

Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of REAL ESTATE OR LIVE STOCK, are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the TEXAS LAND and STOCK AGENCY, 100 Houston Street, St. Louis, Mo. Placed in our office for prompt and efficient service, and will be advised of cost to owner. Management is respectfully

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, will find it to their interest to advertise same 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.

OL. 14.

FORT WORTH FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1893.

NO. 21

Campbell Commission Co.
(Successors to the THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.
Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis.
T. B. Patton, T. E. Fimmons, Dick Forsythe, Kansas City.
CASSIDY BROS. & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO.
E. B. CARVER, Manager of Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis. Kansas City, Mo. W. L. TAMBLYN, Chicago.
SCALING & TAMBLYN,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.
National Stock Yards, Kansas City Stock Yards, Union Stock Yards,
East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT STRAHORN. Established 1861. JESSIE SHERWOOD.
R. STRAHORN & CO.
Live Stock Commission.
Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. H. GODAIR, CHAS. E. HARDING, H. D. ROGERS, A. G. GODAIR, F. J. GODAIR.
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants.
UNION STOCK YARDS, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill. East St. Louis, Ill.

THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. E. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.
Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.
FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.
CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.
WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

A. GREGORY. L. R. HASTINGS.
GREGORY & HASTINGS,
Commission Dealers in Live Stock,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given to consignments. We solicit your business.

A. J. THAYER. S. W. THAYER. M. H. THAYER.
THAYER BROS & CO.
(CAPITAL, \$100,000.)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle, 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drivers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

A. P. NORMAN,
Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.
Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL.
HENRY MICHELL & BRO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
STOCK LANDING, O. P. Box, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. Box 253.

SAM. J. HUNTER. SETH W. STEWART. IRBY DUNKLIN.
HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
500 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.,
Sept. 8, 1893.
Monday's market opened with 22,000 cattle, which was entirely too many for these dull times.

There were 36,000 hogs and 11,000 sheep on Monday's market. Receipts, compared with a week ago, increased nearly 5000 cattle and decreased 2400 hogs and 5900 sheep, and compared with a year ago cattle decreased 2200, while hogs increased 14,000. Best native cattle ruled steady, but the general market for other grades was 10c lower. Hogs sold lower in many cases, but the market closed strong. Desirable sheep and lambs advanced 10c to 15c and common grades were steadier.

Receipts of Western cattle were heavy, the number reaching about 6000 head. The demand was not in keeping with this supply and prices dropped about 10c on all grades. The movement was slow.

Receipts of Texas cattle were about 3500 head. The market sympathized with the Western trade and prices ruled 10c lower on fair to good steers. Canners were in pretty fair demand and former prices were well maintained. Sales of Texas steers on Monday ranged from \$2.60 to \$3.00; good cows from \$1.90 to \$2.30.

Tuesday's receipts were 5000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. There was not much of a market so far as natives were concerned Tuesday. Of the 5000 head received 2000 were Texans, 1000 Western and the balance natives. There were hardly enough good cattle on the market to interest buyers, and as usual on Tuesday few of them, especially on shipping account, were operating.

There were 11,000 cattle here Wednesday of which 6500 were natives, 5000 Westerns and 3500 Texans. The market was strong on the natives, weak on the Westerns and steady on Texans.

Receipts of cattle Thursday, 1400; steady; prime steers, \$5.65 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.65; common, \$3.75 to \$3.95; Texans, \$2.30 to \$2.35; Westerns, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; active, closed steady; prime, mixed and packers, \$5.35 to \$5.70; prime, heavy and butcher weights, \$5.75 to \$6.10; prime light, \$6.15 to \$6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; firm; top natives, \$3.35 to \$3.75; Westerns, 2.80 to 3.40; top lambs, \$5 to \$5.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.
Special to the Journal.
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Sept. 8, 1893.

The receipts of cattle at these yards on Monday were 5173 head. All the cattle sold easier to 10 and 15 cents lower. The small handy bunches of steers or cows which nearly all the buyers can use showed the

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Cash & Check Co.
(INCORPORATED)

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.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, MO. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
P. O. BOX 140.
\$200,000
R. B. STEWART. E. B. OVERSTREET.

STEWART & OVERSTREET,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, upstairs.
National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,
WE WILL FURNISH IT.
Siegler, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

least decline, but the ordinary steers were strong 15 cents lower. Several loads of calves were not sold the bids being lower. Calves sold brought steady prices. Calves sold at \$6.25 to \$7.10 per head; bulls at \$1.85; cows and heifers at \$1.75 to \$2.25; a few odd steers at \$2 to \$2.15, but carload lots sold at \$2.30 to \$2.85.

The cattle receipts Tuesday were 5800 of which 3000 were southern range cattle. Calves were again lower on Tuesday while strictly good cattle were steady at a slight advance over Monday's prices.

The receipts Wednesday were 3659, of which 2000 were southern rangers. The market was not as good as on Tuesday, the decline being fully from 5 to 10 cents.

The receipts Thursday were 3700. The market opened higher for Texans but closed dull.

Texas cattle on this market may be quoted as follows: Calves from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per head. Bulls and stags \$2 to \$2.25. Top cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$3.00. Good cows \$1.90 to \$2.10; common to fair cows \$1.75 to \$1.85; canners \$1.40 to \$1.60. Top grass steers \$2.90; good \$2.75 to \$2.80; fair \$2.50 to \$2.60; common to medium \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The receipts of hogs have been light this week and the market has been gradually improving all the week. The receipts so far have been as follows: Monday 1015, Tuesday 3425, Wednesday 2086, Thursday 2100. Light hogs are now bringing from \$5.80 to 6.15; mixed from \$5.10 to \$5.85; heavies \$5.10 to \$5.30.

The sheep market so far this week has been more satisfactory than for several weeks. Receipts: Monday 259, Tuesday 2250, Wednesday 1455, Thursday 1200. The sheep market was firm and strong yesterday and with a few exceptions the offerings were taken readily. The condition of the sheep market is much better than it was a week ago and since Swift & Company commenced killing sheep the demand here is greater and more regular. A choice lot of ewe lambs sold yesterday at \$4.80, otherwise the offerings were in no way remarkable in point of quality. The stocker demand is better than it was and although the showing is on the lower priced sheep the market is 25 cents better on stockers than during the low time. Two hundred and fifty Texas muttons weighing 84 pounds sold here yesterday at \$3.05, which is fully 25 cents more than they would have brought last week.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Special to the Journal.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 8.—This market opened on Monday with 8000 cattle; best natives steady, others lower; best Texas and Western cattle steady, others 10 cents lower. Hog receipts, 3000 head; steady market; closed strong. Sheep receipts 2000 head; good muttons 25 cents lower.

Tuesday's market briefly stated was: Cattle receipts, 7000; natives active, 20 native steers, 1600 pounds average sold at \$5.15; Texas steady but quiet. Hog receipts, 8500 head; market 10 to 20 cents higher; top lights \$5.35; bulk at \$5.25 to \$5.70; closed easy. Sheep receipts, 1000 head; market stronger.

Wednesday's cattle receipts, 8000 head; good native cattle steady; Texans dull to 10 cents lower. Hog receipts, 7500 head; mar-

ket opened steady and closed 10 cents higher; top price for hogs \$5.85. Sheep receipts, 1000 head; strong market.

Thursday's cattle receipts, 5800. The cow market which has heretofore been the best was weak, while steers were steady. A few choice extra good Texas steers are selling as high as \$3; bulk, however, are selling at from \$2.50 to \$2.70. Top cows \$2.15 to \$2.20; bulk of good cows \$2 to \$2.10. Fair to medium cows \$1.80 to \$1.90; common \$1.50 to \$1.60. Calves \$5.50 to \$7.50 per head.

Receipts of hogs Thursday, 5800, market weak; bulk \$5.50 to \$5.85; heavies, packers and mixed, \$5.20 to \$5.95; lights, porkers and pigs, \$5 to \$6.05.

Sheep, only 300, market steady and slightly better.

New Orleans Market Report.

(Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.)

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Liberal receipts to-day of all classes of cattle, especially of yearlings. Good fat heaves and smooth fat cows and heifers are firm at quotations. Good heavy calves are firm and fairly active. Yearlings and poor calves are slow sales. Hogs quiet; sheep not wanted; quotations unreliable.

Beef Cattle	Calves and Yearlings	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts, 1500	1881	792	230
Sales, 1277	2064	664	169
On hand, 455	496	840	643

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.
Good fat grass beef, per lb. gross, \$4 to \$5.10; common to fair beef, each, \$3.00 to \$4.10; Good fat cows, per lb. gross, \$2 to \$2.25; Common to fair cows, each, \$2.00 to \$3.10; Good fat calves each, \$7.00 to \$8.00; Common to fair calves, each, \$4.50 to \$6.00; Good fat yearlings, each, \$8.00 to \$10.00; Common to fair yearlings, each, \$5.50 to \$7.50; Good muttons, \$30.00 to \$35.00; Common to fair, \$15.00 to \$25.00; Attractive springers, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

HOES.
Good fat corned, per lb. gross, \$6 to \$6.25; Common to fair per lb. gross, \$5 to \$5.25.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep each, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Common to fair each, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of Part II of "The Book of the Fair," a beautiful, artistic and historical work now being issued in semi-monthly installments by the Bancroft Company, Auditorium Building, Chicago. It is an attempt to reproduce in print the exposition entire and when complete will embrace twenty-five parts of forty pages each, price \$1 per part. The verdict of approval they are receiving from every quarter and the high appropriation thus far bestowed by those most competent to judge, together with the reputation already established by the publishers, should be a guarantee of the worth and merit of this interesting work. Especially should those who do not attend the Fair secure a volume of this interesting work.

DRUMM-FLATO
Commission Co.
Live Stock Salesmen and Brokers,
CAPITAL, \$200,000
KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
Kansas City Stock Yards, Union Stock Yards, National Stock Yards.
WADDELL & WILLIAMS, Soliciting Agents, Colorado, Texas.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.
LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

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.

Meeting of Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas will be held at Dallas on Tuesday October 24, second week of the state fair, when all persons interested in changing or maintaining the present quarantine line against splenic or Southern fever are especially invited to appear before said commission.

ROBT. J. KLEBERG, Alice, Texas.
Secretary Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice's Court in and for Precinct No. 1, Tarrant county, Texas, in Cause 1652, the City National Bank of Quannah vs. H. G. Moore, I did, on the 6th day of September, 1893, levy upon the following described real estate as property of the above named defendant, to-wit: Lots Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17 and 18 in Block 1 of Province and Marples' addition to the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, as shown by plat on record in the office of the county clerk of said county. I will on the 3rd day of October, 1893, the same being the first Tuesday in October, 1893, between the hours prescribed by law for constable's sales, offer the same for sale for cash in front of the courthouse door of Tarrant county, Texas.

W. E. MAYFIELD,
Constable Precinct No. 1, Tarrant Co., Tex.
By R. M. ERWIN, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Tarrant county, Texas, in Cause No. 7604, the City National Bank of Quannah vs. A. J. Dixon, I did on the 6th day of September, 1893, levy upon the following described real estate as the property of above named defendant, to-wit: Lots Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17 and 18 in Block No. 1, and Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in Block No. 2 of Province and Marples' addition to the city of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, as shown by plat of said addition on record in the county clerk's office. I will on the 3rd day of October, 1893, the same being the first Tuesday in October, 1893, between the hours prescribed by law for sheriff's sales offer the same for sale for cash in front of the courthouse door of Tarrant county, Texas.

E. A. EULESS,
Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas.
By W. M. REA, Deputy.

Put your name upon every possible product you send from the farm, as it is a guarantee that you are not ashamed to be known as the producer. This fact sometimes helps sales.

A. DRUMM, President.
F. W. FLATO, Jr., Vice President.
W. J. EWART, Secretary.
T. S. HUTTON, Treasurer.

CATTLE.

There are a few Texas ranchmen who keep their bulls separated from the cows the entire year with the exception of one or two months. By this means they are able to control the time the calves are to come and can have them dropped during the months best suited to the range, climate, etc. This practice should be adopted by ranchmen generally, and should be carried out rigidly as it is on well regulated sheep ranches.

The sale of the spayed cows and heifers of the Loving cattle company reported in last week's JOURNAL shows that good breeding and lots of tallow command good prices even on a hard market. These heifers were purely grass fed, they were light, weighing only about 750 pounds, but they were good and brought on a dull market \$3.30@3.35. This shows the importance of raising good cattle and having them strictly fair when marketed.

In a recent address before a farmer's institute, Prof. Shaw of the Ontario station, argued strongly in favor of the general purpose cattle. He proposed to join issue with those who could see but two classes and insisted that there was no room for a third. In his view the cattle beast which would do fairly well at the pail and also at the block was a necessity in every country well adapted to diversified farming, and would be so in all time. The lines between the three classes are so clearly drawn that a competent person could readily distinguish them with his hands, shutting his eyes. He gave a minute description of each class.

The Red Polled cattle are meeting a good deal of favor in the northwest. Where a general purpose animal is desirable they are much liked. The cows give a good quality of milk in generous quantities, and the steers and dry cows are easily fattened for beef. Then there is no trouble about dehorning. By using the male of the Red Polled herd and crossing with the other breeds, this dehorning is accomplished naturally. Satisfactory results are reported from crosses with Jerseys and Ayrshires. The progeny often have good milking qualities with hornless head. Still there are many who do not believe in crosses even for diversified farming.

The agricultural philosopher of the New York Times regards the Jersey as a pretty fair general purpose animal—good enough at least, for the small farmer of the east. He says the eastern farmer cannot now compete with the western beef feeders who have cheap lands, this does not oblige any farmer to forego the feeding of his own meat, even if his herd is one of pure Jerseys. The Jersey cow, after her usefulness as a milker is over, will make 400 pounds of beef for \$5 worth of cottonseed meal fed to her. So with the spare male calves. An excellent veal may be made by feeding skimmed milk to a Jersey calf for three months, and as the veal may then weigh 150 pounds net and be worth 10 cents a pound there will be \$15 to the credit of the cow for the waste milk. If all this be true, then what prevents the Jersey from being the real general purpose cow, asks the Times writer.

