting the mammoth Maddoxia Park farm, and after being shown around by its accommodating proprietor, left convinced that as fine horses could be raised in Texas as anywhere. Col. Maddox has only had possession of this property three years and there are yet numerous improvements to be made.

Upon approaching the place the first thing that catches the eye is the mammoth barn, situated upon a beautiful eminence near the center of the farm,

Among the five stallions now being used by Col. Maddox the writer was especially attracted by the beautiful form and matchless appearance of a bay which bears the appropriate name of Peacock. This animal has captured fifteen premiums, having never been inside of a show ring but that he took first premium. Peacock was sired by Cabbell's Lexington, he by Eustes' Black Hawk, first dame Sky Kinney's Bell by Edwin Forest, No. 49; second dame by Mambra Chief, third dame by Pilot Junior. This horse is valued at \$5000 and worth every cent of it. Col. Maddox has had repeated offers for him to go back to Kentucky.



COL. R. E. MADDOX.

from which one commands a view of fertile acres sloping gently towards the water courses, thus affording excellent drainage.

This magnificent barn was constructed from plans devised by Col. Maddox himself and is a model of convenience in every particular. Its cost complete was \$23,500.

Entering from the east one passes down a long passage way which divides

On the south side among the running stock the JOURNAL man was attracted by a beautiful sorrel stallion that showed at a glance to be a better animal than can usually be seen on a Texas farm. This stud is named Clinton Boy and is now 2 1/2 years old, though active as a two-year-old colt. He was sired by

Alhambra, he by Lexington, first dame imported Princess, he by Meteoric Glance. A few years ago this horse was one of the fastest in the country, but always hard to ride. He ran a mile in 1:44 in his two-year-old form. The writer was shown a field in the lowland from which despite the drouth three crops of alfalfa clover had been reaped this year, which still furnished ample grazing for a score of mares and colts which I was informed had been fed no grain during the summer. Col. Maddox is a great believer in tame grasses, having but little faith in the native Texas grass as a producer of fine stock.

While showing the writer a field of three-year-old Bermuda grass the colonel waxed eloquent over its merits. "You can tell stockmen," said he "that Bermuda grass is the finest in the world for horses. Why! one acre of this grass will furnish more grazing than three acres of blue grass in Kentucky. One acre will furnish all the grazing a mare and colt will want. Besides it stands our warm climate, and as you see the drouth has but little effect on it. In fact, Texas is the home of the Bermuda grass." After taking in the tame grasses the highlands were visited and the native Texas mesquite grass was seen, which presented a poor showing when compared with the alfalfa and Bermuda. Col. Maddox has also experimented successfully with the English blue grass, and is now engaged in clearing up shady river bottoms, it being his purpose to put the land in blue grass.

Mr. Charles Goodnight has about agreed to let Col. Maddox take his herd of 200 wild animals, as he desires to have them near some city where they can be seen. If he succeeds in getting them he will prepare a large park, call it the "Goodnight park" and have it open to visitors. If this is done it would be one of the greatest attractions to Fort Worth.

Col. R. E. Maddox was born in Bienville parish, La. He came to Texas in March, 1870, settling in Denton county where for three years he bought cattle. The panic of 1873 caught him with a large bunch of cattle in hand, thus causing him to lose all he had made in the three years. He then came to Fort Worth and as soon as he could muster the means bought a piece of land on the South side and went to farming, from which small beginning he has risen to his present prominence. In 1876 he was elected assessor and tax collector of Fort Worth in which capacity he served nine years. Col. Maddox was for four years colonel of the First Texas Militia. He has speculated largely in real estate, and to-day doubtless pays more taxes on personal property than any man in the county. Col. Maddoxia bought the Maddoxia Park farm in February 1889 and to-day has \$40,000 worth of live stock on this place alone.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALL ABOUT SILOS.

Discussed From a Practical Standpoint by One Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

BAIRD, TEX., Oct. 9.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper for several years, I have been noting with pleasure the interest you have been taking in the subject of "silos," as I know by that that you have at heart the welfare of our western and northwestern country, and in fact all Texas. I am no new convert to the silo theory, as twenty years ago I saw it used in Virginia by parties fattening beef to compete with the dressed beef shipped into Baltimore and Washington from Chicago, and the silo was the only thing that saved those feeding by cheapening their method.

The silo stands to the domestic animals as the canneries to the human family, it preserves their feed for winter use in its natural succulent manner, and in that form it is enjoyed by them, just as the human family does all canned vegetables and fruits. The whole principle then is that the silo is an air tight building in which feeds of different kinds are put when mature and preserved in that condition for future use.

The corn should be cut when in the glazed state; sorghum when the seeds are ripe; barley, rye, wheat, millet and oats when grain is in the dough state, as at that time they contain the most nutriment in the shape of starch and sugar.

The day it is out in the field the feed can be stored in the silo, so you run no risk arising from wet and damp weather to cure it, or you can let it remain a day or so for the purpose of letting it wilt, in that way lose part of its moisture, and thus decrease the weight in handling, and for no other purpose, as it is preserved just as well freshly cut as wilted.

When you start to fill your silo you can keep steadily on until you complete the job, or you can stop every day or so as no harm is done by the interruptions, and when you have stored all the crop then matured, you can wait until another crop matures, putting it in on top of the first.

The only thing to guard against is to see that the last put in is packed by tramping especially at the edges and

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corners, and for that purpose, during the whole time of filling, the most reliable man should be kept in the silo to spread and tramp the ensilage. He should be particularly charged especially about the sides and corners. The object of this tramping is to expel as much air as possible in this manner, as after a day or so you will find that the ensilage has commenced to heat and this heat will be greatest at the center of the mass and least at the sides of the building where it is in contact with the cold wall. The effect of this heat is to kill the fungi and to expel the air, and thus prevent mold and preserve the feed, and as the heat at the sides and corners is not sufficient for the purpose, the expulsion is assisted by the tramping.

