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SUBSCRIPTION, - \$1 A YEAR.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for
transmission through the mails as second-class
matter.

Stock water is still very scarce in
many parts of Texas.

It costs \$15 to \$20 per head to export
cattle from Chicago to England or
France.

This has been the worst drought ever
known through the agricultural district
of Texas.

Kansas raised 100,000 acres of Kafir
corn last year and now has 350,000
acres growing.

In estimating the profits from feeding
stock for market, don't overlook
the value of the manure.

The cholera crop in Nebraska is
good. This crop is assuming large
proportions in that state.

The flax harvest has been greatly in-
terfered with by wet weather in Ne-
braska, Iowa and the Dakotas.

The army worm, potato beetle and
chinch bug, all got in their work quite
extensively in Ohio this year.

The abundant rains of the Northwest
have made this a prosperous year for
the tree planters of the great prairies.

The wet season and heavy corn crop
of the prairie states make the farmers
apprehensive of an epidemic of hog
cholera.

The only time that experience is not
a high priced teacher is when one has
the sense to profit by some other man's
wonders.

And now they tell us that cod liver
oil forms a part of the fattening ra-
tion fed to live stock in Denmark and
Sweden. What next?

The epigram that "good feed makes
a good breed" is not true, of course;
but it is true that the good breeder is
necessarily a good feeder.

Notwithstanding the short crop,
scarcity of money and dull times gen-
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of good grass and fat cattle.

It is believed that the unusually wet
season of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota,
and the Dakotas has killed out the
Russian thistle in those states.

The farmers of Iowa and Nebraska
find that they can raise oats on their
 poorest lands only. On rich land the
 straw grows rank and falls down.

The American dollar hasn't got an
ounce of prejudice in it. The man who
puts the best article on the market will
get the best price, no matter who he is.

On the Watson ranch, near Kearney,
Nebraska, is a field of 2200 acres of
 alfalfa, planted on sod in June, and
 now two feet high and free from weeds.

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the prices realized averaged \$350—the
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 herd.

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 for wind mills, corn harvesting ma-
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 for corn fodder.

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 Texas ought to be able to ship hay to
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 but it is better to feed it on your farm
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 a small quantity of stock in sight to
 consume it.

It is said that the potato bug is a
 deadly enemy to the army worm. Now,
 if we could find a deadly enemy to the
 fraudulent Grand Army pensioner, the
 country would experience a large mea-
 sure of relief.

The calamity howlers scared people
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The new assessment returns to the
 state auditor of Ohio show a decrease
 of 1,261,700 sheep. The returns do not
 show that this immense loss to the
 farmers of Ohio is offset by gains in
 any other lines of property.

The farmers of the Northwest and
 a line market for their immense hay
 crop in the New England states, where
 hay is a failure, and the railroads have
 seized the opportunity to largely in-
 crease the freight rates on hay.

A syndicate of Ohio capitalists has
 bought 120,000 acres of land in Klein
 and Lincoln counties, Nebraska, for
 the purpose of growing corn and feeding
 cattle. It is said to be the most giant
 cattle-feeding scheme on the continent.

In addition to fire insurance com-
 panies, farmers might very profitably co-
 operate in the purchase of farm ma-
 chinery, gears, breeding bulls and sta-
 tions, and in shipping and selling their
 own products, especially in this time
 of small farmers.

From Ohio to Nebraska the great
 corn states are long on feed and short
 on feeders. This will make feed cheap
 and feeding stock high, and this is cer-
 tainly a good time to weed out all cuts
 and scrubs, and replace them with a
 better grade of stock.

The wind mill has a great future,
 and nowhere more so than in Texas.
 It means of a small dynamo and a
 mill, wind power can be stored up at
 night for use next day, or next week,
 in any field on the farm or in the coun-
 ty or the next county.

Those who have tried it say that Al-
 sike clover is an excellent crop for wet
 lands—even where water stands
 a good part of the year. It makes fine
 pasture, and the heavy crop dries out
 the land by evaporating the water
 through its abundant foliage.

The flockmaster who realizes that
 dipping sheep is a paying investment,
 and the orchardist who sees clearly
 that spraying pays a good profit on the
 cost thereof, will succeed while their
 neighbors who regard these things as
 nuisances not to be borne, will fail.

We always doubt the word of a
 farmer who says he cannot afford to
 keep stock. Really, he cannot afford
 not to. Conditions have rendered it
 impossible for him to make a profit
 from poor stock, but good stock is
 still a necessity to him and always will
 be.

