

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

Some well posted cattle men say that there will be plenty of cattle on the market next year, but that they don't know where the supply will come from after that. To try to fill demands now only postpones the time of plentiful supply, making stock cattle of more intrinsic value. They must go up much higher.

It will pay the farmer of Western Texas to make his farm a stock farm, as no matter how small a scale he may have to begin it. The smaller the farm the fewer animals he can handle. For this reason they should be the very best obtainable. Certain forage crops can always be depended on, and he can make plenty of feed, while there are many years so dry that only such forage crops can be raised. It pays, then, to have stock at home to feed it to.

John Cowine in Exchange says that during recent years summer feeding of cattle has been more profitable than winter feeding, prices late summer and autumn being better than in the spring and the cost of fattening less. Farmers have been in the habit of beginning to feed for market in autumn and continuing through the winter, thus having winter employment, but the approach of spring work forced him on the market with many others, crowding the sales yards to the injury of prices.

The percentage of annual increase in value from the age of the calf to marketable age diminishes rapidly with each succeeding year. At the present run of prices for fairly good stock, such as is becoming quite common on our ranges, a calf of either sex will bring \$10 to \$12, a yearling steer \$20, a two-year-old steer \$24 to \$26, and a steer three years old and up \$30. The calf is the annual dividend from the cow and can be put on the market at a very early age. The yearling steer brings about 100 per cent more than the calf, the two-year-old about 25 per cent more than the yearling and the three-year-old steer and over about 20 per cent more than the two. From the diminishing percentage of age of annual increase in value must be deducted the annual cost of keeping the animal. Besides this, the calf goes to market at less cost than the yearling, and either sex is marketable, the yearling goes at less cost than the two, and so on through the list, the ratio of the cost of shipping to the value of the animal increasing with his age.

The Live Stock Report, of Chicago, says that during the next two months there will be heavy runs of Western and Texas stock to compete with the finished varieties on the market, and continues: The westerns are rapidly improving in condition, Texas cattle are coming very good and with these classes to select from, the killers will neglect themselves. As both Texans and westerns are costing less upon the hoof than natives that dress about the same, it looks as though the latter would have to go still lower. Those whose interests have made it important to understand the cattle situation agree with the Record, that the class of natives referred to is about to encounter the competition with Texans and westerns, but do not at all agree with its arbitrary inference, that western and Texas supplies will bring the price of natives down. All the conditions indicate the strong probability that prices of all the unfinished products will go up. In all departments of cattle industry demand has increased and supply diminished, and the movement of prices all along the line must be upward.

Mr. J. A. Thompson, correspondent of the Rural Northwest, considers Shorthorns the best maturing beef cattle of the country, because of "His early maturity, rapid growth, greater weight, smaller shrinkage, much larger percentage of dressed beef to live weight in young as well as in old animals and beef of a better quality, being better matured and selling on the market for more money." For some years he has been breeding, raising and feeding Shorthorns and grade cattle of that breed along with the common steers of the country, all grazed and fed together, and he concludes as follows: "My experience in breeding and feeding Shorthorns is, that at thirty months old a fairly good Shorthorn steer reasonably well reared, with one season good feeding, will weigh from 1500 to 2000 pounds, while the common stock steer at same age with same rearing, and same feeding, will weigh some 1200 or 1500 pounds (and perhaps less), a difference of at least 300 pounds in weight; and when you sell you will get at least \$1 per 100 pounds more in price in favor of the Shorthorn, giving you a profit of \$30 to \$35 against the common stock steer, a very fair showing for the early maturing Shorthorn over the common stock of the country."

TEXAS FEVER CURE FOUND.
A press dispatch from Denver, Col., to the Houston Post dated Sept. 17, states: "After many repeated experiments a cure for Texas fever has been found. Dr. V. A. Norgaard of this city is the discoverer. The plan for dealing with the fever is primarily to exterminate the insect known as the tick, which about the fever stricken cattle, and through which means the disease is communicated. To do this, the cattle are forced to swim through a solution. The solution is not known at present. When a successful experiment was tried, 27 head of very ticky cattle were forced to swim through the solution, and it was noted that while standing on the diphboard there was almost a perfect rain of ticks falling off the cattle."
"A meeting of all states and territories that handle cattle has been called to meet at Fort Worth Sept. 27, and at this meeting it is expected that the new scheme of dipping cattle will be shown, and should it prove a success many states will be ready to so modify their laws that cattle of the south can enter northern markets."

THE FARM.

If you do not have on your farm all the things that constitute good management, and reasonable prosperity, you are losing much to which you are entitled.

Seed corn should be selected from the earlier maturing grain. Occasionally there may be good reason for sending abroad for seed, but generally it is best to select from the grain grown on your own land. The first year's crop from imported grain does not give as good results as the crop from a grain that has come to be adapted to soil and climate. The quality of grain, if tried for several years, will be found to be superior to its imported ancestor. As soon as the grain has matured sufficiently, go through your fields and select your seed corn, consider the stalk, the ear of corn, and notice how the ear hangs on the stalk. Always select more than your acreage requires and you can still more improve the average value of your seed by discarding the least perfect. And after the selection is made, store it in thoroughly dried and then store it where it will have protection from vermin and from moisture.

THE FARMER AND PROSPERITY.

The era of prosperity for which we have waited so long has at last opened. Its effect will be noticed on the farm as well as in the crowded avenues of business. The farmer, however, who obtains the largest possible benefit from it is the one who has been vigilant, progressive, untiring in his efforts to hold his own during the long season of depression. No matter how favorable may be the conditions, there are farmers who will never profit by them—just as there are incompetents in every department of human industry. In agriculture competition is keen and relentless no less than in commerce or manufacturing. The farmer who keeps in his dairy animals unsatisfied to their purpose, or grows beef from cattle that take long to mature or cultivates his crops so carelessly that much of it is needlessly lost, who values not time and ignores all economies, can arrive only at misfortune. But such men would reach the bottom more quickly in other callings. No other line of industry is so tolerant of weakness and incapacity—yet weakness and incapacity in this, too, work their own inevitable results. And the failures are always croakers—just as we find them elsewhere.

We don't mean that farmers complain of hard times more than other people, and we do not think he suffers from hard times as do other people. During the periods of depression when thousands are thrown out of their employment in other vocations, he has shelter, fuel, food, clothing. These may be poor, but they are such as make his lot enviable as compared with that of the idle employe in our cities or about the great coal mining regions of the east. Often to many life seemed barren of hope—but he who in the stress of disaster sees that to him and his loved ones there are secured all the necessities of life, has cause for gratitude.

And now the better times have come and he is gathering in full proportion of their benefits. We do not think he will waste his time in fretful comparison of his lot with the lot of those to whom the good things of this life are given in overflowing abundance. The American farmer is manly, intelligent, progressive, wide-awake to opportunity and with the added strength given him by his benefits, he will equip himself for the duties and the trials of the days to come—and far stronger are his resources to-day than they have been for years.

THE FARMER'S EQUIPMENT.

There is no other avocation that demands an "all-around" man as does farming. He ought to have some scientific acquirements, as in botany, enough to know what his crops need, and of chemistry, enough to understand the various chemical constituents of the soil. He ought to have enough veterinary knowledge to enable him to treat promptly at least all the ordinary diseases that may occur among his livestock. If something of a practical carpenter and painter, he can find many opportunities for saving time and avoiding expense in repairing and preserving his implements, fences and buildings. If a blacksmith, he can promptly do very much important work at home. He should understand the nature and methods of the insects that infest particular crops, garden and orchard, and the means of preventing their ravages. He ought to be well versed in the breeds of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc. He should know how to keep books—and be a good, sound, practical business man up to date as to what is going on, informed as to crops or livestock conditions in other lands as well as at home. He should know how to control labor to the best advantage. He should have a good wife, as most Texas farmers have, watchful of home interests, and he should know how to treat her as a partner in all successes, as well as a help-mate. He should know the law of the land as far as it applies to his duties, his rights, the protection of his interests. He should possess such social qualities as will win the respect, the regard, the confidence of his neighbors. There are many other requirements. In the different departments of knowledge it is not required that he should have the training of a specialist, but what he does know he should know well, and how to give it practical application. It may be said that few farmers have such equipment, but none the less they need it, and certain it is that the farmer is steadily raising himself to a higher intellectual plane and that in the general field of knowledge he will be recognized as having attained a level not yet reached by men in most of the other departments of industry.

HORSES AND MULES.

In the older states where attention has long been paid to breeding there are still opportunities to buy mares and stallions of unexceptionable pedigrees and bred for qualities valuable for coming demands at prices as low or nearly as low as those that ruled during the recent years of depression. In Texas no more profitable industry could now be engaged in than raising from such animals. Horse raising has been neglected for years in the United States and as much in those portions of the country formerly interested in it as elsewhere. For certain classes of animals the demand is far beyond the supply and an export demand is steadily growing. It will take five years to make the beginning of an increased saleable supply, and probably it will be fifteen years before the supply will depreciate prices, and always the best will bring a profit.

RANGE HORSES FOR FOREIGN CAVALRY.

A most remarkable and a very valuable exhibition of the evidence of range horses and bronchos has just been given under instructions from the department of agriculture. Recently there has been some foreign demand for American horses for cavalry purposes but the objection made to Western horses was that they lacked size and endurance for that work. In the trial recently made two horses, a range horse and a broncho, were taken up for the ride and unshod the whole way, subsisting only on grass, made the trip under saddle from Sheridan, Wyoming, to Galena, Illinois, a distance of 2400 miles in 90 days.

The trial ride was arranged by Dr. Wm. A. Brutt, special commissioner of the bureau of animal industry. He selected two brothers, Wm. and Albert Gabriel, cowboys and familiar with the Western country. They were directed to go to Sheridan, Wyo., select from a ranch two horses that had never worn bridle or saddle, and ride them to Chicago without feeding any grain along as any grass could be found, and make the trip as quickly as it could be made without injury to the horses.

On entering the last 100 miles of the ride the horses were in as good condition as at the start. From Dubuque to Waterloo, in Mississippi, the Mississippi river, they had to go over jagged rocks and their feet were so hurt that an order was sent to hold them up for rest at Galena. Had they been shod at Sioux City, Iowa, they would have reached Chicago in excellent condition. As a test of endurance it has fully satisfied those who instituted and directed the trial. It demonstrates that the range horse is all that has been claimed. The range horse has the blood of the improved stock in his veins and need not be fed any grain to 1150 pounds. The bronchos have no improved blood and weigh from 750 to 900 pounds. The ride showed that the broncho stood the trip quite as well as the other. Considering his size he was equal as a weight carrier and on deficient range land he was better than any other animal of his species.

Dr. Brutt will take some of the buyers of export horses to Galena to see the two animals and it will probably change the opinion of agents of foreign governments who are buying for military purposes. Dr. Brutt says in 1893 only 500 horses were sold in Chicago for export. This year the number will exceed 1500 or 30 per cent of the total number disposed of in this market. The French army has taken a great many. We perceive the purpose of the two horses which just came from Wyoming will influence the German and English army agents and exporters for domestic purposes to try our Western horses.

STAR POINTER KING OF PACERS.

Saturday, 28th August, on the Readville, Mass., track occurred the greatest light harness event of the decade. For many years horses of splendid breeding and action have been struggling for a two-minute record. Ten years ago the record was at 2:08 1/4. About twenty years ago it was 2:10, and forty years ago it was thought that 2:20 was the limit of possibility. Steadily, by improvement of wise breeding, by improvement in tracks, by mechanical ingenuity in construction of sulkies and by skilled handling that sometimes seemed to make the horse and his driver, one intelligence, the limit of time has fallen. And at last the two-minute mark has been passed by Star Pointer, son of Brown Hal, the sire of other great horses of the turf, and the record now stands at 1:59 1/4.

The trial day was perfect, as was the track. Not a breath of air was stirring. David McClary as driver, brought the horse on the track at 4 o'clock, accompanied by a runner, to make the trial for the world's record. After scoring twice off they went, the runner at the pacer's saddle. The first quarter was made in 20 seconds, the second in 29 1/2 seconds, the third in 29 1/2 seconds, a 1:57 gait, and, seeming fresh and strong in the last few strides, gathering strength and courage as he neared the wire, he swept under it at terrific pace, to take his place by right of splendid achievement as the grandest harness horse of the world. And the limit is not yet reached. There are possibilities in breeding not yet accomplished. Star Pointer is not the ideal equine king. A big, coarse bay, with imperfect legs, and feet so bad that even when scoring for his great race many feared that he would fall short of his speed in either of his two races with Joe Patchen. Perhaps no horse has breeding better for victory, but there will be better individuals of as good breeding to take his honors from him.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says that the consumption of mutton in the United States is increasing at the rate of about 15 per cent per year. It now takes about 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 sheep and lambs a year to supply American demand. With the foreign demand increasing it will be seen that a constantly growing number of sheep and lambs must be provided.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

"Weed out" is always good advice to the stockman as well as to the farmer. Sell off all but the best females and breed to the best males accessible. Remember that quality is growing in importance more than quantity as a people progresses. With civilization men become more fastidious in all things, and, as said so often by the Journal, it pays best to raise the best. The market reports tell us this every day and the advance of prosperity will only emphasize it.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, writing from the Minnesota Experiment station, advises sheepmen to rear their own stock rams, or, at least, that the bulk of their stock rams should be reared in the state where they are used. Many of those from older, agricultural states do some good service, but soon under change of climate and conditions. The finer Eastern rams are show animals, pampered and sheltered from exposure and sell for big prices but last only a short time on the range.