Do not be uneasy about the heating as that is what preserves the ensilage. It cooks it and makes it that much more digestible for the cattle, as it relieves their fat stomach of the fermentation necessary for digestion. This heat may rise to as much as 150 degrees without any injury as it will cool down itself when all the air has been expelled or deoxidized.

After this heating there is a settling of the mass and when curing is complete, the mass will have settled about 70 per cent in volume, but no loss of substance. This is the critical time, as this shrinking causes the mass to leave the sides of the building and thereby let in fresh air, which will again cause the mass to heat. This must be avoided by every day during this settling, have a man tramp well around the sides. In early days the air was expelled by pressure, tons of rock were laid on boards put on top of the silage as a cover. Now all that labor and expense is dispensed with by building the silos high, and thus using the weight of the silage itself to do the pressing.

Two years ago I built a silo, octagon in shape, 30 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, estimated to hold 400 tons. I intended to fill with sorghum, but just as it was ripe the whole crop was utterly destroyed by hail, still I thought I would try the second crop, although it was the first of September; still it started up in a few days, but being so late it did not mature; still I cut it and put it in the silo and finished about the 15th of November. Part of it was nipped by the frost; still my stock eat it ravenously, both horses and cows, and the latter greatly improved in both quantity and quality of milk, bringing one cow in particular from one quart per day to three gallons. I also fed steers about ninety-five days that I gave \$17 for and sold them for \$40.

A silo, if built of sufficient capacity can be made to cost about \$1 per ton of capacity. The silage can be raised and handled for \$1 per ton, housing and including all expense of cutting, etc. Forty pounds is a good ration per day for a grown animal. It should be fed in two rations of twenty pounds each and one quart of bran or cotton seed meal. Now that the large pastures are passing away, Texas, especially the western part, if she wants to compete with the beef market, must prepare to feed at home, and in no way can that be done as cheaply as combining the products of the silo with those of the cotton seed oil mill. Sorghum with us is almost a certain sure crop, and it makes the best ensilage. All the eastern and northwestern states have adopted the silo and Texas will have to come to it or remain hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The state experimental school at Bryan has experimented with it now for four years, and pronounced it a success. By actual experiment they found with silage, bran and cotton seed meal, they could put on an average Texas steer 300 pounds of flesh in 100 days. I was at that college in May when their pastures were luxuriant with the best of grasses, yet I saw their milch cows come in at evening appearing as if they could not eat another mouthful, yet go to their stalls and eat a full ration of silage.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think you are on the right track, when you are urging the building of silos, and for the information of any of your readers, who may want light upon the subject, if they will write to E. W. Ross & Co., Springfield, Ohio, or Smady Manufacturing company, Manitowac, Wisconsin, they will send them a pamphlet of about 150 pages, which they will find replete with valuable information of every character pertaining to silos and ensilage, and when they have read and fully studied the subject, they will be surprised to know how valuable the information is. Wish you the best success in your endeavors to introduce silos. I remain yours truly,
W. C. POWELL.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., October 10.
Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

E. H. Butler of Jack county, 63 choice fat grass cows, average \$12 lbs, \$1.75; D.

T. Burton of Ellis county, 31 cows, 730 lbs, \$1.60; G. H. Cook of Collin county 19 choice cows, average 827 lbs, \$1.75. C. S. Perry of Dallas county, 19 yearlings, \$7 per head, 5 bulls; average 1170 lbs, \$1.25; M. J. King of Kaufman county, 11 cows, 830 lbs, \$1.75; S. J. Morgan of Denton county, 29 cows, average 680 lbs, \$1.25; P. R. Cattle company of Palo Pinto county, 35 cows and heifers, 600 lbs, \$1.70; Scott & Gamble of Bosque county, 26 head, 720 lbs, \$1.25 to \$1.40; J. W. Hague of Ranger, 31 cows, 610 lbs, \$1.15; V. B. Elliott of Wise county, 34 choice grass cows, 870 lbs, \$1.75; O. P. Mays of Van Zandt county, 29 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.30; D. T. Boone of Stephenville, 78 stock hogs, \$4.75; Boggs & Boggers of Kaufman county, 15 hogs, \$5; E. P. Carry of Dallas county, 22 hogs, average 220 lbs, \$5.25; L. M. Pixley of Dallas county, 8 choice hogs, 207 lbs, \$5; W. H. Roberts 29 choice hogs, 164 lbs, \$5; E. G. Grove of Dallas, 10 hogs, 184 lbs, \$5; C. T. Jones 5 hogs, 183 lbs, \$5.25; M. O. Jones of Collin county, 59 choice sheep, 103 lbs, \$3.50; J. E. Maddox of Tarrant county, 87 sheep, 82 lbs, \$3 to \$3.25; Tom E. Elliott of Kaufman county, 74 goats, 58 lbs, \$2; G. W. Glenn, Dallas, one load of goats, 61 lbs, \$2; R. S. Drake of Ellis county, 11 milch cows, \$25 to \$35 per head; J. B. Smith of Ellis county 8 bulls 1020 lbs, \$1.25; H. F. Kirkham of Denton county, 31 choice veal calves, 252 lbs, \$3 to \$3.25; B. B. Knight, 12 veal calves, 264 lbs, \$2.75 to \$3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Choice grass steers |\$2.00 |
| Common to fair grass steers |1.50 to 1.75 |
| Choice grass cows |1.50 to 1.75 |
| Common to fair grass cows |1.25 to 1.50 |
| Yearlings |6.00 to 9.00 |
| Choice veal calves |3.00 to 3.50 |
| Common to fair calves |2.00 to 2.50 |
| Bulls |2.25 |
| Choice hogs |5.10 to 6.25 |
| Common to fair hogs |4.75 to 5.50 |
| Stock hogs |5.00 to 5.50 |
| Choice mutton sheep |3.00 to 3.50 |
| Common to fair sheep |2.50 |
| Goats |3.00 |
| Milch cows, each |\$20.00 to 40.00 |

All classes of stock with the exception of hogs has been very scarce. There has been an over-supply of hogs for the past week but the prospects are that they are going to be very scarce, good hogs find ready sale at 5 cents, some few selling at 5 1/4, bulk steady at 5 cents.

