

CATTLE.

STOCK RAISING IN GENERAL.

In an address to the Farmers' Institute of Runkles county, Mr. R. Smith, after introducing his subject with a humorous prelude, said: "The most successful stock raiser is not necessarily him who makes the largest sum of money in the aggregate, for he may make, in fact, a very small per centum on the sum invested; nor need we conclude that he makes the largest per centum on the sum invested is the most successful, for such a man might have stolen his stock, and run, then existing on other people's land (seems to me I have heard of some one doing that) hence, having no capital invested, his return, if anything, is enormous while his honest neighbor with superior skill, intelligence, energy and economy, may make barely expenses and a livelihood. So it is to be observed that apparent success is not always trustworthy.

In beginning and prosecuting the business of stock raising, three things are to be taken and observed of prime importance, namely:

First, the original investment; second, the amount of expenditure in prosecuting the business, and third, the annual return, and that man who, as compared with others, and having in view the sum invested, manages his business with the least expense and derives the greatest profits, must be considered the most successful. It is a remark, in passing, that the man who overlooks or under estimates the importance of either of these three elements of management, will not be successful, and the one is as important as the other.

What I shall say of a practical nature is believed to be true of the business in Runkles county, and is based on my own experience of twelve years in the business in Runkles county.

The subject assigned me by the committee presupposes that some object is in view, and that the object is the business of stock raising. It is the same object that prompts men to work in all vocations, viz., the acquisition of wealth, but with the largest type of stock raiser there is another movement, another incentive to business, and that is the desire to produce the highest type of animal in his line of business.

And to the class of men who are more powerful incentive than this. It is in his mind an end to be attained for its own sake, and at the same time a means to secure wealth and success. The maintenance of life itself is dependent on money, either one's necessities or another's, and by forces superior to our will is tyrannical and accompanied by more unpleasant than pleasant sensations and emotions.

But the other ambition, which I say is both a means and an end, calls into active play the finer and more artistic powers and qualities of the mind. The pursuit of the kind of stock raising involves the necessity of a knowledge of the laws of breeding and the forces of heredity. The eyes of the stock raiser are directed to the comparative points of animal excellence. The mind or imagination must have conceived an ideal animal, the perfect type—which is the standard to which all other animals of that species are compared, and by which their degree of excellence is judged. This, in fact, is done unconsciously by all men who deal in live stock. And just in proportion as a man's ideal animal approaches the real animal, because he will compare the real to the ideal, point by point, noting the imperfections of the real; and when this mental process has been completed he knows just the class of animal there inspected.

The perfect is always admirable, almost always beautiful, and the contemplation of the beautiful gives pleasure. Therefore the constant association by one with this perfect ideal animal and the frequent inspection of individual animals approaching that standard, will give constant artistic delight; and if the superior animal be one's own, the product of his own forethought, judgment, skill and care he enjoys the additional satisfaction of honest effort crowned with success. And that, I think, is one of the highest pleasures known to man.

And not only is this intelligent, ambitious stock man more happier than others, but 'tis equally true that his persistent, systematic effort to produce something superior, something perfect in animal life, reacts on himself, and unconsciously but surely he grows in breadth, in nobility of mind, and nobility of mind. His aspirations become refined, his standard for all things becomes more exalted. Just as he admires the noble traits of the thoroughbred he admires noble traits and actions in man. And just as his tastes revolt from the mongrel scrub, the animal of the lowest type, so will the base and corrupt in human action repel and disgust him. His business has ennobled him.

And mark you as his herd grows in quality it grows in value. And as the man grows in quality he becomes more valuable to his family, his country and his state.

But I said the improvement of the quality of live stock is not only an end to strive for, but a means to the mere getting of money. And this is a desirable and successful means to that end was not so universally conceded years ago, as now; for no man is now so bent on money as Mr. K. Wylie began improving his cattle some twelve or more years ago, and many of you have seen him sell his three and four year old yearlings from \$25 to \$30 per head, while men with only common stock had to be content with \$15; as well you can call to mind how they were.

You also know from the market reports that well bred heaves, "Short Horns" and "Reds" have sold at 100 years past brought from one to two cents per pound, that is to say from \$10 to \$20 per head, more than could be obtained for the same weight of fact, so notorious has this difference become that even the veriest sluggard in the business is now seeking the best breeds he can buy.

And each succeeding year now the ambition of men to raise more beautiful, more valuable and more salable cattle, and the necessity of so doing will become more apparent.

The experience of the past ten years has demonstrated that scrub cattle cannot be produced at a profit under prevailing circumstances and those conditions cannot become less onerous, but must become more difficult.

The effort must be made to perfect an animal as possible, to get the largest bone, the straightest back, the deepest chest, the widest hips, the largest head, and with all one that matures easily, and a breed of uniform color, for a breed of cattle of uniform color will always command a higher price than a variegated breed, all other things being equal.

Now, to accomplish these results most economically should be the aim of the beef producer; and to him who is just embarking in the business, I say, you will save money by investing in the best bred cows you can buy. Better have half the number of high grades than twice the number of scrubs. The former for breeding purposes, and all purposes are more than twice as valuable as the latter.

I have paid the expense of grading up, and I know; but if a man is already ready common cows and prefers to grade up his stock, then let him by all means get the finest bulls his means will permit. If not able to supply his

entire herd with fine bulls, the best plan will be to buy one bull, the finest he can purchase, and good, seven-eighths or high graded cows of the best type, and raise his own bulls. This will be in the end least expensive. Thoroughbred cows would be much better care cannot be taken regarding the family of cattle into which you buy; they should be a "Prize Winning" family if possible; for there is as much difference in families of cattle as of horses or men.

Some of you mean to get fat, or at least very expensive to fatten, and dangerous to milk; the sort that you milk by Bill App methods—stand on the opposite side of the pen and say, "Saw! darn ye."

It is as difficult to breed out a family trait in a cow of horses and I have not been in the business long enough to accomplish it, "like father like son" is true of all animals; therefore, the paramount importance of starting right.

I have said that you cannot profitably feed out a scrub—not even grass; and that you must have a plenty of feed at all times while growing, the finest animals will in a few generations become scrubs.

Some of you say that Runkles county was a better horse country than cattle country, by which was meant that fewer horses than cattle would be raised in a hard winter, but I have never seen a horse that would class as "good" raised exclusively on grass in Texas, and the reason is that in Texas it is almost devoid of nutrition; live stock refuse to eat it more than barely enough to sustain life.

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of the inexhaustible raw materials lying at their doors.

Such are the possibilities of the silo and it will pay every man to visit this enterprise and investigate it if he only has two head of cattle to feed. Mr. Anderson tells us that a gentleman in eastern Texas who owns several large silos in different parts of the state, cleared \$12,000 last year by not feeding his cattle on hay, but on silage. He says that some of our enterprising fellow-citizens, Mr. W. A. Tibbs and Dr. J. G. Ellis, have carried out the same idea in this section and have constructed silos and have them filled with ensilage. The experiment (if it might be called that) is now being carried out on a large scale and we will soon learn its full value. I predict with perfect confidence that the silo has come to stay and will prove a bonanza to Texas farmers and deliver them from the cotton boom and the boll worm in the future. —R. M. King in Denison Herald.

CATTLE THEN AND NOW.
The conditions and attitude of the cattle industry of the country, at this particular time, are not so dissimilar as regards prices at which they are being sold and the rapidity with which they are changing hands, as similar to the conditions of the cattle industry of the country in the business today who recall many instances where cattle were sold and resold at from \$20 to \$35 per head, the purchaser sometimes taking "book account" and range delivery. So fast and furious was the craze to get into the business that many large sales were made before the price had time to fall. The craze was so general that even the range owner or even the range upon which they were being kept.

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BUCHANAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT,

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The Fort Worth stock yards starts into the new season with better facilities for taking care of stock consigned to it than ever before. No Texas shipper of either hogs or cattle need stand back one minute for fear of not finding as good sale for his stock at these yards as at any point in the country, counting difference in freight.

Conservative business men are beginning to realize the advantages afforded by this market, and one of the most important moves made for its advancement since it was opened is the establishment of a branch office of the Standard commission company, which took place this week. Headed by Marion Sansom of Alvarado, one of the safest men in the cattle business in Texas, the Standard has grown to splendid proportions, and the confidence at these yards means much for its progress as a market. This office will be in charge of R. K. Erwin, late secretary of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association, who will be found a pleasant, courteous gentleman, who will look after the interests of the firm's patrons the same as J. P. Butz & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. Butz having taken a position as salesman with the Standard. The following self-explanatory letter is being sent out:

Having taken a position with the Standard Live Stock Commission company as their salesman at Fort Worth, would be pleased to have you bill all your stock to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth. I will give my personal attention, and send you market quotations weekly and of course if desired. Thanking you for liberal patronage in the past and hoping you will continue same to the Standard, I remain, yours truly, J. P. BUTZ.

The Standard starts out with liberal patronage, and if experience, capital and ability count for anything they will increase your trade. The Standard will make a specialty of the feeder business and those having fat stock or feeders should ask for prices and consign them to the Standard.

The following sales, representative of the week's market, are taken from a report furnished by the Standard Commission company:

No. Average.	Price.
46 245.....	\$4.15
56 277.....	4 15
7 200.....	4 00
107 123.....	4 00
43 192.....	4 20
49 187.....	4 20
25 125.....	4 00

CATTLE.

No. Average.	Price.
885.....	\$1.90
10 775.....	1 80
3 calves 240.....	3 00
1 bull 1390.....	1 75
15 cows 860.....	2 25
25 cows 838.....	2 25

CONSIGNMENTS.

B. Daggett, county, 327 cattle.
Tom Morris, county, 3 cattle.
W. A. Smith, Denton, 3 cattle.
Chas. Mackenney, county, 25 hogs.
Carson & Sawyer, Salt Lake, Utah, 21 horses.
Iron City National bank, Llano, 151 hogs.
G. W. Pool, Nevada, 73 hogs.
H. Hurlbert, Paul's Valley, 80 hogs.
J. A. Culver, county, 7 hogs.
E. F. Sutton, county, 5 hogs.
J. B. Patterson, county, 8 hogs.
J. R. Boyd, county, 155 cattle.
T. N. Clayton, county, 6 hogs.
T. Brown, county, 22 hogs.
J. M. Back, county, 11 cattle.
J. G. Blandon, county, 113 sheep.
J. M. Coffin, Tasea, 58 hogs.
Mrs. F. Keyser, Rockwall, 4 hogs.
A. L. Hutchinson, county, 5 hogs.
C. Boyson, C. C. Henry and E. Isham, county, cattle.
J. A. Allen, county, hogs.
J. A. Getzenauer, Ellis county, 43 cattle.
Davis & M. Milford, 78 hogs.
H. A. Hamilton, county, cattle.
B. Hackett, Tarrant, 25 hogs.
J. A. McCarty, county, 41 cattle.
G. W. Hill, Devers, 184 cattle.
C. P. Crackman, county, 114 cattle.
Chas. Conn, Weatherford, 14 cattle.
W. O. Brawley, J. J. Byers, J. T. Yates, W. M. Skiles, E. P. Taylor and J. R. Pool brought in wagon hogs.
J. C. Smith, county, 11 cattle.
Chas. McFarland, Dundee, 119 cattle.
W. H. Tatum, Aubrey, 62 hogs.
B. Hackett, Santo, 64 hogs.
J. M. Orrick, Denton, 14 cattle.
A. Start, county, hogs. Cannon and J. W. I. Smith, county, 18 cattle.
J. D. Farmer & Bro., county, 20 cattle.