Texas fever has been demonstrated to be due to a minute tick. It has been suspected for some time that the ticks were at the bottom of it, but it has been proved only recently. The bite of the insect is very painful and quite poisonous, and it is no wonder when a number of them begin to chaw at the same animal that fever is the result. Tick fever would be a more appropriate name.—Nebraska Farmer. The above is correct with the following exceptions: The fever is not due to a tick at all. It may be communicated by ticks. The tick in question is not a minute, but a large tick; it does not bite, but sucks the blood, and this is not "very painful;" they do not "chaw;" tick fever would not be an appropriate name, for the disease is not caused by, only communicated by, ticks. The Nebraska Farmer should study ticks and Texas cattle fever.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

It has, says the Drovers' Journal, been an open question with cattlemen for many years which breed possesses the best beef qualities, the Shorthorn or the Angus. Mr. J. J. Rodgers of Abingdon, Ills., is anxious to bring this matter to a test and offers to put up \$500 for a contest between Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle exhibited at the fair. The result of this contest will be eagerly watched by admirers of these respective breeds, but this decision will be by no means settle the question. Both breeds will continue to sell at the highest market quotations providing they are prime and thoroughly finished. It would be getting down to a pretty fine point to cover the superiority as a food product of one of these breeds over the other. Some may prefer one and some the other, but the difference, if any, to the general public is of little importance.

A dispatch dated August 28, says: A strange and alarming contagious disease has broken out among the cattle in the pastures about Bloomington, Ills. It is an affection of the eye, and when it is once established in a bunch of cattle it is almost certain to affect all. Several of the local veterinarians have said it was to them an entirely new disease, while by others it is diagnosed as keratitis, which has for a few years been a source of so much trouble to cattlemen of the west. The cattle affected here are either cattle from the west or those that have been in pasture near them. The affected animal suddenly refuses to eat, the eyelids swell, tears run down the cheeks, and rumination is suspended. In severe cases the inflammation extends to the internal parts of the eye, causing cloudiness of the eyeball with ulcers on the surface. Pus gathers and falls into the front of the eyeball, forming whitish yellow pustules and cataract. In the worst cases the eyeball ruptures and permanent blindness follows. So far as known more than fifty head of cattle are already affected in this immediate vicinity, but the disease is rapidly spreading. Several suits for heavy damages are threatened by cattlemen whose herds have been affected by imported cattle.

The Live Stock Report of Chicago refers to the market on Texans at the close of last week, as follows: Receipts will number about 13,000 head, as against 15,643 head last week and 30,547 head during the corresponding week of 1892. Moderate receipts have created a very fair trade throughout the week. The quality of the offerings is fairly good, and while choice steers are in comparatively light supply the proportion of common grassy stock is small. Slightly higher rates were paid Friday last, and during this week the market has ruled steady to strong, so that values are about 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than a week ago. Occasional sales are made at over 3 cents per pound but they are rare, the bulk of the cattle arriving selling from \$2.60@3 per 100 pounds. Calves have sold at \$3.85@4.30 per 100 pounds. The general condition of the trade is good.

Western Range Cattle.
Live Stock Report.

The receipts for the week will be about 16,000 head, against 14,000 last week, and 7500 head the corresponding week last year.

With the exception of a few loads of steers, the arrivals this week have been only fair. Every day it becomes more evident that the average of the western ranges is to be far below previous years, and not since 1887 has the quality been so poor. The highest price paid during the week was 4 cents per pound, and it is doubtful if such cattle would have sold much higher last year. We are often asked by customers as to the relative value of range cattle in comparison with last season. The difference is but slight. Taking the quality and condition of the arrivals so far this year there is a difference of 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs. in favor of last season. Up to date \$4.10 per 100 lbs. has been the highest price of the season, while several lots went over the scale at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. a year ago. Cattle from northern Montana, from which district we generally get our best ranges, fall far behind previous years, while Southern Montana and Northern Wyoming are forwarding some good steers. The Dakotas are sending a few good trains but there is a bad tail end and the average is poor.

The market for the week has been steady with fair demand from all quarters. Dressed beef men have been liberal buyers, while the shipping demand has been light. A few loads have gone east on the hoof, but the arrivals have not been good enough to tempt the regular eastern buyers into the pen.

During the corresponding week last year with light receipts the market was active and higher. During the week the highest price of the season, \$4.50 per 100 lbs., was paid for a small bunch of prime Dakotas, while the Columbia Land and Cattle company received \$4.30 per 100 lbs. for 150 steers.

Calamity on the Range.

There is a real calamity on the western live stock ranges, according to the Omaha Daily Stockman, which says: "The fates seem to have it in for the range cattle owners and what promised early in the year to be a profitable season to western stockmen is, owing to force of circumstances, proving to be a bad if not the worst season in the history of the range business. Reports from the range country last spring were most flattering to the cattle owners—abundance of rain and fine grazing all but assured. The rain suddenly ceased, the driest season known in years set in, grass shriveled up and the cattle began to lose flesh, and in many instances cattle that promised early to be fit for fine heaves at the marketing period are turned on the market thin in flesh, flabby and weak, hardly in condition to sell as feeders. Add to this the present stringency in money circles and the cup of woe of the range cattle owners is filled to the very brim. True, later conditions may improve matters somewhat, but this is the state of affairs at present. On the other hand, sheep owners are faring even worse than the cattlemen, although good prices the past year or two for muttons have given the sheep owners the advantage over the cattle holders. Last year the sheep and hog raisers were monarchs of the situation and breeding animals were in great demand. At present sheep are a drug on the market, wool is unsalable at anywhere near a satisfactory price and hog values are decidedly uncertain. These conditions demonstrate one thing quite clearly and that is that fancy values for live stock of all kinds are practically things of the past from the fact that no man can scarcely approximately estimate the supply, which is more and more distributed in the hands of the small holders as the years go by, and so long as there is such a vast territory to draw from and as the facilities for marketing increase there will be less likelihood of there being for any great length of time extremely high prices for live stock of any kind."

R. R. Claridge

of San Antonio, Tex., trades all over the United States and Mexico. If you are interested in buying, selling or exchanging real estate in any Texas city; or in ranches, farms, pine lands, fruit lands on the Texas coast, live stock of all kinds, write him. Address R. R. Claridge, San Antonio, Tex.

Bulls Wanted.

We have a customer who wants to feed several hundred good, common bulls. Any one having such animals for sale in car-load lots, can find a buyer by writing the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Marmaduke Military Academy,

SWEET SPRING,
MO.THE GREAT MILITARY SCHOOL OF THE WEST.
With Largest Enrollment of Cadets

Eighty acres. Healthful waters. Extensive buildings. Private electric light plant and water-works. Academic department in charge CLINTON, late head master Peekskill, New York, Military Academy, and for ten years at Shattuck Military Academy. Col. L. H. C. U. S. A. commandant, detailed by the War Department, which supplies this academy with artillery, arms, ammunition and equipments. Preparatory departments for small boys, with separate buildings and play grounds. Special attention to physical culture.

Complete Gymnasium. No Day Students Received.
TEXT BOOKS FREE.

Charges Much Less than at Eastern Schools Not Offering as Many Advantages.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Wholesome, healthful stables go a long way in keeping horses in good working order.

Abuse is often heaped upon horses that is not intended by the owner. It generally comes in the form of neglect.

Green corn is poor feed for horses. Better feed lots of good hay and chop feed than commence on new corn too soon.

Even at the low prices that horses now command it takes more bushels of wheat to pay for a horse than it ever did before.

Let the boys fix up the colts and take them to the fairs. If they have not the kind that take premiums they will see the kind that does.

Since a combination of horse power and machinery is made to do the hardest work on the farm more attention should be given to the comforts of the horses. A man who can ride all day at his work should be willing to exert himself more in care of his team.

A horse fancier and machinist has devised for himself a one-wheeled sulkey in which he will drive. The saving is in weight, draft and friction. No traces or breeching will be used. The wheel is 40 inches high, and the seat directly over the ball-bearing center.

The prevailing prices for range horses when placed on eastern markets are enough to discourage ranchmen from pushing this branch of their business. Some branded horses have recently been sold in Chicago at prices which left but little for consignors after the freight and other expenses were paid.

This is certainly a favorable time to invest in first-class stallions and good brood mares and the man who has any faith in the future horse markets can justify himself in placing his money in good breeding stock. With few exceptions it has paid as well all along to raise horses as anything else. Breeders who have raised the right kind will verify this statement.

It is difficult to make a southern farmer believe that the mule is not his best work animal. Some of the points in his favor are succinctly stated as follows by one who has had long experience with him: Their feet are smaller so they injure the crops less when working in them, and can be used in closer rows than horses; they are less liable to disease, are better feeders, being less fastidious as to what they eat, endure hardship better, are not so easily injured, and are steadier to work at the plow. With these good qualities there is no reason why we should stop raising them.

In plowing, cultivating and many other farm operations a horse will walk 10 to 20 miles a day and advances about four feet at a step. At each step the horse lifts half a pound extra on its two feet, or 666 pounds in every mile. In a day's work of 15 miles the horse would lift 9900 pounds extra or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift this five tons of iron could be expended in the work the horse is doing, much more could be accomplished. In the light of these facts is it any wonder that when young horses begin to wear shoes they soon become leg weary, have their steps shortened and acquire a slow walking gait.

The value of good breeding is intensified when it is carried on along the same lines for a long time. This may be seen in the German coach horses which have recently been brought into the United States, and which have attracted favorable attention wherever shown. When horses of this breed are crossed even upon common mares, the colts produced are remarkable for size, bone and action. The prepotency of the breed, or their ability to impress their characteristics on their offspring, is truly remarkable, but cannot be accounted for when we understand

they have been bred pure in line for over 200 years. These animals range from 15½ to 16½ hands high, and weigh from 1300 to 1500 pounds, being of a most desirable size. They mature and become fit for work very early, which is as desirable a point in a horse as in a steer.

The trend is to less shoeing of horses' feet. In a recent address before an English agricultural society, Prof. Axe discussed the subject fully, deprecating the blundering management of the feet of horses. Often fine animals are ruined by being caused to wear their shoes too early and too long. Standing in the stable a long time is liable to cause lameness, and could be avoided by taking off the shoes and substituting soft leather. Red-hot shoes should not be applied to the foot of the horse at any time.

The legislature of every state should pattern after Pennsylvania to the extent of passing the following law: Every owner or agent who shall file, proclaim or publish a false or fraudulent pedigree, or record, or statement of any kind regarding any stallion or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of section 1 of the Pennsylvania stallion law, shall forfeit all fees for the services of such stallion, and the person or persons who may be deceived or defrauded by such false or fraudulent pedigree, or record, or statement, may sue and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction such damages as may be shown to have been sustained by reason of such false and fraudulent representation.

In support of the belief that all Yankees do not live in Boston we offer the following, says an exchange: At the close of a meeting in the Illinois-Missouri circuit a horseman found himself penniless with two horses and as many swipes on his hands. He was a stranger in a foreign land, unable to borrow enough of the needful to pay freight. However, he concluded things could not be much worse, so he chartered a car and shipped the horses and swipes, collect on delivery. At the next meeting he had the horses side-tracked, and being unable to pay the charges was forced to leave one horse in the car while he worked out the other one. In this way he worked the horses and started them in their races. In this case true merit was rewarded and he managed to get enough funds to meet temporary demands.

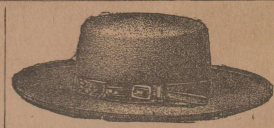
San Antonio, Texas, is to have a track. The park will be located on a tract of eighteen acres of land on River avenue. It was purchased from the waterworks company at \$3000 per acre, and is to be paid for in bonds to be taken by the waterworks company, the bonds being liens on the land, they are to be ten-year bonds bearing six per cent per annum. The club is now having a survey made, and when the profile is finished and levels determined, which will be within a very few days, the work of improving the grounds will commence. The elliptical track will be one of the finest in the southern country. The grand stand will be located on the southwestern portion of the grounds, and will give its occupants the benefit of both the prevailing southeast breeze and the afternoon shade.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

A "cold in the head" is quickly cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So is catarrhal headache, and every trouble caused by catarrh. So is catarrh itself. The proprietors offer \$500 for any case which they cannot cure.

We have several splendid good black waxy, sage grass, pastures and stock farms for sale cheap. These lands are just the thing for feeding or fine stock farms. They are located in Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson and Parker counties and contain from 800 to 8000 acres each. They are now offered at much below their actual value and on easy terms. Address, GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, Fort Worth, Tex.



TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
WATERPROOF COAT
in the World!
A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

Sure Death to "Horn Flies."
LYON'S LIQUID O. I. C.
OINTMENT.

1,000,000 CANS Sold in TEXAS. NEVER FAILS. TRY IT! USED BY 50,000 Stockmen & Farmers.
LYON'S
Sheep and Cattle
OINTMENT.
DEATH TO SCREW WORM. CURE FOR FOOT ROT.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

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, for 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	12:22 p. m.
"	5:30 p. m.	"	6:55 p. m.
Mineral Wells	7:00 a. m.	Weatherford	8:52 a. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	"	4:22 p. m.

WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co., and Union Pacific System.

Have you heard of the wonderful loop route to Chicago and return? The Fort Worth and Denver City railway, in connection with the Union Pacific system (The World's Pictorial Line) have inaugurated a series of excursions to the World's Fair, giving purchaser ticket via this route, with stop-overs at the various water points in Colorado. In other words, you go from Fort Worth to Trinidad, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Denver, remaining there until the heated term in Chicago is past, then go on to the World's Fair, returning via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway through Hannibal, Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, thus covering entirely different territory going and returning. Round trip rate from Fort Worth \$60, which includes all privileges accorded you by other lines. For full information address: E. L. LOMAX, G. P. and T. A.; U. P. System, Omaha, Neb. J. H. O'NEILL, Trav. Pass. Agt., Fort Worth, Tex. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., F. W. and D. C., R'y, Fort Worth, Texas.

WOOD & EDWARDS,
Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.25. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

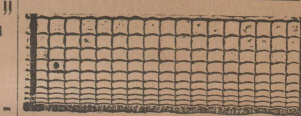
Spalding's Commercial
KANSAS CITY, MO.
East Wing E. T. Life Bldg., Box 31, Street 18, Delaware St.
Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, English Branches, etc., at lowest rates. No vacations. Visit College or send for Free Catalogue. J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

40 to 46 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Most successful Veterinary Institution in America. Experienced teachers. Fees, \$65.00. Session begins October 18. Principal,

Prof. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S.