Good cows and yearlings also veal calves are very scarce and find ready sale at top prices. Bulls sell readily at \$1.25.

We expect the market to continue good for the next thirty days.

A Big Batch of Questions Hurdled Answered.

HALLETTVILLE, TEX., Oct. 8.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

I have a lot of bulls and stags that I aim to feed this winter for market. About half of them are dehorned. I dehorned them early in the spring; now I want to know what you think about dehorning the balance of them, and when to dehorn, and how long will it take them to get over it? Will it draw them much to dehorn them and how much meal and hulls will it take to fatten a bull or a stag, and which fatten the best, bulls or stags and is there any difference in the price of a bull or stag in Chicago? Also have a lot of old open cows that I aim to feed. Would it be best to dehorn them? How many calves can you fatten on the feed that it takes to fatten one steer? Would it pay to feed calves? Hoping I am not asking too great a favor of you, I remain Yours resptly,
C. C. TURK.

Answer—It would no doubt be more satisfactory to Mr. Turk if the remainder of his bulls and stags were dehorned, but unless he understands and is well fixed for the business it will probably be as well not to do so. If the dehorning is properly done the animals should recover in a few days and without drawing or losing much flesh; when they are first put on feed is as good time as any, in fact the best time to dehorn them. A bull or stag if properly managed and given plenty of good roughness ought to fatten on cottonseed meal in 90, and at all events in 100 days. He should begin with about 4 pounds of meal per day, and the ration gradually increased to 12 pounds per day, or as much of that amount as they will eat up clean. Give them all the hulls or other roughness they will eat, and no more. Bulls and stags will feed just the same, and everything else being equal, will sell at the same figures.

The Journal does not believe in feeding old open cows for profit, but if for any reason Mr. Turk thinks best to feed them, the Journal would advise him as it has advised others to cut off both horns and tail. It will pay to feed calves, especially heifer calves if they are good ones—are not advised as to the amount of feed a calf will eat.

EVERYBODY should take in the Dallas fair.

R. E. McANULTY. T. C. ANDREWS. R. F. ANDREWS. McANULTY, ANDREWS & CO, DEALERS IN Live Stock, Farm and Ranch Lands, and City Property, 509 Main Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies, WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER? You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT SAVINGS. Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to R. B. PARROTT, General Manager. WACO, TEXAS.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED! MADE OF Silver Steel, HOLLOW GROUND, WARRANTED. Price, \$1.50. This Razor is a real beauty, honed and stropped, ready for use. Every one file tested and we guarantee it to give satisfaction.

BARBERS' REGULATION BELT STROP. PRICE, 75 CENTS. This is the regulation strop used by all barbers. Two stropps in one, and will sharpen a razor in seven strokes. The leather is the best that is made, and the linen or lower strop is made of the best Irish linen especially prepared.

The Journal's Columbian Set, Razor and Strop, Put up in nice strong box, Price, \$2.00, Postage prepaid. But why pay even this low price when you can get the entire outfit free by sending four annual subscribers at \$1.00 each?

Valuable Lands for Sale. TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 1006 and 1008 (Up Stairs) Houston Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