The Stock Yards hotel register at date of this report showed, J. P. Butz, North Fort Worth; R. K. Erwin, Chicago; G. W. Simpson, Denton; W. D. Lovell, El Paso; Walter Ross, G. Ward, Low, Sam Rouse, J. F. Gibbons, E. J. Meyers and W. P. Boyd, city; W. H. Tatum, Aubrey; Lacy English, Dundee.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

The arrivals from Texas continue light, and there is no material change in the condition of the cattle market. Good beefs, good fat cows and heifers are in fair demand. Quotations on the better qualities are well maintained.

The receipts of hogs are liberal, the market is weak and fully supplied. No inquiry for sheep and the market is unreliable.

CATTLE.

Good fat beefs, per pound, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4.
Fair fat beefs, per pound, 2 1-2 to 2 3-4.
Thin and rough old beefs, per pound gross, 1 3-4 to 1 1-2.
Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 2 1-4 to 2 3-4.
Fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2.
Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00 to \$10.00.
Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2 to 2 1-2.
Good fat calves, each, \$9.00 to \$10.00.
Fair fat calves, each, \$7.00 to \$8.00.
Thin calves, each, \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Good fat yearlings, each, \$12.00 to \$13.00.
Fair fat yearlings, each, \$8.00 to \$10.00.
Thin yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.50.
Good milk cows, \$25.00 to \$30.00.
Common to fair, \$15.00 to \$20.00.
Springers, \$17.50 to \$25.00.

HOGS.

Good fat corned, per pound gross, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2.
Common to fair, per pound gross, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2.
Ouchattas, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2.
Good fat sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$2.50.
Common to fair, each, \$2.00 to \$2.50.
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Market quotations reported by Carter stock yards:
Choice shipping steers.....\$ 3 00 to 3 25
Com. to fair shipping steers 2 50 to 2 75
Choice fat cows.....2 20 to 2 50
Common to fair fat cows.....2 00 to 2 25
Choice veal calves.....2 50 to 3 50
Com. to fair veal calves.....2 00 to 2 25
Bulls.....1 50 to 1 75
Stags.....1 50 to 1 75
Yearlings.....1 50 to 1 75
Milk cows.....25 00 to 40 00
Choice fat hogs.....3 75 to 4 00
Good stock hogs.....4 00 to 5 00
Common to fair fat hogs.....3 50 to 4 00
Choice fat muttons.....2 50 to 3 75
Anything fat finds ready sale. Market good.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Ills., Sept. 3.—Hardly enough Texas cattle have arrived during the week to make a market. Certainly not enough to cause any change in prices, although values for other kinds of cattle have fluctuated considerably. During the whole of

August the supply was less than 200,000 being the smallest number on record for the month of August.

There was no particular change during the month although a good deal of dullness prevailed and nearly all the receipts were grassers. Some fed cattle were received, which was an unusual thing, but since the feeding system has been adopted we would not be surprised to see fed cattle come every month in the year. We do not look for any serious change in prices during the next few weeks. Sales during the week included:

240 cows, 738 pounds, at.....\$2.60
30 cows, 760 pounds, at.....2 75
64 cows, 671 pounds, at.....2 70
255 steers, 1041 pounds, at.....3 15
28 heifers, 815 pounds, at.....3 15
57 calves, 139 pounds, at.....4 75
35 steers, 357 pounds, at.....3 20
50 steers, 1013 pounds, at.....3 25
17 steers, 1079 pounds, at.....3 50
207 steers, 912 pounds, at.....3 22
201 steers, 1001 pounds, at.....3 40
20 steers, 1081 pounds, at.....3 50
175 steers, 1006 pounds, at.....3 20
The sheep market has been nearly stationary during the past week so far as good sheep are concerned, but the common kinds and lambs have declined 15c to 25c. No Texas sheep were received.

Natives sell at \$1.50 to \$2.50. Western sheep at \$2.00 to \$3.00, and lambs at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—After an early decline today wheat advanced on reported export sales and closed 5-8c higher for December. The market was irregular and at one time was nearly a cent lower than the close last night, but there was a recovery. The deliveries in the Northwest were again liberal, over 200 cars larger than for the same day last year—and cables came weak and lower, while domestic markets were all lower. All this intensified the weakness. The estimate that the gold export for the week will reach \$5,000,000, and the talk that 130,000 bushels of wheat was to be brought here from the pool were other bearish influences. On the slump which followed a good many shorts began to cover, and as the liquidation was well over by that time, the market gradually hardened and improved over 1 cent. Corn was quiet and weak early on the break in wheat, and favorable weather for maturing the crop. The cash demand was sluggish. Later in the day the market rallied some, in sympathy with wheat, closing 1-8c lower.

Oats were in good demand, as there was little for sale; prices ruled steady. Provisions were firmer on a very small amount of speculative business. The strength in land was attributed in part to buying by Armour & Co. The result of today's business was a rise of 10c in October and 15c in January pork, 5c in both October and January lard, 5c in October ribs, with January ribs unchanged at the close. Estimates for Friday: Wheat, 80 cars; corn, 150 cars; oats, 225 cars; hogs, 13,000 head.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.—Flour—Quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2, red cash, 51-1-2c; September, 51-1-2c; December, 63-1-2c; 63-1-2c; May, 65-5-8c bid.
Corn—Quiet, higher. No. 2 mixed, cash bid; September, 31-3-4c bid; December, 24-3-8c bid; May, 26-1-4c; 26-3-8c bid.
Oats—Higher. No. 2 cash and September, 18-1-4c bid; December, 18-5-4c bid; May, 20-3-4c bid.
Rye—38c bid; No. 2 regular, 40c; Cornmeal—\$1.75 to \$1.80.
Sausage—Sales at 15c east track. Flaxseed—Lower, 94c.
Timothy seed—Steady, \$3.50 to \$4.10.
Hay—Brisk demand for timothy at higher prices, ranging from \$9.50 to \$10.00; prairie hay, \$5.00 to \$6.00.
Butter—Unchanged.
Eggs—Higher, 10c.
Whisky—\$1.22.
Cotton—Tied and bagging—Unchanged.
Pork—Standard mess, \$9.00.
Lard—Prime steam, \$5.65; choice, \$5.75.
Beacon—Boxed shoulders, \$6.25; longs, \$6.50; ribs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; shorts, \$7.00.
Receipts—Flour, 3000; wheat, 55,000; corn, 17,000; oats, 86,000.
Shipments—Flour, 1000; wheat, 13,000; corn, 15,000; oats, 17,000.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 5.—Wheat—Receipts, 111,900 bushels; exports, 57,100. Spot, opened weak but closed strong. No. 2, red, 67-3-4c; No. 1 hard, 66-7-8c. Options continued their slide nearly all day helped by weak cables, big northwest receipts, foreign liquidation, and finally braced up on sudden covering, and before the close exhibited a very substantial undertone, leaving the market 1-2c higher. September, 63-7-8c; December, 66c.
Cotton seed oil—Very steady.
Coffee—Spot Rio easier. No. 7, 15-3-4c; No. 14, 14-3-4c; No. 14-3-4c; Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 34c; centrifugal, 96-test, 3 1-4c.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Sept. 5.—Wheat, No. 2, hard, 63-1-2c; No. 2, red, 60-6-8c; rejected, 42-4-8c.
Corn—Irregular; generally 1-2c to 1-4c lower; demand good; No. 2, mixed, 28-1-4c to 28-3-4c; No. 2, white, 28-1-4c to 28-3-4c.
Oats—Firm; in fair demand. No. 2, mixed, 17-1-2c to 17-3-4c; No. 2, white, 18-1-2c to 18-3-4c.
Rye—No. 2, nominally 41c. Flax seed steady; August nominally 89c. Hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$11.00; prairie, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Butter firm; creamery, 14-1-2c to 14-3-4c; dairy, 12-1-2c to 12-3-4c.
Receipts—Wheat, 28,000; corn, 10,000; oats, 12,000.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.—Wheat—Spot dull, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 11d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 11-12d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 21-22d; No. 1 California, 5s.
Futures easy, 1-4d lower. September and October, 4s 11d; November, 4s 11-12d; December, 5s; January, 5s 1-2d; February, 5s 1-2d.
Corn—Spot, dull. American mixed new, 3s 7d. Futures quiet, 10-11-14d lower. September and December, 3s 6-1-4d; October, 3s 6-3-4d; November, 3s 6-1-4d; December, 3s 6-1-4d; January, 3s 6-1-4d; February, 3s 6-1-4d.
Flour—Firm; demand fair, freely supplied. St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton.
Liverpool, Sept. 5.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices higher; American middling, 4-9-32d; low middling, 4-5-32d; good ordinary, 4-1-32d; ordinary, 3-27-32d.
The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 4000 were in speculation and export, and included \$300 American. Receipts, 1000, including 700 American.
Futures opened quiet but steady and closed weak at the decline. American middling, L. M. C., September, 4-15-16d; September and October, 4-15-16d; October and November, 4-15-16d; November and December, 4-15-16d; December and January, 4-15-16d; January and February, 4-15-16d; February and March, 4-15-16d; March and April, 4-20-64d; April and May, 4-21-64d; May and June, 4-23-64d.

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8-1-4c. Net receipts, none; gross, 175; forwarded, 157; sales, 363, all spinners; stock, 180,084.
Total today—Net receipts, 4278; stock, 276,507.
Consolidated—Net receipts, 11,408; exports, 545.
Total since September 1—Net receipts, 10,117; exports to Great Britain, 4937; France, 76; continent, 543.
New York Cotton.
New York, Sept. 5.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 8-1-4c; middling gulf, 8-1-2c; sales, 363 bales.
Futures—Closed steady. Sales, 229,500 bales. January, 8-04; February, 8-09; March, 8-14; April, 8-19; May, 8-24; September, 7-30; October, 7-35; November, 7-31; December, 7-38.
New Orleans Futures.
New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Cotton futures barely steady. Sales, 104,800 bales. September, 7-30 bid; October, 7-30 7-74; November, 7-32 7-73; December, 7-30 7-77; January, 7-30 7-81; February, 7-34 7-86; March, 7-34 7-85; April, 7-34 7-85; May, 7-39 7-80.
St. Louis Cotton.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.—Cotton steady, no sales reported. Middling, 7-5-8c. Receipts, 112; shipments, 143; stock, 7445 bales.
New Orleans Cotton.
New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7-11-16c; low middling, 7-5-16c. Good ordinary, \$12.00. Sales, 100 bales. Receipts, 2319 bales; sales, 400; stock, 66,638 bales.
Galveston Cotton.
Galveston, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7-8-8c. Sales, 68 bales; receipts, 833; exports, 1275; stock, 11,262 bales.
LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
Chicago, Sept. 5.—There was a very good demand for desirable cattle, and the continued scarcity of choice natives resulted in an advance of about 10 cents, fancy beefs being nominal at \$5.85 to \$5.85; common to choice lots weighing 1000 to 1700 pounds were wanted by dressed beef firms and shippers at \$3.00 to \$3.50, the bulk of the transactions being at \$4.00 to \$5.00. Good feeding bulls are bringing \$2.40 to \$2.60; and choice lots sell at \$2.80 to \$3.00; export bulls being scarce. Common to fair culling bulls sell at \$1.75 to \$2.35. Cows and heifers were again scarce, active and strong at \$1.70 to \$2.25, a few poor cows selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Cattle on a casual sale was made at \$3.50 to \$4.15. The calf market is booming under very scanty supplies and an active demand, choice selling at \$6.00 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Western range cattle were in better demand and prices were strong to 10 cents higher with sales at \$3.00 to \$4.25 for steers, a few going as high as \$4.00. Range calves were sold at \$2.50 to \$3.75. Texas cattle were steady, with sales mostly at \$3.00 to \$3.30.
Few hogs are coming forward this week. City packers and shippers took hold more freely and prices were strong to 5 cents higher, there being too few choice porkers to go around. In point of quality the offerings were not any better than usual, but for lack and insufficient number of desirable grassers the commoner kinds were well disposed of. Common hogs, heavy sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00; mixed at \$3.90 to \$4.40, and light weights at \$3.85 to \$4.45 for common to choice assorted. The bulk of the sales occurred at \$4.15 to \$4.25 for packers and \$4.25 to \$4.35 for shippers.
Western sheep once more predominated and sold freely at \$2.75 to \$3.00; native sheep sold at \$1.85 to \$2.40 for poor to prime and lambs brought \$3.00 to \$4.75. Receipts—Cattle, 9000; calves, 600; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 16,000.
St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3400; shipments, 1100. The supply was mostly Texans, which were strong, while natives were slow. Export steers, \$5.30 to \$5.65; fair to good shipping, \$4.35 to \$5.25; dressed beef and choice butchers' grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$3.75 to \$4.00; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texans and Indian steers, \$2.75 to \$3.40; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.25.
Hogs—Receipts, 3500; shipments, 1500; market barely steady. Export hogs, \$4.35; mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; light, \$4.00 to \$4.25.
Sheep—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 800; market steady to strong. Export hogs, \$4.35; mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; light, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Southwesterns, \$2.00 to \$2.75.
Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 6400; shipments, 4000; best grades, steady; others weak. Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$3.50; Texas cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; beef steers, \$2.75 to \$3.40; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.25; bulls, \$1.85 to \$2.35.
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Sheep—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 700; market strong; lambs, \$2.65 to \$4.40; muttons, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
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IRRIGATION.

PREPARING FOR ALFALFA.

The practice of the great majority of pioneer settlers in the West, whether they undertake to establish fruit or garden farms upon general farming, stock feeding, or raising, ranging, or to improve a small holding for a country homestead, is to plant a greater or lesser acreage of alfalfa. The reasons for this are the almost certain returns and the perennial growth of the plants, which makes cultivation of the initial preparation a mere matter of irrigation and harvesting. This last fact that the preparatory work for making an alfalfa stand is necessarily the final act of cultivation and in the nature of a permanent improvement makes it most important that, however great or small the acreage, this work should be most thoroughly done and in the best manner. The advantage or disadvantage of well or poorly prepared land will be felt through a long series of years in the growing and harvesting of alfalfa. Alfalfa land should be deeply plowed, for the alfalfa is from the sprouting of the seed, a deep rooted plant, and in our dry climate makes little growth except when the roots draw moisture from the soil. Further, and most important, is the fact that it is a very tender plant when young and cannot receive its first irrigation until well up. Planting in the fall is generally safer and gives a harder and more productive stand the first year than spring planting. The ground for all sowing must be in condition to retain moisture throughout the winter and until spring growth is well advanced. If a large tract is being prepared the plowing should be done by working around the whole field, instead of by smaller blocks. Dead furrows must be avoided. Many an alfalfa tract suffers and will always continue to suffer from insufficient soaking of the soil on account of the drainage effected by these depressions during flooding. Throwing checks across them is but a partial and unsatisfactory remedy. The use of heavy wear on harvesting machinery. Harrowing and counter harrowing is expensive and never restores a true level surface, for the depression is not annihilated but only made shallower and broader. The third operation of leveling can on smooth ground well plowed be accomplished by dragging. But when this process does not bring the surface to that degree of smoothness so as to permit thorough soaking by a moderate and uniform depth of water on every foot of the land, the scraper or grader must be employed to effect this state of surface, otherwise without an unlimited supply of water and great expense for irrigation labor a uniform and heavy yield of hay can never be obtained. Having the land well cleaned, the soil worked over and its surface smooth it is then ready for ditching. In designing a channel for irrigation, the slope of the ground, the water supply and the size of the head in which it may be received, must be considered. The ditch should be narrow enough to allow water to flood the whole surface without unnecessary depth at the lower border, and wide enough to receive the water without the borders wading, mowing, raking and the use of hay loaders to a minimum. In longitudinal direction they must be laid out so as to allow the water to flow the whole length which will carry water from the head to the foot, yet this grade must not be too great or the midway third of the ditch will be quickly drained and not receive a thorough soaking. Further, the length of the checks must be so apportioned as to allow a thorough soaking of the head of water available at one time is small, though it can be used as often as every ten days, then short checks are preferable, for they allow of rapid and necessarily more frequent irrigation. Harold Gregory in Field and Farm.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Indiana has suffered more from too much rain than from dry weather and that fact makes the following, taken from the experience of an Indiana farmer more interesting:

The plot of land irrigated is located along the side of a public road leading east and west, extending thirty-two rods and running back from the road ten rods to a natural bank or slope. Here we constructed the bank of the reservoir, using the dirt from the upper side, the pond averaging perhaps forty feet in width and five feet in depth and running the length of the thirty-five rods along the bank. We made this excavation principally with teams and scrapers. The pond is fed by natural springs coming out of the side bank and also by a flowing well, so the supply has been abundant ever since constructed five years ago. In the severest drought the surface of the water lies from three to six feet above the land. The soil is a black, sandy loam. We will give results of seasons in actual sales, deducting freight, etc., not expense of cultivation:

Onions, 415 bushels	\$33.27
Celery	615.43
Cabbage, etc.	69.10
Celery on hand not sold	30.00
Total	\$1,067.70

What we have in the family is not included in the above.

The expenses for hired help amounted to \$45, and a part of that was employed on the farm and the success I have had this and the past two seasons I owe to irrigation. The soil being loose vegetation would burn out in a drought. We have the pond stocked with fish, which are doing splendidly.

HINTS ON FIELD IRRIGATION.

It may be said of all crops of which the seed is planted if there is not enough moisture in the soil to insure germination and growth as soon as planted, it should be irrigated long enough before planting to allow the ground to regain a suitable working condition. Great care should be taken, especially with clay soils, not to work the ground when too wet. If stirred at this time there is danger of the ground, that is, of destroying the tilth by driving out the air which is held between the soil particles. This is an argument in favor of fall irrigation, the ground being thoroughly soaked after the crops have been harvested.

If the ground is plowed as soon as it becomes dry enough for work, then it will usually be a sufficient amount of moisture retained to supply the early growth of crops in the spring. Wheat needs the most water during the early period of growth. Just before heading if the ground does not contain enough moisture to last until the crop will mature, it should be irrigated, as water applied after the heads are formed is likely to induce rust. Oats succeed best in cool, moist climates, and will stand more water than other cereals. To insure heavy crops they should be well supplied with moisture during the time of filling.

Around Greely where potatoes are so successfully raised, though they may

VIGOR OF MEN

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors of youth, overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. 2500 references. Book explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

DAIRY.

BUTTER FLAVOR.
Prof. Lloyd at an agricultural exhibit gave an interesting address on flavor in butter. The London Dairyman gives the address. In the course of his remarks on the subject Prof. Lloyd said:

"Now, as a matter of fact, which had been determined with the greatest care, the butter which took the prizes at the principal dairy shows of the country was nearly always made with cream raised from the old shallow pans. The two essential qualities which he had referred to were obtained by the growth in the milk of very minute organisms. They produced a certain amount of acid, which caused the milk in due course to curdle. These alterations produced a great deal of more than merely acid material, for they produced substances highly aromatic which had a most delicious taste. The reason why they took the cream and allowed it to ripen was that they might give time to these living organisms to carry out the wonderful chemical process within the milk or cream to produce these chemical substances, which were subsequently taken up by the butter fat. Then the butter fat obtained the characteristic flavor and aroma which they required in the butter. The substance which these organisms fed upon was the sugar which was present in the milk and therefore if they had a large quantity of sugar to feed upon it was possible for them to make much more of the delicious flavoring substance than if they had a small quantity of sugar to feed upon. This cream would ripen better and give a better flavored butter than if they had very thick cream, where they had very little food, for these organisms to grow upon, and consequently very little opportunity of making the flavoring material."

"In the shallow pans they had the whole of the milk, and the sugar which was in that milk, to feed the organisms. The substances they produced rose up with the cream, and were retained by the cream before it was taken off the milk and put into a jar to be further ripened; so that during the whole of the time that the milk was setting there was plenty of food for these little organisms to feed upon and to give the flavor. In the separator the cream was taken away from the milk immediately, and if they did not take care they would take away the cream very thick and leave very little sugar; and then they might try as much as they could to ripen the cream, but they could not do so properly, as they had taken away the very material the organisms wanted. They had not got the sugar to feed upon, and they could not produce the flavoring substances that were required. That was the reason why butter made from separated cream was seldom so good as that made in the shallow pans."

"Therefore, if they had to deal with separated cream, they must take care that it was not too thick. Cream in the shallow pans came into contact with the atmosphere, and it had to be borne in mind that the atmosphere was as necessary for these organisms to grow as it was for human beings. Then, too, it had to be borne in mind that a rapid flavor in butter was produced by organisms which did not require atmosphere for their life, and which were certain to live if they took atmosphere away from them."

"If they wanted to ripen their cream properly they must not shut it away from the atmosphere where the air could not get in. They must expose it, as far as they could to the atmosphere, to allow the atmosphere to supply the food that these organisms required. That was the reason why they ought to stir the cream while it was ripening. They thereby got the atmosphere into the cream, they promoted the growth of those which flavored the butter, and they destroyed those which caused rancidity in the butter."

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.
The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration for the week ending August 27th, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. Honnigway, Secretary.

1. To St. Lambert, 41394—F. X. Hoffmann to J. W. White, La Grange.

2. King of Lyndhurst, 41350—T. H. Jones to Mrs. N. Anderson, Temple.

3. Pot's Victor, 41394—J. M. Perry to H. J. Sladzek, Cedar.

4. Viola's Mary, 37483—J. F. Wellington, Jr., to W. G. Welch & D. Ford, Antelope.

5. Erie S., 3872—W. C. Moughan to W. D. Wommack, Greenville.

6. Koffee of Lawn, 10476—Platter & Foster to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas.

7. Lady Idlewild, 107360—J. E. McGuire to G. N. Austin, Belton.

8. Lola, Tammam, 103438—Platter & Foster to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co., Dallas.

9. Muggle Wynne, 67646—Harp Bros. to M. L. Harp, Jr., Atlanta.

10. Muggle Wynne, 67646—M. L. Harp, Jr., to J. S. Phelps, Atlanta.

11. Myrrha Pinks, 32429—C. F. Adams to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields.

12. Nannie Graves of Lawn, 72358—O. C. Kirven to W. A. Hinchliffe, Mexia.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Cavalry and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas.

References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madonia Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

Important Information.
The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado. Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado, call on our nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

WE WANT CATTLE.
We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any number or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Com. Dealers in Cattle, Fort Worth, Tex.

WE WANT CATTLE.
We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any number or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, and if your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

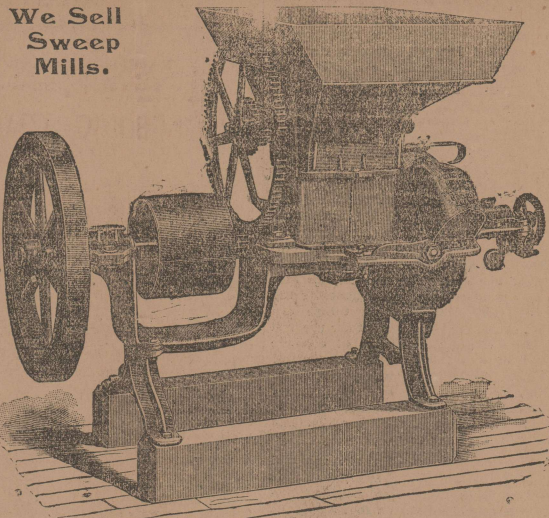
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The stock men of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.
The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now. There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize.

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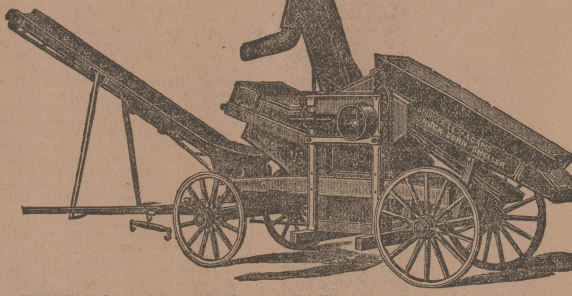


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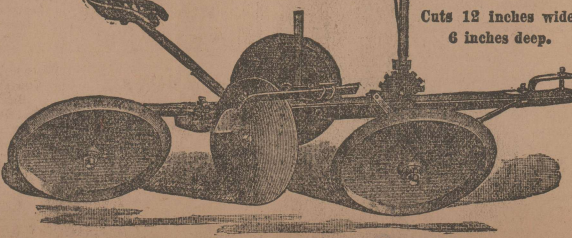
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C. A. KEATING, President, DALLAS, TEXAS.

CATTLE FOR SALE

The following is a partial list of the cattle offered for sale by us.

FEEDERS.

750 2-year-old steers in Creek Nation.
300 yearling steers in Creek Nation.
750 3-year-old steers in Creek Nation.
550 3-year-old steers in Callahan county.
400 1 and 2-year-old heifers in Creek Nation.
1500 4-year-old steers in Creek Nation; big and fat.
900 one-thousand-pound steers in Wichita county.
1500 big steers in Uvalde county; weigh 1050 to 1090 pounds.
800 one-thousand-pound 4-year-old steers in Coleman county.
2100 graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, in Nueces county.
700 4's and 5's near Arlington Station, on the Rock Island; will weigh 1050.
450 Bee county steers; will weigh 1000 pounds; now in pasture near Purcell, I. T.
1100 head South Texas, prairie-raised steers, 4 to 6 years old, delivered at Crockett.
300 head good, choice 3-year-old steers, weigh 800 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall.
150 2-year-old steers in Jack county; well graded, nicely colored; will weigh 900 pounds.
500 2-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. These steers are above an average of that country.
300 head graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, weigh 1000 pounds, delivered at Pearsall.
650 good East Texas steers, now in Callahan county; 250 of these are 2's balance 4 to 6 years old.
175 well graded 3 and 4-year-old spayed heifers in Jack county; will weigh 900 pounds, and are in fine condition.
500 tops out of 1200 3 and 4-year-old steers in Jack county. These are nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 800 pounds.
1400 4 and 5-year-old, well graded, nicely styled steers, average weight 1050 pounds. Delivered on railroad at Woodward, Oklahoma.
800 head 4 and 5-year-old steers; good smooth cattle; no coarse, rough steers in the bunch; weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver at Pearsall.
1000 good, smooth 550-pound steers, 25 per cent 4's, balance 3's. Will deliver at Chickasha, on Rock Island, any time prior to November 1.
800 out of 900 3 and 4-year-old steers (one-half 3's and one-half 4's), natives of and located in San Saba county. Will weigh 900 pounds.
2000 out of 4000 4 and 5-year-old steers in Comanche reservation. These are well bred, nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 1150 to 1200 pounds this fall.
400 2-year-old steers in Scurry county; well bred; nicely colored; all Western Texas raised; will hold in pasture till spring for \$1 per head, if desired.
250 good 4 and 5-year-old steers; 50 head of these cattle are straight South Texas cattle, the balance are graded (half and quarter breeds Durham), mostly reds and roans; will weigh 1000 pounds.
1000 3 and 4-year-old steers in Wheeler county; natives of King and Callahan counties; well grown; good style cattle; average weight, 1025 pounds; will deliver on Fort Worth and Denver, or Southern Kansas.
5000 half 3's, balance 4's, all natives of Northwestern New Mexico, 550-pound cattle—good, smooth and well bred. Will deliver at Midland or Amarillo, or Clayton, N. M.
1000 steers, 4's and 5's, very gentle, good colors and some of them dehorned. Located in Comanche reservation. Will deliver on Rock Island or Fort Worth and Denver railroad.
700 head South Texas 3 and 4-year-old steers, located in Frio county, weigh head 3 and 4-year-old steers near Minco, I. T. Delivered on Rock Island not later than November 1.
600 3 and 4-year-old steers in Donley county, fairly well bred, good colors.
800 3 and 4-year-old steers in Menard county; good smooth steers, raised in Menard and adjoining counties.
500 3 and 4-year-old steers (mostly 4's) in Scurry county; all Western Texas raised, and most of them double wintered, nicely colored and in excellent condition; will average 950 pounds.
1100 exceptionally well bred, nicely colored, good cattle; will weigh 1100 average. The best lot of steers in the Indian Territory. Will deliver on the "Denver" of Rock Island at any time prior to December 1.
4000 good, smooth 3's and 4's, one-third 4's, will weigh 925 pounds average. Nice, blocky, gentle cattle, all in one pasture in Lubbock county, where they can be easily seen. Will be delivered on board the cars at Amarillo or Colorado, Tex., at option of purchaser, any time prior to December 10.
1000 head of steers, 3's and 4's, one-half 3's, balance 4 to 7 years old. These cattle were raised in Dimmit county, are all in one mark and brand, and raised in the same pasture. They are fairly well graded, and show up in good colors; will weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver on I. & N. or Southern Pacific railroad.

STOCK CATTLE.

1200 stock cattle, one of the best cattle herds in Western Texas; large percentage of steers. Price, \$13.
8000 good, mixed, Northwestern New Mexico stock cattle at \$12, half cash, balance in one and two years.
25,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, including 6000 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers, located in Northwestern New Mexico.
14,000 to 15,000 head mixed well bred stock cattle in Western Texas above quarantine line, cheap and on easy terms, with or without ranch.
600 head of stock cattle, including steers from 3 years old down, with very few yearlings (calves not counted). These are smooth, South Texas cattle with no Spanish blood. Located in Frio county.
Prices on any of the above will be given on application, and will be made in keeping with the market.
We are adding to our list daily, consequently the above only partially represents the feeders we have for sale.
We will not divide or cut up any of above herds, but will give a ten per cent cut on each herd, and when sold will deliver in lots to suit purchaser. Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle.

FORT WORTH,-TEXAS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

D. O. LIVERY, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

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TEXAS FAIRS.

State, county and community fairs are the most accurate barometer of a country's condition and feeling. Nothing tends to encourage a good natured rivalry in the production and ownership of the best of everything like these exhibitions, and judging from this standpoint Texas is in the swim this year.

Any community that is the scene of a fair of whatever description can always be distinguished from those of less enterprise where not enough life and competition exists to result in their holding. In the first, good horses, hogs, cattle, sheep and crops abound, due to force of example. In the other, run-down fences, poor crops and indigent farmers are in evidence. Improved markets are resultant upon fairs, enterprise exists and prosperity follows. They are to a country what a revival is to the church, and it is a great pity that the constitution of Texas and the narrowness of her legislatures could not be changed to conform with the usages of other states where provisions are made for the encouragement of county and district fairs.

Texas will have a goodly number of expositions this year, first of which, of course, comes the big celebration at Dallas, the leading affair of its kind in the United States. Much of the development of this state in the past eight years is directly traceable to the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, and every man who lives within her borders should contribute to its further growth and power for good. Everybody is familiar with its numerous features of instruction and amusement, the greatest in the country.

The Fannin county fair will open October 8 and continue five days. The catalogue of premiums is ready for distribution and the list shows that there are many valuable premiums offered.

The races promise to be better than heretofore. The mile track is pronounced by horsemen to be the finest in north Texas. The management keeps this track in fine order, and it is now ready for use.

Jack county will have her seventh annual fair October 1 to 4 inclusive, and the catalogue shows a bigger and more attractive list of premiums than ever before.

The Comal county fair will be held at New Braunfels October 12 and 13 and the premium list, which will soon be ready for distribution, promises to be extensive and liberal.

The sixth annual meeting of the Bell County Fair association will be held at Belton, October 8-12, with \$7000 in purses and premiums. They claim the best mile track in the state, and will have five days of splendid racing. This is one of the biggest county fairs in the state, and is growing every year. Bell county shows the effect of its influence in discernible increased wealth.

Corsicana will have another successful fair and race meeting October 15-18, and say their prospects were never better for a good county fair. Premiums and purses will be materially increased over those of last year.

The fall meeting of the Limestone County Fair association will take place at Groesbeck October 9, 10, 11 and 12, with the prospects good for a very successful meeting. The secretary says: "Our people seem to be at last waking up to the benefits of a good county fair." Premiums have been increased.

Beville has not finally determined to hold a fair, but doubtless will, and the dates will be some time in the first or second week of November. That section of the state has shown too much enterprise and development to let this chance go by.

The Concho Valley fair at San Angelo will be in session November 5 to 8 inclusive. A \$5 maximum rate has been obtained from all points in Texas on the Santa Fe system, and while on the subject it should be said that every railroad in the state is now and has at all times been willing to do its full part in encouraging the holding of fairs. It is the intention of the management of the Concho Valley fair to give a splendid exhibition of the resources of their country, and that they will succeed goes without saying.

San Antonio has decided not to hold her race meeting and fair this year, but the citizens of that enterprising city have gone to work to prevent such a thing happening again, and next year promise to come to the front in great shape.

The Texas Coast fair at Hulen bdds strongly to assume formidable proportions. Dates will be early in November, right after the close of the Dallas Exposition. Splendid buildings are be-

ing erected, tracks built, and as the people of Galveston and that part of Texas never do anything by halves success is assured.

The secretary of the Hill County fair, which holds every year at Hillsboro, did not make reply to the inquiry sent out by this paper, but as that city is flourishing it is safe to say this fall will witness a good exposition.

Catalogues are out announcing the third annual fair of the Cherokee County Fair association, which will be held at Rusk on November 13, 14 and 15. One thousand dollars in cash premiums and purses are offered. The second fair of this association, which was held in Rusk in 1894, paid all expenses and declared a 25 per cent dividend, besides putting by cash, a portion of which has been expended in erecting new buildings and improving the grounds and race course.

Houston held a magnificent race meeting last year, despite the fact that it rained a great deal and it will doubtless be repeated this year on a grander scale than ever.

Cleburne will hold a fair, but if dates have been announced they were overlooked. A letter of inquiry to the secretary failed to bring forth a response. Calvert always does the proper thing and the Robertson County fair October 15-18 already assures the eclipsing of any of its predecessors. It has been found to pay, in the development of a naturally good country, and it will not be allowed to lapse. Several other Texas counties may hold fairs, but dates have not been announced, and an inquiry to the secretary elicited no response.

There will be some splendid racing in Texas this year, better than ever before. Horse racing has been styled "the sport of kings" and it has not been called amiss. No other sport has such a hold on the affections of the people, nor ever has. More hardworking and earnest citizens will drop business and work to see a great race than could be induced by any other event. There is something inspiring in the sight of matchless animals, whose every movement bespeaks the joy of mere being, swinging around the first turn, battling down the back stretch, sweeping into the home stretch, to the culmination at the wire. A man who is not moved by such a sight is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils. Water, not blood, flows in his veins. I've listened to the harmonies of orchestral bands, and been charmed by operatic stars of this and other lands; but as for me all other sounds the subtle essence lack.

Of the grand crescendo music that comes rolling down the track, When nerves astrain and flanks adrip and nostrils breathing fire, A well bunched field of thoroughbreds comes thundering to the wire."

Let all of Texas rejoice that we have numerous fairs this year and let the press and people encourage them to brighter and grander effort.

The fourth National Irrigation congress will meet at Albuquerque, N. M., September 16-20. Noted men in the science of irrigation will attend from all over the country and New Mexico will spend \$5000 on their entertainment. A list of delegates have been appointed from Texas, and it is to be hoped they will all attend. Irrigation means much for Texas, and now that money is getting easier, it should not be difficult to enlist capital in the reclamation of much land that is too valuable for pasture, but which cannot be depended on for crops without artificial aid in the matter of water. Much for the good of the whole country will evolve from this meeting and the attendance from this state should be large.

There is a promise of big corn crops in all the Southern and Western states, but the Texas crop is already made. One of the advantages to be taken of this condition is to put a large number of good cattle on corn feed, so that they will be ready to catch the early market for that class. Texas cattle should be fed and marketed before those of other states, as every year at a certain season there is a strong demand for fat stuff, with the result that the early market is a strong supply.

There are innumerable Texas supplies that could be fitted for export this year, the corn necessary to do the work being already on the ground, but the man who gets them to market first will make the most money.

One of the best reforms inaugurated by Secretary Morton is providing for the compilations of bulletins by specialists other than those in the employ of the department. In the selection of men to do this work so far, he has chosen those who are practical as well as theoretical and a marked improvement has been shown in the class of matter contained in the bulletins. The salaries paid for specialists in the different departments of the bureau of agriculture are not sufficiently large to tempt the best talent in the country, places of importance in many instances filled by college graduates, proficient in theory but devoid of practice.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the demand for feeder cattle within the last ten days, and where before the time the buyer was camping on the owner's trail the conditions have been reversed and the man who has cattle to sell is hunting up the feeder. Most of the big feeders have all the cattle they want, and the present trade is largely confined to small bunches, the aggregate of which in the end will outcount the big bunches largely. This is the first year the farmers of this state have gone in for feeding to any extent, and the outcome of this departure will have a big effect on the state's future cattle business.

It is apparent that the sheepman has reached a turn in the lane he has been traveling so long. There is not enough improvement for anybody to get excited over, but there is an amount of restored confidence that is appreciable. Good rams are being freely purchased, mutton and breeding herds are changing hands daily and quite a number of Texas sheep will be put in the feed lots this fall and winter.

It is certainly high time that things were coming the sheepman's way, as for a long time about all that could be said about his business was that present conditions are bad but the outlook is worse. There is money in sheep, but not with former methods of handling, breeding, or lack of feeding.

As a result of the advocacy by this paper of sorghum open-air silos, a great number of them are being put up by the sorghum raisers of West Texas. Numerous letters of inquiry have reached this office asking for details, and entire copies of the issue containing the information sought have been exhausted. In several instances the former work used to render tramping the stack of easier accomplishment has been neglected, as has also the use of salt water in sprinkling the outer edge. While these things are not essentially necessary, their use will insure a greater amount of ensilage and of a better grade. The natural weight of the sorghum if put in water very green will exclude air and water, especially if the stack is large, but it is safer to follow the plan which has proved successful.

The organization of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' association was a step in the right direction, and like moves should be put on foot along the line of every railroad that traverses the range country. Fire protection is urgently needed and should be extended wherever there are big bodies of grass land. Aiding the enforcement of the quarantine law by the cattlemen themselves will do more to allay suspicion of Texas cattle now existing in other states than anything else that could be done, and the cattlemen of West Texas who met and organized have set an example worthy of immediate emulation.

Nearly all of the cotton gins in central Texas are putting in feed crushers and grinders. This is a splendid indication that our farmers are waking up to their opportunities, and are not depending on the state's natural resources, about which so much has been said and written. Natural resources are fine things to have, but without development they do not count for a great deal of prosperity. Texas is long on latent possibilities but a little bit short on industry and development.

Fort Worth is surrounded by a more favorable set of conditions than admitting of the establishing of a big live stock market than was either of the present centers when no older in the business than is this city, unless it is Chicago. There is everything the other markets had, and many advantages they did not have nor have now. This will be shown some of these days and that at no distant time. This is no threat; it is a prediction.

By combining crushed corn-cob and shuck included, with cotton seed meal, cattle feeders will get better and quicker results than where meal and hulls, or corn alone, is used. Practical experience has demonstrated that cattle can be fitted for export with a ration of corn and cotton seed meal, the rapid fattening qualities of the latter being tempered by the hardening qualities of the former.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CATTLE.
"In these days of cattle shortage," says the Chicago Stockman, "we read and hear considerable about the prices of cattle and amidst all this the outcry why are not the prices higher? Undoubtedly we would hear the same query if ordinary beefs were selling at 6 cents per pound. It makes us tired. We want to see the cattlemen and farmer prosper. Upon his prosperity depends the life of all other business, but blessed be the gods, the prices of cattle are high enough. The consumer has as good a right to live as you have and he could not eat your beef at much higher prices for the live animal than those now prevailing. As long as prices do not go lower the producer ought to be abundantly satisfied. There is a class of stock coming to market that does not show up profitable returns and it ought not. These old skins of cows, foisted upon consumers as butcher stock, ought to be condemned and sent to the rendering tanks. This class of stuff is selling low, but it is dear and an imposition at the price, while fat cattle are high enough."

CATTLE WITH THE CREEKS.
In an interview with a Kansas City Times reporter, J. C. Gentry, Patton Saba county, Texas, who has had cattle grazing in the Creek nation, has this to say: "There are many cattle grazing in the Creek nation at present. I saw Mr. Wilson, 'as there were last year at this time. The reason of this is that the cattle were not to be had about there, but a shortage of cattle in Texas, and today the cattle are selling there higher, quality considered, than right here at Kansas City. I was told a few days ago of a sale of 600 steers in Texas which had been contracted for to be delivered at Henrietta next month at 3 cents a pound, and as the steers, it is expected, will average about 1000 pounds, it puts their cost at \$30 a head."

"The cattle which are in the Creek nation now are chiefly steers and mixed lots, as the Houston Post says. 'I see in your much esteemed paper of August 22 some very appropriate remarks made by A. J. Rose at the Georgetown Farmers' Institute, August 3, in which he gave a remedy for weevil in corn. I think his remedy good to kill weevil after they have bored out of the grain. How did the weevil get in the grain? I have many times seen grains of corn or wheat of which the husk was entirely sound, with no break or hole in the grain, and when the corn was threshed out a live weevil. My theory, after forty years' experience, is that the egg is deposited while in the process of growing, and when the corn is threshed the weevil is inside the grain and a certain degree of heat and dampness will cause the egg to germinate and the weevil to come out. When he comes out of the grain he has done all the damage he

can. The difficulty is not so much in raising them as in keeping them. Thousands of farmers raise quantities of sweet potatoes year after year, and hold them up in the fall only to find them the first warm days of January and February a putrid, worthless mass, simply because they do not exercise the proper care and precaution."

PROTECTING SWEET POTATOES.
The sweet potato crop has never received the care and attention in the South which its importance warrants. It is particularly a pity that the growers most successfully in loose sandy uplands, not poor land, yet not so highly fertilized as to cause the potato to crack and become rough. The genuine yellow yam is about the best for the table, though the Southern Yellow is larger and more prolific. It is not uncommon to grow 250 or 300 bushels per acre or even more.

The difficulty is not so much in raising them as in keeping them. Thousands of farmers raise quantities of sweet potatoes year after year, and hold them up in the fall only to find them the first warm days of January and February a putrid, worthless mass, simply because they do not exercise the proper care and precaution."

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

to keep them dry and cool, to accomplish this perfect ventilation is absolutely necessary.

One very successful sweet potato raiser puts up a shell of a house shanty, without a floor so as to keep out the rain and keep the earth perfectly dry inside. The potatoes are piled in the center around several ventilating tubes about four inches in diameter with numerous holes bored at the sides to carry off excessive heat. Straw is piled over the potatoes and dry dirt over that. The thickness of the covering is regulated according to temperature so as to prevent any danger of freezing. The ventilators are kept open until cold weather sets in, when the opening is stopped with straw and in extreme weather dirt is thrown over that and the bank is not opened until the weather moderates.

Another successful raiser built his house on a concrete foundation with an outer and inner wall, the space between the walls being filled with sawdust so as to prevent the entrance of cold weather. Ventilating doors were added and the temperature controlled by opening or closing them as necessary.

Other successful raisers kept them by building dry cellars and the use of dry dust or sand to absorb all dampness and keep cool.

Many succeed by banking their potatoes under an open shelter and covering them with straw and soil to exclude the cold. The danger in this system is that through carelessness they will be left exposed at some time and freeze.

There is no other article of diet that so nearly fills the place of bread as the potato, and in the South the sweet potato is often mixed with flour and made into biscuits, of which many people are very fond.

The price in Northern markets is usually very remunerative, but as freezing in cold weather it cannot be shipped to those markets. It is possible that a fine trade might be built up by shipping the potatoes before cold weather sets in and housing them in the North where they can be retailed to suit the demands of trade.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Asiatic cholera is prevalent in Japan and is spreading.

The Rio Grande is on a boom, and much damage is expected.

Records show that the 'texas cotton crop for 1895 was 3,177,173 bales.

Local option was defeated in Tarrant county by a majority of nearly 4000.

Dallas' county attorney says there is no law to prevent the big glove contest.

Thirteen men were entombed in mines near Central City, Col., by accidental flooding.

Three fleeing convicts were shot and killed by guards near Thornton, Tex. One escaped.

At Hemphill, Tex., two men fought each other with their fists, one died from injuries received.

Governor Culberson has appointed a list of delegates to the deep water convention which meets at Topeka, Kan., October 1.

An official report of the Jackson's Hole, Idaho, disturbance shows that the Indians were enticed into a trap and shot in the back by settlers.

An earthquake shook up Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania towns Sunday, and was felt in New Jersey, Delaware and New York.

The Hopkins County Wool Growers' association will sell their fall clip October 30. They elected the same officers for the ensuing year.

A big meeting will be held at Topeka, Kan., October 1 to 3 looking toward the holding of a big exposition some time next year, celebrating deep water at Galveston.

The Waco and Northwestern railroad was sold at auction Tuesday to W. B. Boyle, for \$1,500,000. He said to represent the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in the purchase.

Jack the Ripper, who at one time terrorized all London, was a young medical student, who is now confined in a British lunatic asylum, according to a well-known specialist.

In the great match race at Fleetwood park between Robert J. Joe and John H. Gentry, Patton broke badly and Robert J. won, making one of the heats in 2:04 1-2.

George Fraker of Topeka, who had himself reported drowned, thereby securing for his heirs \$58,000 insurance money, has been, after several years' absence, arrested and will be tried for swindling.

Several prominent ticket scalpers at New Orleans and New York have been arrested charged with the fraudulently selling tickets and forged passes over the St. Bern Pacific Road to the extent of \$50,000.

Holmes, the murderer and swindler, in spite of all precautions, has written a book in jail, which is a big black-and-white plan being to extort money from prominent men who have been connected with him in some of his numerous occupations. He wrote the book in the margin of notes given him to read.

A negro woman near a Missouri town sent three of her children to an old barn to gather eggs. One after the other they put their hands in a hidden nest and what they thought to be sweet potatoes. The mother left her baby at the well where she was drawing water and it fell in and was drowned. The snake-bitten children died.

MORE ABOUT WEEVILS.

James P. Magill, writing from Leander, Texas, to the Houston Post, says: "I see in your much esteemed paper of August 22 some very appropriate remarks made by A. J. Rose at the Georgetown Farmers' Institute, August 3, in which he gave a remedy for weevil in corn. I think his remedy good to kill weevil after they have bored out of the grain. How did the weevil get in the grain? I have many times seen grains of corn or wheat of which the husk was entirely sound, with no break or hole in the grain, and when the corn was threshed out a live weevil. My theory, after forty years' experience, is that the egg is deposited while in the process of growing, and when the corn is threshed the weevil is inside the grain and a certain degree of heat and dampness will cause the egg to germinate and the weevil to come out. When he comes out of the grain he has done all the damage he

will do; he disappears and perhaps will turn into some other form and come again the next year to deposit more eggs. We want a remedy that will keep the eggs from germinating in the grain. If we will dampen our corn with clear oil or salt water, sufficient to create a heat that will kill the germ, then we will have accomplished what we want and our corn will keep for an indefinite time. It might not be good for seed, but the process will kill the weevil. I have tried that process several times in the last forty years in Texas, one time on wheat and kept it two years afterward, and no weevil came out of it.

MORPHINE, OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS

Remedy \$5. A cure without pain. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobacco, the Tobacco Cure, St. Agents wanted. G. Wilcox Chemical Co., Incorporated under Texas laws, Dublin, Texas.

Mention this paper.

BIG MONEY!

Speculate in returning prosperity will bring splendid opportunity of making big money. Turn your money by specializing in grain, provisions, stocks and cotton by mail. Our book (sent each reader) contains full particulars. F. J. WAKEN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Suite 2, O'Connell Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

D. W. Bartlett, M. D.

Manufacturer of the Bartlett Patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss supporters, etc. 112 Travis street, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—About 35 head of Holstein cattle selected solely for a dairy herd. Can be seen at any time. Call on or address L. W. Christian, Weatherford, Texas.

MERINO—RAMS—SHROPSHIRE—I shall have for sale at Morgan, Tex., about September 1, 25 head of Merino and Shropshire rams from the flocks of G. & R. I. Page, Batavia, N. Y. The Merinos are large, strong, woolly sheep, one to three years old. The Shropshires are first-class. These sheep will be sold at very low prices for one-half cash, balance next June. If you are in need of rams and will come and see them I am sure you will be suited. Will deliver at any railroad station in the state. Call on or write FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Texas.

FOR SALE—Farm and ranch in Palo Pinto county; 1280 acres in a square block, fenced with wire; 100 acres in cultivation; orchard, well and tanks; fine grass. Address M. L. Sikes, Christian, Palo Pinto Co., Tex.

FOR SALE—5000 head of sheep suitable for feeders; located in Western Texas; quality good and price reasonable. Address No. 108, care of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For common cattle, 50 cows and 1 bull, pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered or subject to registration; price \$40 per head. George B. Loving & Co.

H. S. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in live stock, 500 steers for sale, Lometa, Tex., Lampasas county.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE—An A. No. 1 feeding farm of 1280 acres on the railroad at Viro switch, six miles east of Baird, Callahan county, Texas. Two dwellings, several small pastures, plenty of permanent water, 150 acres in farm, balance good grass, 75 acres of sorghum hay, 50 to 250 feeder steers. Will sell on easy terms or lease till April 1896 or longer, with or without the steers. A good point for feeding and trading. Strong demand for blooded bulls, also for cattle of any kind or class. More land for trade or sale cheap if wanted. Horses in car load lots for cattle or for sale on time. WEBB & WEBB, Baird, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex.

or C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

FOR SALE—5000 head of steers, three and up, located 200 miles west of Fort Worth, north of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Apply to or address J. W. Zoak, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—500 cows with steer calves and mixed lots, located near Big Springs. Delivery November 1. Apply to W. L. GATLIN, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE, 4000 FEEDERS. For particulars apply to or address FLEMING & DAVIDSON, Victoria, Tex., or G. DAVIDSON, San Antonio, Tex.

FOR SALE—Dehorned Feeders—58 2-year-old steers, 20 3-year-old spayed heifers. These cattle have been twice well wintered and are now in fine condition. Apply HOGG BROS., Hamilton, Tex.

FOR SALE.

1000 mixed sheep. The above have for the most part a strain of the Cotswold Merino, which make heavy fleeces, and are heavy weavers. These cattle have been twice well wintered and are now in fine condition. Apply HOGG BROS., Hamilton, Tex.

Must Be Sold at Once—150 Delaine Sheep. Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Anderson, Astoria, Va.

FOR SALE—About 1700 head good Panhandle cattle, graded, with Hereford; also pasture, well watered, fine grass, 25 to 30 head of horses and black cows. Correspondence solicited. G. F. Atkinson, Hartley, Tex.

WANTED—Live deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild game. Address Charles Payne, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A position as foreman on ranch, or as inspector for either of the cattle associations. Can give best of references as to ability and qualifications to fill either position. Twenty-five years experience as ranch foreman and trail work. Address me at Eldorado Springs, Mo. James, Martin, better known as "Black Jim."

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 12,000 worth of Austin, Texas, well improved ranch property. Address E. P. HAIGLE, 313 East 6th street, Austin, Tex.

FOR SALE.

460 head of two and three-year-old steers. Good cattle. Price \$20 around.

FOR SALE. One hundred steers, about 1000 pounds average, and a car of hogs.

FOR SALE. LUCAS & BURK, Naacodoches, Tex.

WANTED—500 head of cattle to pasture by month or year. Fine grass and everlasting spring water; fine wire fence. Address W. P. McDannell, at Sweetwater, Tex.

FOR SALE—Fourteen Durham heifers, eleven two-year-olds, two yearlings, and one three-year-old, high grade Durham heifers, most of them with calf by pedigree bull raised by Wardfield of Lexington, Ky. H. O. SAMUEL, Box 249, Dallas, Tex.

Shorthorn Cattle Wanted.

We wish to buy 600 picked cows two to six years old, one half to three-quarter blood Shorthorn. Also some pure blooded Shorthorn and Devon bulls. Will buy all together or in car load lots. Address A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Texas, Box 787.

POLTRYMEN—Do you need a first-class mill, an incubator or brooder, or good poultry literature? Write me for prices. I handle the Hub and Spoke, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—500 cattle to pasture in two of the best pastures in North Texas; price, \$1.25 per head per annum. Pastures in southeast corner Stonevalley county; magnificent grass. W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex.

"TEXAS STOCKMEN."

If you want to arrange for sales of your herds for delivery next year, please write us now and we will start the ball rolling. We can market any stock you may have to sell. Our correspondence among buyers is unlimited. Write us.

TOWERS & COLLINS, Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont.

FOR SALE.

Anyone wishing to buy Mexican cattle will find it to their interest to correspond with Felix Mann, at Eagle Pass, as I have secured the agency of 50,000 head. Felix Mann, Eagle Pass, Texas.

FOR SALE.

2000 Merino sheep, half muttons, balance ewes; will clip eight pounds per year's growth per head, also also Merino rams. For further information apply to BLAND & ROBERTSON, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE.

A ten-section ranch in Sterling county, Texas, on north of Comanche river; fenced into three pastures—two of two sections each, one of six sections; thoroughly well watered and grassed; prairie dogs killed out; good fences; one-half sections of deeded lands, fee simple title. One and a half sections leased for permanent breeding land and \$150 per acre, including improvements. Can give possession by December 1, or sooner if desired. Can sell good cows to stock it, if applied for soon. Cattle are in Sterling county; safe to go east or north. Location, water, grass, protection all that can be desired for profitable breeding. Must be sold to settle estate. Apply to GEO. E. KELLOGG, Sterling City (or ranch), or to J. W. HUDSON, 1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent lands if desired.

FORT WORTH

PERSONAL.

Duncan Smith of Quanah was in this city Friday and in reply to questions asked by a Journal representative said: "I would like to buy some young cattle if I could get them right, as I have a pasture that has not been touched for three years, and besides a great quantity of sorghum, as well as some old stock left over from last year. I have about 150 acres in sorghum, part of which I will have cut and put up, and the balance will be left in the field for grazing. It is a question with me whether it is best to cut the sorghum or leave it in the field. I believe there is less waste in leaving it standing in the field as the cattle will eat every bit of it up clean, and then the expense of putting it up is saved. There will be a good deal of wheat planted in northwest Texas this year, and if our farmers will sub-soil their ground to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches they will be sure of a crop. The system heretofore practiced has been to break the ground about four inches deep, and then the least dry spell would dry it out to hard ground. The board of trade at Quanah have taken steps looking to supplying the farmers in our country with seed, but they will restrict as far as they can the planting of different crops proportionate with the number of acres cultivated by each man. The intention is to encourage a diversified system of farming, which with properly prepared ground will bring success. What we need more than anything else is a different class of farmers from the ones we now have. While we do not claim our country to be the best farming country on earth, we have as rich a soil, and properly managed crops can be grown with a reasonable assurance of success."

R. K. Irwin, ex-secretary and general manager of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association, resigned his position some time ago to take charge of the branch office of the Standard Live Stock Commission company at the Fort Worth stock yards. The "Standard" is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. Irwin's services, as he has long since demonstrated a peculiar fitness for the position he now fills. His connection with the oil mill interests of the state has given him an insight into feeding that will prove valuable, and his long residence in Texas has acquainted him with livestock in all its phases. The "Standard" starts out in Fort Worth under auspicious circumstances, and according to Mr. Irwin, will make money for themselves and customers from the start. He said: "I am thoroughly imbued with the availability of Fort Worth as a market, and it is my intention to build up a feeder market worthy of the name. It looks like the feed and the man who wants from one carload to a hundred head of steers for feeding to spend so much of his time and money in running all over the country to buy, when by concentrating feeders here it will be better for both buyer and seller. The big feeders are all shipped now, and you can say to a small man that we will have the cattle here, and that in a short time. We will get for the hogs or cattle consigned to us the very best prices, and at a profit, and with the standard's well-known method of feeding their stuff before selling, weights will hold out."

G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, came in from Boston Tuesday to look over his interests at this point, and inaugurate the opening season. He expressed himself as being thoroughly well pleased with the outlook, and said: "The great feed crop of Texas is being raised, and there is a live stock crop in other states, but contributions are already made, and power to feed. There will be a big demand for corn feed, and this is the Texas opportunity. Every indication as to the coming season points to a future live stock market of this country. I may not live to develop it, but it will be done. We are surrounded by the soil, the climate, the feed and the live stock, and it is only a question of time, and that not very long, when we will be exporting cattle, hogs and sheep through the port of Galveston, the whole giving us a combination that is bound to bring success. The class of cattle now most in demand is canner stock, and I believe the market for Mexico to be a good thing both for the producer and the manufacturer. Texas has the room for all the cattle Mexico can spare for some time to come, and there is no reason why the Texas cattleman cannot handle this stuff to an advantage."

J. N. Porter of Fort Thomas, Ariz., was in Fort Worth Monday en route to his ranch from a visit to relatives in Texas. He said: "I have been having splendid rains in our country and the cattle are doing well. I saw a short time since in the Journal an interview with Mr. Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, regarding the cattle in the Salt River valley, in Arizona. There are no spare for some time to come, and there is no reason why the Texas cattleman cannot handle this stuff to an advantage."

Charles L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Katy, returned Friday from a tour of inspection of the counties of Crain, Mitchell, Scurry, Borden, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Hoodley Lamb and Bailey, all of which were put under quarantine June 15 by Governor Culberson, on account of the alleged existence of Texas fever in those counties caused by a herd of cattle from Southwest Texas having been driven through there before May 15, at which time the state law goes into effect. The Journal of three weeks ago told of Mr. Ware's successful efforts to induce the Federal authorities to permit cattle from the quarantined counties to pass out under rigid inspection, and this trip, made in conjunction with Inspector D. J. Crain, was to thoroughly investigate the existence of any of the fever. As a result of his untiring efforts, as previously announced, cattle from the quarantine named have all of the privileges that had before the prohibition was made, barring inspection, and thanks of the entire cattle industry in Texas and especially of the counties quarantined are due Mr. Ware.

T. W. Snyder of Georgetown, member of the firm of Snyder Bros., was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday, having stopped off in Fort Worth en route home from Kansas, where he was looking after a big herd of steers the firm has in that country. It will be remembered that these cattle were quarantined with the Kansas authorities, charged with being infected with Texas fever. After some litigation they were released, and Mr. Snyder says are getting fat and will

be in shipping condition by the first of October. He said: "The people of Kansas are unduly prejudiced against Texas cattle, and get excited easily. If this state would change the quarantine law so as to conform with the federal law in regard to the time of going into effect, it would do much toward allaying the suspicion with which Texas cattle are regarded. Our cattle in the Panhandle are doing remarkably well."

J. H. Parmore of Abilene was here Monday on his way to the Nation, from where he will ship cattle to market. He is putting up a great deal of sorghum on his place, and if cattle in the Panhandle are doing remarkably well."

M. L. Sikes of Christian, Palo Pinto county, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday. He reported everything in his community in first-class shape, his cattle, horses and hogs all being as fat as he could wish. While here Mr. Sikes had an advertisement inserted in the Journal offering for sale his farm and ranch in the Keechli Valley in Palo Pinto county, one of the best located and improved properties in that section of the country. The tract embraces 1230 acres, 100 of which is in cultivation, the whole included with a four-acre orchard, and a splendid bearing orchard. This is one of the best feeding ranches in the West, and prospective investors should investigate this property before purchasing.

Dr. G. W. Beakley of Floresville, Tex., in a letter to the Journal, says: "Please inform me if you know where from one to five hundred good young mares can be bought cheap? It seems that mares are in poor demand and cheap, therefore, I think stock horses are a good investment, if they are the right kind. I want only well bred horses, and I have a number of bicycles in my head and think horses will be in use for many generations." Here is a chance for some man with a good bunch of horses to make a sale. Several inquiries of this kind have reached the Journal, and those having horses on hand could doubtless sell them by placing an advertisement in these columns.

L. T. Richardson of Antelope, Jack county, a cattleman, was in this city Monday. Mr. Richardson has lived in Jack county a long time, and in speaking of it said: "There is no better all-around country in all Texas than Jack. We have an abundance of pure running water, plenty of timber, splendid grass and as good land as ever a plow was stuck into. We have raised crops this year, and while the whole county is good, there is not a finer piece of land in the world than there is in Lost Valley. We never have an absolute crop failure, and grass is always fine. And not the least thing about Jack county products is the class of men she turns out."

L. W. Christian, one of Weatherford's oldest citizens, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called to see the Journal. While here he authorized the insertion of an advertisement offering for sale about twenty-five head of Holstein cattle of different ages, all of which were selected solely for their fitness for a dairy herd. He will sell one or more bulls with the lot if desired. Part of his bunch he offers for sale are some he bought around Elgin, Ill., the greatest Western country in the United States, and the others are the offspring of these cows. The cattle can be seen at any time, and anybody in need of some good dairy stock should call on or address Mr. Christian, referring, of course, to the Journal.

George W. Reynolds of Albany, Tex., an extensive cattle owner, was here Friday on his way home from a month's stay at Chicago and along the great lakes, where he has been fishing and enjoying a vacation from business cares. While in Chicago he looked after the sale of a large number of steers from his Montana ranch, all of which sold for an average of 4 cents. They were originally Texas cattle from one of the best graded herds in the state, and under the developing influence of Montana grass and climate made very fine animals and brought a good price.

W. F. Crawford of Cameron, Texas, banker, oil mill owner and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Monday from a protracted stay at Colorado health resorts, and to a Journal man said: "I learned already since my return that feeders are some easier to buy than they were a couple of weeks ago. I bought 1500 head before I went away and will want that many more. The firm of Crawford Bros. will feed 3000 head this year, principally on meal and hulls. We have our own mill, and have to feed to get the best advantage of our meal and hulls."

J. P. McMurray of Kansas City, an extensive cattle speculator, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way west to look at a ranch, with a view of purchasing Mr. McMurray made a lot of money on cattle bought in Texas this year, but announces that he has quit buying. He has recently embarked in the commission business at the Kansas City yards, being president of the Drover's Commission company. Said he looked for the market to hold its own from now on, although the run of Westerns will continue to be heavy for some time.

M. Davis of Seymour, an extensive cattle owner and banker, was in Fort Worth Friday and called at the Journal office. Said his cattle are all fat and doing well, but does not know whether or not he will feed this year. Last season Mr. Davis and Ed East fed 8000 head of cattle on which they made a good deal of money. Davis is not favorably inclined to feeding this year. Said he is in no hurry as September and October is plenty of time to make arrangements about feeding.

M. D. Bennett of Cuero, member of the cattle firm of Bennett Bros., was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office. He said: "There are quite a good many grown steers in the Kansas City yards, being brought in from Texas for sale at a price all over the country, and the ranchmen are going in for breeding. There have been very few cattle of any class shipped into our country, but the steers are being taken up rapidly by feeders."

Frank L. Ide of Morgan, Tex., advertised in the Journal some very fine Merino and Shropshire rams from the flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page of Batavia, New York. These rams have been sold in Texas for the past eight years, and have given the best of satisfaction. They are for sale at prices fixed on a "free trade" basis, and those who contemplate improving their flocks will do well to write Mr. Ide for prices.

Charles Coon of Weatherford, a well fixed cattleman, who feeds extensively every year, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Journal office.

In answer to questions he said: "I will feed about 2000 head this year on cotton seed meal and crushed corn. I will not use hulls for roughness. The crusher used grinds corn, cob and shuck, and as corn will cost me about 20 cents a bushel I regard it as a cheap feed."

P. C. O'Laughlin, a Stephens county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way home from an extended trip through East Texas, where he bought enough cattle to stock up his ranch. He will begin shipping them out in two or three weeks. Said he was well pleased with his purchases, as he secured them at moderate prices.

The Alliance Carriage company of Cincinnati, O., are among the Journal's new advertisers. They will have a splendid exhibit at the Atlanta exposition, which they all who visit there to be sure and see. They are manufacturers and sell direct to users, thereby saving the expense of agents. In writing to them be sure and mention the Journal.

C. K. McDowell of Dickens, Texas, with ranch and herd of the "Spurs" was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way East to buy cattle to replenish his range with the coming winter. Under the quarantine ruling cattle cannot be crossed over the line until after December 1, but Mr. McDowell will have them ready to cross over when the time comes.

L. F. Wilson of Holliday, a well-to-do cattleman, who spends a great deal of his time at Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way to look at a herd of New Mexico cattle with a view of purchasing. He is still in the market for some young cattle, but thinks they are being held too tight.

Homer Eads, commercial agent of the Iron Mountain, with headquarters at San Antonio, was here Saturday. Said his road is doing its full share of the business, but that not many cattle are going from South Texas to market, most of them being confined principally to feeders.

Syd Webb of Bellvue was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday. Said that he had never seen anything like the amount of grass there is in the country, nor the cattle as fat for the time of year. Had some cattle at St. Louis Monday and said they had made him good money.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday for the first time in several months. He recently sold Edens Bros. of Corsicana 800 grayed heifers and has a bunch of good steers which he offers to feeders. Said grass and cattle are fine.

S. W. Barber of Waggoner, I. T., cattle feeder, was a visitor to Fort Worth Saturday. Said that the Indian Territory movement of cattle to market is beginning in earnest, and that from now on the shipments will be numerous and large.

Those contemplating the purchase of sheep should read an advertisement in the "For Sale" column of this issue offering 5000 head of good sheep suitable for feeding. They are located in Western Texas, and are for sale at a reasonable price.

J. P. Manly of Sealy, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office Thursday. Said that it had been very dry in his section, but good rains have fallen recently. He reports cattle scarce and high. Some feeders, but few stock cattle.

H. S. Davis & Co., dealers in live stock, of Lubbock, Texas, have an advertisement in the "For Sale" column of the Journal offering 500 head of steers. Write them for information.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene passed through this city en route to the Indian Territory, from where he will ship some cattle to market.

Wm. Richards of Paducah, Tex., was in this city Tuesday en route west and called at the Journal office.

Ed Carver of Henrietta has been on the sick list for some time, but was able to come into Fort Worth Friday.

J. I. Whorton of Baird, accompanied by his wife, was in the city Wednesday, registered at the Delaware hotel.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a well-to-do stockman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Lee J. Good of Ballinger, a prominent stockman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. C. Robinson of Kopper, Tex., was a caller at the Journal office Monday.

J. C. Gamel of Chickasha, I. T., was among Friday's visiting cattlemen.

Keach Halsey of Decatur was in Fort Worth Friday.

Dock Slaughter of Clarendon was in this city Friday.

Those mutton-leg sleeves are a great thing when it comes to vaccination. It is the only instance where these sleeves allow the arm to work—Chicago Times-Herald.

Small Margery had just been stung by a wasp. "I wouldn't a-minded me walking all over my hand," she said, between her sob, "if it hadn't stung down so hard."—New York Evening Sun.

The Candy Butcher—The glass eater's of this land have a right. The Zulu Chieftain—Serves him right. He ought to know enough to let green bottles alone this time of year.—Detroit Tribune.

A—is doctors the hair as dangerous as the doctors would make it appear? B—Certainly, you must take my word for it. Only last spring an uncle of mine dyed his hair, and in three weeks he was married to a widow with four children.—Pittsburgh Courier.

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THE FLY THAT OPENED THE SEASON.

He came quite unexpected
Just this morning at daylight,
At the hour I had selected
For my nap 'twixt day and night,
At the hour when blows the breeze on
Wentful forms beneath the clothes,
Then the first fly of the season
Went exploring up my nose.

With a sneeze all sleep dispelling
O'er my head I yank the sheet.
But that fly will need no telling
That the net displays my feet.
When I kick and kick with reason
With a kick that jars my bed,
He will begin shipping them out in
Finds the bald spot on my head.

But the thing that prematurely
Makes me aged with despair,
When I think I'm wrapped securely
And the sheets tucked up with care
Just as rest benumbs the reason
Making right muscles slack
Then the first fly of the season
Crawls sedately up my back.

Then with muttered maledictions
See the bed clothes tossed on high
But with usual contradiction
Not a muscle hits the fly,
Everything that loose I freeze on
And when through the storm I peer
Still the first fly of the season
With his hind leg fans his ear.

So farewell the nap at noontime,
And the calm piazza snore
And the morning snooze in June time
We must bid good-bye once more
For we know the errand he's on
And a welcome I bespeak
For the first fly of the season
Brings his family next week.

"Dying about 3 p. m.," says the Marion (O.) Star, speaking of a recently deceased citizen. "His spirit took its flight in good time to attend the evening service in heaven."—Buffalo Express.

College Freshman—Don't you enjoy the study of astronomy?
High School Girl—Oh, it's delightful! And I think the constellation of O'Brien is just too lovely for anything; don't you?—Somerville Journal.

Uncle—Well, Bobby, what did you learn at school today?
Bobby—I learned that the world is round, and turns on hinges, like that globe in the library.

Uncle—Well, what do you think of that?
Bobby—I think, uncle, they are asking me to be a good deal for a small boy.—Tit-Bits.

"Say, Chimmie, come down—go in' to have a bully lot o' fun."

"W'at?"
"We've fed de goat six selditt powders, and now we're goin' to let 'im drink."

Those Green Stains.—Mother: "Oh, Neddie, look at those trousers!"
Neddie—Yeth! I thet down on the grath an' thum o' the paint torth off!—Chicago Record.

Gaylord—How did the count strike you?
Youngboy—Oh, very lightly. He only wanted a fiver.—New York Herald.

No, Maude, dear, we really do not know who should hold the stakes when a girl makes a bet of a dozen kisses with her best man.—Philadelphia Record.

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The new medical building is almost completed and is a much admired addition to the building on the campus. Students are already coming in advance of the opening. Fifteen or twenty are now at the university.

On Friday morning Professor Short and a company of six or eight will arrive from Illinois.

One of the professors has built a home for himself and another is about to begin one. Many of the teachers as well as the school has been tested and found highly satisfactory and are here to stay.

One of the fine improvements not so readily seen as others is the fine equipment being put in place in the national science department. About three times as many students can be accommodated when this work is done.

President Fisher is desirous to find places where a number of worthy young men can by work morning and night earn their board and thus be enabled to attend the university. This is an opportunity for some of our people to get good service at very little cost, and at the same time render assistance, the result of which will make them glad as long as they live. Dr. Fisher himself gives employment to fifteen this year and knows they do well.

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR.

That the management of the state fair is striving this year to outstrip all previous records in the way of giving a grand and successful entertainment, is evidenced by the announcement they are making of the many new features that the fair and exposition of 1895 will cover. Successful negotiations have been closed, and a Mexican exhibit—one complete in every respect—and the fair management is congratulating itself that it will have in this display something new and especially attractive to visitors.

Efforts in the past have been made to have Mexico represented at the state fair, but they proved unsuccessful, and having finally succeeded now in closing definite arrangements for the coming year, the country naturally feel somewhat jubilant over the result. This exhibit from Mexico will doubtless prove of much interest to visitors, and in connection with it a garden will be arranged covering specimens of the many varieties of tropical and other plants for which the republic is so famous. The coffee tree, the indigo plant, the vanilla bean, banana tree, and numerous other plants and trees will be seen at the fair in their natural state.

VETERINARY.

In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pronounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

Any erring girl can find a home by coming to the Dallas Rescue Home, 300 Peabody avenue, Chestnut Hill, Dallas, Texas.

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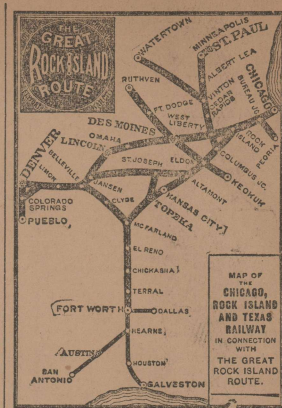
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Lv. Ringgold.....11:19 p m
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They say there is a sight of Britain done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as I should, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

I told him from the first on that he'd better let it entirely alone.

But he seemed not. He said "It was more fashionable amongst married men and women than the more single ones," he said, "it was dreadful the scale amongst partners."

"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothing to do with it."

There was a young English girl aboard in the same place who did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, and wore the wig of an upper 10, and was as pretty as a picture, and I see Joseph had kinder set his eyes on her as he told a good one to try his experiment with.

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