And now it is said that the English
 beef eaters have acquired such a taste
 for meat that has been shipped from
 America in a frozen state that Eng-
 lish butchers find it necessary to erect
 refrigerating plants in which to keep
 their home-killed meats in a frozen
 tender and palatable.

Hundreds of thousands of sheep
 grown on the dry ranges of Wyoming,
 Utah, and Nevada, are fattened in Ne-
 braska. East Texas farmers could
 make money by feeding lambs and
 wethers bought on the West Texas
 ranges. There is no finer feed for
 sheep than cottonseed meal.

Excepting some mammoth snow
 sheds to protect railroads in the Rocky
 Mountains, the largest single structure
 in the United States is the new hog
 house at the Union Stock Yards, Chi-
 cago, costing a million dollars. Very
 little of the great American hog is get-
 ting to be quite as much of a plutocrat
 as Vanderbilt—and almost as hogish.

The weaning season is at hand, and
 the young things which have been kept
 up and confined to the mother's milk
 may be irreparably injured by a sudden
 change of diet. Teach them to eat and
 accustom their stomachs to digest and
 assimilate food gradually. Of course
 range stock weans itself gradually, be-
 ginning grass some time before giving
 up milk.

Again we caution farmers against
 signing receipts or contracts with trav-
 eling strangers, but especially never
 sign one with the stranger's awn-
 ink. A common means of swindling
 is a double ended fountain pen.
 The sharp writes the receipt or
 former sign his name with the other.
 The first ink soon fades out and then
 a promissory note is written above the
 genuine signature and sold to a bank
 or banker.

A law has been enacted in Germany
 for controlling all forms of speculation
 in staple products and industrial sec-
 urities. Future contracts as manipulated
 on the exchanges or board of trade are
 absolutely forbidden in grain and mill
 products as also in mining and manu-
 facturing companies' shares. The law
 goes into effect the first of next year.
 There is room for just such a law on our
 state books. Its workings will be
 watched with interest in this country.

Veal calves are very scarce and firm
 in the principal markets, both east and
 west. The very young age at which
 steers can now be put into market and
 bring top prices as popular, light-
 weight, baby beef, is cutting off the
 supply of veals. People prefer to hold
 them another 18 months and get a
 larger profit. Buffalo, N. Y., is paying
 as high as \$7.25 per 100 lbs. for choice
 veals. Of course the bull calves of Jer-
 sey and other dairy breeds are not first-
 class veal, and these sell as low as
 \$5.50.

Reports are debbling in pol-
 lutionary notes in a variety of
 places. The Ohio Farmer reports
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Chicago, Western Rural, of Chicago,
 (Common's Rural World), St. Louis
 Journal, of Louisville, and Farm Jour-
 nal of Philadelphia, are all for Bryan
 and free silver. The Texas Stockman,
 of San Antonio, is a red hot supporter
 of McKinley, gold bugger and all and
 is the only one we know of in the
 ranks of the agricultural press.

If the farmers who died twenty years
 ago, could revisit the earth to-day,
 they would be the most astonished men
 in the universe. When they should see
 the lean hogs, the light muttons and the
 baby beef going to market, and out-
 siders the ratted giants, they would think
 their successors crazy. When they
 should see wheat fed to hogs and cows
 they would feel sure that we are all
 crazy. And when they should see us
 dipping cattle and sawing off the horns
 they would swear that all the race had
 gone stark mad.

Nothing is truer than the old proverb
 that you cannot eat your cake and still
 have it, and it is a bit of philosophy of
 very wide application. Men buy bills,
 and when they sell their cotton or cat-
 tle, wheat or wool, they think it hard
 that they must immediately part with
 all their hard-earned money. Having
 eaten their cake they do so long to still
 have it. The man who applies a quick-
 ly soluble fertilizer to his fields, re-
 ceives a heavy crop, and is disappointed
 to find next year's crop light. He com-
 plains that the fertilizer does not last.
 The first crop having eaten the cake,
 he still desires to have it. Another
 man plants a tree and it yields phenom-
 enal crops of fruit for four, five, or six
 years, and having exhausted its own
 soil in which it grows, and spent its own
 vitality, it dies, and straightway the
 man rails at that variety because it is
 short-lived. Notwithstanding the tree
 has eaten all its cake, it is sorry
 vexed that it does not still possess the
 cake. A better philosophy is to thank
 fortune for that fertilizer, and those
 various plants that give us the
 quickest returns on our investments.
 Surely it is better to have 70 bushels to
 sell this year than to have 20 bushels
 a year for the next three years. Do
 not invest in slow fertilizers and bar-
 ren trees because they last, rather than
 those which yield you quick and heavy
 returns; and do not spend your money
 before you get it, and the sweet of your
 feast of cake will not be followed by
 the bitter or disappointment.