AMONG OTHER BARGAINS THE FOLLOWING: 300 acres of black prairie, splendid grass land, lots of shelter and lasting water; all enclosed, within 20 miles of Fort Worth and within two miles of two railroads. This is a rare bargain. Price \$5 an acre. One-third cash, balance easy terms. 300 acres well improved first-class agricultural land, adjoining above at \$10 per acre; small cash payment, balance on term to suit. 2150 acres on the south line of Tarrant county, eighteen miles from Fort Worth, in eight of three railroads, all enclosed, otherwise well improved; plenty of wood and water; one of the best agricultural tracts in the county, especially suited for fine stock or for feeding farm. Price \$10, on easy terms. Also another similar tract of 2300 acres in same neighborhood at same price and terms. These lands are very cheap, are really worth twice above figures. 5000 acres in southeast corner of Wise county. Splendidly improved black waxy land, fine grass and shelter and an abundance of pure fresh running water. This tract is nearly all first-class agricultural land. The owner needs money and will sell now at \$8, a small cash payment, or will put up into tracts to suit and give rare bargains. This land is within easy reach of two railroads. 8000 acres in Tarrant county within twelve miles of Fort Worth, immediately on Rock Island and Fort Worth and Denver railroads. A very fine property. Price \$12 per acre. Terms easy. 10,000 acres within four miles of a flourishing town on the Texas and Pacific railroad, 80 miles west of Fort Worth, all enclosed with five barbed wire, cedar post fence, and otherwise splendidly improved. A large percentage of first-class agricultural land and altogether one of the best ranches in the country. Price \$4.50 an acre. Small cash payment, balance can, if desired, run ten years at a low rate of interest. We have lands in almost every county in Texas, in quantities and in terms to suit. We also have large and small tracts to exchange for property, cattle, horses or sheep. Those wishing to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or stock are requested to call on or address, B. LOVING, Manager, 1006 and 1008 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Tex. STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. R. R. Clin Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot. It will heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. The Soap Co., Manufacturers. New York City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home. A. A. Chapman banker and stockman of Dublin was here Tuesday. Charles Coon was among the visiting stockmen on Saturday. W. E. Cobb and wife of Wichita Falls were registered at the Pickwick Saturday. C. W. Merchant the Abilene cattleman passed through Fort Worth Saturday. A. P. Bush, Jr., president of the Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city Monday. T. J. Mastin the Johnson county stock feeder and fine stock breeder was here Wednesday. Milton Shoemaker a well-to-do stock dealer of Decatur was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends Tuesday. William Dennis a Hood county cattleman was among the visiting stockmen on Tuesday. T. J. Atkinson the Henrietta cattleman was here Tuesday en route home from the Indian territory. G. H. Connell formerly of this city but now manager and part-owner of the Dublin cottonseed oil mill was here Tuesday. D. W. Light a wealthy cattleman of Pilot Point was in the city Saturday night. Mr. Light wants to buy 300 good feeding steers. W. H. Doss formerly manager of the Day ranch in Coleman county but now of Roswell, N. M., was here Saturday. George Simpson came down from Kansas City and went out to his pasture and feed pens near Cresson Sunday. Fred Horsbrough manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company of Dickens and Crosby counties was here Sunday. Col. J. W. Burgess proprietor of the Blue Mound Fine Stock farm was in the city Monday. A. T. Wooten the well-known cattle dealer and feeder of Bear creek was in the city Monday. William S. Talbert who owns a cattle ranch in Tom Green county, and who has been visiting his brother Col. J. O. Talbert of this city, returned to his ranch Tuesday. G. W. Waddell of Colorado City who has for several months been association inspector at Chicago, passed through Fort Worth Saturday en route home. J. K. Zimmerman who makes headquarters in Kansas City but owns large cattle interests in Texas, spent part of the week in Fort Worth. D. L. Knox cashier of the First National bank of Jacksboro was in Fort Worth Saturday night. Mr. Knox was returning from Sherman where he is putting a lot of steers on feed. George M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., who owns large ranch and cattle interests in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, was here Tuesday. R. L. Anderson a prominent stockman of Pecos county was here Saturday. He says the grass in the Pecos country is better than it has been in ten years. J. D. Houston a prominent cattleman of Gonzales was in Fort Worth Saturday. He says the country around about Gonzales is very dry and grass short. W. S. Davis president of the First National bank of Amarillo was here Monday en route home from a visit to Brownwood. He says Brown county has suffered great loss from the drought. George M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., bought 1000 feeding steers a few days ago of L. F. Wilson whose ranch is in Archer county. It is understood that they were sold at \$20. The cattle will be fed on cottonseed meal at Hillsboro. P. R. (Bud) Clark the Comanche county cattleman was here Tuesday. He was en route home from Henrietta where he recently shipped 500 cattle that he will pasture in the Comanche reservation. Mr. Clark also has a good lot of several hundred feeding steers on pasture near Cresson. These are for sale. Jake DsBord and John H. Lackey cattle feeders of Sulphur Springs were here Wednesday en route to Waggoner's ranch where they will within the next few days receive and ship the 500 steers recently purchased from D. Waggoner and Son. H. G. Bedford the Knox county cattleman was here Saturday en route to Kentucky where he will place a son and daughter in school. Mr. Bedford has a fine pasture in Knox county that is now unoccupied and on which he would like to place 3000 cattle for the winter. Those wanting pasture can learn full particulars by writing to the editor of the JOURNAL. J. D. Jeffries manager of the Tongue River ranch of Motley and Donley counties was here Sunday night en route to his pastures in the Indian territory. Mr. Jeffries reports good rains, fine grass and fat cattle on his range. He made a shipment a few days ago of a lot of steers, cows and heifers. The steers weighed 1170 lbs. average in Chicago and brought \$2.70. The heifers brought \$2.40, while the cows sold at \$2.20. The cattle were exceptionally fat, while the steers were as shown by the weights, of good size, better than is often found in grass fed cattle. Mr. Jeffries is, his neighbors say, one of the best ranch managers in Texas. J. W. Earbee, the accommodating live stock agent of the Cotton Belt was married at Walnut Springs, Bosque county, Monday to Miss Ethel Wilbanks of the last named place. Mr. Earbee is deservedly very popular among the live stock shippers of Texas, while his bride is one of the most charming ladies in the country. The happy pair are now spending their honeymoon at the Worlds fair. The JOURNAL joins the many friends of "Jere" Earbee in wishing him and his accomplished bride a long life of unbroken happiness. May their greatest and only troubles be "little ones"?

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5,000 head or upward of high-grade, straight brand stock cattle wanted in exchange for centrally located, well-improved Kansas City property. Also have a fine piece of land adjoining one of Denver's active manufacturing suburbs, very desirable for plating into lots or small acre tracts. Big money in this to the right man. No better opportunity ever offered for investment in either of these cities. Parties answering please give full particulars, breeds, brands, location and price, etc., of stock offered. FRANCO-AMERICAN TRUST CO., 19 New England Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Dora Brownson's Bazaar of Millinery and Fancy Goods is now located at 227 Houston street, where she will continue to carry a full line of fancy goods, corsets, gloves, hats, etc., etc. Dressmaking by Mrs. Askew. Prompt attention given to orders from a distance. MISS DORA BROWNSON, 207 Houston st., Fort Worth, Texas. Feeding Steers for Sale. For Sale—500 steers, four and five years old next spring. They are a good, average lot of West Texas steers, and are in good condition. J. K. BURR, Eagle Pass, Texas. Fours and Over. Several lots for sale; 300 to 4000 head. R. R. CLARIDGE, San Antonio, Texas. For Rent. Out West, where grass and water are plenty, several pastures. R. R. CLARIDGE, San Antonio, Texas.