No Lack of Confidence

among Page fence men, not only in the fence itself but its selling qualities. One man who controls a state and contracted to use 200 miles this year, now proposes, on certain conditions, to contract 500 miles for next year.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

\$25 to \$50 per week, Gentlemen, using Ladies or "Old Reliable Plaster." Only practical way to replace rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. No experience, polishing or machinery. This plate at one operation lasts 2 to 10 years. Fine plate when taken from the plate. Every family has plates to 50. Plates sold readily. Profits large. W. F. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY
If your local Exclusion does not keep Paddock's Angler's Outfits send stamp for catalogue to Paddock & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, LINCOLN, WATERLOO, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA and LINCOLN, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route.

Fast Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars FREE, to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Springfield and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information apply to any Coupon Ticket Office, or address: E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Mgrs., Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEHOLD.

are many homes where the delays in the table are of daily occurrence, busy housewife after the worry of nice food has too often to wait for the tardy family until or quite cold and the temperature has to wait thus sorely from the Country Gentleman's fortunate experience. It is because I started in this comes to breakfast, in time. He says it work at one time as at only make up his certainly makes house-ive meals eaten when dinner and supper at 12 a farm as I do; beat the se hours, and see what a have, and what is still on't be washing dishes at 9 at ny farmers' wives are doing.

Be Satisfied.

I paid that is well satisfied," said this, but more than the po- which it is expressed is the un- which it contains. The man who philosophically accept unavoidable acci- who is easily satisfied, is, undoubtedly, happier than the man who, by continual ult finding, makes a martyr of himself and a bore to everyone else. And in no place is the temptation to find fault so easily yielded to, or so hard to overcome as in the home, where all should be help and encouragement. Indeed, the typical home is not possible where dissatisfaction is eternally present. It breaks up the family unity, for each lives in an individual and selfish world. Boarding houses and hotels are not homes, because they represent as many different lives as they have people to live them. There is no unity of interest; the only sympathy that exists (it is more often curiosity masquerading in the guise of sympathy) is that which accompanies superficial friendships. Here complaints are rampant; no one expects to be fully satisfied, for with so many interests to serve, satisfaction is not possible. Yet, though hotels and boarding houses are mere households, they are as peaceful as a great many so-called homes.

It cannot be expected that even in the model home everything will go as regularly as clockwork. There will inevitably be mistakes and misunderstandings, which may properly be spoken of. But it is not necessary to assume a tone of fault finding. A correction can be made or a suggestion offered in a manner that will prompt gratitude rather than offence. We are always willing to correct our mistakes when we know them; but if they are brought to our notice ungenerously, we are not so sure they are mistakes after all. There is everything in the manner in which the thing is done; we should be careful not to right one wrong by committing a greater one.

Moreover, if there must be a little innocent fault finding, there is a place for it; and that place is not in the parlor or at the table. How many feelings have been wounded by a thoughtless reproof before one's friends? How many dinners have been spoiled by the trifling complaints of some careless member of the family? You may be enjoying what to you is a model dinner; but to be suddenly informed that the soup is too cold, or the fish is too salt, or the meat not sufficiently done, is to throw a damper on the good fellowship, and prompt one to suggest that they eat what is set before them, and be thankful it is no worse. Mistakes in cooking should, of course, be corrected next time; but it is a great deal better to speak of them privately than to tell the whole family how poor a dinner they are eating.

A good rule for the home then, is this: "Be satisfied." Always strive to do better, but for the present, be satisfied. Remember that experience is the best teacher, and that you cannot mend matters by finding fault.

A Great Success.

The Galveston-Dallas Weekly News stands pre-eminent as a journalistic success. It does nothing by halves. It believes that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. It is ever on the alert for matter that will interest and benefit its readers. Last spring the editor of the Weekly News organized a Columbian class known to its youthful readers as "Mr. Big Hat's Summer School," the object of which was to awaken in the mind of the young an interest in the early history of America and its discoverer. This scheme has proven wonderfully successful, and hundreds of children have been led to investigate with renewed interest historical works bearing upon the subject; and their well written letters to the Weekly News bear unmistakable evidence of great benefit and mental improvement to themselves.

The Weekly News also contains an exceedingly interesting department for its lady readers. The articles on fashions, house-keeping and general miscellany are unsurpassed in interest to intelligent lady readers everywhere, and to farmer's wives in particular, who enjoy a good, practical, homelike paper.

To the farmers themselves the Weekly News devotes a great deal of space, giving many valuable articles on practical agriculture in the south, a page of interesting "news notes," all the leading political and general news of the world, and well written editorials on all the leading questions of the day.

No intelligent farmer in Texas can afford to be without the Weekly News. It costs but \$1 per year, or less than two cents a week.

The Dallas or Galveston Weekly News and the JOURNAL will be sent to your address one year for only \$1.75.

Feeders for Sale.

We have 350 good three and four-year-old feeding stoves for sale. Will sell them right.

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

DAIRY.

Those so situated that they can get special customers of the best class, and who know how to make the kind of butter they want, will do better to make and sell their own butter.

In making ready for winter dairying one should lay in a good supply of corn ensilage, clover hay, bran and coarse middlings. Then you will be able to feed in such a way as will keep the cows up to the highest notch of production, and in that lies the profit.

Skim milk is too little valued as an accessory for stock feeding. Chemically considered it contains almost all the elements necessary for the support of life and the rebuilding of tissue. Young animals especially will use it to a great advantage in combination with other foods, and there should be plenty of such kept on every dairy farm, so that this by-product could be employed to the fullest extent to supplement the profit.

If the churn is first scalded with hot water and then rinsed with cold water, the cream will not pack into the corners or crevices nor adhere to the sides. Then after the churning and the withdrawal of the butter and buttermilk, reverse this process—that is, first thoroughly rinse with cold water and then scald with hot water, and the operation is complete. Keep brushes and cloths and soap of every description out of the churn. A little sal soda in the last scalding water may be occasionally used with good results.

The more months in the year that a cow can be induced to give milk the greater will be the profit from her keeping. Cows intended for the dairy should from the start be milked as long as possible, or nearly up to the time of calving, so as to get the milking habit well fixed. If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving she will begin to go dry at about the same time again the next year, and this becomes the regular thing, and her owner loses her services for a good portion of the year. Begin right.

There is no point in dairy practice which will conduce more toward profit than the growing of good food crops and feeding the same out under cover through the winter. In this way they are made to go farthest, the best price is obtained for the products, and the manure is available for return to the fields which have given the crops.

The field which is thus turned into milk and butter is supplied at the cost of production, and therefore you should have no trouble in feeding so as to procure a good profit from that. Grow as much of a diversity of foods as you can, and feed it so as to give a well balanced ration. In addition to the profits from the crop and the dairy output, this system gives a very practical method for keeping up the fertility of the farm.

In starting in the dairy business it is well to look over the whole field thoroughly before deciding what kind of dairying will pay best. Whether we sell milk to consumers, or make our own butter, or send milk or cream to a creamery, we need certain kinds of soils and fixtures; and the same kinds will not be suitable for all branches of dairying. After we have decided upon the kind of dairying we will follow we should stick to it and not change unless for very grave reasons. It is easier to make the second change after we have made the first, and soon we are thinking about making the third; after we make it we may complain that dairying does not pay. The man who sticks to one thing, sticks intelligently, not doggedly, will be pretty sure to make a success of it. The man who is easily changing from one thing to another rarely finds much profit in anything.

Continued profitable dairying can only be as continuous profits in everything. Some kind of green food must be provided for certain kinds of feeding in winter. The flow of milk once by a shortage of feed, or by passing up—as most pastures do—in summer, cannot be again revived without expenditure which is vastly in excess of what would have been required to maintain it.

There are few pastures which will produce so abundantly through the summer as is not much time that a soiling would not be used to advantage. Mill is expensive, and some men seem contentedly opposed to its use while a bite to be had, but if there is nothing to supply the deficiency of late summer with, then milk feed becomes a very all thing, and much less expensive than if you delay until later before beginning on it.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Halls Catarh and acts directly on the surfaces of the nials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Druggists, 75c.

ES

ESTABLISHED 1870.

MAYFIELD BROS., DENTISTS, Office opposite Pickwick Hotel, without Plates a Specialty.

Artificial Teeth

HORTICULTURE.

In picking all sorts of fruits, take care not to bruise them.

By keeping all fallen fruit picked up carefully, many insect pests will be readily destroyed.

It is a mistake in the garden to depend only on early vegetables. Have a good supply all through the growing season.

Pushing the plants over sufficiently to loosen the roots is a good way to treat cabbage when the heads are bursting.

Camphor gum is recommended as good to put away with seeds in the fall in houses where mice make themselves at home.

If disposed to experiment, much that will be of practical value can be learned by growing an experimental plot of small fruits.

There are three principal factors in growing a good crop; these are fertility, tillage and seasonable weather. A failure to give either will affect the growth and yield of the crops.

Waste no fruit because it is plenty. The various methods of drying, evaporating, etc., provide abundant opportunity for utilizing all in a way which will add revenue to the farm.

Young peach trees should be dug around often and wood ashes should be thrown around often also, as there is a kind of a worm which works at the root and this will keep them away. Whitewashing is good for them, too, it keeps the insects from working under the bark.

Scrape the seeds out of the largest, smoothest tomatoes and cucumbers in vessels and set away until fermentation takes place, then the seed can be washed free of the pulp without any trouble. Spread out to dry and see how much nicer than when dried in the pulp.

Watch the plum and cherry trees that they do not grow too high. In these days no one can hope for a crop of these fruits unless he sprays his trees and this is much easier to do if the trees are kept headed back.

To keep peas long in bearing, make a trench six inches deep. Be sure to have some fertile soil in the bottom. Sow a good late variety, cover them four inches, then a good early variety, cover these one inch (the after cultivation will fill the trench) and stick them. The late ones come after the early ones are gone, and being deep-rooted last. Of course the soil must be fertile. This is also a good way to have cucumbers. They will not dry up as when planted on a hill.

Now that the strawberry season is over a great many amateurs, and some professional growers, also, will be making up their minds that it does not pay to go very largely into the new varieties. Of course some new varieties prove better than the old ones. If they did not we should see no improvement, but hardly one in 100 of the advertised new sorts is better than the old ones, and it is wise to touch them gently until their worth is assured. This will hold good also of other fruit and vegetable novelties.

The fall is quite as good a time for the planting of most fruit trees as is the spring. About the only exception seems to be the peach. These we would advise you to procure in the fall and heel in carefully, and set them out just as soon as the ground will permit in the spring. If you wait until then to order them you will not get them planted as early as you should.

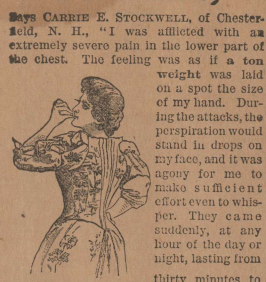
Do not make the mistake of planting your fruit trees too close. For apples give not less than 30 feet each way, and for some of the larger growing sorts 40 feet is better. Pears and cherries should have 20 feet, and peaches 15 to 18 feet. If you wish to economize space you may cultivate some small fruits between the trees for a few years.

In planting ornamental trees about the home, see if you cannot introduce something new, instead of following the example of all of your neighbors. Variety of trees adds to the picturesqueness of a landscape, and you can do something toward it. The cut-leaved weeping birch is not very much known, but it is one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all trees for lawn planting.

Do you know how quickly strawberries will give you a return if you set them out properly? If you can get young plants now taking them up from the old beds with a ball of earth attached and put them in good ground, you will get a good crop next June. Such plants will make almost as quick a start as pot grown ones, and cost very much less. How well they will do after they have started depends very much on yourself and the cultivation you give them. Liquid manure is an excellent fertilizer for hurrying them along and for making them fruit copiously.

An arbor vite hedge makes a pretty frame about the home ground. In starting it small plants should be chosen, and they should be set not more than three feet nor less than two feet apart, depending a little upon how dense you wish the hedge to become. The plants should be kept headed and trimmed low until the bottom is well filled. If they are permitted to grow tall at the start the bottom will never become dense enough to look well. After the bottom is well filled permit them each year to grow a little higher until a maximum height of three feet is reached. Keep them free from grass about the roots and give an annual dressing of manure or compost, and there will be no difficulty in keeping the hedge thrifty for a lifetime.

"For Years,"

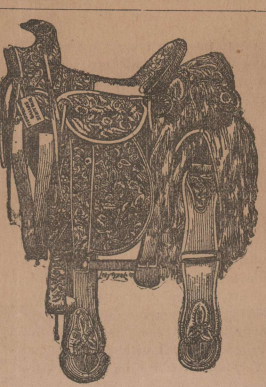


My wife, CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the prostration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommended them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective



L. ZABEL

AGENT.

Successor to J. B. Askev, and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, Etc.

103 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Send for catalogue and prices.

HAVE YOU SEEN

COLUMBIA?

It is the new high-class Magazine of the old monthlies. Each number complete in itself, contains A Striking Novelle, Good, Short Stories, Travel Articles, And interesting miscellany. 15 cents per copy. \$1.50 a year. Send ten cents for sample copy to Columbia Magazine Co., Troy, Ohio. Liberal Terms to Agents.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE OFFERS THE Lowest of Rates

With Direct Lines Fast Time Elegant Pullman Service Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free) TO

ST. LOUIS CHICAGO AND THE

WORLD'S FAIR

ASK Your nearest Agent for particulars and see that your ticket reads via the "Iron Mountain Route"

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

See that the sheep do not fall off in flesh. If they lose in weight and appearance the wool will fall and perhaps a cough will attack the flock. In late winter the ewes will be weak, and sickly or dead lambs will be the result. It pays to feed the sheep well.

Dr. Smead, the well-known specialist in wool matters, thinks there is a change in the fashions of cloth that makes it unprofitable to grow fine wool, and advises crossing, as the purposes now in sight. But in selecting a ram to infuse the mutton quality into the flock, he would exercise as much care, skill and attention as in the raising of the wool standard. He would have a pure blood—no mongrel—and not one of mere pure breeding, but of vigor and unadulterated merit. The first cross should not be made with one of the largest of any of the mutton breeds, as the change is too great and a large percent of the lambs will be too coarse. A Southdown or a Shropshire is large enough for a first cross, and then if later a greater size is desired, an Oxford or a Hampshire will do.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old runs and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

THE KATY REACHES

from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, 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 South-Western 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 R'y

as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs 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.