FEED AND FEEDERS.
The cotton crop in Texas this year
 will not probably exceed 1,000,000 bales.
 Of this unusually small production a
 large per centage of the seed is being
 hauled back to the farm and will be
 fed to the stock this winter. The farmers
 and stockmen of the dry districts are
 also large seed buyers. They will re-
 quire a large amount of seed to carry
 their stock through the winter. This
 as above stated is made necessary by
 the drought and consequent scarcity of
 grass in certain localities. For these
 reasons the output of meal from all the
 mills in Texas will not equal 20 per cent
 of that of an average year. The scarc-
 ity of feed and money, the bad outlook
 and unfavorable surroundings gener-
 ally, will all have a tendency to lessen
 the demand for feeding steers and also
 to reduce the price on the few that will
 be wanted. Those who want to feed,
 or rather those who regardless of the ob-
 stacles are willing to try it again, are
 not willing, and, in fact, can not afford,
 to pay to exceed two cents per pound
 gross for their cattle. At these figures
 a limited number, a few thousand only,
 of good steers can be provided provided
 they can be bought on terms that will en-
 able the farmer to get it when he
 needs it to ship before being required
 to pay for them.

In view of the light demand and the
 discouraging outlook, the Journal again
 advises those who have fat cattle and
 who feel that they must market them,
 to ship direct to the market centers,
 instead of holding for the feeders.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY.
Every salesman and shipper of live
 stock is ready to testify that a majority
 of farmers do not know what really
 good fat stock is. The words good,
 choice, prime, etc., in the market re-
 ports are variously interpreted by dif-
 ferent men, according to their knowl-
 edge of the true standard—that set by
 the market, where all lands meet in
 competition before the shrewdest of
 buyers. The man who is not acquainted
 with the market standard is apt to have
 one of his own "fill his eye" perfectly.
 His stock may be not conscious of his short-
 comings, yet fall to please the buyer,
 whose standard is different. It may
 be the best lot of cattle in the neighbor-
 hood, yet falling far short when com-
 pared with something really choice in market.
 Thus the man who is unacquainted with
 the market standard, and, like all other
 men, naturally has a good opinion of
 his own stock, is apt to be disappointed
 in the returns from his shipments and
 blame his commission man without
 cause. Or he is apt to hold his stock
 higher than the market justifies be-
 cause he thinks it better than it really
 is, and so refuse good offers for it, only
 to meet with disappointment later on.

We have met with a number of in-
 stances of dissatisfaction and of loss
 resulting from ignorance of the true
 merits of the stock. Such are apt to
 occur both from over and under-esti-
 mation of its quality and value.
 The remedy is to become acquainted
 with the market standard of quality
 and keep up that acquaintance. Keep
 it up, because the standard is ever shift-
 ing. Of late years there have been such
 great changes that it is no wonder there
 is more or less confusion. Still, there
 is entirely too much ignorance on this
 point, considering its importance.—National
 Stockman and Farmer.

A HOME MARKET.
The Texas Stock and Farm Journal wants
 a home market for the live stock prod-
 uct of Texas and has done its share of
 work to that end. There are several
 cities in the state that would be only
 good to sell "this long-fered want."
 They can't all, however, have the market
 centers. There is only one Texas live
 stock market and but one. As to
 where this one should be located, is
 a matter of secondary consideration.
 What the people want is a home mar-
 ket, whether that market shall be es-
 tablished at Fort Worth, Dallas, San
 Antonio, Houston or Galveston is a
 matter that should be determined with
 a view to the permanency and success
 of the market and not to meet the views
 or please the whims of a certain class
 or locality. Each of the above-named
 cities are as a rule able to successfully
 handle all the hogs that are offered.
 The hog industry, however, in Texas
 is in its infancy, and as it increases in
 production so must also the demand,
 and facilities for handling the product
 increase. Otherwise, the surplus, the
 overflow, must seek a market beyond
 the lines of the state.

It is a lamentable fact that there is
 not now, neither has there ever been
 a cattle market in Texas. There is not
 a market in the state that could con-
 sume or would not be overrun and
 hopelessly gutted by the receipt of a
 full train of cattle, provided there was
 not an outlet to the larger market cen-
 ters for these cattle while yet on the
 hoof.