Everybody who has heard of Lord & Thomas' great Chicago advertising agency knows their motto—"Advertise Judiciously." Many are the novel ways in which they impress these two words upon the public. Their latest plan is to distribute thousands of rules for measuring advertising space which bear this legend and the compliments of the firm. Any general advertiser can secure one of these convenient little articles by writing for it. A REMARKABLE OFFER. The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica For a Dime a Day. It requires no extravagant language to emphasize the offer which we make to-day to our readers in connection with the greatest educational enterprise of the age. This offer stands without parallel and is an opportunity never before presented anywhere. As announced on another page, 10 cents a day for a very short period, will enable our readers to acquire a complete set of that greatest of all Reference Libraries, the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica. This work is beyond question one of the grandest monuments of scholarly research and patient endeavor in the whole realm of literature. The first addition of this comprehensive work was published more than a century ago, and the last of the ninth edition was issued about fifteen years ago. In this revised edition, the Britannica has been condensed, revised and added to, with the intention of adapting it especially to the needs of American readers, and at the same time bringing it within the reach of the purses of many who could not possibly obtain the original work. In the process of condensation, superfluous matter has been taken out in order to make room for a large amount of matter to be found in the English edition, dealing with most important American affairs. This Encyclopedia, which we have the pleasure of offering to our readers, is the revised Britannica, complete in 20 octavo volumes of over 7000 pages; 14,000 columns, and 8,000,000 words, printed on a fine quality of paper, from new type, and is strongly bound in heavy manilla paper covers, which with proper care, will last for years. The most wonderful fact in connection with our offer is that we send the entire 20 volumes, with all charges prepaid, on receipt of only one dollar, and allow you to pay the remaining \$9 at the rate of 10 cents a day for 90 days, payable in monthly installments, thus placing it within easy reach of every one. We send with each set a dime savings bank wherein a dime can be deposited each day. This is certainly a golden opportunity and one which our readers should take advantage of at once as the offer will continue for a limited period only.

F. F. COLLINS MFG CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HANDLE WIND MILLS, Towers, Pumps, Cylinders, Etc. MAKE Horse Powers, Pump Jacks, Tanks, Troughs, Well Drilling Macines, Etc., AT STARVATION PRICES. Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

TEXAS EL PASO AND PACIFIC THE SHORT LINE To New Orleans, Memphis, And Points in the SOUTHEAST. TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12 HOURS SAVED. Between FORT WORTH, DALLAS and ST. LOUIS, and the EAST. The direct line to all Points in MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Dallas, Fort Worth and St. Louis, New Orleans and Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco. OFFICIAL TIME CARD FORT WORTH UNION DEPOT.

Table with 2 columns: EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND. Lists train numbers and departure/arrival times for various routes.

For rates, tickets and all information apply to address any of the ticket agents, or JAKE P. BURN, GASTON MESLIER, City Ticket Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Fort Worth. C. F. FEGAN, T. P. A., Dallas. L. S. THORNE, 3rd Vice-President and Gen. Supt., Dallas, Texas.

Burlington Route SOLID Through Trains FROM Kansas City TO Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. With Dining Cars, Vestibuled Drawing Room (Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free). Through sleeping cars from Texas points via Fort Worth and Hannibal to Chicago via M., K. & T. R'y and C., B. & Q. R'y. Sleeping cars from Taylor, Tex., to St. Louis via Dallas, Fort Worth, Sedalia and Hannibal. Only one change of cars the Atlantic coast and Eastern points. Two daily trains between St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis via Hannibal. D. O. IVES, General Passenger and Ticket Agt., St. Louis. H. G. OBEY, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY COMPANY AND Union Pacific System. The only line passing through the Great Panhandle Country of Texas. The greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all. Also the only direct route to Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and all Pacific Coast Points. We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Summer Guide. For full information address, D. S. KEELER, G. P. A. Ft. W. & D. C. R'y, Fort Worth, Tex. E. L. LOWMY, G. P. & U. P. R'y, Omaha, Neb.

HORSES WANTED. Want to buy a number of mares of dark colors, two to four years old, inclusive, for breeding purposes; sired by running, trotting or coach stallions; no draft blood wanted. Please give full description and particulars; where located, how many, how bred, and lowest cash price. Address, H. M. MUNDT, 1218 Michigan-av., Kansas City, Mo.

QUALITY AND PRICE IS WHAT TALKS. Look at these beautiful vehicles and low prices. You can't buy them from any other place for double the money. Write for our new catalogue, the finest ever published. Over 100 styles. Velocettes 60 and up. Road Bicycles. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

A College Education FOR TEN CENTS A DAY. By special arrangement with the publishers of that greatest of all reference libraries, the NEW REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, we are able to place that great work within easy reach of our readers. The edition we offer is not a reprint, but a new edition. It is published in 20 large Octavo Volumes of over 7000 pages, 14,000 columns, and 8,000,000 words. It contains 46 maps printed in colors, showing every county of the world, and separate maps of every State in the Union. It contains every topic in the original Edinburgh Edition, and biographies of over 4000 noted people, living and dead, not contained in any other edition. Without parallel in the history of educational enterprises stands our offer to our thousands of friends and readers. Each on offer should have your careful consideration. Every reader, therefore, is earnestly solicited to give the attention to this offer that its importance and liberality deserves, as it is open for a limited period only. It means that the best and most expensive Encyclopedia is within easy reach of even the boys and girls. Parents, encourage your children in habits of economy for that nobler of all purposes—economy for the sake of an education. A beautiful dime savings bank will be sent with the books, in which the dime may be deposited each day. This edition is printed from new large type on a fine quality of paper, and is strongly bound in heavy manilla paper covers, which with proper care will last for years. Bear in mind that the entire 20 volumes are delivered to your address, with all charges paid to any part of the United States. Copy or cut this out and send to TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Please deliver to me the entire set of 20 volumes of Revised Encyclopedia Britannica, as above described, together with your Dime Savings Bank, for which I enclose One Dollar, and further agree to remit 10 cents a day (remitting the same monthly) until the remaining \$9.00 is fully paid. Name, Postoffice, County, State.