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY COMPANY

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. B. KEELER, G. P. & T. A. Ft. W. & D. C. R'y, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A. U. P. R'y, Omaha, Neb.

BOOKS FREE!

To further increase the popularity of the Cotton Belt Route, and properly present to the readers of this paper the advantages of that line to Chicago and the World's Fair as well as to the East and Southeast, arrangements have been made with one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, which will enable them to send any one or more of the following valuable books to any address by mail free, on receipt of 12 cents each in stamps to cover postage and packing. They are all printed on good paper and bound with illuminated cover in colors. The amount asked is to cover charges and cost of packing, and will be promptly refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied.

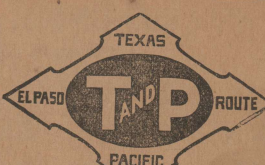
- No. 20. Dream Life.—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell).
- 18 Cosmopolis.—By Paul Bourget.
- 15 Reveries of a Bachelor.—By Ik. Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell).
- 4 Was it Suicide?—By Ella Wheeler Wilcox—one of this writer's best works; 192 pages; author's portrait.
- 8 Poems and Verses by James Whitcomb Riley and Edith Nye.—Poems by Nye poetry by Riley; illustrations; 220 pages.
- 3 An English Girl in America.—By Talulah M. Mason Powell. A most charming account of the experience of an English girl in America.
- 7 Sparks from the Pen of Bill Nye.—192 pages.
- 12 People's Reference Book.—999,999 facts; 288 pages.
- 9 Martha Washington Cook Book.—352 pages; illustrated.
- 13 Health and Beauty.—By Emily S. Bouton. Just the book for constant study, and especially adapted for both sexes. Contains ruling rules which, if observed insure health and beauty; 288 pages.
- 14 Social Etiquette.—By Emily S. Bouton. A thorough discussion of this essential study. Can be read by many to great advantage. "Manners make the man." 288 pages.
- 17 Looking Forward.—An imaginary visit to the World's fair, Chicago, 1893; illustrated; 220 pages.

Always order by Number not by title. Out this card out, mention this paper, mark the books you wish, enclosing 12 cents for each book, mark your envelope "Book Department," and send with your address, to E. W. LA BEAUME, G. P. & T. A. Cotton Belt Route, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FATPEOPLE

To reduce your weight SURELY use Willard's Obesity Pills and lose 10 pounds a month. No injury to the health. No interfering with business or pleasure. NO STARVING. They build up and improve the general health, beautify the complexion and leave NO WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 84 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: "Three bottles of your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 225 pounds to 190 and I never felt better in all my life. I am much pleased with the result, and shall do all I can to help you. Our patrons include Physicians, Bankers, not sold in drug stores; all orders supplied direct from our office. Price per package \$2.00 or three packages for \$5.00 by mail prepaid. Particulars (enclosed) 4 cts. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

WILLARD REMEDY CO. Boston, Mass.



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.

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
No. 2, Leave 7:25 a. m.	No. 1, Arrive 7:30 p. m.
" 4, " 6:45 p. m.	" 3, Leave 9:15 a. m.
" 6, " 5:20 a. m.	" 5, Arrive 10:30 p. m.
" 8, " 10:35 a. m.	" 7, " 6:50 a. m.
" 10, " 4:30 p. m.	" 9, " 8:10 p. m.
TRANSCONTINENTAL " 12, " 8:45 a. m.	TRANSCONTINENTAL " 11, " 6:40 p. m.

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

Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe RAILWAY

The Popular Direct Route

BETWEEN

Fort Worth and all Points in Texas, Kansas, City, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas, Colorado, California and all points in the

North, East and West

Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are run through every day in the year to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, connecting at these points with fast limited trains for the East.

Through Tickets

TO ALL POINTS IN THE

United States, Canada and Mexico.

For any desired information, Tickets, Fold ers, Maps, etc., call on or address,

W. A. TULEY, T. P. A., Dallas. C. D. LUSK, T. A., Union Depot. W. S. KEENAN, G. P. and T. A., Galveston. WM. DOHERTY, Passenger and Ticket Agt., 408 Main St.

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, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AMERICAN BOOK ON

LIVE STOCK

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

By GEO. W. CURTIS, M. S. A., Director Texas Ex. Station and Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Nearly 100 full-page engravings, after sketches from life by the best artists, representing nearly every breed of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Already adopted as a Standard Text Book on domestic animals in eighteen of the leading agricultural colleges of the United States.

RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

In the exhibit of wool at the World's Fair every breed known and every sheep-breeding country are represented to some extent.

When the lambs are weaned the smaller and weaker ones should be put in a separate flock where they can be given a little care and attention.

To make the flock is in the late summer or early fall. Upon the time largely depend its 1906 and 1908 year.

Fort Worth, Tex., breeding rams this fall. All property should be considered carefully and attention.

Vertical free for sale it will pay to them into bunches, according to kind and quality. They solicited a better advantage and sell at a

Ca Ve the most helpless animals in that exist. At every considerable fall or drifting, snow should be out of their accustomed walks and places or be tramped down solid.

idity is a characteristic of the sheep, should not be tampered with. A wise sheepkeeper will use every means to calm his sheep and keep them so. No cud-chewing animal can be kept in a state of excitement and be profitable to its owner.

No doubt there is profit in goat keeping in a small way, where the conditions are suited to it. They do not cost much and will subsist upon land that grows no valuable plant and will keep no other animal. If they are about with the sheep they will look out for the dogs.

Within the last thirty-five years the average weight of fleeces produced in the United States has doubled. This is due to the fact that the sheep have been better cared for in every way than formerly and more intelligently managed, especially with reference to breeding.

A Nebraska sheep grower who produced a Southdown wether which won the championship over all other varieties at a great stock show, claims to have demonstrated that no farm animal of any breed or species will make more pounds of flesh on a given quantity of feed than Southdown sheep.

One who wants early results can secure them with sheep sooner than with almost any other farm animal. Small capital will give a start. Buy a few of the best native ewes you can find, and look up a ram of one of the best breeds, and you are ready for business. You can in a very little time have lambs or matton to turn into money.

In England the sheep industry seems to be more prosperous than most agricultural industries. There has been a large increase in numbers, being now rather more than 90 sheep to each 100 population. That is 10 or 12 per 100 more than the United States has. Several million more will not overdo the business here.

In the judgment of the Montana agricultural paper, congress will not give free wool but may lower the tariff 3 or 4 cents a pound. It thinks the financial stringency is the main cause of the depression in wool and when that time passes away, prices will improve. It is not greatly alarmed over free wool, even should it be had. There is no question as to the quality of the meat.

Colman cries out in indignant tones against the taste of the mutton sent to market from the great ranches. He asserts that the wool growers of the plains, with no idea of breeding or feeding for anything but wool, have no sooner denuded their flocks than they pour them into the stock yards in almost countless droves, poor, old and fleshless; void of the first element of tasteful, appetizing and nutritious food. Good prices are not to be expected for such stuff. The right kind of mutton is in unsupplied demand at the highest meat prices.

There are certain branches of the stock business which give much more than an average profit, if a man is fitted by nature to handle them, and has, in addition, the proper facilities for it. Among them is hardly anyone which will pay better, under such conditions, than growing very early lambs for market. The man who is in earnest can command practically his own price, so that he is justified in almost any outlay required for producing them, and this is only one way in which the sheep business is paying those who follow it intelligently. Mutton sheep are constantly growing in demand, and in a single week the Chicago market has taken care of 50,000 head, and that without any glut or depression of prices. Only a few years ago such receipts would have utterly swamped the market. Butchers are on the lookout for good mutton all the time and the frequent complaint is that they cannot get enough of it. Of course they can get mutton of some sort, but they have learned that it injures trade to handle any but the best, and so are more careful than they once were as to what they put on their blocks. It is this fact, that they can depend upon getting better quality than formerly or none, that has stimulated the demand for mutton among meat eaters, for the best class of customers prefer to have none offered them unless the quality is up to the highest standard. Growers who take inferior mutton to market, and butchers who handle it, both do much to hurt the future of the business, for the customers who buy it are apt to consider it as an indication of what they may expect in the future, and so they go back to beef and pork. The future of the mutton industry is in the hands of the sheep growers and they can make it what they will.

SWINE.

Beautiful hog!
Oh, the hog, the well-bred hog.
With pedigree filling a catalogue—
Over the corn, over the farm,
Under the fence, into the barn.
Grunting,
Squealing,
Rooting along.

Beautiful hog, with an odor so strong,
Gorging on corn, with appetite great,
Turning to grease, oblivious to fate,
Beautiful hog, with a curl in your tail,
Fat as an alderman filled up with ale.

This is the concluding flight of an eloquent address floating around without a name:

Pigs should be kept growing steadily from birth. It is bad economy to have any stoppage.

If you want to fit them for market at eight or ten months, fine-boned swine must be selected.

With a little grain and grass hogs can be made ready at any time to meet the demand for lean meat.

Young pigs can be stunted by being overfed, especially on corn. This mistake is often made by those inexperienced in feeding.

Hog cholera and other diseases with swine will cut very little figure when it is generally understood how they need to be fed and treated.

If you would have the boar the most serviceable and his litters of pigs strong and hearty give him a good bran and oat ration, and a few roots and other green stuff. Nor should he be kept in too close confinement.

It is best, says the Northwestern Farmer, to breed sows young, seven or eight months old, although the first litter is not likely to equal the one she would have at twelve or fifteen months. But the improved breeds at a year old are likely to take on too much fat, and there is more danger of sows killing their young at the latter period.

Hogs are more often suffering from lack of good water than any other stock. The milk they eat curdles in their stomach, and then its casine does not look so much like drink as like food. The dishwater mixed with bran or middlings is more or less salty, and this makes more intense thirst than before it was drank. It can do no harm to at least offer the hogs, especially those in pens, all the water once a day that they will drink. More will drink than the owner is apt to suppose.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment station, would have the farmers feed 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to their animals, and sell the balance for as much as the whole otherwise. Especially would he feed it to swine. He says wheat is the best single feed to be had for young pigs, because there is so little indigestible matter in the grain. Either boiled or ground, it can be made of very high use in fattening hogs. At present prices, he would not sell wheat off the farm if there were animals to which it could be fed.

The Swine Breeder's Journal of Indianapolis says: Last winter Wm. T. Ault, a farmer living four miles from Hillsboro, Ill., read in the Rural World of experiments as to profits in feeding wheat to hogs. Having a good supply of the cereal, which was worth 60 cents a bushel on the market, he concluded to try the feeding plan on a fair scale. Hunting up 36 head of good sized pigs he had his wheat ground fine and soaked it in water. With this he fed the 36 hogs until yesterday morning when he brought them here and sold them at the market price, after which he sat down and in a few minutes figured out that in this way the bushels of wheat he had fed each brought him the handsome sum of \$1.40.

The man who goes into the pork business with the idea that a pig is a pig anyway and that all are alike, will probably give it up wise, and poorer than when he started in. There is as much difference in them as in the methods of different men in handling them, and it will not be of much use to procure the best, and so start right, unless you recognize the fact that good care has as much bearing on success with them as it has with beef cattle or dairy cows. Dirty pens, and anything which comes handy for feed will never bring a hog to a profitable market. Do not make the hog eat a bushel of filth in order to procure his bushel of grain. A clean feeding floor is not difficult to have, and your grain will go further and the health of your hogs will be better for having it. Dishwater is not a very healthy food and does not quench the thirst as a good supply of pure cold water will. Mouldy corn is not "just as good" for the hogs as sound corn. A damp, musty pile of straw does not make them a good bed. A muddy barnyard is not as good a run for them as a hard, clean field. A pasture filled with weeds and not much of anything else will not keep them in as good condition as a good clover field. It may be difficult to get some of these things through the heads of some men who keep hogs, but if it is not accomplished they are bound to be losers; and they will be losers, also, if they do not get over the old idea that a hog must be well on the way to old age before he is ready for market. Ten months, at the very outside, is as long as you can afford to have him on your hands. If he will not turn off at a profit then, he never will.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

THE COMING FENCE will be made of galvanized wire, they say. We have it now. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address, KEYSTONE WIRE FENCE CO., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Trazewell County, Ill.

POULTRY.

The Cochon is not a good breeder as the hen is so large and clumsy that she is apt to break the eggs.

Incubator chickens can be made to weigh two pounds in ten weeks if they are generously fed from the start.

Fowls that feather early and mature early are usually good producers of eggs, good sitters and good mothers.

The old geese are not worth much to the market, but they are better sitters and mothers than the younger ones, and will do good service to an advanced age.

On the farm, as a rule, it is better to have the medium sized breeds—not the largest or the smallest—if they are to look after themselves mostly. They are more active and robust.

Raw onions are as beneficial to poultry at times as to human beings—as a cure for colds, preventive of roup and other diseases. They should be chopped fine and mixed with other food.

Many losses of chickens are caused by carelessness in allowing them to get wet from their drinking dish. Usually the water is cool, and chills them fatally. They should not be allowed to get their feet into the water.

When you have hens confined in a yard they may not lay as many eggs as when they have free range, but you are certain to get all the eggs and can fix their age better.

If you can convert your cheap wheat into eggs and poultry, you will be able to figure out returns away out of sight of any market figures for grain. If your hens are not experts and diligent in this line of production, wring their necks and get better varieties.

After ten years of experimenting with poultry powders and patent nostrums, for cholera and roup, Dr. Ballard has decided that the best and cheapest remedy in the entire list is carbolic acid. It must be used with great caution, however, and strongly diluted.

It is usually said that keeping grain constantly before fowls, so that they can help themselves at will, makes them too fat to lay. That may be true of some breeds, but not of Leghorns, Black Spanish and game. If they were confined constantly with food before them, they would fret themselves lean. It is not in them to keep still.

Flavor of Eggs.

The flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry. When hens are fed largely or almost exclusively on milk, the yolk is lighter in color, the white

has a milky look, and the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by grain-fed hens. The taste of the egg is also affected, being insipid and unsatisfactory when boiled or poached, and less fine for ordinary cooking purposes even. There is no use in saying that the idea of the quality of the eggs being influenced by the food of the hens is a mere whim; since it is a well-known fact that the eggs of fowls in the neighborhood of the sea, and fed almost entirely on fish taken as they come, embracing the strong and oily as well as the more delicate sorts—have "an ancient and fish-like" taste, if not "smell," and eggs coming from those regions sell for less in the market, in some instances, than those coming from districts farther inland.

The reason why hens fed on "slops" of milk, etc., are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because the "old, old story" is repeated in their case. You demand the "tale of bricks" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd hardly comes under the head of milk, but there is little danger of having it in large quantities to offer to your fowls. It contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable, watery qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and whatever scraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat; and with these, combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp—when the cook's fire has refined them, and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast table.

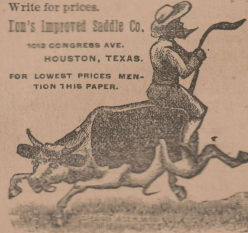
When picking and packing for market are done carelessly the results are rarely satisfactory. Care in these two respects is necessary to have the fruit present a neat, fresh, attractive appearance.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

DO YOU RIDE A SADDLE?

Save money and secure comfortable riding by using DON'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAT STOCK SADDLE

Write for prices.
Don's Improved Saddle Co.
1012 CONGRESS AVE.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
FOR LOWEST PRICES MENTION THIS PAPER.



YOU SHOULD KNOW THIS FACT.
THAT FAIRBANK & CO. OF ST. LOUIS MAKE A SOAP CALLED CLAIRETTE
WHICH HAS NO EQUAL.
STANDARD QUALITY & WEIGHT
Ask Your Grocer For It.

The Memphis and Charleston R. R. AND THE ET&G RAILWAY SYSTEM
FORM THE MOST DIRECT AND SHORT LINE TO ALL POINTS—
EAST, SOUTH-EAST AND FLORIDA.
PULLMAN'S VESTIBULE BUFFET SLEEPING CARS FROM
Memphis to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Roanoke, Washington, Philadelphia and New York Without change.

PULLMAN'S SUPERB DINING CAR on our SOLID VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAIN TO WASHINGTON.
(No extra charge for seats in Day Coaches.)
SOLID TRAINS with Pullman Buffet Sleepers from **Chattanooga to** Dalton, Rome, Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

Our schedules have been so arranged that close connections are assured at all junctions and terminals. At MEMPHIS, ample provision has been made to insure immediate connections with all trains. For Rates, Schedules, etc., call on your nearest Ticket Agent, or
F. M. JOLLY, Western Passenger Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.
B. W. WRENN, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., KNOXVILLE, TENN.
C. A. DESAUSSEURE, Div. Pass. Agt., MEMPHIS, TENN.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
J. M. RECAN,
411 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Orders through the Mail promptly attended to.

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

Headquarters for All Kinds of Real Estate and Live Stock.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
1008 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Ranches, Wild Lands, Contracts for the

Future Delivery of Cattle, Sheep, Etc.,

SPECIALTIES.

Correspondence from Both Buyers and Sellers Solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING, MANAGER

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,

1006 and 1008 Houston St.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

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

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Notwithstanding the fact that the JOURNAL has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, yet in consequence of the exceedingly dull times and scarcity of money, the publishers have decided to reduce the subscription price to ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

There will be no reduction in the quantity or quality of matter furnished; on the other hand, the JOURNAL will continue to furnish the latest, fullest and most reliable market reports from all the market centers. It will continue to take the lead (instead of following) on all matters affecting the live stock and agricultural interests of Texas and the Southwest.

Although reduced in price, the JOURNAL will continue to maintain its prestige as the oldest, most reliable and best live stock and agricultural paper published, not only in Texas, but in the entire Southwest.

This reduction will apply to renewals as well as new subscribers. Send on your dollar, and depend upon it you will receive full value.

Make all remittances payable to

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

LAST September registered the largest cattle receipts on record at Kansas City there being 201,000 head. In September of 1891 there were received 185,000; in 1890, 154,000.

The National Live Stock Reporter sums up last week's St. Louis cattle market as follows: So far this week the Texas and Indian cattle amounted to 494 cars. The calves sold at \$4.50@8.50 per head, the bulk from \$6@7. Cows and heifers sold by car lots or more at \$1.70@2.60, the bulk at \$1.90@2.15. Steers sold at \$2.25@3.25, the bulk at \$2.50@2.90. The prices are not much different from a week ago.

THE JOURNAL has made diligent inquiry from parties from all parts of the state as to the condition of the cotton crop and as a result feels justified in saying that the present cotton of Texas will not yield on an average over one-third of a bale to the acre. This will be rather disappointing to some of our friends, but is, nevertheless, a liberal estimate and will, perhaps, when the figures are all in, be found to be above instead of below the mark.

OMAHA Stockman. H. G. Rand, the well-known Idaho range cattle owner was at the yards yesterday, having brought in a train of cattle from Soda Springs. He reports the condition of the Idaho ranges as but little different from that of other sections, dry weather having prevailed there nearly all summer. Recent rains have helped out slightly, but the damage by the drouth being great. Range owners have not nearly realized their expectations in the business this year, as all of them last spring looked forward to a prosperous business and higher prices than had been received for range stock. The financial depression, however, caused a much reduced demand for stock cattle, and as a result prices for westerns have not been anywhere near as high as were expected earlier in the season. High rates, of course, help to shut out far west shippers and Mr. Rand thinks that unless better prices are realized, all owners who can will hold their cattle until next year.

LAST Saturday's Drover's Journal says: Nearly all the cattle received today were in the Texas division. There the market was slow and dull. Native cattle, as is the general rule on Saturday, were too scarce to make a market. Only a few were held over from yesterday and sales were too scarce to establish a range of prices. There was little demand from any source. Prime fat steers are quotable at \$4.75@5.15, with medium to good, \$3.75@4.50, poor to fair, \$3@3.50. During the early part of the week prices for all, except best cattle, declined 10c@20c, but most of it was regained. However, while the feeling is strong and healthy for choice fat steers, there is a noticeable weakness for grass cattle which is likely to continue through the range season. A liberal supply of range cattle is expected next week. This week's supply of cattle shows a decrease of about 4000 head from last week. Referring espe-

cially to Texas cattle, the same paper says: Nearly 2500 were received today, which constituted the bulk of the receipts of cattle. This makes about 17,500 for the week, against 15,463 last week and 33,500 for the same week last year. The market to-day was dull and sluggish, and a weaker feeling was quite apparent.

The general panicky feeling which has permeated all business interest during the past few months has, says the Drover's Journal, been a potent factor in causing violent and unexpected fluctuations in market values. Owing to this oscillating motion country buyers and shippers had a hard road to travel. No matter how careful they were unless the margin was unusually broad they stood a good show of losing heavily. Many did lose all they had and being unable to borrow were forced to quit business. This condition of affairs has resulted in a larger percentage of stock being marketed by farmers direct than for several years past.

THE march of improvement which is now being noticed in business circles will be a blessing to many who were on the brink of bankruptcy. Some were barely saved from a tumble over the precipice by the turning of the tide in the direction of improvement. Those who helped to make times worse by hoarding their wealth when they should have helped to lubricate the wheels of commerce with it no doubt will help business now when they see it on the upward trend. The distribution of all classes of products will soon be in better shape, and this means that the markets will be more even and stable and less subject to gluts. Of course it will take some little time to get back into the old rut and the wisest thing the farmer can do for a while is to ship moderately and conservatively.

AN IMPORTANT ACQUISITION.

THE JOURNAL congratulates itself on having secured Mr. R. R. Claridge, well-known and popular newspaper man of San Antonio, as manager of its branch office at that place. Mr. Claridge will be remembered as the founder and for many years the editor and manager of the Texas Stockman and Farmer. He is an able writer, one who is well posted on live stock and agricultural matters. Mr. Claridge's extensive acquaintance with the country and people all over Southern and Southwestern Texas, will insure for the JOURNAL in future a well-written, timely and full report each week of the live stock and agricultural news from the Alamo city. This with other improvements that are continually being made in the JOURNAL will no doubt be fully appreciated by its readers. While materially reduced in price the JOURNAL will continue to grow in usefulness and popularity with each succeeding issue. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE FALL CATTLE MARKET.

The indications are that the receipts of cattle in the markets will be unusually heavy the remainder of the fall. Montana and other western range countries have been holding their cattle back waiting for them to get better, and at the same time hoping their would be some improvement in the market. Many of these owners must have money. They have held up about as long as their circumstances and surroundings will admit. They must realize at once, consequently during the next sixty days their cattle will be marketed regardless of circumstances.

A man who has just returned from Montana and who has, says the Drover's Journal, given close attention to the live stock business in that state, says that the range in many sections is drying up so rapidly that many cattlemen will be forced to ship prematurely. He thinks that the supply will not be as large as last year, and the quality not so good. The money situation has induced a large number of ranchmen to hold back and, of course, this will have a tendency to produce a congestion of receipts in the latter part of the season. It will be noticed that only 46,000 Western range cattle were received in August against 65,000 a year ago. Not only has business settled down on a more solid basis, but ranchmen who have marketable cattle have held about as long as they can afford to. These facts coupled with a protracted drouth may drive excessive supplies of cattle to market before they are ready.

The "Quarterly Register of Current History," formerly located at Detroit, Mich., has now established itself at 357-373 Seventh street, Buffalo, N. Y. This valuable publication is now in its second volume and is a welcome visitor to thousands of offices, libraries and reading rooms in the United States and Canada. Being a carefully compiled historical record in which all the essential facts relating to every diplomatic, political, social and economic question of the day in all countries are systematically and conveniently arranged, it is especially commended to those who from pressure of business haven't the time to wade through the great mass of daily news or the elaborate articles of the reviews, to call out the essentials and give them the systematic attention necessary to a clear idea and a comprehensive grasp of the great movements that are affecting the international and domestic affairs of nations.

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.

R. W. Rogers of San Antonio wants to sell 5000 feeding steers and 150 mules. See his ad and write him.

R. D. Wellborn, a prominent attorney of Henrietta, was mixing with his friends, among the cattlemen in Fort Worth, Monday. Mr. Wellborn (his friends claim) is one of the best and most successful attorneys in Northwest Texas.

Thos. C. Shoemaker, whose home is at Decatur, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Shoemaker represents the well-known and popular live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co., and is doing a good business.

Col. James A. Wilson, the commercial agent of the Chicago and Alton, is resting a few days in the city. He looks twenty years younger and is as much improved in appearance as it is possible to improve an already handsome man.

A. D. McGeehee, a prosperous cattleman of San Marcos, Tex., was here Thursday. Mr. McGeehee was en route to the Indian Territory, where he has on pasture a herd of fine young steers.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, is in the city. Mr. Bell has 1000 fine calves in the Indian Territory. They are rolling fat. Mr. Bell will commence shipping them out in the near future.

Dr. L. B. Stroud of Cleburne, advertises a fine Shorthorn bull in this issue. Those wanting a good bull will find it to their interest to deal with Dr. Stroud. He is a thoroughly reliable, and best of all, is an honest man.

Walter W. Dyer, a well-to-do cattleman of Armstrong county, is in the city. Mr. Dyer says the grass is as fine as he ever saw it on his range, and everything is in good shape except for the flies. These continue distressingly large supply, and are doing much damage to the stock.

J. W. Freeland, a prosperous and well-to-do stockman and farmer of Cresson, is in the city to-day. Mr. Freeland says grass is good, but in certain localities is beginning to need rain. He is preparing to feed quite a number of steers this winter.

W. B. McCleskey of Weatherford writes the JOURNAL as follows: There are three stray horses in my pasture near Weatherford branded 65 on left shoulder and 61 on neck. What county branded 61 before the county brands were changed to letters? I would like for the owners to get them.

D. M. Crossland, tax assessor of Palo Pinto county, writes the Journal as follows: The cattle interests in this county look brighter than for several years. More attention is being paid to improving the stock than ever before. Pastures are not so overstocked as in the past. These things will do more to put the cattle industry on a solid, profitable basis than anything else.

E. L. Brewer, assessor of taxes for Hartley county, in a private letter to the JOURNAL says: Stock farming in this county is a success. We have an abundance of fine grass, plenty of winter feed is assured. The prospects on the north plains are the best I have ever seen, during a residence of five years. The stock farmer is gaining ground and fast coming to the front in this section.

D. Alarcon, the popular and obliging assessor of taxes of Presidio county, in a letter to the JOURNAL says: The county is in a very fine condition and reports from all quarters show plenty of fat cattle, and the best grass we have had for many years. The cattle industry is very promising in this county and in the past very successful.

Charles E. Musick, a reliable and well-known fine stock breeder of Hughesville, Mo., offers 25 Galloway bulls, 20 thoroughbred short horn cows, a lot of fine jacks, 10 Shropshire lambs, and an improved Shire stallion for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL in quantities to suit. Mr. Musick offers this stock at a great sacrifice. Hunt up his ad on our sale page and write him.

C. C. French of this city, who represents the big live stock commission firm of Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned from a trip through the Panhandle country the first of the week. He reports good season, splendid grass and cattle rapidly taking on flesh in the territory visited by him.

The Ardmore Cotton Seed Oil Milling company held an important business meeting in this city last Saturday. All the shareholders, consisting of Messrs. W. B. Worsham, Sam Davidson, E. B. Carver of Henrietta and S. B. Burnett, W. R. Moore and T. J. Powell of Fort Worth were present. The company is now ready for business, and will the JOURNAL trusts, enjoy a prosperous season for the next three months.

A. P. Bush, Jr. of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, and a prominent candidate for matrimony, lingered in the city two days after the adjournment of the executive committee last Friday. Mr. Bush evidently means business, all that is necessary (to complete to him, the important transaction) is to find the "Barkis, who is willing."

Fred Horsbrugh, the manager of the Esplanade Cattle company, of Dickens and Crosby counties, was here Tuesday. On application of a few of the dissatisfied shareholders, Judge G. A. Brown of Vernon, recently appointed a Mr. Robins of Wilbarger county, as receiver of the above-

named company. Mr. Horsbrugh has however, applied to the higher courts, and expects in the near future to have the order of Judge Brown set aside. Mr. Horsbrugh claims that the company is in good shape financially, is well and economically managed, and that there is no just cause why the courts should interfere with the business.