The recent auction sale of wool in New York seems to have given general satisfaction although there were some complaints from Boston and Philadelphia where opposition to the method of wool from the first crop, over 2,000,000 pounds was offered to buyers representing nearly every dealer, broker and manufacturer in the country. Heretofore such sales have been held only at London, Liverpool and Antwerp. The chief advantage is the authorized and guaranteed classification of wools. Every bale consigned for sale at the exchange is inspected and passed upon by an expert and certificates from the exchange as to quantity and grade make it a good delivery or available as a collateral to the banks. The price at the sale becomes the standard price of that grade. The sales reached over half a million dollars. Similar sales will be made Sept. 8 and Sept. 29, and as often during the winter as may be necessary.

In 1880 Mr. W. W. Haupt of Hays, Kan., first commenced raising Angora goats and has found it profitable for their fleece alone. The market for the meat is too restricted for it to form a consideration in estimating their value, but many persons like the meat and by putting a good quality on the least markets small quantities the use of it might be extended. The goat has a long life and can be kept for many years producing mohair, which is used so extensively in this country that more than half the amount entering into our manufactured product is brought from Turkey and South Africa. The duty on the goat is 10 per cent. The Angora has reached his best age as a fleece producer the pelt will bring a good price. Wherever there is brush on the land goats can be run to advantage on the same range with sheep, the latter eating only grass and weeds, the growth of which is stimulated by the goats feeding on the brush, keeping down its growth.

Estimates of losses of sheep in Australia because of the long drought, are all the way from 40 to 60 per cent. At the same time the total sheep stock of the country was 12,000,000 head. Even a 30 per cent loss must seriously affect the market. According to the American Sheep Breeder it means a shrinkage of 210,000,000 pounds in the next wool clip, or about 10 per cent of the total clip of the world. The breeder says: Including the loss from the failure of the fall lambing in the principal sheep colonies, a 40 per cent loss of sheep in this greatest of sheep countries, is probably not an extravagant estimate, and the effect upon the sheep and wool values of the leading wool producing countries is already apparent in stiffening prices for best grades of wool, and a guaranty of further advance as holders and sellers come to a full realization of the awful magnitude of the disaster that has undoubtedly wiped out a full third of the sheep life of Australia. Whatever the real loss to be disclosed by official returns next winter, the loss to the flock owners of Australia is the greatest and will be more far-reaching in its effects than any ever recorded in the live stock annals of the world.

WOOL EXCHANGE OPINION.

A wide diversity of opinion is expressed in Eastern papers as to the conduct and results of the auction of wools by the New York Wool Exchange on the 18th of August. The largest amount, indeed nearly all the criticism, is found in the papers of Boston and Philadelphia. The press of New York is a unit in commending the method. All this is natural, for if the new, or rather the English system should obtain success New York will become the center of the wool trade of the country. This would be a very heavy loss to Boston and Philadelphia.

There are several important advantages claimed by the New York papers. According to the Journal of Commerce the objects of the exchange are "to maintain a public auction for the quick distribution of wools; to maintain standards of classification by which all wools are to be dealt with safety; to arbitrate all differences between buyer and seller without recourse to law." It claims that it "will afford the seller an adequate market, with a minimum of risk and the least possible expense consistent with good business methods" and "will afford the purchaser an opportunity to buy under the most favorable conditions." There will be an accumulation of all grades of wool, a comprehensive classification and the enforcement of a uniform rate of commission.

The same method has long been used in dealing with stocks, bonds, grain and cotton, and the adaptation of the method to the sale of so important a staple as wool will be watched with interest. Two sales have been announced for September, on the 8th and 29th, and they will be continued through the winter.

SWINE.

Do not let your hogs bed in old, filthy sheds nor about straw, dirt or manure piles.

To prevent disease among your hogs quarantine all newly bought pigs or hogs until you know them to be free from all disease.

All grain fed to hogs should be perfectly sound. Heated or mouldy corn will cause intestinal worms and bring on attacks of diarrhoea.

Slop for hog feed at night should be prepared in the morning and that for the morning feed should be prepared at night. It will become softened by being kept and the temperature of the feed will generally be better.

A sow suckles her young through the day more frequently than other domestic animals. This is because she cannot retain her milk long, and also because the stomach of the pig is too small to contain a large quantity of food. At an early age pigs should be fed often, but not much at a time.

The Mexican Financier says that the mistake sometimes made in shipping hogs to Mexico is in sending so large, fat and unwieldy that they cannot stand the trip. Those that weigh from 250 to 350 pounds should be selected for shipment, hogs with good feed and in perfect health.

According to the Year Book recently issued by the department of agriculture, there were on Jan. 1 in the United States, 40,600,276 hogs, valued at \$166,272,770, averaging \$4.10 per head. Iowa had the largest number, 3,737,970, average value \$5.87; Missouri was second, having 3,074,329, average value \$3.99, and Texas was third, with 2,944,065, valued at \$7,301,281.

A boar should have a pen of half an acre or more to run in so that he will have plenty of exercise, good shelter, clean quarters, plenty of pure water and should be fed so as to keep in good condition. No sows ought to be kept in adjoining pasture. He ought not to be put to service until eight or ten months old. When used the sow ought to be taken out as soon as served. If properly fed and cared for a good boar can serve fifty or more sows during a single season.

If properly managed a sow will commence improving in flesh as soon as her pigs are weaned; and she should be bred the first time she comes in heat. After getting her full growth her litters will be larger, healthier and the pigs more uniform in size. The first litter may be a small one but if the sow be of good breed she should be tried again. A mature sow of good breeding, farrowing two litters of pigs a year, pays better dividends than the same value in any other kind of stock.

The feed lots for hogs should be occasionally cleaned up, raking refuse, cornstalks and cobs in heaps and burning the cobs to charcoal. While the cobs are at white heat, spread them out and sprinkle with water sufficiently to put out the fire. It is a good plan to sprinkle salt over the charred cobs and ashes, as it will cause the hogs to eat them clean. The charcoal and ashes are preventives of vermin and disease. Cleanliness promotes the health of the hog quite as much as it does in the care of other animals.

Shortly before farrowing a sow has a large urd containing a good supply of milk. At this time her feed ought to be scanty and concentrated food must be avoided. After farrowing for a day or two she will hardly leave her bed except for water. She requires little more and during the first week should not have food that increases milk flow. For a week before farrowing feed roots, raw potatoes or alfalfa, and if there are signs of constipation, mix raw linseed oil in her feed, from a half ounce to three or four ounces as her case may require. Milk from a feverish sow hurts the digestion of the pigs and they will not do well until the sow is restored to healthy condition.

Canadian bacon is valued highly because of the firmness of the fat and the large proportion of lean. To produce such meat the pig should be kept growing by feeding liberally skim milk or butter milk, and when fattened, fed on mixed grains with the milk, and managing so that the animal has plenty of exercise. The best quality of meat is that of young animals killed when reaching 160 to 180 pounds live weight.

"Feed Farmer," in the last issue of Texas Stockman and Farmer gives the following advice as to the selection of a good boar: The boar should not be selected until he is at least five months old. At that age he usually gives a sufficiently accurate forecast of his future development. He should be of medium size, smooth build and at that age should weigh 130 to 140 pounds; should be so straight along the side that a line drawn from shoulder to ham will touch all the way. As the ham is the most valuable portion of the hog he should be well developed in that quarter, but he should also show great depth and good thickness of shoulder, as a deficiency here indicates lack of heart and lung room, which means lack of constitution. He should be strongly masculine in appearance, but not rough or coarse. His legs should be short, strong and straight. His neck should be short, and his body rather short and compact. Many select a long-legged long-bodied coarse boar under the belief that masculinity means coarseness, but this is a mistake, and the closely compact, built hog will always show his superiority by giving more pounds of pork for a given amount of food consumed than his rougher though larger brother. Other things being equal, always select a boar from a large litter, as his get will be apt to closely approximate in numbers the litter from which he came.

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POULTRY.

Put producing fowls in the food to increase egg production.

Use plenty of whitewash about the poultry house to rid your fowls of lice.

Chickens should not be permitted to range freely with the hens until about a week or ten days old.

To make eggs sell well they should be sorted as to color and size, put up into neat packages, every egg perfectly clean.

Tests made by the New York experiment station show that pullets, not mated produced more eggs than those permitted to run with cocks.

Geese can be kept to almost any age, and it pays well to keep the older ones because they produce more feathers, and also because younger fowls bring the best price in the market.

Do not neglect to sow some kind of small grain to supply your fowls with green feed during winter. Many prefer barley to the other small grains, but plant that which grows best on the land set apart for it.

For those who do not raise turkeys for a regular market three or four hens with a good "gobbler" are enough. The latter should be two years old and the hens one year old. The gobbler may be kept three or four years, or until he is five or six years old.

Do not feed corn or any other fattening feed during the moulting season. Nitrogenous food is best for feather making and to this class belong bran, shorts and oats. A tonic in the drinking water is beneficial for the same purpose. Any good condition powder with a few drops of tincture of iron will answer. Slops should not be given and such food as is wet ought not to be too wet to crumble.

At this season it pays to prepare for weeding such fowls as are not to be carried through the winter. Those that are kept should be early hatched pullets that promise well and the best of the early moulting hens. By selecting out the best each year and mating them with full-blooded cocks of the best breed the flock will steadily improve in quality and productiveness. House and feed these well. The others should be fattened and sent to market, prepared in such a way as to present an attractive appearance.

Poultry writers generally seem to give the preference to the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte as table fowls, the hens of both breeds being compact and having a good proportion of meat to bone. Both have plump breasts, well developed thighs, with short legs and neck. But the Southern Game combines weight and meat to a better degree. It has full breast, a broad back, well covered with meat, heavy thighs, and, if grown where it has plenty of range, it possesses a game flavor and sweetness that makes it the most delicious of fowls.

Soft food should be fed in troughs for cleanliness. Grain should be scattered on the ground and covered with clean litter in order to give fowls proper exercise while eating it and to keep them from eating it too rapidly. When whole grain is fed it should be accompanied with plenty of grit to do the grinding, otherwise it will not be properly digested. A little salt with soft food is beneficial and a very small amount of pepper may be mixed with it if the fowls do not seem perfectly healthy. Meat and eggs may be fed as fat producers either in summer or winter.

The Willow Creek Poultry Farm has long been well known to the readers of poultry journals as an eminently practical success. It contains only 26 acres and not even all of that is poultry ground, though it has 600 to 800 fowls. It has a number of fruit trees and some meadow land, fertilized with the droppings of the fowls. The eggs are delivered regularly to a firm in New York at 4 to 5 cents a dozen above the market price. The hens are a cross of Brown Leghorn cockles upon Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and can not be surpassed for egg production, as they lay an average of 12 dozen a year and the most of them are laid in fall and winter. Pullets begin to lay about Oct. 1. Just before moulting time the next season they are killed and sold. All surplus stock is sold as soon as it can be gotten ready for market, and the inferior hens are kept weeded out. The plant was started on a small scale about twenty years ago and has always given a satisfactory profit.

The Rural World, speaking of green bones as an egg producing diet, says: A pound of cut green bone is sufficient for 16 hens one day, which means that one cent will pay for the bone for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain be fed at night to 16 hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about three cents in winter, it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profit as well.

The bone-cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might be compelled otherwise to suffer a loss. It is claimed that a bone-cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no ration should have them omitted. They are food, grit and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will eat other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry.

DAIRY.

In washing a churn, always rinse first in cold water.

When it can be done the milk should be exposed to air until it is as cool as the air.

Mixing the milk of fresh cows with those long in milk makes the butter long in coming.

Heifers kept for the dairy should be bred early to direct their development on dairy lines, but should be bred to mature bulls.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal acknowledges receipt of amended constitution and by-laws of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

It is cheaper to keep up a good flow of milk by always feeding judiciously and in proper quantity than it is to bring your cows back to full amount of yield after having let them run down on short feed or deficient pasturage.

Keep the stable clean and dry, giving it ventilation and sunlight. A high plaster scattered over the floor assists in keeping the interior free from offensive odors and preserves the ammonia of the manure.

If a heifer is permitted to go dry a few months before bringing her first calf she will go dry again at about the same period of each subsequent pregnancy. With proper feed and handling she can be kept in milk and will be of service throughout the year.

Let your milk cows run on pasture all summer, feeding some grain, and later on sweet corn, that the flow of milk may be kept up. Oil meal used as a feed makes the butter firmer and harder to melt. This is what makes the Danish butter a favorite in the English market.

According to some writers the Guernsey is said to be gaining in favor as a dairy cow. It shows the dairy type as strongly as the Jersey, is a rounder and larger animal, and has a soft, warm, yellow skin which some believe to have some connection with the richness of the milk. Not much can be said favorably of the temper of the Guernsey bull, for he is as vicious as the Jersey.

It is a good plan to have some of the cows kept for dairy purposes bring their calves in the fall. This gives their dry season and rest during the winter months, and the fall grasses, being richer in nutriment than early spring grasses, give better butter qualities to the milk. All dairy products bring a better price in winter than in summer, and the farmer who has regular and continuous engagements for delivery of dairy products will find it almost a necessity to have some of his cows fresh in the fall. The cow will have to be properly fed and cared for and the calf should have a liberal supply of the skim milk and kept in such manner that it will go out on the spring grass well grown, vigorous and in a condition to take advantage of pasturage.

A writer in Ohio Farmer gives the following which may be read with profit by those who make butter for the market: "One of the most successful butter-makers that I ever saw performed her tasks with 'clock-work' regularity. At 6 a. m. she was skimming the milk. She had 'set' the cream before 7 p. m. had this out of her way, the pans emptied of their skimmed milk, and washed. At 7:30 she had the fresh morning's milk from the dairy strained into pans that had been scalded and sunned the previous day. After breakfast, or by 8 o'clock, she poured and set the butter, worked and salted, and the utensils washed, scalded and put to airing or sunning.

"When the creamery system came into vogue, I distinctly remember that this lady, whose fame as a gilt-edged butter-maker was more than local, was offered \$60 per month to take charge of a new creamery, which she declined. Perhaps she could make no better butter than many of her neighbors, but she was so systematic about it every day in the week, month and year that its quality never varied. All those nice little details of work, that she faithfully observed over and over again, day in and day out, were devoted to it as it were into butter quality that was standard, and that commanded a standard price in market. Yes, it pays to be noted for observance of detail work in butter-making.

BUTTER TEST OF PEDRO'S GAY PRINCESS.

Editor Jersey Bulletin: I send you report of test of Pedro's Gay Princess 110405. We began the test August 14th, and from the 14th to 20th, inclusive, she gave milk as follows:

	Lbs. Ozs.
August 14th	37 5
August 15th	38 0
August 16th	37 9
August 17th	36 15
August 18th	36 10
August 19th	37 0
August 20th	37 3

Total for seven days... 260 10 From which we churned 16 lbs. 2 oz. of butter, salted 1 oz. to 1 lb. and re-worked.

Her sire is the great and only Pedro 3187; her dam is Pedro's Young Princess 72310, by Pedro out of a daughter of Black Prince of Linden 9063, that sold for \$15,000. Pedro's Gay Princess has milked 40 lbs. in one day. She was born two years and three days old at the commencement of test: is grey fawn and white with white switch, has a great wedge-shaped and well hooped body, being of great length, also wide and deep, skin very thin and mellow. I believe she is one of the best daughters Pedro ever sired. We surely have reason to expect great results from Pedro's Gay Princess, as she has 75 per cent of the blood of the champion bull of the world. She dropped a beautiful solid colored bull calf July 16th by Pedro's Silver Rotor.

MRS. E. M. MIRICK, Cloverdale Jersey Farm, Cleburne, Texas.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The best time for budding is in August and September. Commence as soon as the buds are large enough to take from the twig and continue as long as the sap flows freely. If there is not a good flow of sap the bud will not unite with the tree.

It is probable that in fruit planting in the dryer portions of Texas there may be an advantage in starting with seedlings from seeds, planted where the tree is to grow. A number of seed may be planted, as some, perhaps many, might fail to sprout, and after growth has begun all but the most vigorous and thrifty destroyed. In transplanting from nurseries the tap root is destroyed and becomes a system of fibrous roots, which are an advantage where there is abundant moisture, but in drier localities the tap root may secure a constant supply of moisture which the fibrous roots of the nursery tree could not reach. This applies with more force, perhaps, to nut trees than to fruits. When transplanting is done it should be with the least possible disturbance and as much of the root as possible should be retained.

Thomas Meehan in the Ladies' Home Journal says: The denizens of towns find the pear one of the most satisfactory fruit trees for shade. It is deep rooting and many other things may be successfully grown right up to their trunks. Insects trouble them little. They grow rather fast, but it is many years before they get an objectionably large size. The apple makes a spreading head, and there is soon shade under its branches, and besides, the beauty of its blossoms in spring makes the tree appreciated fully equal to a mere ornament. It is not a very serious robber of soil. The cherry makes a desirable shade, but birds make too free with the fruit, and there is the temptation to break branches. The sour or pie cherries are, however, not relished by birds. European walnut trees grow rather slowly. It is usually ten years before they produce fruit in any quantity, but after this they are regarded as treasures with which their owners would not willingly part. For utility and grateful shade combined few trees can rival them.

A writer in American Gardening says that a branch of a peach, pear or apple tree can be trained to produce fruit earlier and produce larger fruit by twisting a small wire tightly around the branch just below the fruit. This checks the downward flow of sap, turning it into development of the fruit, causing abnormal growth and early maturity. Sometimes a young tree may not develop fruit buds, but may be forced to do so when its wood buds are forming by at once checking the growth of the wood buds, and causing them to develop fruit buds. This should not be done later than July. The wire should not be tight enough to rupture the bark, or it will destroy the branch. Grape growers sometimes cut out a band of the bark about a quarter of an inch long just below the cluster which they wish to enlarge and ripen early. It then takes all the substance of the shoot and often more than doubles its size, but, as the girdling kills the limb it must be cut out at the next pruning.

The "Louis Gathier" is a French strawberry lately introduced into this country by Mr. A. T. Goldsworthy of Wesley Heights, Washington, D. C. It is prolific of runners and fruit. Last year runners growing from runs in October were taken off the vines, some of them being the fifth generation. It is said to be a plant of wonderful vigor, has round, dark green, thick, tough leaves which resist disease and enable the plant to endure droughts. The fruit stalks spring out well from the vine, making picking easy. The bloom is very showy. From French nursery through which it was introduced into this country are obtained distinctive characteristics which are given as follows: 2d. Its extraordinary vigor of growth. 3d. Its enormous production of fruit—as many as 160 fruits have been counted on a single plant. 4th. Its white or bluish white color, so rare among large-sized strawberries. 5th. Its considerable size, which exceeds that of the well known variety. The first crop ripened during the latter part of June and so large was the fruit that five selected berries were found to weigh about 19 ounces. The runners start early and mature quickly, and under favorable circumstances, produce a second crop. The flavor is exquisite. The runners are tenacious of life and root quickly, adapting it well to propagation by cuttings. Mr. Goldsworthy has known runners to send out two side runners before the first had taken root.

Judge Wellhouse is called "The Apple King of the World." His orchards in Kansas, says the Kansas City Times consist of 1630 acres, containing 100,000 apple trees, and are located in the counties of Leavenworth, Miami and Osage. In thirteen years he has picked over 400,000 bushels of apples, and whenever he has a little money to spare he buys a little more land and sets out some more apple trees. Growing apple trees in his pastime, just as gambling is the passion of some men and raising fast horses the passion of others.

"I take more delight in planting apple trees and seeing them grow," said he to a Times correspondent, "than anything else in the world." Chief precedence, as to favorite varieties, is given to Ben Davis, of which he has 630 acres; Missouri Pippin, 360 acres; Jonathan, 300 acres, and Gano, 100 acres. He being the apple king, with an experience thirty-eight years in Kansas, thirty of which have been spent in apple culture, his methods from his own lips, ought to be of interest not only to all farmers of Kansas, but to all citizens who have any interest in the product adapted to the state.

"In planting apple trees use land in as good a state of cultivation as for other crops. Make the rows north and south, thirty-two feet apart, by turning a straight plow furrow to the west and another to the east, say twenty inches from the first, the middle strip thus left is thrown out by another round with the plow, the last furrow being about ten inches deep. In the bottom of this deep furrow, running a list plow with subsoiling attach-

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ment and then cross-marking with any device to indicate the location for the trees, sixteen feet apart in the rows, completes the preparation of the ground.

Thrifty two-year-old trees are considered best, although those a year older are not objectionable.

PEAR BLIGHT.

The following is taken from the Horticultural department of the Live Stock Indicator: A secret remedy for pear blight, originated in California and until recently sold at a pretty high figure to fruit growers, is published by an exchange. It is said for the first time. We have never tried this recipe and consequently cannot speak of it from personal knowledge, but it is said to be not only a sure preventive for blight but also a cure for affected trees. It is also said to be a valuable application for the apple, peach, plum, quince and other fruit trees, keeping the trunks healthy, destroying the germs of many fungous diseases as well as those insects which harbor in the crevices of the bark. We would judge it to be useful in these respects provided it proves safe to the trees themselves.

BERRY PLANTS.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for August and September gives following advice as to handling several small fruits: After fruiting is over, cut out all old and surplus growth in order to give vigor to the roots, cultivate well and apply freely fine manure and wood ashes. This strengthens them for early spring growth.

For propagating currants and grapes select a strong new growth as soon as the leaves fall, cut in pieces of eight inches, each piece containing three buds. Set in long, straight rows 5 or 10 inches apart, with top bud near surface. Cultivate well and keep out weeds. This will make good one year plants for the following season. For blackberries, bury the tips of the bending cane, cut it off and transplant the new growth in the spring. For the red raspberry or blackberry, very carefully take up the sprouts or suckers that come up between the rows or around the hills, disturbing their roots as little as possible. As the gooseberry is difficult to propagate it should be mounded up, covering the hill except the tips of the branches. These are removed and made into cuttings and planted in the same manner as currants.

The Western Agriculturist says: We now have Polled Angus and Galloways, Red Polls, Polled Durhams, Polled Jerseys that reproduce their hornless type and millions of cattle coming to market with their horns sawed off or chemically dehorned while calves. The horns must go, yes, the horns are gone.

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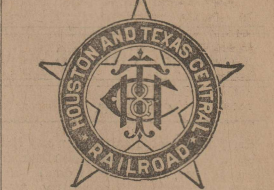
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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—Cattle receipts 10,000. Market strong to 10c higher. Texas steers \$3.40@4.55, Texas cows \$2.00@3.00, native steers \$3.50@5.25, native cows and heifers \$1.75@4.00, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.65, bulls \$2.00@3.40. Hog receipts 3000. Market 5@10c higher. Heavies and packers \$4.00@4.15, mixed \$4.05@4.35, lights \$4.00@4.22½, porkers \$4.20@4.22½, pigs \$3.50@4.10. Sheep receipts 5000. Market firm. Lambs \$2.30@3.55, muttons \$2.75@3.75.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.
National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 20.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 3000, shipments 1000. Market 10c higher on best natives, steady on others. Texas natives 10@15c higher; fair to fancy natives 10@15c higher; lights \$4.20@4.50, dressed beef and butchers \$4.00@4.50, under 1000 pounds \$3.75@4.40, stockers and feeders \$2.50@1.25, cows and heifers \$2.00@4.50, canning cows \$1.50@2.30, Texas and Indian steers \$2.50@4.25, cows and heifers \$2.50@3.50. Hog receipts 4000. Shipments 3000. Market 5@10c higher. Heavies \$4.40, mixed \$4.00@4.30, heavies \$3.90@4.35. Sheep receipts 2000, shipments 200. Market strong, 10c higher. Natives \$3.10@3.95, stockers and feeders \$2.25@2.35, lambs \$4.00@5.35.

CHICAGO MARKET.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20.—Only about half the cattle and sheep supply of cattle consisted of natives and there was keen competition for the best grades at about 20c gain on last week's prices. A sale of eight fancy heavy stock cattle was reported at \$6.00, the seller obtaining \$5.50 for the remainder of the lot. Many choice cattle went at \$5.25@5.45. General rains cut off the great influx of low grade native steers and offerings were easily disposed of at \$3.95@4.85. Cows shared in the general advance, good to prime grades bringing \$3.40@4.40. The few veal calves went at firm prices, the best landing at \$7. Texas and westerns sold more readily at prices 10@15c above last week's bottom figures. The pens were soon cleared of useful hogs, all selling 5c higher and many at 10c advance on last week's late prices. Packers took off many good big hogs at \$4.10@4.15. Choice bacon sorts sold around \$4.40 and butcher weights brought \$4.40 and \$4.30. Not many hogs, however, ranged at \$4.20, the great bulk of strong weight hogs going at \$3.95@4.20. Local concerns bought quite freely of sheep and lambs at prices well up to last week's range, most muttons at \$3.75 and \$4.00 and a few fancy around \$4.10. Sales of sheep chiefly at \$3.50@3.75, only common lots selling down around \$3.40. Lambs went slowly. A good many were wet. Choice to extra lots sold at \$5.00@5.50, good grades and best feeders around \$4.75, fair feeders at \$4.25@4.50 and very common skinny culls at \$3.50@4.00. Receipts of cattle 12,000, hogs 26,000 and sheep 20,000.

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W. T. CARR, Ph. G. Druggist.

THE SHEEP SITUATION.
The demand for more and better sheep is already upon us. The restoration of the tariff on wool is causing a restoration of confidence in the future. Inquiries for rams are coming earlier and faster than for many years. The only question now seems to be where to get the money to pay for them. The country at large has produced abundant crops. Prices of produce are more satisfactory. Our exports have increased. Money is slowly but surely yielding to the long-starved avarice of the holder, and we may in all reason look for cheaper and easier money. In our judgment their never was a more propitious time for increasing our flocks or starting in the sheep business than right now. No other farm stock has the peculiar circumstances surrounding it and none promise greater improvement in values for a period of five or ten years or longer. The quick buyer will get the cheapest sheep.
Write or go and see Kirkpatrick & Son, Connor, Kansas. See their card in Breeders' Directory.

RED POLL CATTLE FOR SALE CHEAP.
R. L. Armistead, of Madison, Tenn., wants to close out his herd of Red Poll cattle, consisting of 18 cows and calves, two young bulls, not related, all registered. Cattle located in a large seven miles from Nashville, on the L. and N. railroad, Gallatin pike. Mr. Armistead is going to Nashville to live and the cattle must be sold. Mr. Armistead says: "I have a fine foundation for some one to build on, and the herd can be increased fast, as the calves of one bull can be bred to the other." Some one who wants a bargain in Red Poll cattle would do well to buy a cheap ticket to the Nashville Exposition and inspect these cattle. See card in for sale column, this issue.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.
It may not be generally known that there is a strictly pure-bred herd of Short-horn cattle at Iatan, Mitchell county, Texas. This herd is known as the Iatan Short-horn Ranch herd and is owned and managed by Mr. J. D. Earnest. Texas buyers should, by all means, either correspond with Mr. Earnest or go and see his herd before perfecting arrangements for their full supply. Mr. Earnest is offering young bulls for sale in car lots. See his card in the Journal this week.

The Pearsall Leader: O. G. Hugo has sold his one and two-year-old steers, to be delivered next spring. T. B. Applewhite was in town this week. He says they had good rains down in his section of the country. Harry Ritchie has sold out his entire interest in his cattle in this and adjoining counties to Wm. Sackville.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Granger Times: Messrs. W. S. Brookshire and M. R. Kennedy of Taylor and P. A. Graves of Rockdale, have gone to the coast country to see about buying a large ranch. They estimate that it will take \$200,000 to purchase and stock the ranch.

Omaha Drovers' Journal, Sept. 17: C. L. Jones marketed six loads of cattle from his farm at Lawrence, which averaged 1360 pounds to-day, and made a gain of 362 pounds on a six months' feed. These cattle were Panhandle Texans and, at the price paid for them to-day, \$4.85, were great money makers.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal of Sept. 13 says that unless rain comes pretty soon and checks this dry weather many farmers and stockmen will be forced to send their stock to market. Some have already been obliged to feed corn in the absence of grass and green forage, but water is the essential thing needed in most localities. Small streams have dried up, wells have become exhausted.

Runnels County Ledger: W. E. Allen returned the first of the week, from a prospecting tour in the Vanhorne-Fort Davis country. He was well pleased with what he saw and will move his cattle out there in November—all except his fancy bunch of Durhams which he will keep here awhile longer. Messrs. D. C. Summers and C. H. Willingham bought 100 head of horses and mule colts from R. K. and H. C. Wylie, paying \$20 around.

Amarillo Stockman: The V. V. N. ranch will brand 3000 calves this season, which could be easily sold for \$15 round. How is that for the income from one ranch in one year? Ware & Minor, of this city, have sold their famous L S yearling steers, and also their Horses yearling steers, to Mr. Vannatta of Fowler, Ind. There are 1200 of the L S yearlings and 600 of the Horses, the price being \$24 for the L S with a 10 per cent cut, and \$20 for the others.

Same—Sept. 16: From Henrietta, Texas, E. B. Carver marketed 771-pound heifers at \$3.45, E. B. Carver & Co. 979-pound steers at \$3.50, Miller & Carver 786-pound bulls and stags at \$2.60, Burnett & Carver 1118-pound steers at \$3.75 and 783-pound steers at \$3.15, Harrold & Carver 1100 steers at \$2.75. Guy Borden had 225-pound calves on the market from Hungerford, Texas, sold at \$10.75 per head. R. W. Griffith marketed from Victoria, Texas, 170 head of 71-pound sheep at \$3.50.

San Angelo Enterprise: "B. T. Hill" bought last week from J. A. Jackson 104 head of stock cattle at \$25 for 30 head of cows with calves, and \$15 for balance. S. W. Wilkinson of Menard county sold to Thomson and Bourn of Burns, Kas., 300 three and four-year-old steers at \$25 and 200 twos at \$20, delivered in San Angelo. Scott W. delivered in San Angelo. Scott W. delivered in San Angelo last week at \$14. Harris Bros. bought from Lee Good 271 one-year-old steers at \$17. W. W. Shield sold yesterday to Mow Neeke 250 head of stock cattle at \$25.25.

San Angelo Standard: Neil & DeLong sold to Jones Bros., of South Concho, 50 head of stock cattle, at \$15, calves counted. F. Mayer & Sons, of Sonora, bought from N. H. Corder, of Junction City, 2500 stock cattle at \$13.25. Caleb Barron bought from J. Kenzie of Coke, 20 stock cattle at \$13, calves counted. McKinley Bros. sold 12 fat cows to Paul Briesch, the butcher, at \$30 per head. Sloan of McCulloch county, bought from M. Z. Smisen 150 twos and 50 threes at \$22 round. S. O. Richardson bought from Tol Dawson by J. I. Huffman, 36 cows and heifers at \$13.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: Cattle exports for the year to Aug. 31 were 269,493 head on the hoof, being \$95 more than during the corresponding twelve months ending a year ago. The gain in exports of fresh beef was 5,653,329 pounds. The export business is not large in comparison with the volume of business done, but it is worth fostering and developing. England and Scotland continue to be our best and almost our only customers for beef cattle and fresh beef. A gentleman who has just returned from England said the best beef to be had in that country comes from the United States. Our beef is not only improving in quality, but the exporters are learning better how to handle it on route.

West Texas Stockman: It was reported here Saturday that J. W. Vaughan, whose ranch is on the plains, last week sold his entire calf crop to Amarillo parties at \$15. D. N. Arnett reports the sale of 100 two-year-old heifers by his brother George C. Arnett to Henry Beeson at \$17. Bert Simpson sold 2224 sheep Thursday to William Curry, of Big Springs, at \$2.25. A. G. Anderson received eight fine French Rambouillet bucks from Michigan last week, which cost him about \$75 each. Charlie Sparks has gathered his forage crops and reports 240 bales of sorghum and eight tons of millet of 10 acres of land. His millet has put out again and he will get another cutting from the same land.

St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter, Sept. 15: F. B. Rooke, Sinton, San Patricio county, Texas, marketed two loads 252-pound calves at \$11.75 per head. Wm. Metz, Yorktown, Texas, had 184 and 255-pound calves on the market, sold at \$9.50 per head. H. D. Kothman, Llano, Texas, marketed 209 and 282-pound calves at \$10.75 per head. Gibson & Powell, Lelietta, I. T., had 5 cars cattle on the market, consisting of 922-pound steers sold. Stoner, Stiles & Fleming marketed a load of 224-pound calves at \$11 per head from Inez in Southern Texas. W. Y. Price, Coleman, Texas, had in 931-pound steers, sold at \$3.40. J. M. Daugherty, Catonsa, I. T., marketed 120-pound calves at \$6.00 per head and 657-pound cows at \$2.55.

The Weekly Crop Bulletin of Texas section of United States department of agriculture published Sept. 14, summarizes the cotton prospect as follows: Showers and good rains in some localities retarded cotton picking and damaged the crop slightly by washing some cotton where open and not picked. The top crop started over

North Texas by the rains of August will hardly have time to mature before the frost, and many correspondents who stated last week that the prospects for a top crop were very promising, now report that there is very little promise of a top crop, owing to the rapid spreading of root, caterpillars, boll worms and sharpshooters. These pests are destroying late cotton and the top crop in many sections. It is the consensus of opinion that with favorable weather conditions from now on that the yield will be considerably below the average, especially early cotton and on upland. The crop is best on lowland, and it is believed the yield on bottom land will be about one-half bale one bale per acre, but the bulk of the crop is on the upland, where the yield will range from about one-third to one-eighth bale per acre.

San Angelo Press: Mr. McGuire, of Sherwood, bought from Jack Williams forty yearling steers at \$16—and no cut back! He refused an offer of \$18 for his own steer yearlings and sold his twos at \$23 and his threes at \$28, to Boren. A well posted man says that nearly all the big stuff is out of the country the younger yearlings are the than usual. Much has been shipped to market and a great number are now in feed lots. Messrs. McCoy and Rumery went out to the S ranch yesterday, accompanied by Mr. F. Stueve, of Alma, Kansas, an extensive buyer of some of the S stuff a short time back, on which he is said to have netted \$10 a head, some of the steers bringing over \$50 each after feeding. C. A. Broome sold to Massie Bros. of Crockett county, 20 head of yearling bulls, fine Durhams, at \$40. Charlie Collins bought from J. J. Glenn 220 head of well graded Hereford and Durham stock cattle at \$16 around. Fayette Tankersley sold R. S. Campbell fifteen four and five-year-old steers at \$30. Sam Rankins bought from Gatlin, of Llano county, 100 twos and up at \$19 and 46 yearlings at \$14. A. J. Morgan bought from J. M. West fifteen steer yearlings at \$13. M. T. Sullivan, of Sterling, sold to D. P. Glass 25 head of three-quarter Hereford calves at \$25. Mike Wiggins, of Geo. and Jim DeLong 30 head of one and two-year-old heifers at \$12.50.

Chicago Drovers' Journal, Sept. 16: The decrease in receipts of all kinds of cattle so far this year compared with last, amounts to about 76,000 head. Western range cattle alone show a decrease of 45,000. Considering the wider than usual territory from which the cattle have been gathered this year the figures are quite significant. The cattle exports for the year to Aug. 31 were 269,493 head on the hoof, being \$95 more than during the corresponding twelve months ending a year ago. The gain in exports of fresh beef was 5,653,329 pounds.

St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter, Sept. 13: The Harrold & Scott Texas cattle from Waggoner, Texas, sold at \$3.35 to-day and averaged 1090 to 1099 pounds against \$3.40 last Wednesday for steers averaging 1037 pounds. Stoner, Stiles & Fleming, Keeran, Texas, marketed 183-pound calves at \$7.50 per head, and 216-pound calves at \$10.25 per head. The J. M. Chittim Texas steers, shipped from Elgin, Kansas, 12 cars, 308 head, 936 pounds average, sold at \$3.30.

Same—Sept. 14: S. Webb & Co., Bellvue, Texas, marketed 804 and 805-pound cows at \$2.70. Jno. Glenn of Munster, Texas, marketed 984-pound steers sold at \$3.60, and a few other cattle. O. B. Holt & Co. of Midland, Texas, marketed 157 head 219-pound calves sold at \$12 per head. This consignment also included cows at \$2.90. Wm. Metz, Yorktown, De Witt county, Texas, marketed 720-pound cows at \$2.50. C. W. Merchant & Son, Oklahoma, I. T., marketed 780-pound cows at \$2.75, also a few 164-pound calves at \$2.50 per head. Merchant & Chittim, Oklahoma, I. T., had in one load 389-pound cows sold at \$2.75. B. H. Buehrig, Chero, Texas, marketed 72 head 213-pound calves at \$9.75 per head. E. Stevens, Moulton, Texas, had in two cars of calves, consisting of 132 head 209 pounds, at \$9.75 per head, and 22 head 141-pound calves at \$7.50 per head. E. E. Moorehouse, Kaufman, Texas, marketed bulls at \$2.40, stags at \$2.60 and cows and heifers at \$2.70; also calves at \$8.75. Burns & Arnold, Albany, Texas, marketed 960-pound calves at \$3.30, 826-pound steers at \$3.17½ and 1158-pound bulls at \$2.40. Wm. Metz, Yorktown, Texas, marketed 400 head of sheep including a good many yearlings 57-pounds average at \$3.90. Irby & Davis, Seymour, Tex., had in three loads of cows 791-pounds average, sold at \$2.75. The Gibson & Parkinson steers from the Indian Territory, 85 head 1132 pounds average, sold at \$4.10.

St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter, Sept. 17: During the week the bulk of all the Texas and Indian Territory steers sold at \$2.25 to \$3.50 against \$3.15 to \$3.60 as the average last week. Texas and Indian Territory calves sold this week at \$7.20 to \$13.50 per head the bulk at \$9.50 to \$11.50. From Waggoner, I. T., to-day Minter & Middleton marketed 167-pound calves at \$6.50 each, 688 and 747-pound cows at \$2.75. Chittim & Merchant Bros. sold 841-pound cows and heifers at \$3.00, 911 and 912-pound steers at \$3.40, and 1014-pound steers at \$3.75. E. C. Eason had two loads cattle on the market from Dryden, Pecos county, Texas, 48 head 1128 pounds average sold at \$3.60. Eleven head Texas calves out of 26 head sold to-day at \$6.50 each, averaged only 74 pounds, and the price is equal to \$3.25 per 100 pounds. The whole bunch cost 6 cents

Doctors' Say;
Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure all Liver Troubles.

per pound. H. M. Half of Valentine, Presidio county, Texas, marketed 77 fat calves, 244 pounds average, at \$13.50 per head, or \$5.53 per 100 pounds. This is the high price of the season, the next being \$12.50 per head paid last January. They go to New York. Wellhausen, Daugherty & Co., Catonsa, I. T., marketed 121-pound calves at \$6.00 per 100 pounds and 616-pound heifers at \$2.80. During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers sold up to \$4.10 averaging 1132 pounds and spayed heifers 771 pounds average, sold at \$2.45. P. Wilson & Bro., Talpa, Coleman county, Texas, had in two loads steers 944 and 980 pounds average sold at \$3.50 and \$3.55. G. V. Haynes & Son had in a load of 173-pound calves from Sabinal, Texas, sold at \$10.25 per head. Last week the bulk of the Texas cows and heifers sold at \$2.55 to \$2.85, and this week, taking high and low days together, the bulk sold at \$2.55 to \$2.80.

LIST OF 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 Sept. 7, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Society, New York, Sept. Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

Bulls.—Colonial Premier 48270, A. M. Erskine to G. Hensel, Seguin, Texas; Yeager's St. Lambert 42226, Mrs. J. E. Yeager to W. H. Dutton, Waco, Texas. Cows and Heifers.—Bessie Lang 125291, J. H. Stillman to H. Zinkle, Palestine, Texas; Cream Label 1007003, Mrs. M. B. Matthews to H. M. Matthews, Waxahachie, Texas; Daisy Belle of P. G. 124275, M. A. Hamilton to H. Storken, Village Mills, Texas; Junita K. 24, 124314, G. A. Knight to R. B. Godley, Dallas, Texas; Little Magenta 35603, L. G. Suggs to J. F. Brown, Fortville, Texas; Mary Lou Martin 93732, W. L. Martin to J. D. A. Meyer, Sweet Home, Texas; Mattle Belle of Lulling 91444, J. B. Crook to W. Malone, Odessa, Texas; Milly Fawn 12739, H. Matthews to R. L. Rountree, Mt. Vernon, Texas; Pauline Ida 123130, Texas A. and M. College to J. C. Frye, Plano, Texas; Prim Lucy 124689, M. A. Hamilton to H. Storken, Village Mills, Texas; Queen of Tulinaw 54038, R. W. McGlasson to A. Sharp, Tracy, Texas; Serena Lang 79559, J. H. Stillman to H. Zinkle, Palestine, Texas.

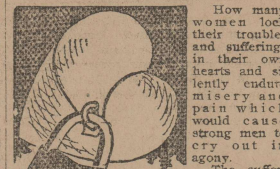
ADVANTAGES OF ROTATION.

The following is taken from the Live Stock Indicator: Among the more general advantages are those which depend on the fact that the feeding capacities of plants differ. Some require more of a given element than of another, that required being present in the soil in an available form only in limited quantity at a time, and a lapse of one or more seasons being necessary to render new supplies available. Some plants are surface feeders, others feed lower down and still others send their roots deep into sub-soil. Some are gross feeders, assimilating the elements they need in almost any shape they find them, while others are more delicate and must have their plant food just as they want it or they cannot assimilate it at all. The growth of different crops in succession on the same soil therefore prolongs the period of profitable culture by retarding exhaustion in special directions. All crops have insect and fungous enemies. Every plant is continually growing on the same land, the insects attacking it multiply greatly in the presence of their favorite food, and the spores of fungi remain over in the soil, growing worse with every succeeding year. The Hessian fly often compels the abandonment of wheat where wheat has been raised continuously grown; a little scab in potatoes this year or a little smut in corn will cause more seed and more smut if the same crops are planted on the same ground next year.

Again, certain crops derive all their nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash from the soil, so that it is known that others of the legume family derive their nitrogen from the atmosphere. The growing of clover may, therefore, increase the nitrogen in the soil for the use of other crops; and yet it cannot be continuously grown, for the land will become "clover sick," and refuse to produce it. Growing one crop on the same land continuously leaves the soil bare at certain seasons, while variety permits it to be more continuously covered. Soils always suffer loss while lying idle. A suitable rotation also distributes labor throughout the year, giving more continuous work for men and teams. One could hardly hope to make a living by working during the year only for the brief time necessary for putting in and harvesting a wheat crop, for instance. A variety of crops, marketed at different times, gives a steadier and more regular income, and is also less at the mercy of the chances of the season. Any single crop is liable to fail, but all are not likely to do so, and it is not wise to "put all one's eggs in the same basket." There is also an economy in manures. Some crops do better when manure is applied to them directly; others thrive better when the manure has been applied to the preceding crop; some use most of one of the fertilizing elements, and an economic use of the manure requires that another crop should follow to use the elements less completely used by the first one. A good rotation is, moreover, helpful in keeping the soil free from weeds. If one plant was grown continuously the weeds that thrive best with it would soon take the soil—the wheat would "turn into cheat," for instance. A good rotation always includes some crop that requires close cultivation throughout the growing season and this is one of the best means of keeping down the weeds that have sprung up in the grain crops. A rotation of crops also improves the mechanical texture of the soil, for somewhere along the line it involves the turning under of sod, which is always helpful. It is likewise necessary for the best results in livestock feeding, which requires a variety of crops, and, as all know, there can be no successful farming without live stock.

Menard County Enterprise: Adam Bradford left for San Angelo Wednesday morning with 1500 pounds of comb honey to place on the market. Walter Russell returned from a load of cattle Saturday night, where he went with two cars of calves for Callan & Co.

A Padlocked Heart.



How many women lock their troubles and sufferings in their own hearts and silently endure misery and pain which would cause strong men to cry out in agony. The sufferings of women are more than half unknown and unappreciated. The refined sensitiveness of their organism lays them liable to a thousand exquisite tortures which a coarser nature can never experience or comprehend. The least derangement or disorder of the delicate special organism of their sex overwhelms the whole physical and mental being with weakness and wretchedness. But it is a mistake to suffer these troubles in silence. They may be cured in the perfect privacy of home, without the repugnant ordeal of examinations and "local treatment" which the family doctor is sure to insist upon.

No physician in the world has had a wider or more successful experience in the treatment of woman's diseases than Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most obstinate and complicated feminine difficulties. It is the only medicine of its kind prepared by an educated, skilled physician. Mr. J. P. Speed, of Omaha, Nebraska, writes: "My wife was badly afflicted with female weakness. We tried three of the best physicians in the country without benefit, but at great expense. My wife grew worse, and we gave up in despair. She could not get in and out of doors without help, was not able to stand on her feet long at a time, complained of dragging down pain in abdomen. Nothing but an unlikely death seemed awaiting her, when—happy thought!—the name of Dr. Pierce came to my mind. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he advised me to follow it, my wife improved perceptibly from the first two weeks' treatment, continued the treatment six months, and pronounced the cure complete, at a cost of less than one month's treatment by the best physician we employed before consulting Dr. Pierce. She used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the lotions recommended by him. It has been two years since, and the good effect is permanent."

HYNES BUGGY COMPANY,

BUILDERS OF

FINE

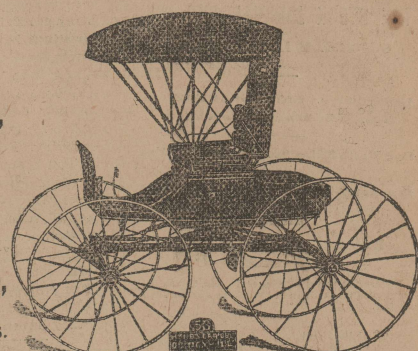
CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES

AND

HARNESS,

Quincy, Ills.



No. 56. Regular Concord Buggy.

The above cut gives a general idea of the Original Concord Buggy, so well known among the stockman. Three other styles of Concord and in three different sizes, light, medium and heavy, and a general line of all the latest styles of Carriages and Buggies. For particulars and prices write

HYNES BUGGY COMPANY,

QUINCY, ILLS.

CATTLE QUEEN STOCK SADDLE.

Guaranteed not to hurt, crawl or break. Price \$45.00. Send your weight, fit assured: state if you want straight up or rowel on cantle. Beware of worthless imitations, the genuine is made only by,

J. F. DUNN SADDLERY COMPANY, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

CATTLE AND RANCHES.

We Offer at Their Market Value:

- 700 good Southern Texas feeders.
- 1,300 highly graded 1,000 lb. feeders.
- 2,000 good dry cows above quarantine.
- 1,000 fairly well bred Southern Texas cows.
- 2,000 good Southern Texas cows and calves.
- 5,000 well bred Southern Texas two-year old steers.
- 10,000 mixed stock cattle located in Southern Texas.
- 30,000 highly graded stock cattle and 300,000 acres of patented land.
- 16,000 well graded Western Texas cattle together with leased range.
- 14,000 highly graded Panhandle cattle with 180,000 acres patented land.
- 5,000 cattle and 100,000 acre pasture, half patented land, balance leased.
- A Panhandle ranch containing 125,000 acres, 70,000 of which are patented, balance leased.
- 10,000 finely bred Panhandle cattle and 140,000 acre pasture half patented land, balance leased.
- A splendidly improved Panhandle ranch containing 150,000 acres in a solid body, patented land.

AMONG THESE ARE SOME RARE BARGAINS.

We also have a large list of smaller ranches and herds of cattle and invite correspondence from those wanting to buy or sell cattle or ranches or both.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Branch Offices at Dallas and San Antonio.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Madison street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

THE QUIET OBSERVER.

There's no use livin' unless ye have friends,

For ye can't git on without 'em; An' the number ye have an yerself depends,

An' how ye behave about 'em; If ye want to be happy, an' prosperous, too,

I'll give ye the sekrit, Jim— What ye want of a feller to do fer you Stand ready to do fer him.

—N. W. RAND.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Do you know anyone who lives up to the golden rule?

It is a very old rule, dating back beyond the time of Confucius, Moses, or any known writers. It is as old as philosophy, if not as old as sense and reason.

Everyone preaches it and teaches it, but who practices it?

Are there any real neighbors among men? Is there anywhere this side of the grave a true brotherhood?

Is there a man on earth to whom you are a brother, in the true sense of the word? Is there anywhere YohES word? Is there?

Is there a man to whom you feel in his heart that whatsoever he has belongs to the Lord and not to himself?

Surely the millennium is far off.

I would like for every reader of the Household to ask himself and herself the above questions. But do not answer aloud for fear you would not be truthful.

The first letter opened this week is from Wild Violet. I thank her for her kind letter and picture. I also suggest she keep her name. When I wrote of so many putting "wild" to their names I in no way referred to anything as sweet, dainty and pleasing to the mind as Wild Violet. So keep the name and deserve it. Be sweet, pure, innocent, like the wild violet.

Little lady is a welcomed new member. Yes, I say, let us hear more of Nit's hunt.

Weeping Willow's sympathy for Man will doubtless be appreciated. St. Elmo can be purchased at any book store.

Grandma's letter is delightfully enthusiastic. I thank her for wishing for me mid her pleasures. Wish I could have been there. I agree with her in regard to sending our children out of the state to be educated.

Am glad to see Polly this week. Mrs. H. L. Skeete writes from Alvin. She is gladly welcomed. Would like to hear more of the fruit raising district.

Old Timer writes us a good letter this week. Am delighted to have him

a member of the Household. I imagine he is authority on cowboys. I believe every word he said, except about the "grave." Now, Old Timer, upon your word and honor, is that true?

The most encouraging thing I have met with in this long, dry, dusty, discouraging summer is the Bachelor's letter this week. He has done me a world of good. I thank him for expressing appreciation of Household. It is particularly gratifying to me, for when I first undertook the work the men in the office thought it should be edited as the Bachelor thought it was when he refused to read it. They seemed to think all required in a household department was exchange of recipes, household hints, etc. I contended that recipes and household were good enough occasionally, in fact, most helpful, but that women want something more in a Household than cooking, how to cook; cleaning, how to clean. Women and men have a right to expect from such a department mental and spiritual food, encouragement, and a stimulation to higher things than the bare necessities of life. I am led to believe this is found in our Household, where each contributes his and her own share to the Household.

There are any real neighbors among men? Is there anywhere this side of the grave a true brotherhood?

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DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 312 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
BRICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves	10:15 a.m.	No. 1 leaves	9:30 a.m.
" 4 "	8:30 a.m.	" 3 "	8:35 p.m.
" 6 "	8:45 a.m.	" 5 "	8:35 p.m.
" 8 arrives	9:55 a.m.	" 7 "	1:45 a.m.
" 10 "	11:20 a.m.	" 9 "	1:45 a.m.
" 12 "	8:30 p.m.	" 11 leaves	3:30 p.m.

East Dallas.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves	10:25 a.m.	No. 1 leaves	9:40 a.m.
" 4 "	8:35 p.m.	" 3 "	8:30 a.m.
" 6 "	8:45 a.m.	" 5 "	8:35 p.m.
" 8 arrives	9:55 a.m.	" 7 "	1:45 a.m.
" 10 "	11:20 a.m.	" 9 "	1:45 a.m.
" 12 "	8:30 p.m.	" 11 leaves	3:30 p.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 12 News train	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.		
" 8 "	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	7:25 p.m.		
" 14 "	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:55 p.m.		
" 15 Denison	12:10 p.m.	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.		

SOUTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 2 "	9:25 a.m.	9:25 a.m.	9:40 a.m.		
" 4 "	7:10 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	7:25 p.m.		
" 6 "	10:40 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	10:55 p.m.		
" 8 "	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:55 p.m.		

NORTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 32 "	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.		
" 48 Henrietta	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.		
" 78 Denton	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.		
" 88 Greenville	10:40 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	10:55 p.m.		

SOUTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 33 "	6:35 a.m.	6:35 a.m.	7:00 a.m.		
" 49 Henrietta	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.		
" 79 Denton	9:55 a.m.	9:55 a.m.	10:10 a.m.		
" 89 Hillsboro	10:40 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	10:55 a.m.		

NORTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 74 "	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.		
" 76 "	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.		
" 78 "	7:40 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	7:55 a.m.		

SOUTH BOUND.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 75 "	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.		
" 77 "	8:35 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	8:00 p.m.		

Texas Trunk.		ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 1 "	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.		

THE DALLAS MARKET.

The Dallas livestock market closed Monday after a moderate week's business. There is still a continued scarcity of all classes of stock, which makes the market both strong in demand and in prices paid. The hog market was very good, receipts being medium and prices 10c per hundred pounds less than last week. It is confidently expected, however, that hogs will bring \$4.50 per hundred in this market before the first of next year. Cattle receipts were light during the past week. The decline in the northern markets caused a rise here, but the week closed leaving the yards bare. In the cattle market at Kansas City during the past week, receipts were fair and price, except on dry lot natives and warm-blooded westerns, advanced 10 to 25c per cent. The supply of fat cattle was liberal and buyers took advantage of the situation, forcing prices down until sales to-day were on a basis of 15c to 25c lower than a week ago. Stockers and feeders are being handled with more confidence and a more settled feeling prevails, with values generally 10 to 25c higher than before the past week's rains. Receipts for the week amounted to 43,000 head against 58,300 for the corresponding week last year. The movement to the country of stockers and feeders for the week ending Sept. 14, aggregated 22,469 head. In the southern division 340 cars containing 10,200 cattle and calves were received since last Thursday. Trade during the week was generally steady and prices fluctuated but little. Hog receipts for the week were 40,500 head, showing an increase of \$800 over the corresponding week last year. Prices were 10 to 15c lower than a week ago. Sheep receipts for the past week were 26,500 head, most of which were from Utah, Nevada and California. Values broke slightly within the last two days, owing to the large supply at this point and reports of lower markets elsewhere.

Thomas & Searcy report the week's supply limited. The demand was very active and everything sold at good prices—better than the northern prices, considering the charges in transporting to northern markets. They are now able to handle all the stock entering Dallas, having the largest yards in the city and foreign buyers at all times.

The week closed favorably to both drover and shipper, the cool weather having a tendency to stimulate shipping by the farmers. Thomas & Searcy's quotations are as follows: Choice fat steers, \$2.75@3.00; good to good steers, \$2.00@2.50; choice fat cows, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good cows, \$1.75@2.20; common to fair cows, \$1.00@1.70; choice fat heifers, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good heifers, \$2.00@2.20; common to good heifers, \$1.25@1.85; choice milk cows and springers, \$15.00@25.00; choice light cows, \$3.25@3.50; common to fair veal, \$2.00@2.75; bulls and stags, \$1.00@2.00; steers 3 and 4 years old, per head, \$20.00@27.50; steers 2 years old, per head, \$11.00@17.50; steers 1 year old, per head, \$8.50@12.50; cows 3 to 9 years old, per head, \$10.00@15.00; heifers 2 years old, per head, \$9.00@11.00; heifers 1 year old, per head, \$6.00@9.00; choice corned hogs weighing 175 to 250 pounds, carload lots, \$3.30; choice corned hogs weighing 150 to 350 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.70; stock hogs, \$2.00@3.25; choice fat mutton weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.00@3.50; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to 90 pounds, \$2.00@2.50.

S. E. Moss of Cleburne, was "doing" Dallas Monday.

A. T. Giles of Dublin, was a visitor in the city this week.

Geo. A. Dascomb of San Antonio, was in Dallas Friday.

Jos. M. DeWare, sheriff of Marion county, was in Dallas Thursday.

J. E. Powell of Abilene, came to Dallas Thursday and returned Friday.

Jack Beall came up from Waxahatchie Thursday and returned Friday.

Edgar L. Gerhard of Austin, was registered at the Windsor last Friday.

H. T. Jones and C. P. Odell of Roysce City, were guests at the St. George last Wednesday.

Col. I. M. Standifer of Denison, returned home Friday after a week's visit in this city.

J. V. Cunningham, sheriff of Taylor county, in company with his wife, was here Wednesday.

J. F. Wombie, a prominent business man of Clifton was in Dallas during the early part of the week.

Col. Jno. H. Belcher, one of Henrietta's best known cattlemen, was a guest at the Grand Windsor Friday.

Juel E. Weaver of Rockwall, manager of the Rockwall oil mills was among the visitors here Thursday.

J. C. McCabe, general freight and passenger agent of the Rock Island, was among the several railway visitors Thursday.

M. Sansom of Alvarado, well known in live stock circles, and the Journal's genial friend, paid us a brief but pleasant visit Monday.

J. M. (Mary Jane) Cox, the jolly, good natured newspaper man from Mesquite, was transacting business in Dallas Tuesday.

L. S. Thorne, vice president and general manager of the Texas and Pacific, returned Friday from a trip of inspection over the line.

The Frisco and Santa Fe will shortly make a record-breaking run with a load of stores destined for Arkansas and Texas points.

Col. R. D. Hunter, president of the Texas and Pacific coal mines at Thurbert, was in town several days this week.

A. P. Jones, the cattleman of Brownwood, was a visitor one day this week. He reports past and future prospects in the Brownwood country as being unusually good.

Col. Thomas M. Beavers of Crockett, one of the veteran newspaper publishers of Texas, was in the city Friday. He was buying supplies for his paper and incidentally meeting old friends.

Col. Jas. A. Wilson, general Texas agent for the Chicago and Alton, accompanied by his brother, W. F. Wilson of Buffalo, N. Y., general manager of the West Shore fast freight line, visited in Dallas Monday.

J. W. Connington, a prominent business man of Lampasas, was in the city Friday, a guest at the Oriental. He says all lines of business are improving in his county and that no one ever hears the complaint of hard times now.

Capt. S. B. Clowney, who has traveled extensively over Texas this year, departed for the coast county Thursday night. He says of the Texas cotton crop: "The Texas cotton crop will not exceed 2,000,000 bales. In Brazos, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Waller, Matagorda and other cotton counties in 1896 the yield was one and one-half bales to the acre. This fall it will not average more than a half bale to the acre. There is a greater acreage, but the drought made a great crop impossible."

FARMERS BEWARE.

Jno. Howard of Wichita Falls, who has been in Dallas for the past week has issued a circular warning the farmers to steer clear of the Wichita Falls wheat combine. The following are some of the extracts:

"Don't claim to be 'lying awake nights in the interest of the farmers,' and at the same time either join a combination to rob them or sit idly by and see the combine do so without protesting against it."

"Don't claim to be lying awake nights in the interest of the farmers," and then join or allow the combine to keep the price below the dollar mark."

"Farmers of Wichita, Clay and Archer counties should steer clear of the Wichita Falls wheat combine. The prices paid for wheat at Wichita Falls for the past four weeks has been several cents per bushel less than the market value. Small towns north and south of this place have paid better prices than have been paid here."

"Farmers would do well to haul their wheat to Iowa Park, Jolly or Henrietta, and purchase their groceries, dry goods, lumber, farming implements, etc., at the same towns until Wichita Falls pays the market value for farm products."

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

There never was a brighter outlook for a Texas State Fair than at this time. The management is now in touch with the agricultural interests of the state as never before. In a truer sense than ever the coming fair will be an exposition of the agricultural and livestock resources of one of the greatest livestock and agricultural states in the Union. This kind of an exposition will be the primary object, but outside of this will be a long list of clean attractions, by way of variety.

"Farmers would do well to haul their wheat to Iowa Park, Jolly or Henrietta, and purchase their groceries, dry goods, lumber, farming implements, etc., at the same towns until Wichita Falls pays the market value for farm products."

Fine specimens of farm products will be seen and attendants will be on hand to tell how they are grown; varying types of animals will be on exhibition, where form and other points may be compared and much valuable knowledge in this regard acquired. The fair will be clean and moral to a greater degree than ever before. A strict set of officers will be on hand who will "have no time for" and show no mercy on the "fake" exhibitor, and Dallas will use every effort to sustain all that is good, pure and clean in this exposition so that every good citizen may well feel proud of his state. Every stockman and farmer interested in the advancement of their respective enterprises should take a holiday and visit the fair and be the wiser, better and even richer by so doing.

SOME POINTED REMARKS.

A contributor to the Mesquite Herald who signs his name "Palpo" has the following to say relative to the comparative prices of cattle in Dallas and adjoining markets:

"The nearer home we can sell our produce the better it is for us. For in doing so we build up home people, who have our prosperity, happiness and

success at heart, and in pursuing such a policy we enhance the value of our property as well as theirs; and again, if we get in a strain, we can go to our home merchant and look him square in the eye and ask him for what we may need and feel happy by reason of a clear conscience. Whereas, if we go to the distant market and get humbugged, as I saw some from near town on last Saturday by the Jew cotton-buyers of the city of Dallas. We are sure to return home with some compunction of conscience for having acted so silly. I have been watching markets of both the large and small towns for several years, and the merchants in the small towns pay more for cotton. Take it by the week or month their prices are as much as our daily limit will allow, and they do not resort to such trickery as I saw on the streets of Dallas last Saturday by the Jew cotton-buyers of that place."

"The price paid on that day was 6.25 to 6.30 cents and the greater portion was bought at the lowest price, and on the same day, in the town of Grapevine, just across the Dallas county line in Tarrant county, the same class of cotton brought 6.40 to 6.50; and on Friday, the day before, the prices were about the same, and I saw from reports of the prices of cotton in the town of Mesquite was on the same day 6.45 to 6.50 cents, which shows that the merchants of your place did pay the 'top prices,' as I know from observation in several small towns the latter part of last week, and know that of Dallas city, and your readers when you said, 'Now, Mesquite does and has always given the top of the market.' Perhaps it was some of those 7-cent men that got caught on the streets of Dallas and took 6.25 cents, who said to the writer, 'I am going to Garland with the balance of my cotton.' I replied that any of these little towns that had gentle buyers would not rob him as he had been by the Jew buyers of this city, referring to the city of Dallas."

"It does seem to me that common sense would dictate a different course to the merchants of Dallas city, and that they would see to it and have an honorable set of buyers put on their streets."

At Greenville 2700 bales of cotton have been received up to date; 780 have been shipped out.

Jim Wilson was arrested at Ennis Thursday on a warrant from Navarro county, charging him with cattle theft.

Recent rains have injured the cotton crop in Bosque county very severely. About one-third of the crop is lost.

Overton: A light shower of rain fell here Thursday night, but not enough to do any good. Sugar-cane and fall gardens are needing rain.

Such good crops of cotton, kafir corn, etc., were made in Foard county that farmers are having great difficulty in securing hands to gather them.

Ennis: A cloud, accompanied by considerable wind, visited this section Thursday night, but little rain fell. Shade and fruit trees were damaged to some extent by the wind.

Gainesville: Complaint is made that the recent rains damaged rather than benefited the cotton. They came in time, however, for the turnip crop and second gardens, of which many have been planted.

Tyler: A heavy rain, accompanied by a strong wind fell here Thursday. Farmers in from the country state that the rain was general and did considerable damage to cotton. The weather is still threatening and more rain is expected.

Ike T. Pryor of Columbus, recently bought 2000 Mexican two- and three-year-old steers located in Frio county, at \$15 per head.

E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth, has bought 10,000 cows in Cameron county from Gunter & Jones, at about \$15, spring delivery.

Thomas S. Snyder of Georgetown reports the sale of all his yearling steers on his Sherman county ranch at \$21 per head.

Col. C. C. Slaughter, the big cattleman and owner of the world famous bull, Ancient Briton has returned from a three-months' trip through Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado. Col. Slaughter reports grass and range fine in that country and says the present era of prosperity has reached there also. The fact that Col. Slaughter is looking better than he has for a year or more is pretty good evidence that he was benefited by his trip.

Hugh Hunt, the well known cattleman of Whitney, visited Dallas this week.

P. Haley, a prominent Dallas county farmer from the Sowers community, was in Dallas Saturday and paid the Journal office a pleasant call. Mr. Haley said in response to the Journal's interrogatories: "I am looking for a good prairie land farm. I was raised on the prairie and am anxious to get back there again. I have one of the best timber farms in the state—cotton will make two-thirds of a bale per acre and yet I am dissatisfied. I long for a prairie home and am willing to exchange my farm in Dallas county for one. Everything in our vicinity is prosperous and farmers are all making money on this year's crop."

Mesquite Herald: Hon. R. S. Kimbrough informed us Wednesday that the Mesquite and New Hope telephone line will be completed by to-morrow night. It will be remembered that an effort was made to form a stock company was made to form a stock company and seeing the crying need for connection of this kind, Mr. Kimbrough built it alone. When it comes to an enterprise of any profit to the town or community you can count on Mr. Kimbrough. This line will draw the two cities nearer together and will be of mutual benefit. We can't shake hands with you over the phone, but we can ring New Hope up and exchange congratulations. Cotton is polling in quite lively this week, which makes business look up.

COULD NOT EAT.

A Woman's Strong Constitution Wrecked.

Effects of a Treacherous Disease.

A Wonderful Case.

From the Bulletin, Monroe, La.

Mrs. Stephen Robbins is the wife of a prominent farmer living on a large and well-kept plantation just at the edge of Monroe, La. They have resided in this community but two years, having moved here from Illinois. The change was made for the benefit of Mrs. Robbins' health, her physicians having advised her that it was the only hope of her ever regaining her lost health.

"Three years ago this last winter," said Mrs. Robbins, "I was very sick with that most treacherous disease, the grippe. I had a very severe time with it, but was able to get out after being confined to my home several weeks. I think I went out too soon, for I immediately contracted a cold and had a relapse, which was a common occurrence with that disease. For several more weeks I was confined to the house and after this I did not fully recover until recently. I was able to get out again, but I was quite a different woman."

"My former strong constitution was wrecked, and I was a dwindling mass of skin and bones. My blood was thin and I had grown pale and sawly. My lungs were so affected that I thought I was going into consumption. During my illness I had lost thirty pounds in weight. I tried to regain my strength and former good health by trying different medicines and physicians, but nothing seemed to help me. My appetite was gone, and when I ate the food it would not stay on my stomach. The only thing that seemed to do me any good was to take a change of climate, and on his advice I came here. At first I seemed benefited, but it did not prove to be only temporary, and in a few months I was in my former condition. The color had left my cheeks, I had no energy, and life was a misery. I had become a burden to myself and family. Finally I happened to read in a newspaper of how

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a miraculous cure with the same disease which a neighbor of mine had in Illinois. On the strength of this testimonial I decided at once to give the medicine a trial. I accordingly sent for a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and gave the pills a thorough trial. I did not notice any change until I had used the second box, when I was cured of such a chronic case as mine. I tried the second box with the result that I immediately began getting better. I used five boxes of these pills and was completely cured, as you see me to-day, weighing more than ever before."

As evidence of the truthfulness of her story Mrs. Robbins volunteered to make the following sworn statement with that effect: "I hereby affirm that the above statement is every word exact and true."

"Monroe, La., March 3, 1897."
"Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in and for the Parish of Winn, State of Louisiana, this 3d day of March, 1897."
AMOS B. JESSUP, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sawly cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Coriscana Cor. in Dallas News: Sheriff Bob Allen, Deputy Sheriff Miah Hammond and Constable W. O. Rankin went out below Angus, in this county, Wednesday afternoon and arrested two brothers, Clarence and Dee Williamson, and their brother-in-law, Jess Caraway, and placed them in jail last night on charges of theft of cattle.

This morning Sheriff Allen got in from Ennis with a third brother, Jim Williamson, against whom a similar charge is made. The warrant for the arrest of these men was sworn out by J. I. Coriscana, who accuses them of having stolen from him eighteen head of cattle, which he charges they drove to Mexico and sold. The prisoners have lived in the county south of town for a long time and are well known. Their examining trial will take place before Justice of the Peace D. G. Grantham to-morrow.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. It is sold by all druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, may not be much of a politician, but he is a worker. He has been traveling over the West making a personal investigation of live stock conditions and his utterances show a strong interest in the development of live stock industry. In connection with that fact, he has written the book, "The Live Stock Industry of the United States," which he will visit Texas with the view of making his department of the greatest possible benefit to our people. He is said to be now negotiating with steamship companies for the Gulf coast regarding refrigerator space, wishing to try the experiment of shipping meats, fruits, etc., to Europe by way of the Gulf ports. The time of his visit ought to be ascertained and an effort should be made to induce him to spend a few days in Port Worth for the purpose of meeting the representative stockmen of the state. Texas should send her meats to foreign markets by way of Galveston, not by way of New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY.

\$13.50 to Galveston and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th, limited to 30 days from date of sale.

\$13.85 to Rockport, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass and Portland and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th, limited to 30 days from date of sale.

W. L. GREENHILL, G. P. and T. A.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL, NASHVILLE.

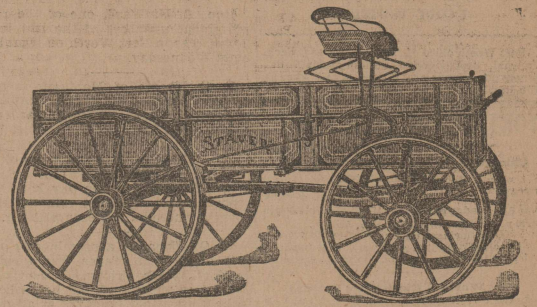
The International and Great Northern rail road company will sell excursion tickets to Nashville and return via Longview and Memphis at greatly reduced rates during the Centennial. This line is the shortest, quickest and best from San Antonio and Intermediate points making direct connections. For full information, call on nearest ticket agent, or write the undersigned.

D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR SUMMER VACATION

Why not take a run down in old Mexico instead of doing the same old thing at the seashore?

All of the novelty of a trip to the old world; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized summer resort. The average temperature during the summer months is 63 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.



"STAYER,"

With HOLMES' PATENT SKEIN,
MALLEABLE IRON SEAT FRAME,
and MALLEABLE IRON BOW STAPLES

Made to Stand Hard Use and Dry Seasons.

Malleable Iron Dash Supports.

Top Edge Irons, turned down over corners.

The Wagon is in Every Respect First Grade in Material and Finish.

Nothing has been left undone to make the "STAYER" a Durable and Profitable Wagon to sell or use.

Prices and Terms will be furnished on application.

Emerson Mfg Co.,

Dallas, Texas.

Mention this paper.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Most Centrally Located Hotel in the City. Renovated and Re-furnished Throughout.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"Rock Island Route."

DEPART ARRIVE
9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted. Mo. R. Local 6:00 p.m.
8:10 p.m. Kan. City, Chicago, Denver.
Col. Springs and Pueblo East Ex. 7:35 a.m.
Leaving Time 17th and Pecan Sts. Depot
5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
12:10 p.m. Mail and Express. 2:45 p.m.

Fort Worth & Deaver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:00 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:30 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail. 9:30 a.m.
8:20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail. 9:30 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:30 p.m.
8:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:30 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m.
6:10 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:10 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
9:00 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago M. & Ex. 6:40 p.m.
10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Ex. 6:40 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
7:35 a.m. Houston & Galveston M. & Ex. 9:30 p.m.
Houston, Galveston & San

7:45 p.m. Antonio Mail and Express 9:35 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
19:15 a.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 5:30 p.m.
10:00 p.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM
EAST WEST
9:00 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball. 9:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express. 7:40 p.m.
5:20 p.m. St. Louis Memphis East Ex. 8:00 a.m.
Dallas New Orleans. 8:15 a.m.
8:10 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford Local. 11:30 a.m.
10:00 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford Local. 4:15 p.m.
7:40 p.m. Dallas Local.

DEPART MAIN LINE WEST ARR. FROM
WEST
4:31 p.m. Weatherford Local. 10:15 a.m.
8:40 a.m. El Paso & Cantonville Mail & Ex. 8:00 p.m.
TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SHERMAN.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:20 a.m. Texarkana & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:30 p.m.

Following is the market report furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company:

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 20, 1897.

The wires from the North-

ern markets to-day show a reaction

in cattle prices and Texans are strong

to 10 cents higher. Hog market opens

steady and closed a shade lower. Chi-

cago has 12,000 cattle, including 1500

Texans, 10 to 15 cents higher, 27,000

hogs, steady. Kansas City, 10,000

cattle, stronger; 3000 hogs, steady. St.

Louis, 4000 cattle, Texans 10 to 15 cents

higher; 4000 hogs, steady. Quotations

on our market have changed very lit-

tle in the past week and we quote fat

steers, \$2.75; @ \$3.00; fat cows, \$2.15 @

1.25; canners, \$2. bull, \$1.50 @ \$2.00;

feeders, \$2.75 @ \$3.00; fat hogs, \$3.65 @

1.75. The future hog market is hard to

predict, but we can not see any cause

for going lower.

Some of our last week's sales:

Monday—1 bull, 1420 lbs., \$1.85; 84

cows, 208 lbs., \$3.80; 33 cows, 782 lbs.,

\$2.30; 2 cows, 130 lbs., \$3.75; 1 steer,

1140 lbs., \$2.50; 4 East Texas yearlings,

\$10 per head; 16 cows, 699 lbs., \$2.40.

Tuesday—59 hogs, 154 lbs., \$3.70; 13

hogs, 100 lbs., \$3.30; 40 hogs, 300 lbs.,

\$3.85; 70 hogs, 176 lbs., \$3.75; 2 year-

lings, per head, \$14.

Wednesday—17 hogs, 210 lbs., \$3.75;

19 hogs, 182 lbs., \$3.50; 68 hogs, 194 lbs.,

\$3.77½; 68 hogs, 181 lbs., \$3.62½; 86

hogs, 192 lbs., 3.77½; 72 hogs, 169 lbs.,

\$3.80; 97 hogs, 167 lbs., \$3.50; 10 steers,

931 lbs., \$2.40; 2 bulls, 980 lbs., \$1.75;

13 cows, 830 lbs., \$2.30; 6 bulls, 108 lbs.,

\$1.75; 5 cows, 750 lbs., \$2.40; 13 cows,

730 lbs., \$2; 6 canners, 691 lbs., \$1.35; 79

hogs, 196 lbs., \$3.77½; 3 cows, 773 lbs.,

\$2.15.

Thursday—81 hogs, 182 lbs.,

\$2.70; 61 hogs, 175 lbs., \$3.75;

90 hogs, 183 lbs., \$3.75; 9 cows,

744 lbs., \$2.25; 1 bull, 1060 lbs., \$1.65; 3

cows, 890 lbs., \$2; 3 cows, 936 lbs., \$2; 1

cow and 2 calves, \$30.

Friday—10 cows, per head, \$11.50;

5 cows, \$17; 24 cows, 762 lbs., \$2.35;

5 canners, 326 lbs., \$1.70; 5 yearlings,

per head, \$11; 68 hogs, 196 lbs., \$3.72½;

83 hogs, 186 lbs., \$3.72½.

Saturday—26 cows, 978 lbs., \$3.00; 53

hogs, 283 lbs., \$3.75.

D. F. White of Abilene, was in the

city Friday.

J. F. Newman of Sweetwater, was in

the city Friday.

F. R. Lusk, a leading New Mexico

sheepman, is in the city.

Capt. S. B. Burnett of the 6666 ranch,

returned to Fort Worth Thursday.

J. J. Hittson of Weatherford, was

registered at the Delaware Saturday.

J. M. Daugherty, the well known cat-

tleman of Abilene, was in Fort Worth

Wednesday.

S. P. Hardwicke, a well known law-

yer of Abilene, was registered at the

city.

W. E. Connell, banker and cattleman

of Midland, spent several days in the

city.

Thomas Jones, a cattleman of Wich-

ita Falls, was a visitor to Fort Worth

Saturday.

Col. James U. Vincent, a lawyer of

Stephenville, has been stopping a few

days at the Delaware.

J. H. Knox, a banker of Jacksboro,

who has cattle in the Indian Territory,

passed through Fort Worth Wednes-

day.

J. V. Cunningham, ex-sheriff and a

well-to-do stockman of Taylor county,

was among the visiting stockmen Wed-

nesday.

M. B. Huling came in from his Pecos

ranch Thursday evening, reporting cat-

tle and grass as everything the stock-

men could wish.

Hon. R. H. Ward, one of the most prominent members of the last legislature, was in Fort Worth on legal business Wednesday.

B. C. Rhodema of Montague county, owner of the well known Hereford herd at Rhodema, Texas, was a guest of the Delaware on Saturday.

Mr. E. M. Chisum, a stockman of To-paz, Brath county, passed through Fort Worth Saturday on his way home and reports extremely heavy rains in Greer county, where he has been visiting.

W. Q. Richards, a prominent cattleman of Paducah, Texas, was a visitor to Fort Worth Friday. Recently his death was announced, but he wishes it to be known that he is not at all dead, and certainly he looked to be good for a long life when the Journal representative had the pleasure of meeting him.

H. W. McCoy of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, manager and one of the principal owners of the Sawyer Cattle company, of Tom Green county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to his ranch. The herd managed by Mr. McCoy, of the "Knee Bar" brand, is one of the best in the state, but Mr. McCoy says it will be still further improved during the next few years.

R. M. Dickinson, cattleman of Haskell county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, returning from Kansas City. Mr. Dickinson has been shipping here at cattle to that market and sold at satisfactory prices. He reports the condition of range and stock in Haskell county as excellent.

Ernest D. Hunt of Kirkland, Childress county, in a recent personal letter, states: "Calves are selling here at \$12 to \$14. Will Brown recently sold a bunch of stock cattle at \$14 around calves counted; he is going east to buy more. Swearingen & Long are fattening some cows on sorghum. The OX's commence work on the 20th; they will brand calves first. Kaffir corn, good and cotton excellent. A great deal of feed being put up here."

Ex-Sheriff J. V. Cunningham of Taylor county, left Fort Worth Friday night for Wichita, Kas., where his trial is set for Monday. He was accompanied by his attorney, Hon. K. K. Leggett of Abilene, and a large delegation of Texas sheriffs and friends.

A. H. Jones, a member of the well known cattle firm of Naylor & Jones, Waggoner, J. T., was in Fort Worth about the middle of last week en route to Southern Texas on the lookout for a herd of cattle. Like all the Indian Territory cattle dealers, Mr. Jones has enjoyed a very prosperous year, and having closed out the most of their holdings are now on the look out for something with which to stock up their pastures.

W. P. Harding, Esq., an old citizen of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Polk, in Fort Worth. Mr. Harding is one of the old style, courteous Southern gentlemen, whom it is delightful to meet. He takes a great interest in agricultural matters and showed to a representative of the Journal some thrifty and heavily seeded suckers or second growth of Brown Kaffir corn, planted late and growing under unfavorable conditions. He ranks it high as feed stuff, both for grain and forage. Mr. Harding is a hale, vigorous gentleman, though nearly seventy-five years of age. He grew up in sight of the Horned Lizard and his father, one of the earliest settlers of Nashville, was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

Richard Walsh, manager of the Adair ranch, located in Armstrong and adjoining counties, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Walsh has just returned from Kansas and says the scarcity of water in some parts of that state was causing a great number of cattle to be rushed on to the market that would otherwise have been held and many of them fed through the winter. He confirms the sale of the "JA" (connected) two-year-old steers for next spring delivery at \$29 per head. This sale covers the entire crop of last year's calves, yearlings now, two at the time of delivery next spring, without any cut back. While Mr. Walsh did not state number, yet there will be several thousand of them, and it is perhaps the highest price ever paid for a straight bunch of two-year-old steers in Texas.

NEWS NOTES.

Calf sales reported this week at \$13.50 and yearlings at \$24 make cattle-men happy.

J. B. Gray of Paducah, Texas (Moon ranch), was in Fort Worth Thursday. He reports his sale of 700 yearlings at \$20.

The Quannah Observer and the Childress Star will be consolidated and run in the future under the firm name of the Observer Publishing Co.

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of the September Bulletin of the National Wool Growers' association. It contains two interesting letters from Capt. B. L. Crouch of Pearsall, Texas, in regard to the decrease in number of sheep in the United States.

Yellow fever has appeared in New Orleans, Mobile, and at many points in the Gulf States. So far the attack has been mild and very few deaths have been reported. A vigorous quarantine has been established along the Texas border and it seems scarcely possible that it can enter the state.

Torrents of rain fell south and west of Mineral Wells late Friday evening, destroying a great deal of cotton, washing out roads and, in some cases, tearing down rock fencing. In Jack county a good deal of rain has fallen during the past week, injuring the cotton. The same is true of Hunt and many other counties. In some parts of the state corn is turning out better than was expected. Generally, land will be in good condition for wheat and farmers are busy with preparations for a very large acreage.

Work is rapidly going on in the preparation for the opening of the Texas racing circuit in Fort Worth on Sept. 29. Railway companies announce special rates as follows: The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe will give a \$1.50 maximum rate from Purcell, The

Texas and Pacific will give a one fare rate from all points on the line. The Houston and Texas will give a one fare rate with a maximum of 50 cents. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas will give a \$1.50 maximum rate from Belton. The Fort Worth and Denver City will give a one fare rate. The Chicago, Rock Island and Texas will give a one fare rate from Chickasha. The Cotton Belt will give a \$2 maximum rate from Tyler and Texarkana. The Fort Worth and Rio Grande will give a \$1.50 maximum rate from Brownwood.

General Manager Skinner of the Fort Worth stock yards, has telegraphed to the sanitary commissions of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma asking each to send a representative to Fort Worth on Monday, Sept. 27, when cattle dipping, effective on the 28th, will be shown. It is expected that the national government will also be represented and that, if all parties are satisfied, a uniform system of inspection and quarantine regulation will be agreed upon.

Rains have recently fallen in many parts of Texas, but in most places are too late to benefit cotton. In some localities the rainfall has been so heavy as to knock out the open bolls. The top crop throughout the state will be light, drought and worms operating against it.

The pecan crop of Texas is reported to be the largest that has been known for many years.

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY.
The sheep should be clipped clean about the hind parts, lest filth may gather and attract the blow flies. A good mixture of glycerine and fish oil in equal parts is excellent to smear those parts of the sheep as a preventive of fly blow.

Never force the sheep to jump over bars or fences half let down. Their weak shin bones may be snapped like a glass rod by catching between the rails.

While at pasture the sheep should have access to salt. A flock will visit the salting place twice a day regularly. Salt is a good tonic and prevents indigestion, which produces destructive diarrhoea, all the worse when the weather is warm.

Plant a bit of fodder corn, none of the sweet kinds, in readiness for the weaned lambs by and by. It is food and cool shelter for them. Plant in rows thirty inches apart, and plant ten inches apart in the rows. By using the succeeding early kinds one may have fresh feeding all through the summer and up to frost.

Before the flock is turned out for the summer the feet should be put in the best condition. The sole should be pared and toes clipped, otherwise there may be trouble with sore feet.

It is a common impression, it cannot be called a belief, that sheep do not require water. A flock that has access all the time to it will drink several times a day.

Ewes from which lambs have been taken should be examined twice a day to avoid injury to the udder. It is as necessary to dry off a ewe as it is to dry off the cows. Stocking of the udder is a bad thing in warm weather, on account of the danger from blow flies, should the udder fester and discharge matter.

In docking lambs it is always necessary to draw the skin up towards the root of the tail before the cut is made. The cut is best made with a pair of shears, so that it shall not be too smooth, a common pruning shears is a good thing to make the cut with, as a rough wound does not bleed much. But the bleeding may be checked any time in a short time by applying a little powdered bluestone to the wound and drawing the wool over it by means of a little tar. This is all that is needed.

Overfeeding is one of the worst dangers to which a lamb can be exposed. To feed the ewe two ears of corn over a quart of bran and a handful of oil cake three times a day will be sure to make trouble with the lambs, not to mention feeding a lot of cow's milk to the lambs. Of course one wants to do the best with a pure bred lamb, but it must not be killed with kindness. One of the special traits of the pure bred sheep is that they do better than the common ones on the same feed. Reduce the ewe's grain; don't give musty hay, and give no cow's milk to the lambs.

The condition of the newly born lamb is due to that of the ewe. A weak ewe will bring a weak lamb or a dead one, and the cause of the weakness may go back for some time. Give the weak lambs some cow's milk, fresh and warm, and give the ewes a bran mash with two ounces of linseed meal in it. Diarrhoea in yearlings may be treated by giving only one single teaspoonful dose of castor oil morning and night for a few days. To make a ewe own her lamb put a little salt with some sugar in it on the wool, and put the ewe in a narrow stall, and tie her. Enclose the lamb in the stall with the ewe.

Sheep are hardy animals, and if kept dry and well fed will thrive and enjoy life in the coldest weather, being naturally provided with a warm coat that is impervious to the cold if it is only dry. A dark, warm stable is as dangerous to them; they will pine and fret and in this condition a sheep will not eat. The confinement of the ewe is doubtless what is the matter with it. The feeding, too, is not sufficient, and that the ewe declined the rations mentioned shows it to be a sensible animal. Some grain is most desirable for sheep in the winter. It acts well on bowels, while only dry fodder, unless it is the best of clover hay, is not enough to keep them in good thrift. If only four ounces of grain is given it will do much good. Oats is an excellent grain for the flock—American Sheep Breeder.

It is stated by Mr. Hagerman in an interview published in the Las Vegas Stock Grower, that the average percentage of sugar in German beets in 1896 was 13.11 per cent, in Nebraska and Utah beets 13.50 per cent, in California beets 14.50 per cent, while the whole beet product worked up in the factory at Edy, New Mexico, averaged 16.28 per cent of sugar, a result never before attained on a commercial scale. In the Pecos Valley the crop is extremely profitable and is always contracted for by the factories before it is raised. The beet farmer knows what he will get, and that he will get it without discount or commission.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook." It tells doubts but leaves no doors. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Farm, Stocks and Home gives the following good advice on the subject of feeding horses: Both young and old horses suffer more mischief from want of food than is supposed. The former, however, suffer most. Starvation checks the growth and destroys the shape. Horses that have been ill-fed when young are almost invariably weak, long-legged, and sometimes have narrow-chested. Some of them have a great deal of energy, but all are soon exhausted, unfit for protracted exertion. Grown-up horses, when much reduced by deficient nourishment, require more food to put them into working order than would have been needed for two or three months in the condition they require to possess when going into work. When a horse is starved, besides losing strength and flesh, his bowels get full of worms and his skin covered with lice. Very often the horse loses his appetite and does not mout, or the hair falls suddenly and entirely off, leaving the skin nearly bald for a long time. The skin of an ill-fed horse is always rigid, sticking to the ribs, and the hair dull, staring, soft, deadlike. If not furnished to the horse the proper and abundant ration with good and sufficient feeding, but starvation always spoils the shape of a growing horse.

The medicinal properties of Hall's Hair Renewer to invigorate the scalp, remove dandruff, and restore the hair to its color, surpass anything of its kind.

In an exchange Dr. Oscar Gleason, world renowned horse trainer, says: "There are hundreds and thousands of horses that are suffering daily on account of their teeth. The upper jaw of the horse is one inch wider than the lower jaw, causing the upper grinders to shut half an inch over the lower grinders. This causes the upper set of teeth to wear sharp on the outside next to the cheek, and the lower grinders to wear sharp on the inside next to the tongue. After these teeth become sharp, in using a bridle on a horse the pulling of the lines brings the cheek pieces of the bit against the horse's mouth, pressing the inside of the cheek against the sharp edges of the grinders, causing inflammation and many times cutting large gashes. The horse will throw his head up and down, slobber, drive uneven, pull on the lines, many times will balk; his grain passes through him whole, he cannot masticate it properly. During my professional career I have seen hundreds of horses become balky for no other reason than that their teeth were sharp on the edges, causing the mouth and cheeks to become sore and lacerated, which in a high-spirited horse will cause him to balk, etc."

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

The Middle White Yorkshire, according to a description given of it in the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, seems to have the qualities desirable in a general purpose hog. It is said to have "quickness of growth, early feeding properties, a good proportion of lean to fat and of meat to offal." The sows are prolific and make good mothers and the pigs are active "musters." If kept in good feed, can be brought to maturity at an early age. The Journal has recently noticed the desirableness of the breed for its superior bacon qualities. The breed is sufficiently old and established to stamp its qualities upon its offspring from the first infancy of stock and has the thrifty and strong constitution that makes it a valuable farm hog.

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ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY. PIANO OR CORNING BODY, END OF BREWSTER SPRINGS, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER TOP, Patent chain fasteners, head lining of best wool dyed cloth, corded seams and closed dusters in quarters, SOLID PANEL SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather trimmings, wing cushions, Sarven wheels, with 16 spokes, 8 or 10 in. tread, 15-16 in. double collar steel axle, swaged and flanged bed, 4 and 5 leaf oil-tempered springs, 22 in. wide by 22 in. long, made of best seasoned lumber. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our work in your locality we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class \$40.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of \$40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly high grade Up-to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer it as a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style of vehicle, harness, etc., we can sell you a top buggy as low as \$20.00, better ones for \$27.50 and up. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. Coupon must positively accompany the order to obtain this special price.

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