Succession of reliable MANUFACTURERS SADDLES, HARNESS, etc. 103 Houston Street, Send for catalogue. THE ESPUELA L. COMPTON (ADMINISTRATOR) Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens and Crosby Counties, Texas. FRED HORSBROUGH.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE BREED. BENT FREE - ONE YEAR. Write for Sample Copy. F. L. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASS.

AGRICULTURAL.

Put in a good cistern now while you have leisure. Buy a small force pump and place it in the kitchen connecting with the cistern, thus making it unnecessary for the wife to go out doors for water.

If weeds are not cut until the seed is nearly ripe, the only sure way to get rid of them is by burning. If formed at all the seed will germinate if not destroyed by fire. This is why so many farmers fail to kill off their weeds.

The wonder is not that we have so many insects that are injurious to crops, but so few. Scientists tell us that there are more than 750,000 known species. We mention this now to caution you not to kill the birds that kill the insects that kill the crops.

Farm management is a matter of far more concern than the crop in hand. All who do not take a wider view than that which shortly regret it. When planning for the year's crop, consider what its effect will be on the land, keeping its fertility constantly in view.

The average crop, of many of our staples, does not profit the grower. There are two remedies: One to increase the production per acre and so decrease the cost and the other, to vary our crops and so relieve the over production of the staples and give prices a chance to stiffen up.

In these times of low and uncertain prices it is important that every producer shall know exactly how much it costs to place an article on the market. This knowledge can be obtained only through accounts. The close margins on which the farming of the future must be done, will make complete bookkeeping almost as essential for the farmer for the banker or the merchant.

Farm and Ranch hits the nail on the head when it says: "It is better, and far cheaper in the end to begin in time a system of farming that will preserve the fertility of the soil, than to learn some time when you can't help it, that heavy manuring is necessary to produce a profitable crop on the worn down field. He who farms for this year, without an eye for the future, is short sighted, indeed."

There is some disposition to laugh at men who go into agriculture late in life. This is all wrong, as it is a tribute to the attractions of the occupation. It may be that they do not go to work in a practical manner, but most of them have some good ideas. Often they have money enough to indulge in "fancy farming" and then by bringing in improved stock, etc., they are most undoubtedly, a genuine addition to the community.

Just at this state of our agriculture there is a difference of opinion among wise men about the policy of using the hand hoe among cultivated field crops. Opinions, according to the Mirror and Farmer, are freely quoted on both sides, but the conditions which justify different practices in different localities are lost sight of. Methods which are suitable in western farming, where there is land enough and no fertilizer is applied, would not apply in New England, yet we are treated with doses of advice prepared for that section, and told that adopting them would be improvement.

Your harvesting machinery should be housed as soon as done cutting and you should repair everything that needs it, so that you are ready for the next season. Your other implements treat the same way. They will last twice as long. Shelter your wagon and if the tire becomes loose pour a gallon of boiling hot linseed oil in a suitable vessel and with the help of an assistant place the wheel directly over it and embed the fellow wholly in oil. Apply on the hub with a brush. When dry repeat, after which give the whole wagon a good coat of paint. Try it, it pays.

The American Cultivator says: "In localities where severe drouths prevail the sorghum plant has important advantages over corn for a fodder plant. It strikes its roots deeply so it does not wither on the stalk, however dry the surface soil may be. It is also the very best character and standing of it, as those of corn the dealer who is continually able to grow 'big crops' and goods that are 'big' for the market as the standard, at less cost than the standard can be purchased with the same success or reliability. To you out of this idea is as forcibly shown in my article of paint as perhaps in any other. Our fathers rightly thought that a white horse was the most durable, attractive by its best paint which could whitening him and any building; but in and San Antonio numerous mixtures of paint will give you don't name and brands have therefore

of the bulk of sorghum is, however, character of its crushing, not cutting, mechanism of an old mill. The roots are in the class of good plow, not being tipped and character and standing of it, as those of corn the dealer who is continually able to grow 'big crops' and goods that are 'big' for the market as the standard, at less cost than the standard can be purchased with the same success or reliability. To you out of this idea is as forcibly shown in my article of paint as perhaps in any other. Our fathers rightly thought that a white horse was the most durable, attractive by its best paint which could whitening him and any building; but in and San Antonio numerous mixtures of paint will give you don't name and brands have therefore

radically wrong to promise to reward them and fail to do it. It dampens their ardor, checks their ambition, and in many cases demoralizes them. Give them a pig or a ewe lamb, a patch for potatoes or a pair of yearling steers, and assist them to break them. Let the gift be theirs, to manage and dispose of. What if they do make a miss, they will soon learn, and will repair the loss and by and by will make sharp dealers, love the business, stick to the farm and make honored citizens. Give the boys a chance.

Farmers have you ever thought of what good the birds are to the farm? We fear not. By the way, we see many boys destroying the birds and their nests from no other motive than mischief? The birds are one of the farmer's best friends, and every farmer should protect them as far as his power goes. Twenty-nine out of every thirty species of birds do a great deal more good for the farmer than harm. If the boys who think it fun to kill birds and knock down their nests were required to destroy the amount of worms, moths, bugs, etc., that these birds would do, it wouldn't be so funny. Farmers are all crying, "We have more insect pests to fight to-day to raise our crops than ever before." Protect the birds and you will have a remedy for these pests to a great extent.