Mr. Joseph Mulhall, one of the pioneers of the St. Louis cattle trade, the owner of the old Pacific yards, and one of the original directors of the St. Louis National Stock yards, was a visitor here Monday. He is retired from business and during the past three years has resided on the Pacific coast.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Hon. T. J. Martin of Midland, member of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, was here Monday. The commission will hold its next meeting in Dallas, on the 24th day of the present month. All those interested in "quarantine regulations," or other matters, properly coming under the jurisdiction of the board, are requested to meet with them.

Berry Gatewood of Ennis, says there will be quite a number of cattle fed at, and around that place, but not as many as were fed last year. He says considerable corn will be used in feeding, and that the country tributary to Ennis, will this winter (as it has always heretofore) turn out some very fine heaves.

R. R. Claridge, the JOURNAL's efficient representative at San Antonio, is not only one of the best newspaper writers in Texas but is also a reliable and experienced land and live stock commission agent. Those wanting to buy or sell real estate or live stock in Southern or Southwestern Texas can not do better than write Mr. Claridge. He is thoroughly reliable.

A. H. Tandy, the well-known banker and cattleman of Haskell was in the city yesterday. Mr. Tandy says the range in Haskell county, while not as good as it might be, is in fair condition, good enough to carry the cattle through the winter in good shape. He says with the exception of a few cows and calves there will not be any cattle in his county fat enough to go direct to market. Mr. Tandy says there are a few but not many good feeding steers in Haskell county. He has some 800 good three-year-olds that he wants to sell.

THE JOURNAL takes pleasure in calling the attention of its patrons and readers to the card of Mayfield Bros., dentists, to be found elsewhere in this issue. These gentlemen are reliable and experienced, having established their business in this city in 1870. If you need a new set of teeth or wish to preserve those you have, we are quite sure you could not do better than to call upon these gentlemen. Office, over A. & L. August's, corner Fourth and Main streets.

W. L. Gatlin, the well-known Abilene cattle dealer, was in the live stock center Thursday. Mr. Gatlin was returning from an extensive trip through Southern Texas. He gives rather a discouraging view as to the crop prospects. Mr. Gatlin thinks that the cotton crop (averaging it over the entire state) will not yield to exceed one-third of a bale to the acre. He says as far as he can judge from what he has seen, that the acreage will not be larger than last year. The corn crop, Mr. Gatlin thinks, will be about two-thirds the average yield.

"Uncle" Bob Stevens, the well-known cattleman of Gainesville, was here Tuesday, en route to Bridgeport, where he is developing one of the largest and best coal mines in the Southwest. The coal taken from Mr. Stevens' mine has been thoroughly tested in Fort Worth and has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have used it. It is claimed by Mr. Stevens that there is no end of the supply and that his mine, now that he has a railroad outlet, will soon prove a real bonanza. "Uncle" Bob's many friends will be glad to learn of his well deserved good fortune.

W. Y. Barnett, a prosperous stock farmer of Denton county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Barnett says that he has been able to drive the bulk of the swarm of horn flies, from his pastures and feed lots, and prevent their doing serious damage to his cattle, by the free use of salt and sulphur. He mixes it about half and half, and keeps plenty of salt troughs located around the watering places, well filled with this mixture. As salt and sulphur are both very cheap, it might be well for other stockmen to try the experiment. The JOURNAL would, however, advise those of its readers who may try it, to discontinue the use of the sulphur, in the event of rainy or falling weather.

A stockman just from Texas, says: "Not less than 150,000 head of cattle are grazing within a radius of 100 miles of Midland City. Some of the largest cattle owners in the United States have ranches in the regions I have already visited. Benson & Hayes of Kansas City own 31,000 cattle there; Nels Morris, the Chicago packer, has a herd of 25,000; Major Ed Fenton of Leavenworth, owns 15,000; Colonel Wells of Chillicothe, Mo., has 10,000; Martin & Teller of Midland, own about 20,000; G. G. Gray owns 10,000; Mrs. Baker 5000, John Scharke 5000 and J. T. Pemberton and others are the owners of many thousands more."—Kansas City Telegram. The gentleman from Texas has no doubt placed the above estimate about one-third too high.

An eastern smart Aleck, having figured it out that 4,902,924,121 pounds of grain are annually put into beer and liquor in the United States, the Detroit Journal wants to know how many casks of the product does it take to make one casket of humanity?

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Hood County.

CRESSON, TEX., Sept. 2, 1893.

Editor Stock Journal.

It has been sometime since I have written you, and since my last communication I have sold out at Parsons and have moved to this county, two miles southwest from Cresson, where my old-time friends will find me trying to do justice to a good stock farm.

Good news and ten dollar bills are about at par in these parts for scarcity. M. L. Sikes of Jack county has sold to Ferd Slocum of this place 123 four and five-year-old steers at \$15. He also sold to Heacock Brothers about 75 head of two and three at \$13.50.

Grass in this section of country is very good. Corn crops are a little short. Not so much preparation for cattle feeding this fall as usual.

The farmers have plenty of wheat and oats and no market for either. Most of them also have hogs enough for home consumption, but none to spare. Success to the JOURNAL.

S. B. K.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO ILL., Sept. 5, 1893.

There were sold in quarantine division last week 17,280 head of cattle, an increase of 2000 over the previous week, but about half the number that were received during the same period last year. About 16,000 Texas cattle per week supplies this market very comfortably at present, and even a less number would not cause much improvement in the trade.

Western range cattle are now coming in liberal numbers. Ranchmen in the northwest have been holding their cattle as long as possible, not only to better their condition but in the hopes of seeing better prices after the settlement of the financial situation. This, we believe, will produce a congestion of receipts during the next two months, for ranchmen are determined to let loose now as fast as they can find an outlet. Fortunately for the Texas trade supplies were heavy early in the season, August receipts showing a falling of 29,000 head as compared with a year ago. Receipts of Texas cattle for eight months were in round numbers 400,000 about 48,000 more than the same period last year. Texas cattle are selling about the same as a week ago. Most of the steers coming sell at \$2.50 @2.90, though something choice would sell at \$3.25@3.40. The demand for canners has been very good and prices held steady at \$1.75@2.20. From information we can gather from different parts of Texas we do not believe that supplies will be heavy the balance of the season.

Sheep—The past week has been decidedly the worst in the sheep market. Not many Texas sheep have been received but Westerns have come in floods and the market was completely swamped. Thing look a little brighter this week but there is little hope for the sheep trade to improve for the country is full of sheep yet. We quote natives \$1@4, mostly \$2.50@3.50. Westerns \$1.25@3.40, mostly \$2.25@3. Texas \$2@2.75. Lambs \$3@5.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., September 4, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The receipts of both cattle and hogs the past week show an increase over the week previous, but as compared with the same week a year ago a decrease in cattle is shown, while last week's run of hogs was more than double that of the corresponding week last year.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Receipts last week... 13,445 39,367 467

Same week last year... 12,184 37,313 400

Same week last year... 15,629 17,045 3160

The cattle market has been fairly satisfactory the past week, and while there has been no material improvement in values on beef stock, there has been a better movement to the trade and as the supply was quite equally distributed throughout the week, all desirable steers and butcher's stuff have sold readily. Nearly every day the past week the market was supplied with a train of Indian-Texas steers averaging in the neighborhood of 840 pounds and selling at \$2.25@2.35, according to weights and quality. Western beef cattle have not been offered very extensively, the supply from that source consisting chiefly of cows and feeders. Dry lot native heaves have sold well the past week and on finished stock prices have rather tended upward. Cows and heifers are selling about as last week.

There has been a fair trade in stock cattle recently, and while money is

pretty tight as yet, there seems to be a tendency among feeders to secure their cattle for winter feeding as soon as possible, and with improved financial conditions the volume of business in this direction will rapidly increase.

Sheep continue in limited demand from all sources and no improvement in prices has been noted the past week for either muttons or stock sheep. A few muttons are selling but at very low prices, and there is little if any inquiry for stock sheep. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Agricultural Literature Free.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued the following publications for August, any or all of which can be had free by writing for them, viz:

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1892. Pp. 656, illustrated.

Report No. 107 of the Division of Statistics. Report of the Statistician for August, 1893. Contents: Crop Report for August; Notes on Foreign Agriculture; Wheat Crop of India for 1893; Production of Corn in New South Wales; Domestic and Transatlantic Freight Rates. Pp. 271-322.

Synopsis of Report No. 107 of the Division of Statistics. (Issued in advance of the monthly report of the statistician, from which it is condensed.) Pp. 4.

Bulletin No. 13, Part 8, of the Division of Chemistry. Foods and Food Adulterants—Canned Vegetables. A report upon investigations and analytical work directed especially to methods of preserving canned vegetables, to their food value and digestibility, to the preservatives employed, and to the character of the vessels in which the goods are preserved. Pp. 1015-1167.

Bulletin No. 31 of the Division of Entomology. Catalogue of the Exhibit of Economic Entomology at the World's Columbian Exposition. Pp. 121.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 9. Contents: Editorial notes—The Belgian System of Agricultural Education, and Electricity in Agriculture; article on Agricultural Education in Belgium, by Paul De Vuyst; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States and of the Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications, etc. Pp. 701-790.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 10. Contents: Editorial notes—Home-mixing of Fertilizers and Seed-testing; article on the Object and Methods of Seed Investigation and the establishment of Seed-control Stations, by Oscar Burchard; abstracts of publications of the experiment stations in the United States and of the Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications; etc. Pp. 791-878.

Insect Life, Vol. 5, No. 5. (Periodical bulletin of the Division of Entomology, devoted to the economy and life habits of insects, especially in their relations to agriculture.) Pp. 289-402.

Report of the Ornithologist and Mammalogist for 1892. (Reprinted in a small edition from the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1892.) Pp. 181-200, pls. 5.

Monthly Weather Review for June. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during June, 1893.) Pp. 153-178; charts, 5.

Bulletin A of the Weather Bureau. Summary of International Meteorological Observations. (Chiefly of interest to meteorologists.) Size, 18 by 24 inches; Pp. 10; charts, 61.

Bulletin No. 10 of the Weather Bureau. The Climate of Chicago. Pp. 137, with charts and diagrams.

How many of the farmers who pay for farm papers get the value of their money? It is no fault of the papers. Nearly all farm papers are good and full of information, but they must be carefully read and their teachings put into practice. Encourage the boys and the girls to carefully read and then apply to practical use the knowledge gained. Progress is the watchword of the age and is needed in no place more than in farm life and on the farm. Make farm life interesting to the young people; don't plod; make a bound into higher life and a brighter atmosphere and new methods. Profit by the experiences of others; don't be doubting Thomases—there are already too many. Prove to the world that you love and honor your calling and by your own endeavors and knowledge gained from the experience of others the dear old farm shall blossom as the rose, and farming instead of weary plodding shall be both a pleasure and a profit with more attractions for the sons and daughters than crowded city life.

There doesn't seem to be any stringency in the Congressional wind market.

The best

builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead, and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar. It will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

Broadway, New York.

The Texas State Grange Fair

of 1893, at

McGREGOR, TEXAS.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1893
AND CONTINUES EIGHT DAYS.

We have 400 acres of beautifully located black land enclosed. Our 2000 stockholders live in all parts of the State. We intend to have

Every Day a Big Day!

and we extend a cordial invitation to all to be with us. We promise to spare no effort that will make your stay both PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

JAS. L. RAY, President, Mincola, Wood County.
N. STALLWORTH, Marlin, Falls County.
CHARLES F. SMITH, Treasurer,
W. P. WITT, Supt. and Secretary.

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine & Tobacco.

Is a Sure and Harmless Cure. It is Purely Vegetable, and Cure Guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, Manager,

Institute, Cor. Houston and Fourth Streets, up stairs, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

J. & C. FISHER

HAVE MANUFACTURED OVER

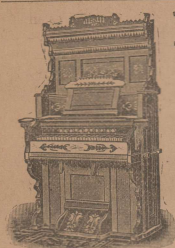
90,000 Pianos More than any other First-class Maker.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

WILL A. WATKIN MUSIC COMPANY,

269 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc.



BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS

—FORM—

COLLINS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

IF YOU WANT TO buy an instrument, either on the installment plan or for cash, write to us for prices and terms.

IF YOU WANT TO exchange your OLD PIANO or ORGAN part pay towards a new one, buy of us, for

You Can Select from our line of 24 different makes an instrument fully warranted that cannot fail to satisfy you.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

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.

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST,

512½ E. Houston Street, TEXAS.

DR. ROBERT E. MOSS,

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.

Office, 27 Avenue C, San Antonio, Texas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

We have among the list of feeders we are offering for sale, one extra good lot of 200 that are four years old, and 150 that are three years old. Improved Mitchell County raised cattle. Will sell the two classes separately or altogether. Address, GEO. B. LOVING, Fort Worth, Texas.

Boston Store,

CASH MERCHANDISE,

Chicago, Ill.

Our Fall and Winter Catalogue, just issued, contains descriptions and illustrations of everything pertaining to the Home and Farm. Send at once for a copy which will be mailed free of charge.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 can be made working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., Richmond, Va.

About Wheat.

The very low price at which wheat is now selling is believed by everybody to be abnormal and unwarranted. It is believed, too, says the National Stockman and Farmer, that the price could not be held down under any other conditions than the financial stringency now prevalent. The consequence of these low figures is that farmers are letting their wheat go very reluctantly, although very much in need of money. To illustrate: Receipts of wheat in the leading market centers week before last were only about one-third in volume as compared with the receipts of the same week last year. Exports at the same time are heavier than at the corresponding time last year; and the tendency of this combination of circumstances is to lighten the quantity of wheat in sight. In fact there is, notwithstanding the threshing season is on, a slight diminution of the visible supply; and the visible supply on the date in question was lighter by a small margin than at any time since October last. Circumstances will not warrant any extravagant statements as to the future of wheat, but it does look as though that grain were now at the bottom. A fair advance in the price of this cereal would undoubtedly fill the markets quite rapidly, and it is not likely, either, that such an advance, if not a great one, would materially interfere with the export movement which is just now depleting our supply so rapidly.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

To Washington, Richmond, Norfolk and New York Via Memphis and the M. & O. and E. T. V. & G. R. R.