There are several slaughtering es-
 tablishments in Texas, but unfortun-
 ately they are scattered one in a place
 all over the state. If these could be re-
 enforced by one or two strong concerns
 from Chicago, and all could be con-
 centrated at one point, a market could
 not doubt soon be established with suf-
 ficient capacity to handle a large per-
 centage of the live stock product of the
 state. But it can't be accomplished
 alone. Take Fort Worth for instance.
 She has a magnificent slaughtering
 house, big enough to handle 2000 hogs,
 600 cattle and sheep in proportion each
 day. She has finely equipped stock
 yards. Has a stock yard hotel. Three
 good solid commission firms, a live

MARKETS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 19.—The cattle market showed strong throughout the week, but while there was an improvement in quality over the offerings of the week before, there were few lots good enough to spring prices on. The demand has been and continues strong for good smooth, fat steers and cows, but with few exceptions thin steers and poor cows constituted the offerings. There was nothing that could have been classed as choice. One load of ordinary calves changed hands at \$2.00, while a few head of better quality brought a half dollar better. The demand for steers and bulls for beef was steady, but the grades sold were inferior. The following sales are representative:

Table with columns: No., Cattle, Price. Lists various cattle types and their market prices.

SWINE.

With the present boom of light weight hogs there is no reason why two years should not be raised. Wheat for hogs from the Northwest now tops the Chicago market—a thing never dreamed of till within a last few years. Cotton seed oil took the place of lard largely, and the lard hog had to go. The big hog is now out of date except in the show pen.

The receipts of hogs at the Chicago market for last month were 495,674, an increase of 119,446 over the receipts of the same months last year. In England, the Yorkshire and Tamworth are crossed for bacon. The preference for feed is oats first, peas and barley next, then wheat, and lastly corn. Good pasture with a good ration of grain once a day produces the choicest of hogs on the farm. Poultry prices are the proper age to push rapidly on the above plan.

It is said that since they have had a trial of American horses abroad, they find they are just what is wanted. There are now fully 100 English buyers here, says Indiana Farmer, and more are coming. Most of their shipments are made from Boston, as they get better steamship rates there than at New York; hence many of the foreign buyers are located there. Others located at Buffalo, to buy the products of the farms of Canada, Ohio, Pennsylvania and western New York. Still others are stationed at Chicago, to secure the horses of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the west and northwest. The grade of horses most largely bought by these English buyers is what they call "railroaders," and what we call street car horses. The English were slow to adopt street cars (they call them tram cars), and hence slow to adopt horses to run them. John Bull is very conservative—what we would call a moseback. It is estimated that at least 25,000 "railroaders" will be shipped from Boston this year. These horses cost from \$125 to \$175 by the time they are landed in London. The ocean freight is \$17.50 per head, and the freight from Boston and the buyers' commission must also be counted. A few shipments go from New York, and more from Philadelphia, but Boston gets the bulk of the export trade.

Sheep love a change as well as the shepherds, and a change of feed as well. A place is a very good thing to give them. Doubtless some lambs have been lost that might have been saved had there been a fresh cow and a nursing bottle. Make a note of this for next year. If the sheep appear to be distressed and restless, it will doubtless be found that they are annoyed by ticks. In this case it will pay to dip the flock forthwith. There is nothing better to sustain the vigor of the ram than a liberal feed of wheat bran. It has nearly all the phosphates of the wheat, and these nourish the nervous system. It has been found that the sheep are much improved in every way by a little pine tar taken internally. To stir a tarred stick in the water trough is very useful in several ways. The mid-days of this time of the year are the most unendurable times for the sheep. A dark shed in which they may lie and rest is worth a good deal more than the cost, for the comfort of the flock. It will save a good many sheep in a large, or indeed in a small, flock to have a properly furnished hospital for the ailing ones. Then a little watching and examination will detect the cause of the trouble, which will mostly be a very simple thing to manage. It has been found that five single acre plots will feed one-third more sheep than a single five-acre field. And the benefits realized are fully repaid the cost of fencing in one year. The figures given of course apply to larger fields as well as to small ones. When a lamb is swollen under the throat or a sheep either, it is out of order and needs attention. It should be kept alone a few days and watched. Most likely it needs a few messes of warm gruel, with a little sugar and a few drops of essence of ginger in it. A little codding and nursing, in fact. The greatest fear of the shepherd at this time is the staghead, a worm by which the sheep are infected by those injurious worms which produce the two most serious disorders of the flock—the throat thread worms and the liver flukes. For the staghead, a true specific, always preventing the disease. I note several complaints from sheep breeders of the destruction of stock by dogs. I think if breeders would buy at least one Angora goat, to run with their flock, they will not only find a sure way to protect their stock from trouble, but one that is far cheaper than your suggestion of a barbed wire fence. The goat requires no more food nor any different care from the flock; they are as hardy and hardy, and their droppings will pay for their keep. Either male or female will answer the purpose, as they have no fear of a dog, and will stand their ground and fight if necessary. If properly treated, they are quiet and kind as the sheep. Buy an Angora goat and save your sheep—Sheep Breeder.