Secretary Morton reminds the croakers that only about three per cent. of all the merchants escaped failures, whereas hardly three per cent. of the farmers fail. The statistics really show that agriculture is safer than banking, manufacturing, or railroading, taking all things into account. There is no farmer of good sense and good health anywhere in the west, Mr. Morton declares, who cannot make a good living for himself and family, and that is as well as a majority of them are doing in any other pursuit. The man who owns a farm and sticks to it is certain to profit by it in the future. There is practically no more land to be added to the area of cultivation. The supply of agricultural products has reached its limit in the United States, and must now remain stationary, while the demand will go on increasing every year. This implies a gradual improvement in prices, and a steady appreciation of the value of farming lands.

T. B. Terry, the noted agricultural writer, gives the following remedy for hard times: "Would we have the farmer economize by living cheaper than now? Most certainly not. He should, and can, live better than he now does. How then meet the case? By doing as the manufacturer does, diminish the cost of production. Manufacturers make everything count; farmers must do the same. The Creator ordained that the sweat of the brow was the only method to obtain dominion. The brow must, however, sweat inwardly as well as outwardly. The brain must also be made to sweat. We admire the powerful locomotives that draw long trains of freight, but without the directing hand of the engineer these engines would be useless. It is useless for the farmer to work hard unless he studies how to apply the work. Thought is the engine that directs the hands in their work. An intelligent, industrious workman rarely finds fault with the times. It is the lazy and indolent that want legislation and outside help. To speak plainly, it is the farmer and not the calling that makes farming unprofitable."

The wheat experiment by W. C. Latta and H. A. Huston at the Indiana station, show that the rotation of crops, as compared with constant grain cropping for seven years has resulted in an average gain of five and seven-tenths bushels per acre per year in favor of rotating. Experiments with many varieties, covering ten years with some, do not indicate any tendency of wheat to deteriorate or "run out," provided proper care is exercised in the screening of the seed. No wheat has proven rust proof, though early wheats are generally less injured by rust than latter kinds. Eight pecks of seed per acre have given the largest yields of grain, the average yield for nine years being over thirty and one-third bushels per acre. The best results at the station have come from sowings made not later than September 20. In comparing forms of nitrogen as fertilizers for wheat, sulphate of ammonia give better results than nitrate of soda or dried blood. Greater profit have resulted from the use of stable manure than from high grade commercial fertilizers. Fresh horse manure has generally returned its cost in the first crop, and the improved condition of the soil for future crops adds something more to the credit of the manure. Wheat may be safely harvested at any time, from the dough stage to a dead ripe condition, without appreciably affecting the weight or the yield of grain. Mowing wheat in the springs to prevent too great richness of growth, did not prove profitable.

STOCK FARMING.

Don't fail to read the communication of Capt. W. E. Powell, on silos and ensilage. A familiarity with these subjects may be worth millions to you in future.

Breed the best horses—they will always sell. Breed the best cattle and hogs and poultry—they will always command the highest market price, and will sell when inferior stock will not. The best of everything is always in demand, and the supply is always short. Aim high. Aim for the best. It is not so much a question of personal pride to have the best to sell, as it a matter of pecuniary profit.

It is impossible to lay down any infallible rule as to the age at which young stock should be bred, size and good thrifty condition being more important than age. So that the animals owned by a good, progressive farmer will often be fit to breed at an earlier age than those of a neighbor who does not give them the same care, but in all cases it is best to await the period of reasonably mature development before breeding if the best results are to be secured. Breeding at too young an age is such a drain upon the vitality that in many cases the animal never fully recovers from the effect. Generally the dam suffers from too early breeding more than the sire.

We have scrubs in live stock, in poultry, in men and women. Scrub means literally small and mean. Scrub used in a general sense denotes something inferior, and inferiority is, but the natural child of degeneracy. A scrub animal is one that is but a low type and the perfect beast physically lacking virtues that add value to live stock for the varied purposes for which they are prized by mankind. As "scrub" is commonly used by writers, the native or common stock of the country is meant—such as have no enhanced value by reason of, being graded up by the infusion of blood of what we term the "pure breeds." The best class of stock on earth if placed on scant pastures and neglected, will in time degenerate into veritable scrubs, into rank inferiority as compared with the best types of the same races.

In feeding stock for profit good management is an important item, as one feeder will, with proper care, be readily able to realize a fair profit, when another, working under the same conditions, will fail. In feeding to fatten, it is an item to keep the animals quiet, free from excitement or noise; they must be fed regularly in order to prevent fretting. Any class of animals will soon learn the time of feeding, and if it is not supplied at that time the animal will always fret to a more or less extent, causing a loss. The more comfortable our animals can be made the better gains and the less cost. Another item in the management is to feed liberally and yet not over-feed. With growing animals the returns must be such as will insure keeping each animal in a good, thrifty condition, but with a fattening animal all that can be eaten up clean at each meal should be given. Once on full feed, fattening animals should always be crowded—this implies the supplying of all it will eat at every meal, and also feeding a good variety in order to maintain a good appetite. One item in feeding is to secure as good a growth as possible at the lowest cost, and the management given is an important feature. With cattle feeding at present prices, the very best management is necessary if fair profit is realized. One item should distinctly be remembered, and that is to always feed so as to secure a gain, as the food supplied will be so much added to the cost without a corresponding profit and gain, and the more fully this is done the better. Generally with all fattening stock it will be best to crowd reasonably early, while with growing animals it is always good economy to have them in a good, thrifty condition when winter sets in.

Economy in feeding is one source of a farmer's profit. To feed hay, corn and oats to colts, calves and work horses is extravagant and wasteful. The way to economize and save several dollars per head each year until they are marketable is to cut all provender into inch lengths (straw and fodder), put in separate bins under shelter where most convenient for use. Cutting softens any provender and rid it of sand and dust. Now take seventy-five bushels of corn, oats, rye and buckwheat to mill and get it ground fine as for bread. Grinding costs three cents per bushel. Add to this one-fourth its weight in bran. If you haven't all of these grains use such as you have. The way to mix for use is, make a box 12 feet long, 2 1/2 feet deep, 2 1/2 feet wide, water-tight. Put in the top three layers of straw, add to each layer four pounds of meal and two and a half gallons of water, take a four-lined ford and mix thoroughly from one end to the other and back. Now serve out to ten or twelve head three times a day and they will be well fed, and we've used only one-half bushel of corn and straw and fodder of less market value. Wetting softens and causes the meal to adhere. We can keep twice as much stock on this economical plan as can be done the extravagant way, at one-half less expense. There is no food fit for use until it is ground or cut, moistened or mixed. An animal fed the waste way is not as healthy; it is constipated, hidebound, with indigestion. On the economical plan the stomach is healthy, the bowels laxative with perfect health. I can keep a four-year-old horse for \$30 less on this kind of feed, says a correspondent of National Stockman, than when fed in the extravagant way and have the most profit, but the fact is, I'll get the best price and it will be three-fourths profit; that is, I'll clear 75 per cent. Extravagance will sell at a loss and tell his boy farming don't pay.

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Table with columns: Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, No. Cars. Total Receipt of Live Stock for 1899: 1,571,799 Cattle, 187,370 Calves, 7,714,405 Hogs, 2,145,079 Sheep, 68,998 Horses, 309,901 No. Cars.

Capacity for Live Stock: 30,000 cattle; 100,000 hogs; 50,000 sheep; 4,000 horses. The entire system of all the Railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country.

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TEXAS STATE FAIR

OCTOBER 14. CLOSURE OCTOBER 29. SIXTEEN DAYS. PREVIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS EXCELLED. Collective Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral and Industrial Exhibit.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas.

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Oct. 11.

At the Seguin fair Capt. Redmond's Prince Carl got away with the pot in the 2:40 trot.

The Laureles people will move a large number of young steers to pasture, west of the Pecos, after November 1.

I have observed that if people can't raise cash with which to buy cattle, they'll trade anything they've got for them.

My old paper, the Stockman, recommends oatmeal for scours in pigs, but fails to state whether it should be administered with cream and sugar.

In its suggestion to the sheepmen to curtail expenses as an offset to free wool, does the San Antonio Stockman mean that they must shorten their allowance of Mexican shears?

At the late Gaudalup Valley fair, held at Center Point, my old friends, Capt. Neal Caldwell, and C. C. Auld, seem to have gotten away with most of the premiums on horse stock.

Capt. Schreiner, the big Kerrville merchant and stockman, was in the city last week. Said he thought his steers were sold. I expect that ad in the JOURNAL was the cause of it.

I have been to the country with John Shand of the Cable ranch. He is a new subscriber to the JOURNAL. He says it was because he likes my racket in the paper.

Old man Short of Kendall county was in to sell six barrels of mustang wine. I am not a connoisseur of such things but it tasted good to me.

James L. Harris of the Wabash, was among the callers at the branch office this week. Says that besides close cash, high-priced feed is a great discouragement to cattle feeders at present.

D. Hart, the West Texas sheepman, has bought his old ranch and sheep farm. The 12,000 sheep lately bought from Col. J. M. Campbell, he has moved to his further west range.

I was up on the "divids" above Kerrville this week and heard the "oldest inhabitants" talk about "unprecedented drouth."

There seems to be some question as to whether Section 15 of the rules adopted by the state live stock sanitary board permits South Texas cattle to be moved to points in Texas north of the government line prior to December 1.

Jerome Harris of the Alton, Major Lewis of the Santa Fe, Billy Ragland and other old-timers were discussing the relative merits of South and North Texas cattle in front of the Southern

the way. They are better cattle." "I tell you I can get as good steers out of Victoria county to-day as you can find in North Texas. I saw some fellows down the road who had lately bought there and they were tickled nearly to death over their trade."

I may as well give Prof. Roberts' manner of applying caustic potash in dehorning. Here it is: The best time to apply the preventives is early in the life of the animal, just as soon as the little horns can be distinguished by the touch.

SHORTS—Nobody to take up the sponge for the white hog?... J. K. Burr, Eagle Pass, advertises some good grown steers, on easy terms.

The political economists tell us in one breath to make two things grow where but one grew before, and then in the next that over production is mostly what is the matter with us.

Are you busy? Are you making money? If so stick to it; you are fortunate. If you are not then our advice is that you write at once to R. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va.

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Run for a Doctor. "I am awful sick and if he'll work cheap, I want him."

Run for a Doctor. "I am awful sick and if he'll work cheap, I want him." PAGE WYER WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

NOTES AND NEWS

The experiments in free mail delivery in rural districts have thus far resulted so favorably that there will be some extension of the system another year.

To show how severe the drouth has been in England this summer, we may mention that in London, a place which bears the reputation of being moderately moist, there was no rain for 160 days.

About 12,000,000 people in Mexico live on corn almost entirely; it is their chief sustenance, made into preparations known as "tortilla" and "tamale."

An Arizona newspaper man named Jack McCarthy, was anxious to get business from a firm that advertised in his field, and wrote, soliciting an order for his paper.

The outlook for Arizona cattlemen is bright, better than for years. The Tombstone Epitaph says: "Advices from all parts of the county concerning the cattle outlook are of the most promising character."

Referring to the condition of the wool market, the American Wool Grower and Cotton Reporter says: "If monetary affairs were not a disturbing element in the situation it might be confidently predicted that wool values would quicken and a marked advance occur."

The report received, says the Farmers' Review, from twelve states show that the corn crop suffered severely by the drouth, but that in most localities it has reached a state of maturity that has placed it beyond the danger from frost.

In Indiana the crop is in poor shape. Some of it has been hurt by frost and is reported at below a half crop. In Ohio the average condition at ripening is fair.

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