The cheap excursion rate on September 11th from the west and southwest to Washington, D. C., and return, via Memphis and the M. & O. and E. T. V. & G. R. R. was made on account of the National Baptist and Foreign Missionary convention but which is open to all, presents probably the best opportunity to visit the National Capital that will be offered for some time.

The rate will be one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for thirty days from date of sale will be sold on Thursdays of each week during September by the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Memphis to Washington, Norfolk and Richmond, at \$2.30 and to New York at \$42.80. Tickets can be purchased to Memphis at one fare for round trip plus \$2.

Ask for tickets via Chattanooga, Bristol, Roanoke, Shenandoah Junction and the picturesque B. & O. Railroad.

This is the route of the famous "Washington Limited" from Memphis, (solid vestibuled train carrying sleeping and dining cars), and takes you through the scenic and historic Shenandoah Valley, Harper's Ferry and many points of national interest.

Information and tickets can be had by calling on your nearest ticket agent of any line connecting for Memphis or addressing,

Western Passenger Agent, 195 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Division Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

B. W. WERN,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND

And Texas Railway—Great Rock Island Route.

Thousands of patrons from the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri have stopped at Englewood during their visit to the World's Fair and the result is that we have an equal number of thousands of people advertising us among their friends.

Now we want to say something to the people of Texas about our terminals and the facilities of this same station of Englewood. It is not a suburban station, for although seven miles from the courthouse, it is right in the heart of the South side residence district of Chicago and directly west from the World's Fair Grounds.

Nothing is more bewildering to the average person on his first visit to Chicago than to be landed in the middle of the crowd and bungle of the business streets. Chicago is crowded at all times, but just now it is something overwhelming. Then again, after arriving up town everybody, with few exceptions, must transfer across the city and go back to the Fair ground district, by cable or team car, for it is only here that accommodations are provided for the crowd. This consumes from an hour to an hour and a half and then you are just where you would be if you had stopped at Englewood and taken an electric car to your destination, besides having avoided all annoyance.

All through trains stop at Englewood and passengers are met by a uniformed official whose business it is to direct people to the hotels and boarding houses and advise where accommodations can be secured in private houses at reasonable rates. He can take care of all that comes and go at any price. The Rock Island company have issued a map and circular of the Englewood district and Fair grounds which can be procured by calling at your nearest coupon ticket agent or addressing J. C. McCABE, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., Bowie, Tex., or O. P. BYERS, Gen'l Agent, 508 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

OMAHA STOCK YARDS

Being Enlarged and Otherwise Improved.

Special Provisions Are Being Made for Texas Cattle.—An Interesting Account of the Many Improvements Being Made.

Omaha is fast coming to the front as one of the leading live stock markets of the United States. A recent number of the Omaha Bee gives the following account of the improvements now being made in the Union Stock Yards at that place. The Bee says:

"The scene presented at the Union Stock yards at South Omaha these days is a busy one, and the commission men, workmen and shippers are consequently in a good humor and happy. The cause for the unusual activity is the result of Manager Babcock's order placing all the laid off employees to work, and in addition to this he has put to work a small army of carpenters and laborers, who will be kept busy from now until the snow flies, or at least until the stock capacity has been almost doubled to what it has been in the past.

A reporter for the Bee was shown through the yards by Manager Babcock this morning and given an idea of the extent of the improvement already started. On the filled ground just west and south of the Exchange building pens that will hold 6000 hogs are being built. On the south side of these pens will be constructed a 20-foot alley or driveway, which will make it convenient to transfer the hogs from one quarter to another. Just west of here is where the Texas division has been located. Prior to this year, but now these yards, but since an arrangement has been made by which South Omaha gets the same freight rates as Kansas City and Chicago the receipts have averaged a trainload a day. The capacity for receiving these big fellows from the south has been somewhat limited, but when the present improvements that have been started are completed the capacity will be ample for four train loads a day. Another handy feature about the Texas department is the new driveway that is being built to all the packing houses from these pens. There always has been a driveway to Cudahy's, but new ones are now being built to Swift's, Hammond's and the Omaha. This long chute is built entirely outside of the stock yards company's grounds but connects with the pens up in the Texas division. In the past these Texas steers had to be transferred to the packing houses in cars, but under the new system they can be driven direct from the pens to the packing houses just as they are needed.

Outside the north side of the Exchange building the capacity for handling cattle is being doubled. The former capacity was 3000 cattle, and when the finishing touches are put on the pens now almost completed the capacity will be 6000. A new set of scales are also being placed here. A chute will be built across the street from these new pens to the old ones up on the hill, making a complete connection, so that stock can be transferred to any part of the yards in short order and without any interference. The new scales are No. 7.

All this work was started some time ago; but when the financial stringency struck the country all the improvements were stopped and the workmen were laid off. All hands have now been set to work, and Manager Babcock says that nothing will be left standing still until the whole work is completed. The water has all been placed in the pens and so far as the cattle conveniences are concerned this work will be completed this week. It has cost the company a big sum of money to make the improvements, but the business demanded that it be done. In the language of a big stock dealer the "South Omaha yards with the last improvements are way ahead of any in the west."

The Weakest Spot

in your whole system perhaps is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; every form of Scrofula; even Consumption (Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

In the Justice Court of Tarrant County, September Term, A. D. 1893.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Tarrant County, Greeting:—You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, if there be a newspaper published in said county (but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published), for four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon M. Leppard, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Justice court to be held in and for the county of Tarrant, at Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1893, being the 9th day of October, A. D. 1893, then and there to answer the demand of H. J. Weltman Bros., a firm composed of H. J. Weltman and C. W. Weltman, filed in said court, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1893, against the said M. Leppard. File No. being 2477, and alleging in substance as follows, to wit: Plaintiffs sue upon two promissory notes executed and delivered to plaintiffs by said M. Leppard. One for \$50.00, dated September 11, 1889, due sixty days after date, payable to the order of Weltman Bros. at Fort Worth, Texas. The other for \$72.75, dated September 25, 1889, due sixty days after date, payable to the order of Weltman Bros. at Fort Worth, Texas. Both notes draw interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from their respective dates of maturity.

Plaintiffs pray for judgment for their debt, interest and cost of suit.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand this 6th day of September, A. D. 1893.

E. B. RANDLE,

J. P. Prec. No. 1, Tarrant county, Texas.

A Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phénol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

At druggists. Take no substitute.

PERSEVERANCE

The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone. The constant gnaw of Towser Masticates the toughest bone. The constant scolding lover carries off the blushing maid. And the constant advertiser is the one who gets the trade.

Put Your Ad in the Journal.

DESPITE HARD TIMES

THE "COTTON-BELT ROUTE" improved its passenger service by the addition, August 20th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper for St. Louis via St. L. I. M. & S. R. Y. 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.

Train No. 2 Read Down				Train No. 1 Read Up
4 20 p.m.	Leave	Waco	Gatesville via Cotton Belt	12 20 p.m.
6 45 "	"	McGregor	"	10 50 a.m.
10 10 "	"	Waco	"	8 45 "
11 30 "	"	Corrigan	"	8 25 "
11 30 "	"	Athens	"	8 25 "
11 30 a.m.	"	Tyler	"	8 25 "
1 15 "	"	Pittsburg	"	11 00 "
4 15 "	"	Mt. Pleasant	"	12 20 p.m.
6 45 "	Arrive	Texarkana	via Iron Mountain	10 50 a.m.
8 25 "	"	St. Louis	"	8 45 "
9 10 p.m.	Arrive	Memphis	"	7 45 a.m.

Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "COTTON-BELT ROUTE."

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

COMPLETE MANHOOD

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the cause, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years. 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotence, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every one who would from the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers, ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THIS BIT

COMMON SENSE BIT. X Sample mailed \$1.00. Nickel. RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., J. F. DAVIES, Mgr., RACINE, WIS.

F. F. COLLINS MFG CO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,

HANDLE

WIND MILLS,

Towers,

Pumps,

Pipes,

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.

MATADOR LAND & CATTLE CO.

(LIMITED)

Additional brands: MARK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on hip.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

A. G. LIGHTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

We have among others the following bargains in steers:

200 Mitchell county steers, 4

years old, at.....\$18 00

150 Mitchell county steers, 3

years old, at.....16 00

600 Mitchell county steers, 2

years old, at.....13 75

700 Comanche county three-

year-old steers at.....12 00

These cattle must be sold at once. Somebody will get some big bargains. Call on or address,

Geo. B. Loving, Manager

Up Stairs, 1006 Houston St.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS.

ENGLISH BRAND.

The only Genuine cure for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married (either sex), and Dependancy, all of which follow in the trail of youthful Errors, Imprudence, and Excess.

I positively guarantee these Pills to do everything I claim for them—so strong is my faith in them that you can return them if they do not help you.

To introduce these Pills I will send post paid a large One Dollar Package which ought to be sufficient to cure any case of Debility, for only 20c; enclose ten cent stamps in a letter with your address written plainly, and you will receive the Pills by return mail.

With the positive assurance on my part that you will never regret the day that you came in possession of this priceless remedy, whose influence besides restoring the Vital force, extends itself to the intellectual faculties, elevating the emotions, dispelling the banes of life and restoring its blessing.

Read the following testimonials as to whether I am curing the people or not:

"The trial package of Nervous Debility Pills you sent me good. I was troubled with what I called Rheumatism in my thighs and they helped me wonderfully."

H. M. WEBSTER, Walton, Iowa.

"Send me some more of these Pills as those you sent me done me so much good that I thought I would send for more."

JOH. WATKINS, Collington, N. C.

"Find starts enclosed for two more packages of your Nervous Debility Pills as those I got of you before done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken."

ED. FIRESTONE, Frederickburg, O.

"I received of me medicine, think it good; will order some more."

JOHN WIENKS, Broadlands, Ill.

"I received your medicine and am very much pleased with it; it has helped me already. Enclosed find money for another package."

T. M. ANDERSON, Westville, O.

\$500 REWARD

will be paid in any case of Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married of either sex, and Dependancy, that I cannot cure.

Now after reading the above if you have any doubt about me or my medicine do not send, but if you really want to get cured I can and will guarantee to cure you.

I have been a Practising Physician for a great many years and during my experience I never came across quite as good a remedy for Nervous Debility as I offer here—it is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered and if I was a younger person I would advertise it everywhere at \$1.00 a Package, but getting along in years and having already made a fair size fortune in my medical practice, I have no desire now to get rich. All I care for now is to see how many people I can cure, so that they may enjoy this life. Now remember that for a short time longer I will send you One Large Package of these Pills, if you will wrap up two dimes and send to me within ten days after you receive this paper. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you on time.

AGRICULTURAL.

A good cistern with a proper filter is a great convenience on the farm. It furnishes good soft water for laundry and toilet uses and is pure and healthful to drink also. Where it is difficult to obtain water for stock, a large cistern at the barn may help in solving the water problem.

Too much of one crop crowds the work so that good cultivation cannot always be given. We see this sometimes when the season is such as to prevent the planting of some one crop, and then the area of another is doubled to make up for it. Let nothing prevent a good diversity of crops, if you can possibly avoid it.

If you have a field of millet which you expect to use for hay, cut the crop soon after it is headed out. If you want it for seed, of course you must let it mature, but then the straw gets hard and woody, and has very little feeding value—some thinking it even a detriment to the stock.

When a crop goes through the hands of two or three middlemen on its way to market the profit of the grower shrinks materially. Make it a point to get as close to the retailer, in the beginning, as is possible. In buying, reverse things and get as close to the producer or wholesale dealer as you can.

The farmer has many friends to whom he gives but slight consideration. Humblest among these are the earth worms. As fertilizers of the soil they are invaluable, as they are continually turning over and loosening the earth, improving its mechanical condition and making it easy for the seeds to take root and for the rain and moisture to penetrate.

We need better agricultural education for our young men who are to be the farmers of the future, and one place to procure this is in the agricultural colleges; but for those who are debarr'd this privilege we would counsel a systematic course of agricultural reading and study at home during the long winter evenings. The time cannot be better employed in any other manner.

Drainage will make the land more easily cultivated and will enable it to produce larger crops. The saving of all available manure will make these large crops still larger. And with good roads over which they may be carried to market cheaply the profits of the farm may be much increased. Let us pay attention to these three points.

We do not hear so much about the consumption of wheat overtaking production as we did a year or two since. The fact is there is lots of wheat country yet that is undeveloped. The man who is looking for high-priced crops had better not wait for a shortage in the staples, but go to work and diversify his agriculture as much as possible.

"The more haste the less speed," is often true in respect to planting. Never get in such a hurry that you cannot perform every operation in the very best manner that is possible. Nor in such a hurry that you cannot take good care of the tools, and put each one away when you have finished with it. If you neglect these things you will find out the truth of the axiom.

The small farmer will be a greater factor in our agriculture during the next generation than he has been in the past. We are developing a wide area of lands which will be cultivated by irrigation. Irrigated land is too valuable to handle carelessly or to devote to any products except those which will make a large money return an acre. Small farmers will settle upon these lands, and, taking a few acres each, make garden farms of their holdings.

In the fall our country roads are usually better than at any other time, and crops can then be most easily hauled to market, but farmers often wish to hold until later in the season in the hope of better prices, and then they find the roads so bad, especially toward spring, that the cost of marketing is largely increased. This is one argument in favor of good roads, that they would be good all the year, and so facilitate the selling of crops when they could be sold to the best advantage.

Here is an object lesson as to what may be done with some of the by-products of agriculture. Our present cottonseed oil product is worth \$16,000,000 a year; the oil cake \$8,000,000 more, the lint and hulls, another million. It is only thirty years ago that this whole seed crop was thrown away as useless. There are other products now considered as wastes which a future generation will utilize perhaps to equal profit.

The Germans, as a people, are progressive, and not less so in agriculture than in other lines of employment. They have recognized the value of capital and business management in the conduct of agricultural enterprises, and so have applied principles of practical co-operation. Capitalists have joined together and purchased large areas of land or rented many farms lying together with the privilege of buying them at the end of an agreed time. Upon this

basis they form joint stock companies and go largely into special industries such as growing beets and making sugar, growing potatoes for starch and alcohol, supplying the Paris market with sheep, etc. Having plenty of capital they can buy everything at first hands and so at the lowest prices, and in selling they have the advantage of large shipments which enables them to choose their market. It is to the detriment of our modern farming that each man works, buys and sells alone, while in other trades men work together.