PROFIT IN RANGE SHEEP. While sheep on the market are way down yet the Western range man has a good reason for being satisfied for there is a demand for his product which he prepares for market on the free grass found on the public domain. The cost of preparing his product for market is nothing compared with the expense of the Eastern farmer, who finishes his mutton for market only to find that the conditions surrounding the market are such that there is no demand for the finished article that will compensate for the feeding of sheep on the high-priced lands which constitute the farms of the East and the middle West. When one stops to consider the advantages the range sheepman has it is not to be wondered at that the sheep business has proved so attractive to investors and that the business has grown with such wonderful strides of late years. More than this it is not surprising that there are instances of cattlemen on the Northwest ranges who are running on their ranges bunches of sheep as well as cattle. Taken all in all, the sheepman is not in such a hard row of stumps as he would have the world believe, but of course he is not the possessor of such a snap as he had six or eight years ago, nor can he expect such a chance again.

PROFIT IN SHEEP. "In shipping my sheep I used the same cautious attention in the way of bedding the car, loading and so on that I had used in their care on the farm, and they went into the Union Stock Yards clean and bright and attractive looking," says a sheepman in Breeder's Gazette. "The commission men said they had never seen the best in the yards, my salesmen, after looking my sheep over, said to me: 'It may be hard to make some shippers believe it, but the style and the appearance of your sheep is worth from twenty-five to fifty cents per 100 pounds to you.' "As to profit: I cannot or do not keep any system of accounts so as to give positive details of cost, consequently cannot give positive figures in either cost or profit; but while I claim that under the present condition of things we farmers cannot produce anything that will produce a profit, or even expenses, my sheep are probably the best things my farm produces, and I keep some of all kinds of stock. The wool I sell to eleven cents a pound but little, even if we get 10 to 100 pounds per fleece, but see my sheep sold for more per pound than the best hog and I can produce mutton cheaper than I can produce beef, and they sold at about the same price per pound that good choice steers weighing 1200 to 1600 pounds sold at on the same market. It is my experience that I can produce more profit on sheep than on any other kind of stock. I can produce more profit on sheep than on any other kind of stock. I can produce more profit on sheep than on any other kind of stock.

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SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex. Stock and Farm Journal, 1898. Published by Geo. W. Collins, Editor.

H. W. Thomas, one of the oldtime stockmen from Calhoun county, was in the city on a visit, and reports his section of country as in splendid condition, and his cattle doing remarkably well.

Henry Earnest, from San Marcos, who is interested in cattle in the same county, spent a day or two in the city the past week. Says the report of a good rain at Cotulla had reached him, and he hoped it was true.

D. H. Ainsworth, who has been absent from San Antonio for some time enjoying the cool mountain breezes of Colorado, returned to his home one day the past week, looking much refreshed and benefited by his visit.

W. J. Lott, one of Goliad's enterprising stockmen, was in the city the past week, and is looking unusually well. Mr. Lott owns one among the best ranches on the San Antonio river, and has a very fine herd of cattle on it.

George West, who owns a large ranch in Live Oak county, was a visitor to San Antonio this week, and reports everything in good shape in his section of the country. Mr. West is a stockman, and is also a strong believer in good cattle.

J. N. Keenan, who owns a large ranch and cattle in Live Oak county, has returned from an extended visit to New York State, and is stopping for a day or two in the city. He reports having had a pleasant trip, and to get back to his own state once more.

J. D. Jackson, from Alpine, and who is one of the largest cattle shippers in that section, returned from a visit to Holland, Texas, with his family, where they were on a visit to relatives. He called at our office and had the subscription of Jackson & Harmon marked up to '97.

Maj. W. C. Lewis, the Live Stock Agent of the Santa Fe Ry., was a visitor to our office one day the past week. The Major says, "the times are a little rough at present, but I hope that after the elections are over, and with that the country will gradually return to good times."

H. S. Toms, from Floresville, and who has a ranch and cattle below there, spent several days in the city the past week. He reports the country very dry when he left home, but as the rains for the past few days seem to have been general, hope he may be gratified with the results on his return.

N. G. Collins from San Diego, and who owns a large ranch interest near Alice, and below there, and reports the weather as very dry when he left home, but from there, but had been informed that a good rain had fallen at Alice Saturday. Mr. Collins and wife are on their return home from a visit to New York, several months since.

The friends and acquaintances of V. Weidon, of Cuero, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred in Mississippi this week. Mr. Weidon was a prominent stockman and feeder and was respected by all who knew him.

H. E. Ritchie, of Pecos, a shipper and feeder of cattle, paid the city a visit, and reports the rains in his section as being very partial, and not general by any means.

In this issue can be found the report of the live-stock market of San Antonio furnished by Geo. W. Collins, San Antonio commission merchant, and the sale of live stock at the Union Yards, which will in future appear from week to week and corrections made each week. It will readily be seen that San Antonio compares favorably with any of the other various home markets furnished by the Journal, and we hope this addition to the San Antonio department will be satisfactory to its many readers and patrons.

Hon. John H. Bailey of Cuero, and member of the last legislature from that county, called at our office one day during the past week. He was looking after the interests of his creditors in his section and stated there was plenty of cattle in his county to consume what meal and hulls that the mill at Cuero was producing. He also stated that the citizens of Shelby had completed and equipped a very large and fine cotton seed oil mill at that place.

D. A. Nance, whose residence is San Marcos, was over to see us and spent one day here the past week. Mr. Nance is one of our best feeders, and has very fine black land farm between San Marcos and Lockhart. He feeds from five to eight hundred head of cattle each year, and through that year was a hard one, made some money in the business. Will feed again the coming season if he can buy his meal and hulls right. Mr. Nance will produce this year on his farm 100 bales of cotton all from Mexican labor.

Farmer Ike T. Fryor, passed through San Antonio from Columbus, on his way to Frisco county, where he has a large number of cattle on the Crouch ranch, and on his return reports the cattle doing well, and in some localities good rains had fallen within the past few days. Says the cotton crop on the Colorado river from about Columbus south is excellent, and that the dry weather which has been having was an advantage rather than a disadvantage to the plant.

J. M. Bennett, who lives in San Antonio, and for some time has been absent in Corpus Christi, returned again to the Alamo City. He reports the country as very dry when he left Corpus Christi, but had learned since that good rains had visited that section. Says the interest in the money question is unabated, and that he thought himself it was about time that the moneyed men were studying the interest of their patrons, and not trying to make the times any more stringent than possible, or the position of their patrons any more embarrassing.

In a conversation with J. M. Chittum since his return from the Indian Territory, he reports the Creek Nation as being very dry, having had no rain for a long while. Some portions of the Territory that he reports as being in the big, dry, and vigorous than in the lower lands; that the cattle from the western territories and states, are not as good as usual, on account of the Texas rains. Mr. Chittum was in all three markets, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and that the better grades of cattle were scarce, and that the western

pounds, and even at that price it did not force a great many of this class of cattle on the market. Mr. Chittum has returned to the Territory to look after his cattle interest, and to finish shipping out all of his cattle that will do to market.

Since our last issue San Antonio and Southern Texas generally have been visited by several good rains, and in some localities the rains were very heavy, while in others only moderate. It has been raining now each day for several days past, and it is hoped that some of the pastures will be benefited by the entire State to satisfy at least the present needs. The rain came too late to benefit the cotton crop, as it is now too late for this plant to start a new crop. This crop is a very short one, far more so, than for many years past, although the present receipts may be in excess of what they were in the same time last year. Almost the entire crop of Southern Texas will be in the market and sold by the first day of November, as the season has forced the cotton to open earlier than usual, and the price of cotton has caused a rush to get it into market and sold.

The rain, however, will do the grass a great deal of good, and will make feed to carry the cattle through the winter in good shape. This is fortunate for the cattlemen, as the mills are some of the best manufactured here, and each one is called upon, to sign a pledge to patronize home industries in preference, as long as all the conditions are equal. This is not a hard pledge, and really is nothing more than any of us should do without a pledge, and which it is our duty to do. The meeting at Smith's Garden last Thursday night, was quite a success, and the number of brooms, sacks of flour, and other articles distributed, ought to be good advertisement for the home industries, and will, if carried out in the proper spirit, redound in many ways to the good of San Antonio. The next meeting will be given at San Pedro Springs in two weeks, and the immense crowds which attend, is evidence of the interest manifested by the people, and is also an encouragement to those who have invested their time, labor, and money in these manufactures.

We had the pleasure of a call from Henry Rothe, who is at present merchandising at Hondo, and has a good tract of land and fine stock of cattle on the head of the Hondo Creek, in Medina county.

Mr. Rothe is one among the old pioneer stockmen of this section, who formerly drove large herds of cattle north on the trail, and who has since been virtually closed, settled down to a quiet ranch life, having both sheep and cattle. He has now begun to raise cattle again, and is raising cattle alone. His three brothers have been associated with him for years in this business, and have worked harmoniously together, but as each one has now a family of their own, concluded it would be better to divide the land and stock between them, which they have done in a quiet but satisfactory manner. Mr. Rothe says when he left home it was very dry, and water was a little scarce, but the stock so far have done well, and he says his idea about selling cattle have changed, that he used to think his sales should be made at one time, and that he would keep his money on hand. Now he says his plan is to sell whenever he has the opportunity, and prices are satisfactory, even though it be in small lots. He made up his mind to be constantly remitting his banker some money than to starve him out by waiting to get all the money at once, and he also thinks that the average price in disposing of his cattle this way is some higher than the plan of selling all at once. Mr. Rothe is also a subscriber to the Stock and Farm Journal, and reads it with a great deal of pleasure. Mr. Rothe also informed us that he had moved and taken his family to San Antonio in order to the benefit of the school facilities offered here, and had increased the number of pupils here in the school just one half a dozen, as he had not had a school in his section since the most of the time on his ranch, and at his store in Hondo. Says he feels better satisfied on the ranch than he has been for some time, and that he can give the ranch his personal attention.

The Business Men's Club of San Antonio are working and striving hard to impress upon its citizens the importance and necessity of patronizing home industries. And in the event of success will have accomplished a great deal. The importance of this movement is neither understood or realized by the public at large. It is the keynote to success in the one thing that will build up the many little infant industries now struggling for existence in this city. It would surprise most of our people to learn the number of these little industries, and their histories. If they could only know and appreciate the difficulties, and discouragements with which these industries have had to contend, they would not, and could not withhold from them their patronage and support. It has become such a general custom for people to buy goods manufactured elsewhere, that the idea has become prevalent that no goods are suitable, or as good as those that are made at home. This is a subject too large in its scope, in its importance, in its direct benefits, and I might add, in its patriotism, to present them in detail in this article. The very life and success of any city, county or community, rests upon its individual responsibilities and exertions of its citizens. Our people, at least a majority of them, have never come face to face with this subject, and have never realized by actual experience, the importance of it to any country or locality to have in its midst numbers of manufactures of every description, and see with their own eyes the large number of people pouring into the city each day in the morning, and coming out late at night, who are supporting themselves, and all of their families, given a place where they can earn a living. It is also a well established fact too, that all of these wage-earners spend their money in the places where they live, and that the dry weather, the merchants, and producers. To get an adequate idea of the results of such establishments, one has to see them and learn directly some of the results. The New England to-day with her immense population is supporting them in this way, and ought to be an object-lesson for the South, who have labored for years with no assistance save that of a good soil, and a favorable climate. It is a poor excuse for a people to plead poverty, as they do for it does not meet the question at issue. All we have to do is to make the determination to stand by each other and above everything else, resolve to patronize home industries. There is not a year that our people do not spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in the most reckless speculations, from which we get a small value received. The speculation in futures alone, of every description, and the money squandered in it, is sufficient itself to build all the factories we would want, and give employment to more than double our present population. Our people are such poor foreign country, and even our farmers can't buy our own handles. I do not believe they can even dress decently, unless they have and wear material that is manufactured in the East or some foreign country, and even our farmers can't buy our own handles. I do not believe they can even dress decently, unless they have and wear material that is manufactured in the East or some foreign country, and even our farmers can't buy our own handles.

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The Business Men's Club of San Antonio are working and striving hard to impress upon its citizens the importance and necessity of patronizing home industries. And in the event of success will have accomplished a great deal. The importance of this movement is neither understood or realized by the public at large. It is the keynote to success in the one thing that will build up the many little infant industries now struggling for existence in this city. It would surprise most of our people to learn the number of these little industries, and their histories. If they could only know and appreciate the difficulties, and discouragements with which these industries have had to contend, they would not, and could not withhold from them their patronage and support. It has become such a general custom for people to buy goods manufactured elsewhere, that the idea has become prevalent that no goods are suitable, or as good as those that are made at home. This is a subject too large in its scope, in its importance, in its direct benefits, and I might add, in its patriotism, to present them in detail in this article. The very life and success of any city, county or community, rests upon its individual responsibilities and exertions of its citizens. Our people, at least a majority of them, have never come face to face with this subject, and have never realized by actual experience, the importance of it to any country or locality to have in its midst numbers of manufactures of every description, and see with their own eyes the large number of people pouring into the city each day in the morning, and coming out late at night, who are supporting themselves, and all of their families, given a place where they can earn a living. It is also a well established fact too, that all of these wage-earners spend their money in the places where they live, and that the dry weather, the merchants, and producers. To get an adequate idea of the results of such establishments, one has to see them and learn directly some of the results. The New England to-day with her immense population is supporting them in this way, and ought to be an object-lesson for the South, who have labored for years with no assistance save that of a good soil, and a favorable climate. It is a poor excuse for a people to plead poverty, as they do for it does not meet the question at issue. All we have to do is to make the determination to stand by each other and above everything else, resolve to patronize home industries. There is not a year that our people do not spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in the most reckless speculations, from which we get a small value received. The speculation in futures alone, of every description, and the money squandered in it, is sufficient itself to build all the factories we would want, and give employment to more than double our present population. Our people are such poor foreign country, and even our farmers can't buy our own handles. I do not believe they can even dress decently, unless they have and wear material that is manufactured in the East or some foreign country, and even our farmers can't buy our own handles.

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"Considering the long drought, my cattle are in good condition. My water has been scarce and have had to expend far more than usual in tanking and ditching along the water courses. Living water is lower than it has been for the past five years. As to the increase of my cattle, I have the best calf crop I have had since 1891. My plains range has good grass, but no water. The next meeting will be given at San Pedro Springs in two weeks, and the immense crowds which attend, is evidence of the interest manifested by the people, and is also an encouragement to those who have invested their time, labor, and money in these manufactures."

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of Fort Worth, made a flying visit to Midland a few days ago.

A. W. Hudson, who lives in Kansas City, and has considerable ranch and cattle interest out about Colorado City, left for Colorado City Saturday morning.

J. E. Lutz, the well known Vernon stock agent, was a delegate to the Republican convention last week, and remained over in the city until Saturday morning.

Walter Stewart, a prominent stock man of Granger, Jack county, was here Wednesday. Mr. Stewart is thinking of feeding several hundred steers in Oklahoma.

W. W. Miller, the newly appointed Live Stock Agent of the M. K. & T. railroad, has taken charge of the business and the indications are that he will prove a very efficient and popular stock agent.

Brooks Davis, the Fort Worth cattlemen, returned a few days ago from a two months vacation in the Rocky Mountain country. Mr. Davis is very much improved, physically, as well as in appearance.

Capt. G. W. Arrington, sheriff and cattlemen of Hemphill county, was here Monday. The Captain expects a range in fine condition and the cattle business reasonably prosperous in the Panhandle country.

John Scharbauer, the Fort Worth cattlemen, came in Sunday from his ranch near Midland, returning to that place Tuesday. Mr. Scharbauer says the range in fine condition and the cattle business reasonably prosperous in the Panhandle country.

Mr. C. J. Daniel, of Bosqueville, an agent for the Texas stock raisers, left the Journal a call Tuesday. Mr. Daniel says that crops in McLennan county are very light, cotton averaging about a bale to six acres.

J. W. Springer, of Dallas, secretary and manager of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, was here Friday en route to his ranch. Mr. Springer is an enthusiastic "gold-bug" and will take quite an active part in fighting fire silver during the present campaign.

A. B. Robertson, the well-known cattle dealer of Colorado City, was here Monday night. Mr. Robertson says the range in fine condition, yet in the western part of the State and that quite a number are being shipped direct to market and bring fairly good prices.

Berry Gatewood was here Tuesday. Mr. Gatewood lives in Ennis, which is in the heart of the richest agricultural section of the State. His crops are shorter than he has ever known them. However, Mr. Gatewood is in the market for a few hundred steers, which he says he can get them at what he considers their market value.

Tom Hadley, sheriff and also a prominent cattlemen of Callahan county, was here Saturday en route to his pasture in the Indian Territory. Mr. Hadley says the crops in Callahan county are short this year but the range is in fine condition and that all the cattle in the country, not already marketed, will be shipped to ship within the next few months.

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