The art of plowing is too much neglected by some of us. Good plowing lies at the very foundation of good farming, and the farmer who sends his dullest man or some careless boy to perform that portion of the farm labor commits a very serious mistake. The plowman should have an adequate conception of the importance and purpose of his task. Before beginning to plow a field he should know to what use the land is to be put. For some crops it is necessary to plow much deeper than for others, and yet we know farmers who never think of making any variation in the depth of their furrows. Some men make hard work of the plowing—hard for themselves and for the team; others run crooked furrows, while others still run furrows uneven both in depth and width. To become a good plowman requires not only practice but close observation as well, and the ability to remedy such errors as this observation discloses. It requires no argument to prove that this is not to be done by an ignorant nor careless workman. In some advanced agricultural districts annual plowing matches are held, and these excite more interest than the county fair, or even a horse race, among the most intelligent and progressive farmers. It would be a wise move if plowing contests could be introduced in every township; or if this may not be done, make them at least an adjunct to the county fair. There are few things which would be of more practical benefit toward making better farmers.

No occupation is more conducive to health and happiness than tilling the soil. It also develops some of the best human faculties. The qualities of different soils, the respective values of different kinds of grain, fruits and other farm products afford matter for beneficial exercise of the mind. These qualities being discovered the means of rendering them available make a demand for industry. And he who is thus employed has some of the best preservatives of the moral virtues. If the farmer be a man of learning he will find many opportunities of applying scientific knowledge in his vocation. Truly no person has more use for science than the farmer. He dwells in familiarity with objects that have a peaceful tendency, and which place a restraint on the baser passions. The best and most successful men have been raised on the farm. In courts of justice farmers make the best jurymen. It is true that in certain particulars they are liable to be ignorant and unsophisticated; but this failing need not always be a prominent trait of persons in rural life. It is often a result of their devotion to their business and their keeping aloof from the concerns of others. It is often accompanied by a greater degree of prosperity, though of a selfish kind. We like farmers who have some degree of public spirit, who take interest in their work, and who do something to promote thoroughness in it among their fellows.

Blessed be the man who first conceived the idea of congregating the tillers of the soil in each community for the purpose of mutual instruction. Such organizations as farmers' institutes or farmers' clubs are schools of learning in which grown people may secure valuable information and at the same time impart to others the secrets of their own success in any line. It is here the gray-headed grandfathers tell of the successes and failures of fifty years ago. It is here the young man just beginning life, filled with hope and inspired with ambition, tells of new methods and late discoveries of progressive agriculture. The stockmen discuss the merits of the various breeds, and tell of most approved methods of feeding for flesh, for symmetrical development, for profit and for economy of provender. The truck farmers discuss fertilizers, composts, rotations of crops and how best to maintain the fertility of their soil while producing the best paying crops at the smallest cost in fertilizing elements. They discuss markets and marketing, transportation and various topics of equal interest. The fruitgrowers tell us of best varieties, latest novelties, methods of culture, systems of storage, means of packing, time of marketing and so many other points of interest that we cannot enumerate all. The farmers' institutes have virtually become the farmers' colleges, a place for co-education in its broadest sense, where rich and poor, high and low, old and young, may all come together on common terms and appropriate to themselves the fragments of experience that may be presented. It is scarcely possible for anyone to estimate the amount of valuable information one may accumulate in the short limits of the usual institute.

STOCK FARMING.

If in each neighborhood every farmer would try to have the finest stock, the best fruit and the most desirable varieties of grain—the best cultivated farm and the prettiest home, the whole country would blossom like the rose. Breeding only to the most desirable male thoroughbreds and keeping the finest female offspring for himself, each one could build up a flock or herd to suit his fancy. Meeting each other often at the institute, or by the winter fireside, and talking over breeds and methods, information would be imparted and received. Compete for the premiums at the fairs; see what others have and improve your own. Make a specialty of something—horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, apples, strawberries or sugar corn, and endeavor to excel all others. Have something at least better than your neighbors. Be known in your community as an authority on some branch of husbandry—the field is too great for you to ever master all.

I have during the last twelve years, says an exchange correspondent, fed wheat to hogs and sheep and have found it more profitable than to sell the wheat. I have never fed wheat to hogs when the selling price of the hogs was less than 5 cents per pound and have fed the wheat underground and dry to them. I once finished off feeding hogs in August, when the price was \$5.25 per cwt., and the wheat fed brought \$1.35 per bushel. Another time, feeding a longer period, and selling at 5 cents per pound, this in winter, alternating wheat and corn, the wheat brought 80 cents and the corn 50 cents, or an average for both of 65 cents. Figs of four to six months of age improve rapidly on wheat feed. Lambs when weaned fed on ground wheat, not too finely ground, improve rapidly, as do broken mouthed sheep.

Farmers, like most other people, are tempted sometimes to go into debt when they might avoid it. It ought to be an invariable rule never to get in debt if it can possibly be avoided. The credit system has sometimes been a necessity in a new country. Future crops and future savings in every direction had to be mortgaged to obtain certain necessities; sometimes tools or farm implements, sometimes seeds or work animals or sometimes necessary food for the family. But, as a general rule, the credit system had now better be discarded. You can better buy for cash. It is the best economy. You will be saved great worry and often loss by so doing. Debts accumulate. Once enter on a credit system and the debts will heap up before you know it. Suddenly you wake up to the realization that something must be sacrificed to meet your obligations. You must sell, then, not on the top of the market, but at the will or beck of your creditor. Often it is the worst possible time to sell. By a habit of cash purchases you become frugal in expenditure, watchful as to the prices of what you are to buy, saving for the future opportunity or necessity, self-reliant, independent and thrifty. The credit system on the other hand makes you a slave. The farmer of the old time in New England and in New York and Pennsylvania did not get into debt. Sometimes he had money to loan. Almost always had some savings laid by to educate his children or to meet the disabilities of a hard season, or of sickness, or of the declining years of life when he should become too old for hard labor. It is a good time to come back to those good old habits. The farmers are not, as a rule, dependent on banks. Business men, whether merchants or manufacturers or whatever the occupation which requires capital, must be borrowers of money. Of course, a financial stress, like the present, is hard upon these and many of them as well as many bankers have gone under. But if the farmer gains a lesson of economy and self-dependence, and determines to eschew debt, these "hard times" may prove a blessing in disguise.

Build Silos and Raise Sorghum.

It is now admitted by all that sorghum is excellent feed for all classes of live stock and especially good for cattle. It can be grown in abundance in any part of Texas and in any kind of a season and more especially does it grow in a bountiful supply on the Staked Plains and all over Western Texas. The fact is it is no trouble to grow all the sorghum one may want in any part of Texas. There is always rain enough to make at least one crop and sometimes two or three crops. There is no trouble about raising it. It is not only a sure crop but a very cheap one because it is easy to plant and requires but little cultivation. The trouble is to harvest and take care of it after it is raised, and to again handle it properly in feeding. These difficulties can, in the opinion of the JOURNAL, be overcome in one way only, and that is by building silos and converting the sorghum into ensilage. In this way the sorghum can be converted into an excellent and convenient feed that cannot only be fed to all kinds of live stock with most satisfactory results, but can be kept for years without losing any of its fattening qualities.

It is admitted by all who have tried it that there is no better feed than good, properly cured ensilage. It is equally true that there is nothing that makes better ensilage than sorghum. The cost of building a good silo is comparatively little and when once built it will last for many years and will pay for itself several times over. There is no feed that is eaten with more relish and with better results. Sorghum ensilage, when fed alone, will keep stock in a good thriving condition through the entire winter and when mixed with a small portion of cottonseed meal, will put on flesh as rapidly

HILL'S

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at \$1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

(In writing please mention this paper.)

TOBACCO HABIT CURED EASILY

from who has cured by the Hill's Tablets

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it to be the best. I was both a heavy smoker and chomper, and from one to five cigars, or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.

B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent you for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them at once, and although I was both a heavy smoker and chomper, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.

Truly yours, MATTHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent.

Yours truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

RESponsible Agents Wanted

as the heaviest and most expensive kinds of feed.

The stock farmers throughout the drouthy districts, and especially in the Western and Panhandle parts of the state, can make stock farming a success if they will raise sorghum, build silos and make ensilage. Otherwise the business will always be attended with more or less risk and continue to be uncertain. The JOURNAL believes that in the way above indicated the business can be made a success. It therefore urges its readers, especially those in the plains country, to raise sorghum and build silos.

Call for an Irrigation Congress.

The official call for an International Irrigation Congress to be held at Los Angeles, California, for one week beginning October 10, 1893; has just been issued and contains the following points:

Irrigation—Applied to agriculture. Applied to horticulture. Engineering. Its far-reaching ethical and social possibilities and effects.

Irrigation legislation—State, National, International, Foreign.

Irrigation securities.

Irrigation machinery and appliances.

The membership of the Congress to consist of the following:

First—The governor of each state and territory to appoint two delegates from each congressional district, and four delegates-at-large from their respective states and territories.

Second—Each county court or board of supervisors to appoint two delegates.

Third—Each university or college where irrigation engineering is taught to appoint two delegates.

Fourth—Each chamber of commerce to appoint two delegates.

Fifth—Each agricultural or horticultural association to appoint two delegates for each 100 members or fractional number thereof.

Sixth—Each corporation formed for the purpose of promoting irrigation to appoint one delegate.

Seventh—The mayor of each incorporated city of 2500 or more population, and the chief officer of each agricultural or other industrial school to be entitled to seats, with authority to appoint substitutes.

Eighth—The governor of each state or territory, members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, members of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, delegates from foreign countries properly accredited, and foreign irrigation engineers; and the permanent officers and the standing committees of the Salt Lake City Irrigation congress to be entitled to seats.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Chairman National Executive Committee.

Irrigation Information.

Farming lands in the United States, in sections having an average rainfall, are worth from \$20 to \$60 an acre. Arid or so-called "desert" lands, without irrigation, are dear at 25 cents an acre. With irrigation unimproved desert lands in Southern California are worth from \$50 to \$400 an acre. Water can be placed on desert lands at a cost of from \$10 to \$75 per acre. If 25 cent land and \$10 water can be added together and made to foot up a total value of \$50 an acre value, what is irrigation worth to the arid states?

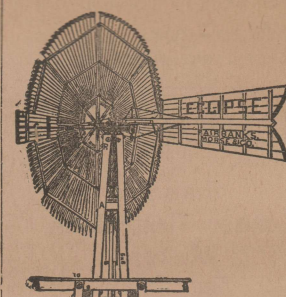
Unirrigated farming lands have no certainty of producing a crop of anything depending on rainfall. Irrigated lands can always be depended on to produce any crop planted in the fertile earth. The difference in the value of these classes of land is the difference between certainty and chance.

The International Irrigation Congress (Los Angeles, October 10-15, 1893), will discuss the question of irrigation in all its phases, and the subject will be handled by men of wide experience and national reputation. The government will be represented in this congress by a special officer of the interior department, who will impart

ECLIPSE WIND MILLS.

Over 50,000 in Actual Operation.

If You Want the Best, Buy the ECLIPSE.



We Manufacture the following sizes, viz:

10	Standard Eclipse Wood Wheel.
12	" " "
14	" " "
16	" " "
18	" " "
20	" " "
22	" " "
25	" " "

We have just placed our new Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills and Painted and Galvanized Beaded Steel Towers on the market. After three years' experimenting, we have decided not to try and meet prices of the cheap mills, but make the best mill of this type. If no agents in your place, write us for particulars.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., St. Louis; Mo.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from points in Texas via the Santa Fe line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

The Houston and Texas Central

Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagner through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

9 45AM	5 00PM	live	New Orleans	arr	10 55AM	7 05PM
9 30PM	7 00AM	live	Galveston	arr	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 10PM	9 00AM	live	Houston	arr	7 30PM	5 35AM
2 00PM	11 30AM	arr	Brenham	live	4 50PM	2 50AM
3 20PM	3 10PM	arr	Austin	live	1 25PM	8 00PM
2 15AM	4 45PM	arr	Llano	live	7 00AM	3 45PM
7 40AM	3 55PM	arr	Waco	live	12 35PM	8 00PM
7 05AM	4 40PM	arr	Corsicana	live	11 48AM	9 25PM
10 00AM	7 55PM	arr	Fort Worth	live	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr	Dallas	live	9 35AM	6 40PM
10 10PM	9 30PM	arr	Sherman	live	3 25PM	3 25PM
12 30PM	9 30PM	arr	Denison	live	6 45AM	3 00PM
5 40PM	4 40PM	arr	Kansas City	live	11 00AM	3 00PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr	St. Louis	live	9 30PM	9 00AM

R. R. ROBINS,
Trav. Pass. Agt.

M. L. ROBINS,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

C. D. LUSK,
Ticket Agt., Fort Worth.

such information as is in possession of the government on this important subject.

A handsome little book on irrigation has been issued by the publication committee of the congress, which will be sent free of charge to all applicants who will send two cents to cover postage. The book is finely printed and freely illustrated, contains much valuable information, and is an epitome of valuable information. Copies of this book or any details concerning the congress address C. D. Willard, Secretary, 137 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

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

Southdown Breeders' Association.

The American Southdown Breeders' association announces the following programme for their meeting to be held in Assembly hall, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, September 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. To this meeting all sheep breeders and

those interested in the sheep industry are cordially invited.

PROGRAMME.
Address—Hon. J. H. Potts, President.
Reports—S. E. Prather, Secretary; D. W. Smith, Treasurer.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

"Their Treatment and Why Preferred to Other Breeds"—W. W. Chapman, Secretary Southdown Sheep Breeders' association, London, Eng.

"As Found in England"—John Hobart Warren, Esq., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
"Their Claims to Public Favor"—John Jackson, Esq., Abingdon, Ont., Can.

"For Market"—George McKerrow, Esq., Sussex, Wis.

6000 Sheep Wanted.

A customer of ours wants 6000 good sheep, will pay one-half cash balance in good Nolan county land at a low valuation. Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard