

# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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## CATTLE.

The subjects for discussion at the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association to be held in San Antonio January 15 and 19, will be as follows: Exportation of Cattle from Texas Ports; What Are the Best Breeds for Beef; Shall Our Legislature be Petitioned to Pass a Seal Law; Is the Tick the Sole Carrier of Splenic Fever; In View of the Value of Cotton Seed Products as a Feed for Live Stock, is it Advisable to Curtail the Cotton Acreage in this State; discussion of any subject of interest or importance to the stockmen of the state.

It may be of interest to cattlemen to read the transactions in one lot of cattle in Southern Texas. Last spring Mr. Kleberg, manager of the King ranch, sold 2000 head of the King yearling heifers to P. R. Austin at \$8 per head. Shortly after his purchase Mr. Austin sold the same cattle to O. L. Eckhardt of Yoakum at \$10 per head. A little later Mr. Eckhardt sold them to John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, for \$11.25 per head, and within a few weeks Mr. Scharbauer sold them to J. H. Knox of Jacksboro for \$12.50 per head. All these sales were made within a period of six months, and the last sale represents a profit of \$300, or 36 per cent on the price first paid, which was then considered a particularly good one.

The divisions of honors between the Shorthorns, Hereford and Angus cattle at the recent Fat Stock show at Chicago shows that any of the beef breeds have excellence, and the choice between them probably depends largely on the conditions to which they are to be subjected. The first prize of \$300 was won by C. H. Kerrick of Bloomington, Ill., with fifteen head of Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old heaves that averaged 1560 pounds and were sold at \$5.90. The second award was to the fifteen Shorthorns shown by Harry Schirlding of Petersburg, Ill. They averaged 1568 pounds and were sold at \$5.60. There was also a car of Angus yearlings that averaged 1134 pounds, sold for \$5.40. Renick of Kentucky, sold a Shorthorn yearling weighing 1350 for \$5.60. The Stanton Breeding company of Madison, Neb., had a load of branded Hereford-Shorthorns averaging 1593 pounds which sold for \$5.40. These sales are object lessons that ought not to be lost on the stockmen of Texas. The value of high breeding in the beef lines has been recognized by some of our oldest cattlemen and the appreciation of the advantage of buying the best bulls obtainable has grown rapidly during recent years. The depletion of the ranges will, to a very great extent, have this important effect, that when re-stocked, the grade of cattle grazing in Western Texas will be of a higher grade than ever known before in the state. The ranges in the probable course of events cannot be stocked up again for several years, and many of those who are buying are not only securing for their own herds, but they are able to buy, and are securing the state for graded she cattle, and paying for them prices that a year ago would have been thought beyond reason, but which all the existing conditions render highly conservative. Texas as well, when the numbers of cattle as of old, be very far from being at the tail end of the procession in point of grade.

## KAFFIR CORN FOR FEEDING.

The Kansas experiment station has been making some investigations as to the value of Kaffir corn as compared with corn in steer feeding. The steers were said to be fair representatives of the grade cattle raised in the central west, neither high bred cattle nor common scrubs. The conditions of the experiment were about the same as those that attend the ordinary feeding operations of the practical feeder or farmer. The steers were fed in open lots, each lot having a shed in which the animals could have some shelter when they desired it. In no way was unusual care given and all shared alike in the treatment. Those that were fed corn produced very little better results than those that were confined to a feed of Kaffir corn exclusively, though the former had the advantage of some variety, having some Kaffir corn and fodder, and the mill in which the grains were ground did better work with corn than with Kaffir corn. The results, even with these advantages given the corn-fed animals, were very nearly the same.

C. C. Georgrson, professor of agriculture and superintendent of the farm, rightly attaches great importance to this experiment and its results. He stated that the results had been far more gratifying than he had dared to hope. He had expected that steers could be fattened on Kaffir corn, but had not ventured to hope that it would be nearly so equal to corn as the experiment proved it to be. Some alfalfa hay was given to each lot during the last three weeks, but he thought the greater variety of feed given to the corn-fed steers was an advantage that would probably account for the small difference in their favor as to gain.

The experiment is one which will be of great interest over a very large proportion of the range country of Texas because of its economic significance. This feed is one that is readily and overabundantly available and can be raised in abundance during seasons and in localities where it would be impossible to produce any corn at all. Though it gives better results on good land, it grows well on poor land. Under conditions equally favorable and where both can be raised it will yield more profitably both in forage and in grain than corn. And since it has been proven to be so nearly, and perhaps quite equal to corn in beef production its value to the Panhandle and other large areas in Texas can hardly be overestimated. Its cultivation has been successfully tried in many parts of Texas, as well as in the dryer portion of Texas, but it is not known that it has ever before been employed in fattening steers for the market. If further experience justifies the conclusions of the Kansas station very great and valuable changes may be introduced in the handling of Texas cattle.

## THE FARM.

Whenever you quit using any of the farm tools or implements for the season, put them promptly where they will be sheltered from the rain and sun.

Manure should be hauled out to the fields as often as possible, and not permitted to accumulate about the barn. Its best value is saved if it is rotted in the field.

Experts of the agricultural department estimate that the farmers of the country will receive half a billion dollars more for their crops of 1897 than they received from those of 1896.

Germany has already this year bought from us 346,027 tons of corn, nearly twice as much as she bought during 1896. The increased consumption is due partly to shortage of other breadstuffs and partly to the fact that our slow German cousins are beginning to learn the deliciousness of johnny cakes and dodgers.

The establishment of a large trade in wheat and flour with China and Japan will draw largely from the wheat supplies on the Pacific coast. Our general wheat crop is about from October to April, all counted in Europe. Turning a large bulk of the crop westward would weaken the beef effect of pouring the bulk of our crop upon Atlantic steamers during the first few months following its harvest.

The United States department of agriculture shows that the growth of our flour and wheat exports to Eastern Asia during the last ten years has been exceedingly rapid. The export of the grain itself is small, being shipped principally in the form of flour. The total shipment of wheat flour from this country to Japan and China during ten years ending June 30, 1896, amounted to 6,000,000 barrels, much the larger quantity of which was sent during the latter half of the decade. The amount shipped during the year of 1897, the opening year of the decade, was 408,147 barrels. In 1896 our shipment amounted to 943,073 barrels, a gain of more than 100 per cent in ten years. For the current fiscal year the gain has been more rapid than during any preceding year, and shipments for the entire year will doubtless aggregate more than a million barrels. Exports to China are mostly made to Hong Kong, Japan receives as yet only about one-fifth as much as China, but our flour trade with Japan is growing much more rapidly than with China.

Coleman's Rural World exhorts farmers to give their boys a chance by permitting them to go west and acquire lands of their own. It says that a change of scene and environment will give them new ambitions and arouse them to increased activities, and adds: The great west is no longer an unknown and uncertain territory. Its soils have demonstrated what they can do; its markets and lines of transportation are now well defined, and its great cities are in embryo. The coming decade is certain to be an important one. Before the next century is half a dozen years old, unless the United States acquires more territory, the opportunity for acquiring good lands cheaply will have practically passed away. The purchaser of good western farms at prices that prevail to-day will be the wealthy land owner and independent and prominent citizen of the future. All of which is true of Texas and of any of the wide territory now called "The West." Texas has countless acres in portions of the state adapted to fruits and grains and, in other sections, lands that can most profitably be devoted to stock farming, offering better opportunities to the home-seeker than any other part of the United States.

## TO KEEP THE BOY AT HOME.

It is generally conceded that the tendency of farmers' sons to drift away from farm to city life is unfortunate for farm interests and hurtful very often to the youth thrown into the temptations of the city. It is not always, however, unfortunate for the boy, for he often wins splendid success in the new field, and it is an established fact that the best grain in business and professional life comes from the farm.

But for the sake of the farm it would be well if the more intelligent of farmer's boys would look more to advancement at home. The tendency to lift the rural industries of the country continually to higher planes is growing stronger each year and giving a dignity to agriculture and stock raising that they did not formerly possess. Only those who are ignorant of the drift of the times consider the "hayseed" a representative of our farming class, and we are fast approaching a condition when the successful farmer must of necessity be the intellectual peer of business and professional classes.

But the farmer who wants to keep his boy at home and content him there ought not to trust alone to the higher relative place which his avocations has attained. The youth has a right to be interested in the industry in which he is employed, and it is right to the training which will give him the intellectual equipment for achieving success. He has a right to the opportunities for social advancement by mingling with the thoughtful and the cultured of his class. He has a right to an individual ownership of some of the things which he gives his care, a horse or a cow or a bunch of sheep, something that he may call his own. Make the farm the place in which his nearest interests lie, give to his surroundings those things that satisfy his mental and social needs and that stimulate his ambition to succeed in rural life, respecting its dignity and content with its rewards, and the temptation to resort to the centers of commercial and professional activities will from year to year grow less. Give him something to own, something to enjoy, something to think of something to aspire to on the farm and he will be far more content to remain there.

## HORSES AND MULES.

Sheaf oats cut fine, with a little bran sprinkled over them and moistened is better for work horses than corn or oats alone. About three pounds of bran is a good proportion. For the dinner feed, if there is not plenty of time, give them threshed oats and a good feed of bright hay.

The following is said to have been proven an excellent treatment for barbed wire cuts: Wash the cut thoroughly with castile soap, using tepid water; after washing, spray the wound well with a weak solution of carbolic acid and then dust over it all the fresh, air-slacked lime that will adhere. This treatment should be given every day. No wrapping or covering is needed. The same treatment would doubtless be good in cases where horses get their pasterns binned or cut with a stake rope.

The Horse World, referring incidentally to the value of grooming as giving "the warmth that friction affords to the sick animal with cold extremities, or the refreshing effect that a light brushing or wiping has on the convalescent," says that "it has a distinct bearing on the preservation of health, especially in the highly fed and hard working stable animal, and we may, perhaps, profitably consider growing an important preventive of sickness. There is scarcely a doubt that it enters largely into the influences that have given to our highly bred racing families, in spite of their exceedingly hard work and nervous strain, a longevity beyond that of any other horses. Thorough growing after severe exercise in training or racing is as refreshing as a bath is to a man after exertion that fatigues his muscles or exhausts his nervous system, and quickly recovers the animal to a condition that enables him to enjoy and digest his feed and makes his hours of rest free from physical discomfort.

The stable should be placed on a high, airy location, with good natural drainage, facing the south. Stalls not intended for stock shelter, but for the north and west sides. The floor should be a little higher than surrounding ground, and there ought to be protection by banking the dirt against the foundation and by small drains or channels from water entering the stable, and gradually encourage it to be the flow from the roof during rains. The building should be constructed so as to be warm in winter, but well ventilated and lighted. The loft for hay and forage should be abolished, as it keeps the air at feeding time full of dust and increases the danger of fire. Racks of hay and sheaf oats ought to be discarded and mangers used, sliding bottoms for trough and manger facilitate cleaning them out, which should be done frequently. Have the stable large enough to give each horse a square foot of stall, and let the construction throughout be such as to prevent the exposure of the horse to sudden changes of temperature. Have an open, cleared space near the door for all the grooming. Supply plenty of clean bedding and never permit it to remain in the box after it has become wet or foul.

One objection often raised to the management of our agricultural affairs is that too much attention is paid to the exhibition of horses and trials of speed. The Journal would like to see larger exhibitions of other classes of live stock, and would gladly encourage any movement that would bring out competition among owners of all the various breeds of animals raised upon the farms and the ranches of Texas, but it is simply impossible to get together a crowd in Texas that would not take more pleasure in looking at fine horses and their speed contests than in all the other departments of exhibition. It is human nature, or at least it is Texas human nature, just as it is Kentucky human nature to put the horse first, because that is where the Lord put him. The horse and his associations are compelled to recognize this fact. The utility of bringing together other animals for show and competition is also recognized, and so far as their abilities will permit, managers should make to each live stock department offers of local prominence, but if they do not get up a good horse show, they will have small gate receipts and will not be left in a position to benefit any department. And yet for the solid benefit of the farmer and the stockman an effort should be made to make all the live stock exhibits interesting and instructive.

## THE WOLF QUESTION.

The Journal has received an interesting letter from H. T. Fuchs, who writes from his Angola goat ranch at Tiger Mills. His suggestions about the wolf and dog questions are sensible.

Lately I heard a great deal of complaint about wolves and other vermin destroying stock, such as young colts, young calves, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry. Should not an intelligent people be able to fight a successful fight against such detrimental pests? What good does it, that hundreds and thousands of dogs are raised? Many people are keeping a number of dogs who have no use for dogs. Could we not put a tax on dogs that would bring a sufficient revenue to pay a considerable reward on the scalps of wolves, etc? The country is so full of (usually) dogs that nobody dare risk to put out strychnine for fear that some one's "best dog" gets poisoned. Many people actually keep more dogs than they can feed; at least, more than they do feed. I have often found that hungry dogs are as bad about killing pigs, etc., as wolves.

Davidson & Fleming shipped from Beville last Tuesday fourteen cars of steers which go on feed at Little Rock. Some parties are preparing to immediately move a string of steers from Live Oak county to the Eagle Pass country, where grass is more plentiful.

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

Alfalfa-fed sheep and lambs are famous for their fine mutton qualities.

Young sheep that are not doing well should be put in a separate herd and given extra care. This will often bring into good condition animals that otherwise would have died.

Only such sheep as are saved for breeding stock should be kept after having attained full size and maturity, and the place of those disposed of can be filled by the young stock coming on. With proper attention to breeding this young stock will be improved in quality each year.

Japan seems likely to become an important buyer of Australian wool. Recently several agents of that government have spent some time in Sydney and seem well satisfied with the Australian clip. The market is new and it is not probable that the Japanese will confine their purchases to the Australian clip after the market has become fairly established.

The National Stockman and Farmer says a new wool buyer has appeared upon the scene in Australia, and is reported to be taking enough wool this year to indicate that it will some day very materially affect the supplies available for other parts of the world. We refer to Japan, a country which is now developing in wool manufacture and other lines of textile production at a very rapid pace. Japan is likely to become one of the heavy buyers of Australian wools, though, of course, it will require some years for the competition to stand for a great deal in such wool centers as London.

All the woolen mills of the country, according to the Wool Bulletin, are in full operation, with a few unimportant exceptions. The larger manufacturers who have the biggest stocks of wool on hand are the largest buyers. This is the most favorable feature in the situation of the producer. The recent London sales excited much interest because it was generally conceded by those who were conversant with the situation that if the price was maintained and advanced in London the effect would be to strengthen prices here. The sales opened at one cent advance.

An exchange says that the modern Cotswold is very different from the high lanky animal of former years. The breed now has a broad back, square and well built body, wide-set quarters, with head set close to the shoulders and having a predominance in style over any animal that goes into the show ring. The fleece must be soft, as well as dense, and of lustrous fiber. A good forelock and wool on the face shows a distinctive point of good breeding. The color of face and legs can be white or grey. A bright, pink skin is a desirable mark. The ram's maturity weight, 300 to 400 pounds and the ewes 250 to 300 pounds, and a good flock should average 14 or 15 pounds a head.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal of November 12th in discussing the conditions of the sheep industry says: The sheep market at the present time is the highest of the year. Sheep are usually at low tide at this time of the year, and the quality is poor. This season, however, circumstances are decidedly unusual, and new factors were introduced that buoyed up the trade surprisingly. The crazy demand for feeders has been the principal cause of this advance. Prices for stock sheep have ruled nearly twice as high as "cross toms" at this time of the year, yet at these figures the demand seems unsatisfied. What kind of prices will prevail next spring is the question that is worrying feeders most just now.

## WOOL IN ARGENTINA.

The American minister at Buenos Ayres in a communication to the state department, Washington, makes the prediction that the probable maximum of wool production has been reached. The estimates of exports of wool for the present year are smaller than in 1896 or 1895, being this year 186,000 tons and in 1895, 201,353 tons, or from 5 to 6 per cent of the total. Of the exports to the United States 70 per cent was what is known as "Cross Lincoln," indicating, the minister thinks, that American manufacturers have found in this grade a wool which meets certain requirements which cannot profitably be met by any of our own wool products. The balance of the clip taken here is the Cordoba or Triguero wool which it does not pay us to produce. Ten years ago the Cross Lincoln was only about 7 per cent of the entire clip of Argentina. Now it is about 65 per cent. The minister continues: "When I say that during the three years I have been here the price of 'Cross Lincoln' wethers has been from 75 cents to \$1.75 Argentine paper higher per head than that for Rambouillet wethers, it may easily be seen that it has paid the Argentine sheep farmer to meet the demand for mutton sheep. When to this we add the fact that 'Cross Lincoln' wool has commanded from 1 to 2 cents (gold) more per pound than has fine wool during the same period, it is plain to see that it has been to the advantage of the farmer to change his flock from a fine wool to a 'Cross Lincoln' type."

The causes assigned for a diminishing wool production are the increase in the export trade in frozen mutton and live sheep, the diversion of attention, to a large extent, from sheep raising to cattle raising and the reduction, by agricultural immigration, of the ranges devoted to sheep growing. All these causes, together with the character of the wool produced, tend to eliminate Argentina from the list of competitors with the United States in the wool markets of the world.

## SWINE.

By allowing a sow that is to bring her first litter to farrow a little late in the spring she can secure a good growth with her pigs and have time to recuperate so that she can be bred in good season in the fall and farrow her next litter in the latter part of winter or very early in the spring; and then she can be depended upon to bring two litters a year, provided, of course, that she has shown herself to be a good mother.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says the production of hogs has been large this year, but the development of the demand has been remarkable. The hog and hog product situation has been seriously affected by the unusually warm weather and the extension of vegetation in the South. It is safe to calculate that an average fall and the absence of the yellow fever scare would have made a difference of about 25 cents per 100 pounds in the value of hogs marketed during that time and still on hand.

The Grand Falls New Era says that a few years ago Capt. Irvin turned loose several hundred head of hogs on the Pecos river bottoms a few miles above Grand Falls. Since then he has never fed them nor given them any attention, yet they thrive, breed and keep fat on chufas. The condition of all the hogs on the range when this plant grows wild has frequently been noticed. It grows spontaneously in Pecos valley and it does not seem to be injured by grazing. Being propagated by tubers in the same manner as potatoes they spring up again at once after being eaten down.

Take the hams and shoulders and cheeks, rub them well with salt on both sides, lay on a declining board so as to have drainage, and cover the flesh side well with salt. Take a lot of fine saltpetre and work in at end and around the center bone. Let them be three to four days. Have a clean barrel ready, clean off all the bloody salt from the meat, pack in the barrel rind downward and outward, pour and cover and cover with a brine of pure salt and water that will bear up an egg. Hems from hogs weighing 250 to 300 pounds dressed weight should remain in this fourteen days only. Take them out, drain and dry two or three days, then smoke them. Soon after smoking cover and sew up in any kind of clean cotton cloth, and have a barrel of dry, clean wood ashes ready. Cover the bottom with three or four inches of ashes, lay in one layer the best you can and cover again with ashes, so no meat comes in direct contact with other pieces, until all are packed and covered. Keep the barrel in some out-house from the influence of moisture. Ours is kept in the smoke house, and the other day our city cousins and the doctor ate dinner with us, and we had ham from December, 1896, and they all declared it first-class.

J. M. Jamison in the National Stockman and Farmer in discussing the kind of hog that should be raised, says that a lean hog is healthier than a fat one. His idea is that it is not necessary to import a lean meat hog to supply the desirable class of pork because the end can be obtained by following the different systems of feeding, and in saying that the lean hog is healthier he gives the explanation that the hog fed to supply lean, lives on a healthy food, and that when the hog is fed for fat alone, the tendency is towards disease. He goes on to say, we want to get more succulent food before our hogs. On some farms where hogs are growing nine months in the year, when the season is drouthy, they cannot get a full ration of grass or they want it. At the same time the ration of corn may be full. The most of the foods required to produce lean meat and choice bacon can be grown on the farm; but it will require a little or more driving out of the rut. There must be the same desire to furnish the hogs green food as there is to supply the needs of the cattle. As we understand it the hog should have exercise to properly develop a perfect system. At the same time it is no loss of food to the farmer to induce exercise, the hog will eat more and will make more meat for food consumed and the meat will have the desirable firmness and quality. We should try to give our cousins across the water the kind of bacon they want, because they can pay for it, and because we want all their money that we can get. And further, which is no small factor in the matter, it would lead to a greater diversity of farming, a more extended rotation of crops, and in the end remove from us to a great extent the plague of hog cholera.

PRESERVING PORK. Theo. Louis in the National Stockman and Farmer gives advice in regard to putting up the farmers' pork supply, which at this season the Journal thinks may be of advantage to some of its readers. After directions as to cutting up the meat Mr. Louis advises the following treatment: Cover the bottom of the barrel with an inch of pure salt, pack in your meat, the rind outward, not so close but salt will get between the meats, cover again with salt over each layer, and so on until the barrel is full, up to about five inches. Lay a cover of clean, new boards on it, with a stone to weight it down. Prepare a brine, out of clean salt and water, that will bear up an egg, and cover the meat three days after packing. In about six weeks thereafter take out the meat, lay it on a board to drain, take out the brine in a washbowl, put it on the stove, and as soon as the steam commences to rise skim it and continue in this clear before it boils. Rinse the barrel, repack it, and when the brine is cold pour it on to cover the meat. Enough water can be added during the heating and skimming to have plenty of cover to it; sometimes we add one ounce of saltpetre. Thus, if always covered with brine, will be sweet meat twelve months from date of packing.

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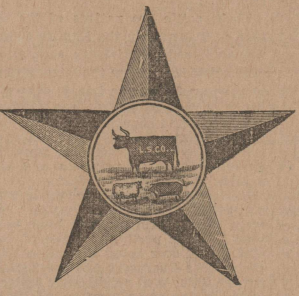
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Before selecting fruit trees or vines consult neighbors that have cultivated fruit in order that you may know the varieties best adapted to your soil and climate.

Fruit trees, grape vines, roses and shrubs may be pruned this month, and all woods desired for cuttings or grafts should be tied in small neat bundles, properly labeled and buried in the ground until ready for use.

This is a good month to transplant trees, vines and shrubs, and care should be taken in the operation. Should the roots of the plants be mutilated the tops should be pruned severely in order to counteract the loss of vitality engendered by transplanting.

Do not let the roots dry out when the plants are out of the ground. Be sure that fine, moist soil of reasonable richness is brought in direct contact with the roots in planting. Coarse, lumpy manure, strong fertilizers and the poor subsoil of the land must be kept away from the roots.

There are known to be about thirty species of wild grapes in America, none of which have such good qualities as found in their cultivated counterparts. They probably would become under the improving influences of cultivation a very valuable addition to our vineyard.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society recommends a new peach, "Matthews' Beauty," that ripens just after the Elberta. The fruit is yellow-fleshed, free, and classes from good to best. As it is one of the few good peaches are scarce, it deserves a place in every orchard.

If the planter is wise, prudent and careful in selecting varieties of new fruits, he may be reasonably sure of getting such as will have merit. It is best to buy of reputable nurseries whose location is such as to have the varieties suitable for the location of the orchard that is to be planted. Reports from the nearest experiment station ought to be carefully studied.

The advantages of Texas as a producer of fall vegetables are not confined to her coast country. The two thriving little cities of Grayson county, Sherman and Denison, are reeling in the delights of string beans and lettuce and other vegetables, besides toothsome roasting-ears of the summer planted Mexican corn, all raised in the vicinity of the respective towns. The season has been one of rains favorable to fall gardening, and the lovely weather in which Texas rejoices during her autumn days, says that with us is never "The saddest of the year," though five-cent cotton does have a tendency to give them a tinge of melancholy. Give the truck patches of our people irrigation and the car loads of fall vegetables that could be sent to the cities would make us feel much less the evils of low-priced cotton.

At these seasons a great deal of labor may be economized by plowing the garden. The wet weather of winter will rot the weeds turned under and destroy many of their seed. If this work is put off until spring the work necessary to keep down the weeds will be very much greater and the value they would have as a fertilizer and improving the physical condition of the soil would be lost. The fall plowing puts the soil in much better condition for spring work, itself a decided advantage. The farmer never has a surplus of time in the spring, and if he has neglected to prepare in the fall for the necessary spring garden work, he is almost certain to do too little planting and too little cultivation, and will find himself during the season deprived of some of the table comforts which a little work in the fall would have made easily obtainable.

H. M. Stringfellow, who is an authority in fruit-growing in Texas, according to an article in Mehan's Monthly, contends that in transplanting, the young fruit trees are better without roots than with them. He cuts all the roots to a mere stump, making the tree little more than a mere cutting. The top is, of course, also trimmed severely back. He considers the thread-like fibrous roots as practically of no value, and as the growth of the tree depends on the formation of such roots anew, why being the feeding chemicals, the old ones are only in the way, and add weight and occupy space without being needed. What is needed is a stock of two or three-year-old roots, and not annual ones. It is this which makes a transplanted tree more of a success than one not transplanted. When the large, old roots are shortened and a number of new, true roots produced, they form the class of roots desirable.

Reports of tests of a number of new varieties of strawberries that were highly recommended last spring show that very few had the merit claimed for them, but as some of those that have had real value have deteriorated in quality, it is well to test the new berries that come to us from time to time. The degeneracy of certain fruits has not had any very satisfactory explanation, and some berries that seem to have their excellence in one location seem able to retain it elsewhere for many years. This, of course, shows that fitness of soil and climate have much to do with the duration of desirable quality. There are some fruits and berries, however, that seem to improve with time. In Texas we have certain wild fruits—plums, grapes and currants—that would doubtless, under cultivation, attain very high excellence, and these, if propagated and cultivated in their habitat, might be expected to show a continuous improvement. Unfortunately, the wild species are in process of extermination. No effort seems to have been made in a systematic and scientific way to ascertain their possibilities. This is a matter that might well be commended to the attention of the intelligent gentlemen in charge of the experiment station at Bryan, and to enterprising and experienced fruit raisers elsewhere.

DAIRY.

A good deal of attention has been given to the extent to which tuberculosis has infected some of the best dairy herds of the country and in some localities it has caused a great deal of reasonable anxiety. Whether it is true or not, the Jersey is supposed by many to be more susceptible to the disease than cattle of other breeds, but this may be because of the fact that the Jersey is predominantly, as to numbers, the dairy cow of the country. Until recent years the disease was unknown in this country and there has been very little, if any of it at any time in Texas. Now, if the latest theories as to its cause are correct, it is liable to become a serious menace in our state. Badly ventilated and foul stables in which the cattle are kept closely confined a large proportion of their lives are thought to be the principal cause of the disease, a cause assisted by the sudden change to which the cow is exposed on coming out from such stables. In our state the dairy cow leads an outdoor life nearly all the time, and if stabled at all, the stable has abundant ventilation and is not occupied enough, even if it were close, to be filled with noxious vapors. The disease ought to be guarded against, however, here in Texas, as at any time diseased animals may be brought among us, not so far gone as to show outwardly any evidence of the malady.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

The Journal condenses an interesting account of the Guernsey cattle that was recently given in the Indiana Farmer. These cattle are natives of the Island of Guernsey in the English Channel, an island containing a population of about 35,000. From the latest statistical reports from the island there are about 2000 cows and heifers in milk and in calf and about the same number of other cattle on the island. A considerable number of cattle are annually exported to other countries and the number is constantly increasing. No record exists that can prove definitely the origin of these cattle. For more than a century they have been bred in strict purity, no cattle of any other breed ever being allowed to land there. The Guernseys and the Jerseys are inhabitants of neighboring islands, bred for the same purpose, and in earlier times there was frequent interchange of breeding stock between the two islands. The similarity of their characteristics, their yield, the delicious and nutty flavor of their butter; its deep, orange color, the golden hue of the skin as well as that of the milk of both breeds, all lead to the belief in a common origin, though no history can enlighten us on that point.

As a rule the cattle of Guernsey are larger and coarser than the Jerseys, not so graceful in form and symmetrical, but for strong indications of profitable dairy work they are beyond criticism. They are very uniform in type and style. The prevailing colors are a red-fawn, often with considerable white, but with a strong tendency to the solid colors which many of them have. They are of good size, the mature cows being large and strong, with the dairy type well developed. They have, however, a tendency to heavy shoulders and thickness at the withers. They have strong constitutions, and their udders are well developed. The bulls in use were generally one and two years old, as with the Jerseys, and animals five years old are rarely used. A remarkable characteristic is their docility. In many herds the cows advanced in milk giving, are milked three times a day, and this plan, it is said, causes a larger yield than milking twice a day. In the summer all the milking is done by the hand and frequently the milk is carried a considerable distance to the dairy houses. Generally the farms contain only eight to ten acres and the fields two acres or less. Many of the farmers keep only three or four animals each, though some have about twenty. The Guernsey breed is a twelve-foot animal and iron pin being used and the staking ground is changed several times a day, but not until the grass is eaten off. This plan is thought to give the land better grazing capacity, and the small areas owned compels economy of space. In this way one acre is made to furnish rich and luxuriant food for six or eight animals. The Guernseys are more quiet and indifferent to handling in the field than the Jerseys, the latter being nervous and irritable. Jersey bulls are generally kept tied in the stable while in Guernsey the service bulls are often seen staked in the same field with the cows.

Guernsey cattle were comparatively unknown in this country until twelve or fifteen years ago, and as dairy cattle have not made as much progress as other dairy families, much longer known. Their showing, however, is creditable and full of encouragement to those who have engaged in their breeding. There are many fine herds both in the East and the West, several that number 150 to 300 head. The claims made by the Guernsey breeders are, good size, hardy constitution, persistent milkers and alone in producing the richest color of butter and milk in winter on dry feed. There are many instances recorded of 15 to 24 pounds of butter per week from cows of this blood, and yearly tests of 400 to 500 pounds are numerous.

At the fairs in the Eastern States there is always a large and important exhibit of this breed of cattle and they make a most favorable impression by their admirable adaptability to dairy work, their large, robust frames, rich color, and good udders, and handsomely shaped udders, with teats to match, satisfying the practical dairyman of their value for his purpose. As a consequence these cattle are rapidly multiplying in numbers year after year. At the World's Fair in 1893 the Guernsey breed was second to the Jersey. The latter cattle had the advantage of a wider field to select from, greater numbers and by far the older breed in this country. That the little Jersey has a formidable rival in dairy capacity no well informed breeder or dairyman need be told. Having a less nervous organization and less sensitiveness to change in condition, they would seem to be more to be relied on for some time after transfer to new climate and circumstances. A herd of good Guernseys will average 6000 to 8000 pounds of milk per annum without forcing, and exceptional cows will give 10,000 to 12,000 pounds.

POULTRY.

If you wish to raise fowls solely for eggs, separate the cocks from the hens.

Raw meat is better for fowls than cooked meat, the former being a more natural substitute for bugs and worms. The fowls prefer the raw material and will eat it more ravenously.

Green bone should be fed three times a week and a little at a time, until the hens become used to it. It is better to feed it as a separate ration than mixed with other food. The best to cut are the ribs. They can be cut into pieces about an inch, which will fit the machine, so that they can be easily cut into the size for feeding. The bones can be bought at any butcher shop, generally at an average of about half a cent per pound.

The breeder cannot afford to sell his best fowls so long as they are of an age to be useful to him. The temptation to do so may sometimes seem strong, as they will bring so much better price than the inferior birds, but if he should yield to the temptation he might as well sell a king, and while he separates all the birds of less desirable quality, raising nothing from them and getting rid of them as rapidly as they can be marketed or used on his own table, he can continue to advance his flock to the highest attainable degree of excellence.

For those who have only a town lot or a very small enclosure for keeping poultry the Black Breasted Red Bantams, says the Farmers Voice, are the best variety of fowls to keep. Their eggs will average almost as large as those of the Hamburg class and they lay about as well as the average hen. They are good mothers and very faithful in taking care of their chicks, fighting cats and dogs with great courage when disturbed by them. But they appear to be best advantage as a table fowl. "Their plump little bodies make a feast fit for a king, and while they do not go far in a large family, it does not cost more to dine on three or four bantams than on one average fowl. Their flesh is very fine and when well fattened it is juicy and sweet beyond that of any other breed."

The speckled guinea has not been a favorite because it is wild and shy, has a quarrelsome disposition and is unfit for the table. The white guinea, however, is very handsome and is an excellent table fowl, having all the requisites as to grain of flesh, delicacy of flavor, yellow skin, etc. They are more domestic in their nature than the speckled guinea and, if hatched by an ordinary hen, will mingle readily with chickens. When young they are tender and delicate and require dry and warm quarters. In all respects the care and feed ought to be about like that given to young turkeys, but after a few weeks they become well able to take care of themselves. They forage quite as well as the turkey, which makes the cost of keeping them very small in comparison with that necessary for chickens and turkeys. They begin laying when the weather begins and continue without interruption until cold weather in the fall. Their eggs are of good size and flavor, a little darker and stronger shelled than the eggs of a hen, and not so dark as the egg of the ordinary hen. The speckled guinea tries to hide its nest, but the white guinea will lay in the nest of an ordinary hen.

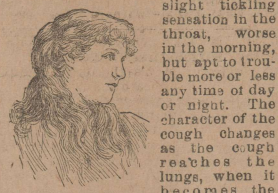
THE WYANDOTTE. In a recent exchange is a communication from F. F. McCord, highly commending the Wyandotte, a distinctly American fowl. The five varieties of this fowl possess, in general, good and valuable qualities and differing only in color and feathering. In popularity they are in the order of silver, white, buff, golden and black. More than any other breed they are entitled to be called an all-purpose fowl, for while they excel in no one point to a satisfactory degree, they reach a very satisfactory standard in all the desirable qualities. They rank very high as layers. Some other breeds produce a larger number of eggs in the course of a year, but the Wyandotte possesses a more coolly and hardy constitution and are not affected by the most rigorous cold, and few fowls can equal them as winter layers; and as prices of eggs in the winter are always much higher than during other seasons of the year this quality gives them a decided advantage. Another valuable quality is their excellence as a table fowl. They have a rich yellow skin and a plump body on which is found a profusion of breast meat. They readily take on flesh and fat, having the faculty of readily digesting and assimilating their food. A mature and well fattened Wyandotte is large enough for an ordinary family, the meat is abundant and possesses a rich flavor, and the proportion of offal is less than in the ordinary fowl. But it is as broilers that they show their greatest excellence. They grow vigorously from their first feed. A young Wyandotte is plump and round, and at any time after they are six weeks old they are fit for the table. For this purpose Mr. McGrew claims that they have no superior.

As they are quick to mature and convert all their food readily into growth and fat they are the cheapest fowl that can be raised. But as grown fowls it is not advisable to keep them after their second year. They become then too fat to maintain their good qualities as layers, but at this time are in the very best condition for the table. If properly treated, they can be found that they possess to a very remarkable degree the tenderness and the delicious flavor of the broiler. Mr. McGrew says he has eaten them when they were three years old and as broilers and found the grown fowl as finely flavored, as juicy and as tender as the younger bird.

They endure neglect well, and though able to withstand the severe weather of Northern winters, they do equally well in the South and, if they have free access to water, do not seem to suffer during the hottest days. As the only difference in the five different families of this breed is that of color, it becomes simply a matter of taste as to which would be selected. Their qualities make them preferable to some other breeds where their range is limited, and this makes them suitable for the confinement of suburban yards where the appearance of a fowl has much to do with selection.

CATARRHAL COUGH.

The cough, which is the result of catarrh of the throat and bronchial tubes, is an exasperating, hacking cough, with a limited amount of expectoration, which is either frothy or stringy mucus. There is generally a slight tickling sensation in the throat, worse in the morning, but apt to trouble more or less any time of day or night. The character of the cough changes as the cough reaches the lungs, when it becomes a cough peculiar to consumption.



Perruna is the remedy that can be relied upon in this condition; for, when it is taken regularly, according to directions, it does not fail to cure. In these cases two ounces of Perry's Candy may be added to each bottle of Perruna before taking. The dose for adults is one tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime. In stubborn cases this dose should be gradually increased until two tablespoonfuls are taken before each meal. The candy may be dissolved in water and administered with Perruna applied to the throat each night in cases where there is much soreness and congestion. It relieves and assists the action of Perruna in such cases.

A series of lectures, delivered by Dr. H. B. Peckham at the Surgical Hotel, has been held in book form and will be sent free to any address for a short time. The lectures cover the most common forms of catarrhal diseases that prevail during the winter season. During the course of the lectures the doctor was frequently asked the doctor by patients, visitors and members of the medical fraternity, which were answered. These conversations make the lectures very interesting and of great practical instruction. Address: The Peckham Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. Ask your druggist for a free Perruna Almanac for 1898.

A MYSTIFIED WOMAN.

The Wheels Wouldn't Go Round. Mothers and Daughters May Profit by Her Experience—Something Wrong.

Everyone in the street stopped. Even a child could see there was something wrong. Every time the horse started the sparks flew from where the tire touched the stone. The wheels wouldn't go round. A crowd gathered and gazed curiously while she examined the horse, the harness, the vehicle and the wheel that wouldn't go round. A policeman came forward and suggested that the horse was balky. A gentleman who happened to be in the crowd with the long name said the horse was overworked and should be unharmed and rubbed down. Another man advised her to back a bit and take a fresh start. A fourth suggested that if she would drive right on, sparks or no sparks, the difficulty would begin and continue without interruption until cold weather in the fall. Their eggs are of good size and flavor, a little darker and stronger shelled than the eggs of a hen, and not so dark as the egg of the ordinary hen. The speckled guinea tries to hide its nest, but the white guinea will lay in the nest of an ordinary hen.

It is just this lack of reasoning down to the root that is the disappointing cause of intense suffering to thousands of women; and for this suffering to a great extent man is to blame. Refused, intelligent, educated men, who have spent eight or ten years of their lives in colleges, medical schools and hospitals, doing the false, child-like theory of doctoring the tire, as it were, instead of curing the axle, or its "hot-box." They direct their attention to where they see the sparks flying, instead of working upon the hidden spot where the real trouble lies. The consequence is that they never acquire the "know how" which enables them to regulate the wheels of life.

When the sparks of pain fairly fly from a woman's head, her back, her limbs, or the most important and sensitive organs of her body it is as senseless a resort to "doctors" as it is to grease the tire, whip the horse, or drive on regardless of consequences. These people try to cure symptoms instead of reasoning to the root of things and removing the cause of the disorder. The result is physical patchwork and failure instead of success.

A most conspicuous exception to this rule is the man who, nearly thirty years ago, proclaimed that he would not make such mistakes, but would devote himself to reasoning to the root of things. He has since become a new principle for its treatment. Many thousand letters of gratitude from former patients in all parts of America, have told this physician that he has been successful beyond even his own expectations. This man is Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, New York, who has for more than a quarter of a century been the head of the most complete and successful health institute in America—the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and whose "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and "Pellets," have benefited thousands of women in every state in the Union and in many foreign lands from absolute misery to physical vigor and happiness, and whose People's Common Sense Medical Adviser has had the greatest sale of any medical work ever published, amounting to over 1,200,000 copies.

In his research and practice Dr. Pierce proceeded on the common sense principle that the blood could carry life or destruction to every part of the body; that the liver was the "house-keeper" of the human system. That when the liver becomes disordered the blood is charged with poison which is carried through the body and produces ailments which consume the heart, disease, scrofulous and bronchial disorders, as well as dropsy, rheumatism and "female complaints." His "Golden Medical Discovery" acts especially upon the liver and other excretory organs. It cleanses, repairs and gives new life to the whole system. The action of this "discovery" is aided in stubborn cases of costiveness by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which also embody an entirely new principle. While there are not five cases in a hundred which Dr. Pierce's remedies will not relieve or cure, it happens sometimes that chronic and seriously complicated and long-neglected disorders require additional home treatment. In all such rare and exceptional cases Dr. Pierce will, upon receiving particulars in writing, send free of charge, such plain, straightforward, confidential advice as will consume the sufferer to find relief and cure if the case is curable. All correspondence is treated in strict confidence. The people of Buffalo and leading scientific and medical societies have repeatedly testified to the integrity, ability and skill of Dr. Pierce, by electing him to the highest offices within their gift—first to the state senate and then to congress. Many thousand black and white testimonials have been sent to him from former patients scattered throughout the Union, as tokens of gratitude to him for the common sense cures he has wrought, and as messages of hope to those who have become shipwrecked by the breakers of neglect and improper medical treatment.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully prepared blood-purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract, and not a decoction.

THE HIGHEST HONORS. The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. has received official notice that they have captured the highest award for their incubator and brooder at the Brussels, Belgium International Exposition. They were honored with the bronze medal and diploma, the greatest distinction that could be conferred. The competition was very sharp, leading incubator makers of Europe as well as America entering the contest. The Reliable was represented by G. Van Valkensburg, their resident agent at Brussels. Thus is

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An exchange asks: If you can buy a pure bred bull for \$100 and a grade for \$50, and the calves from the pure bred are worth \$10 more at maturity than those from the grade, which has been the better investment?

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Galveston, Nov. 23.—Outlook for all classes of fat stock good for coming week. Supply light and prices steady. Sheep dull. Market supplied with hogs for present need. We quote hogs as follows: Good corned hogs weighing 150 to 200 pounds, \$3.75@4.25. Good massed hogs, \$2.50@3.00. A. P. NORMAN.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23.—Cattle receipts were 6000. The market was steady to strong. Texas steers ranged from \$2.50@3.90, Texas cows from \$2.00@2.20, native steers from \$3.25@4.95, native cows and heifers from \$1.50@4.00, stockers and feeders from \$3.00@3.45, bulls from \$2.00@3.00. In hogs receipts were 3500. The market was steady. Heavies ranged from \$3.25@3.47 1/2, packers from \$3.25@3.10, mixed from \$3.40@3.50, lights from \$2.25@3.50, yorkers from \$3.45@3.50, pigs from \$2.90@3.42 1/2. In sheep receipts were 2000. The market was firm, lambs ranging from \$4.50@5.75, muttons from \$2.50@4.75.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 23.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 5000 of which 2500 were Texans; shipments 4000. The market was strong for natives. Texans were steady. Fair to choice native shipping and export steers ranged from \$4.40@5.20, the bulk from \$4.45@4.75; dressed beef and butter steers from \$4.05@4.50, the bulk from \$4.20@4.50; steers under 1000 pounds from \$3.30@4.45, the bulk from \$3.50@4.10; stockers and feeders from \$2.25@4.20, the bulk from \$3.00@4.00; cows and heifers from \$2.00@3.50, the bulk of cows from \$2.40@3.50; springing cows from \$1.50@2.40. The Texas and Indian grass steers sold from \$2.75@3.75, fed at \$2.45; cows and heifers ranged from \$2.10@3.25. In hogs receipts were 4500, shipments 1300. The market was strong to a shade higher, late ranging from \$3.35@3.45; mixed from \$3.40@3.55, heavy from \$3.50@3.57 1/2. Sheep receipts were 1500, shipments 200. The market was steady on best, of which there are but few on hand. Native muttons ranged from \$3.25@4.35, culls and bucks from \$2.00@3.50, lambs from \$4.25@5.50.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Since Monday there has been a moderate run of all classes of cattle; very few coming from Texas. The movement has been fairly active and prices well maintained, at close, for good stock was carried over, and good fat calves, fat cows and heifers, good hogs and yearlings are in demand. Hogs in fair supply; sheep weak. Sheep in light supply; good muttons are in demand. Good fat beefs, per pound gross, 3 1/4@4; fair fat beefs, per pound gross, 2 1/2@3; thin and rough old beefs, per pound gross, 1 3/4@2 1/2; good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 3@3 1/2; fat cows, 2 1/4@3; thin and rough, old cows, each, \$7.00@11.00; bulls, per pound gross, 1 3/4@1 1/2; good fat calves, each, \$9.00@11.00; fair fat calves, each, \$6.50@8.00; thin calves, each, \$4.00@6.00; good fat yearlings, each, \$12.00@14.00; fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.50@9.50; thin yearlings, \$5.00@6.50; good milch cows, \$30.00@40.00; common to fair, \$15.00@27.50; springers, \$17.50@25.00. Good fat corned hogs, per pound gross, 4@4 1/4; common to fair, 3@3 1/2. Good sheep, per pound gross, 3 1/4@4; common to fair, each, \$1.25@2.00.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23.—The small supply of cattle made buyers more anxious than usual to take hold, and trade started in earlier than ordinarily, the greater part of the desirable offerings being disposed of before noon. There were a good many choice fat cattle of medium and heavy weight, and such lots were readily taken. Sales of native beef cattle were made at from \$3.80@5.40 for poor to prime grades, the bulk of the trading being at from \$4.40@5.10. The stocker and feeder trade was fairly active at the usual wide range of prices, stockers ranging from \$2.20@3.75 and feeders from \$3.80@5.50. Calves sold at from \$6.00@6.60 for the best lots; western ranglers from \$3.50@4.15 for steers. Trade in hogs was active and the greater part of the hogs changed hands early in the day. Prices were stronger and largely 5c per 100 pounds lighter, the bulk of the offerings going at from \$4.25@4.55. Common heavy packers sold at from \$3.30@3.40 and prime shipping lots at \$3.55. The average quality was very good and there were a good many light weight hogs. Prices for sheep and lambs were steady with a fairly active local and shipping demand. Sheep sold at from \$2.25@4.25 for inferior to choice flocks, and lambs were in demand at from \$3.75@4.50. Prices of late have been almost too high for feeders and there are not many offerings that are adapted to their requirements. Receipts of cattle were 17,000, hogs 38,000 and sheep 15,000.

DENVER MARKET.

Denver, Col., Nov. 19, 1907.—The following market report is furnished by the Sigel-Barnes Commission Company: Beef cattle—Our beef market has been heavily supplied this week with cattle of fair condition and class; most of the buyers were on the market and the first two days of the week trading was very active at fully steady prices; values in the last two days have declined from 10 to 15 cents on both steers and cows, caused by a lack of competition. Feeders—Receipts in the feeder division have been very heavy this week; the general quality of the offerings was somewhat better, trading was very active, at prices in most instances 10 to 15 cents lower than last week's quotations. The best sale that has been made here this week was a string of Bear River feeders, weight, 1007 pounds, which we sold at \$4.10 with the freight paid to the river. They freighted to the river. We quote the market as follows: Choice corned steers, \$4.00@4.25; choice range steers, \$3.70@4.00; common to good steers, \$3.25@3.75; good to extra cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.50; common to good cows, \$2.60@3.00;

bulls, \$1.75@2.25; veal calves, 175@225 lbs., \$4.50@5.50; veal calves, 250@400 lbs., \$3.50@4.00. Hogs—The receipts of hogs this week foot up 19 cars, just enough to keep our packers going without crowding the market; values have ruled about steady throughout the week, and prices are about the same as quoted in our last circular. There will be a fair demand the coming week. We quote light to choice packers, \$3.25@3.45; mixed packers, \$3.30@3.45; heavy packers, \$3.25@3.40. Sheep—The demand still continues very active for good mutton. We quote prices on fat wethers from \$3.40@3.75; ewes from \$3.10@3.40 and lambs from \$4.50@5.50. There is also a good market here for lambs and sheep suitable for the feed lot, and we have numerous inquiries for this class of stock.

NEWS AND NOTES.

CATTLE SALES.

Fort Worth—Col. J. W. Burgess of this city sold last Friday to M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto, 600 two-year-old steers, including a few threes, at \$17 per head, for immediate delivery.

R. N. Graham sold on Saturday for the Llano Live Stock company, whose ranch is in Garza county, their coming yearling steers numbering about 1400 head, for delivery at Amarillo in May next, at \$19 per head. The same party also sold for the Tahoka Cattle company, whose ranch is in Lynn county, their coming yearling steers, numbering about 1000 head for delivery at Amarillo in May next, at \$19.00 per head. Both sales were made to W. C. Quinlan and A. J. Snider of Kansas City.

The Topeka Cattle company, ranch in Lynn county, to Quinlan & Snider and Finley, 1000 coming twos at \$19, spring delivery. National Live Stock Commission company of Fort Worth, to Mr. Long of Palo Pinto, 600 coming two-year-old steers at \$17.

Taylor & Sons, Coleman, Texas, 550 two-year-old steers, including some threes, to C. A. Arnett, price about \$20. They will be shipped to Chelsea, Indian Territory.

Ozona—Geo. Bell sold his last spring yearlings to Theo Bjorkman for \$23 per head. Jack Sheppard sold his coming spring yearlings to S. E. Couch at \$14.

Price Henry to Scharber & Aycock, 100 coming ones at \$15. Price Henry and B. N. Aycock of the Big Lake country, bought from John Winkler 200 dry cows and yearlings, at \$15 for yearlings and \$13 for cows, and 1000 head of the same class from Mayfield Bros., at the same prices.

Beaumont—Kellum & Cooper of Valley Mills, bought 700 head of cattle for the Cuban trade at \$20. They go by way of Galveston. The same parties will buy 450 more for shipment to Cuba.

Henrietta—Frazier and Cobb Loving to J. H. Baldwin, 413 feeders at \$31.50 per head. Ingraham to Dick Carrow, 50 White-face steers at \$23.50 per head.

Abilene—Gilmore Sharp to Dietrich & Stotler of Emporia, Kan., 1200 head of cattle at \$22 per head. Martin county—A. L. Houston of Glascock county, to S. N. Hill of Midland county, 60 cows at \$16 and \$18.

C. C. Johnson to A. L. Houston, 4 Hereford bulls at \$30 per head. A. L. Houston to R. W. Smith, 10 Hereford and Durham bulls at \$25.

E. J. Love to Bill Quinn, 3 Hereford calves at \$25. Davis Mountains—S. M. Ward to Jno. C. Prude, 150 she cattle at \$12.50, and 150 one-year-old steers at \$12.

Colorado—Boucher & Green to A. F. Jones and J. H. Scott of Pratt, Kansas, 600 yearling steers at \$17.50. T. F. Stevens to Dr. P. C. Coleman, 70 head of stock cattle at \$16.

D. H. McNairy to W. T. Scott, 400 Mexican calves at \$9. San Angelo—Frank Harris to Kirk Bros. of Nowata, I. T., 375 calves at \$13.00.

John Currie of Glascock county, to F. M. Bourn, 125 three-year-old steers at \$27, 225 twos at \$22, and 2 fat cows at \$25. F. M. DeLashmutt to H. G. Deering 700 stock cattle and 2 pure bred bulls at \$10 per head.

Lonzo Thompson to Prentiss, 375 steers yearlings at \$15.50. W. T. Conley to Lem Hudson, 200 heifers, ones and up, at about \$16.

J. L. Stephens to A. F. Jones and R. A. Ferguson of Sterling, his entire stock of cattle at \$15 for yearlings and common grades and \$22.50 for better grades.

San Antonio—Baldrige Bros. & Austin bought from J. M. Chittim 600 coming threes at \$22.50, 1400 coming twos at \$17.50; from David Stone of Victoria, 2000 coming twos at \$16.50; from Davidson & Fleming, for delivery in the Territory, 3000 coming twos at \$21.50; from M. M. Hargis 4000 coming threes and fours at \$22.50.

Capt. Jno. Tod to Green Davidson, 2000 to 2500 coming threes at \$25, spring delivery. W. H. Jennings of San Antonio, to Fred Chase of Council Grove, Kansas, 1200 head of ones and twos; daily papers give price as \$18.50.

Pat Pugh of Diner, to O. L. Eckhardt of Yorktown, 500 three and four-year-old steers at \$25. These steers go to feed pens at Yorktown.

V. Kohler of Beaville, recently sold to Ed Lasater 35 head of graded bull calves at \$40.00 per head. C. D. Allen bought from Lauderdale & Haynes 37 head of black muleys from the Cable ranch, average 1150 pounds at 3 1/2 cents. They go to Cuba this week.

County convicts are making good roads in Grayson county. The question of opening the Kiowa and Comanche reservation is being agitated again.

V. Kohler of Beaville, recently sold to Ed Lasater 35 head of graded bull calves at \$40.00 per head. C. D. Allen bought from Lauderdale & Haynes 37 head of black muleys from the Cable ranch, average 1150 pounds at 3 1/2 cents. They go to Cuba this week.

The citizens of Abilene, Texas, have organized a permanent fair association and have endorsed the proposition to hold a series of fairs along the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad in 1898 to exhibit the resources of the country. The plan includes the country to El Paso.

The nursery business in Austin is doing an extraordinarily large amount of shipping over the entire state. Both express companies are having big shipments every day.

Pat Pugh of Diner, sold last Tuesday to O. L. Eckhardt of Yorktown, 500 three and four-year-old grade steers at \$25.00. These cattle go to Eckhardt's feed pens at Yorktown.

Menard Co. Enterprise: Judge W. M. Allison bought, this week, of Louis A. Runge, 5 heifers and calves for \$25 a round; 2 cows and calves at \$30, and 11 yearlings at \$15. These were all blooded cattle.

Governor Ross has a large plantation near Waco. He has not been threatened by whiteappers, but thinks Johnson grass at 20 cents a bale ought not to be terrifying to the landowner who has 4-cent cotton.

The managers of the Abilene fair report a comfortable balance left on hand after payment of all expenses. It will be used in making a still better exhibit next year. There is nothing small about Abilene.

Reports of whitecap notices containing threats to landholders and tenants who are parties to money-rent contracts, appear every day. Sowing Johnson grass, horse-whipping, arson and assassination are the penalties threatened to men who exercise the right of making contracts that displease the author of the notices.

A Tulsa, Swisher county, correspondent of the Amarillo Stockman says: Prairie fires have been getting in their work for the past week. W. Pepper lost all his feed, T. A. Gray lost all his grass, W. G. Conner lost his corn, and grass near Tulsa. T. J. Richardson of this county, lost about 1260 head of sheep which were being held in Crosby county. The report came in yesterday that A. D. Elkins of Tulsa, who has been hauling ranch supplies out west, lost six out of ten head of work horses by being caught in a fire.

The Western Union Beef Co. has just closed sale of the "Moore" ranch in Uvalde county, comprising 15,000 acres of land, with valuable and costly improvements, to Messrs. W. S. Brookshire, Fred A. Groves and M. R. Kennedy. The price paid for the property was \$1.60 per acre. These are the parties who recently bought from this same company the "Moore" stock of cattle of 1500 head at \$16. These cattle are said to be one of the best graded herds of cattle in West Texas.

Brackett News: Mr. J. J. Fenn reports his cattle in very good fix, and thinks they will pull through the winter all right. He is having reservoirs built to catch the rain water and putting up windmills to pump water ready for any drought that may come in the future. The present drought is teaching our stockmen that they must dig wells and store the rain water. Mr. Charles Vivian of Mud Creek, reports remarkable stalks of corn, one of them especially bearing more fully developed ears of corn than the stalk we ever heard of; it has ten ears, the other two six and five respectively. Mr. Vivian will preserve them entire, the first one undoubtedly being the banner stalk of the state.

A press dispatch of the 19th from Taylor, Texas, says: Quite a number of land owners living on the San Gabriel river and Turkey creek, north of Taylor, have received during the past few days threatening notices from alleged whiteappers in reference to the money rent question. These allegations, it seems, are not confined against landowners alone who insist upon having money rent, but tenants alike who agree to pay money rent. As a result several farmers from these neighborhoods have been in Taylor this week purchasing cartridges loaded for ducks—who would attempt to sow Johnson grass seed—and aver they will scatter shot for every seed sown.

Several of the cowmen around here are fixing up their stock to greener pastures. Those Ball will pasture some with J. S. Webster and some with W. D. Ake of Schleicher. Treadwell & Martin will move 200 cows and calves to Cobb's pasture, also in Schleicher. G. G. Burnett has moved 1200 head to the Kickapoo Springs pasture. His outfit returned yesterday. John Sheen and the boys have moved all their cattle to the Mills & Brennan pastures "way out" in Schleicher. W. W. Crockett has about 250 head of cattle in the well recently sold Stockton of San Saba county. Mr. Stockton will not move his cattle until spring. Jake Wilkes has his cattle in J. S. Webster's pasture. Mr. Little, who moved his cattle from Comanche county in the spring, recently moved about 200 head to D. E. Sims of Fair Branch, \$12 around. He went through here last week with the cattle on his way to Paint Rock. Mr. Little also moved his family over to Paint Rock, where he believes he has a position with Mr. Sims on his ranch.

CATTLE MOVEMENTS AND FEEDING.

The Gainesville Oil mill is feeding 5675 cattle for several different owners. Large importations of breeding cattle from Mexico have been passing through the custom house at Laredo during the past week. All are to be kept in Texas for breeding purposes.

Mrs. Akers of Quanah, has shipped five cars of feeders to Corsicana. The Quannah Chief says: The Fort Worth and Denver are handling more cattle than for years. They haven't train crews and engines enough to move the heavy assignment of stock. There hasn't been any local freight here.

Perfect Health. Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure TUTT'S Liver PILLS

ceived here this week on account of the road being blocked with cattle trains. The operator at this place has been on duty night and day since last Saturday night.

Dick Tisdale shipped five cars of beaves from Georgetown to St. Louis on the 20th. They were fattened at the Georgetown oil mills.

E. Rotan of Weatherford, has put on feed at the Weatherford oil mill 200 cattle received from Abilene.

W. H. Jennings shipped 400 feeders from Pearsall to Palestine on the 14th. Locke Bros. shipped 11 cars of yearlings from Kyle, and Wm. Nelson one car of feeders from San Marcos to Oklahoma on Monday.

WEATHER, CROPS AND RANGE. On Nov. 15th a hailstorm a few miles north of Sherman, one half of the cotton in the field was knocked out and ruined by hail. Considerable damage was also done to fruit trees.

The yards of the depot at Abilene filled with sales of cotton that have accumulated for want of cars to ship them.

Baylor county needs rain for stock water and to permit wheat planting. Quite a heavy frost and some ice in the northern counties of Texas on the morning of the 17th.

Denton county is said to be increasing her wheat acreage 50 per cent. The Stonehall Reporter says that grass is getting short in Stonehall county and that outside stock is suffering for water.

A fire is reported as having swept over 400 square miles of the range in Lubbock, Hale and Crosby counties on the 15th. It started west of Crosby county and burned east to north of Emma, when a norther turned it south over a strip ten miles wide. North of Emma one herd of 3000 sheep was killed, and many farmers lost their winter feed.

Farmers in Williamson county are planting more wheat than ever before. Over 3,000,000 bushels of pecans have been sold in Texas and the trees in many sections have still many nuts.

A heavy snow storm all over Western Nebraska on the 16th and the mercury near zero.

The wheat crop of Denton county is reported as being 750,000 bushels, of which about five-sixths has been sold. One firm in Williamson county has sold 11,000 bushels and another six cars of seed wheat.

Recent frosts have destroyed the top crop of cotton in Hood county. The frost was so heavy that a much larger acreage in wheat.

CATTLE MOVEMENTS.

The movement of cattle by all the railroads in the state since the raising of the quarantine on November 15, 1907, has been beyond the capacity of many of the roads to handle, because of the scarcity of cars and yet nearly all the yards endeavored to avoid this by increasing their usual number, in anticipation of a largely increased business. The short time which the quarantine remains open has caused shippers to crowd their animals, and cattle more promptly than ever before, so the roads find their facilities taxed to the utmost to please all.

General Live Stock Agent W. W. Miller of the M. K. & T. railroad, returned to the city to-day from South Texas, and reports that he has had such a liberal movement from the territory in and around Corpus Christi as this year. Nearly all of these cattle are billed to Kansas points. He said that the Katy had all the business that could be handled with dispatch and that, so far, he had been able to move every car of cattle that he had. He was impressed with the cheerfulness of all his cattle shippers and said he admired the cattlemen all happy.

General Live Stock Agent W. H. Weekes of the Cotton Belt railroad, said that his road had all the business in the way of cattle that could be handled. Train load after train load were being shipped to points in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. He said that never before in the history of the road had so many cattle come into Texas from the above states and many cars had been shipped from North Carolina.

General Live Stock Agent Larimer of the T. & P. railroad, said that he was too busy to even talk about the great movement of cattle now going on over his road, both east and west. He said every available car was in use and demand still urgent. He said his road had arranged for an increased supply of cars and in a few days every yard should be supplied promptly. He says cattle are being shipped from above the quarantine line to Kansas and Iowa points; also many of them going to market. The shipments from points above the line are also very large.

General Live Stock Agent Ware of the Fort Worth & Denver, had very much the same to report as Mr. Larimer. He said his road was handling eight to ten trains a day in Fort Worth and that on the line he had loaded nearly 200 cars. The shipments from points in the South to points on his line above the quarantine are greater than usually occurs during this season of the year. It is said that about 15,000 cattle have passed through the Fort Worth stock yards this week. None of the agents seemed to think that present conditions would long continue, but it is certain that a wonderful movement now exists.

HOW TO BUILD A SILO. Dear Sir:—I have read articles in the different papers on the subject of silos and see that their ideas about the shape vary. I wish to know the best and cheapest method of building a silo of medium capacity, the shape, the approximate cost; with what it should be covered, and when covered after filling with food stuff. With what it should be lined so as to prevent the acid; which is formed by the fermentation of the green ensilage, destroying the lining. It is claimed that the acid thus formed will soon destroy wood, and, if so, what is best?

Farmersville, Texas. My reply which will doubtless be of interest to many of the Journal readers, is as follows: Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in forwarding you some literature upon the subject of silos which I hope will give you much of the information asked

CONDEMNED.

When an innocent man is condemned for any crime he doesn't love. His lawyers appeal from one court to another. They are bound to save him, if he can be saved. It is the same way with a good doctor when his patient seems condemned to death by disease.

Such doctors make mistakes sometimes; they lose their touch. After they have tried everything they know and the patient is not better, they think there is nothing more to be done. They don't always get at the root of the disease. They frequently give a patient up to die of consumption, when the patient is afterwards surprised to see him get strong and well again.

Mrs. W. B. Duncan, of Arlington, Phelps Co., Mo., writes: My husband took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when he was (as he thought) almost in consumption, and we were very thankful that the medicine could be found. I wish all persons troubled with cough would take it. Long may the "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favor" in prescription be made. I shall always recommend and praise these medicines.

All lung and bronchial diseases are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because it supplies the system with healthy blood. It puts the vital forces into action and fills the circulation with the life-giving red corpuscles which build up solid, muscular flesh and healthy nerve-force.

As a medical author, Dr. Pierce holds an eminent place in his profession. His great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" is one of the standard medical works of the English language, and in practical use, were sold at \$1.50 each. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free for the cost of mailing only, 21 cent stamps, or, cloth-bound for 31 cents. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO. Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$200,000. Annual Business \$20,000,000. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENT. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. OMAHA. Expert Commission Salesmen of

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. TEXAS TRADE A SPECIALTY. OUR RECORD IN TEXAS BUSINESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. Some of the Features Which Make Our House Attractive TO TEXAS LIVE STOCK PEOPLE.

Free, and intelligent market information—wire or letter. Close attention to shippers and consignments on arrival. Good Pens. Good Fills. Good Sales.

Courteous Treatment. Unequaled Service. Absolute Safety.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CATTLE and SHEEP AT REASONABLE INTEREST RATES.

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R. M. Collins and C. C. Pools and A. C. Walker are traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies shown them will be appreciated by the management.

State of Texas, County of Dallas.

Before me, the undersigned authority, now comes H. L. Oldham, Roy B. Simpson and W. H. Norton, known to me to be respectively, business manager, head mailing clerk and pressman of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, who, being duly sworn, each deposes and says that the present run of said paper is 11,000 copies per week.

H. L. OLDHAM, ROY B. SIMPSON, W. H. NORTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of November, 1897.

W. L. M'DONALD, Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas.

**SOLICITORS WANTED.**

We can use two or three good hustling subscription solicitors. Will make it interesting for the right party. Address, THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Dallas, Texas.

It is reported from Great Britain that farmers, especially those of Scotland, are feeding a smaller number of cattle than usual. This is probably caused by high grain prices in Europe. Our export traders are looking for big prices in the European markets and evidently expect to handle a very large amount of shipments, as all the available shipping space has been engaged.

From all parts of the northwest come reports of denuded cattle ranges and the difficulty which range owners are meeting in their efforts to find stock that will enable them to utilize their grass. The resource which the stockmen of Colorado are considering mostly is the calf crop south of the quarantine line. It seems evident now that to restock the vast western ranches of Texas will be drawn on to an extent that will have fewer cattle in the state after the great movement has set in than she now has.

At the late meeting in Baltimore of the national order of United Daughters of the Confederacy Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie was elected president. At Texas, and especially every Confederate veteran in Texas was delighted when this announcement came over the wires. Since the close of the war no lady has won such enthusiastic love from the old soldiers of the Confederacy in Texas as Mrs. Currie, and they can understand readily why the high honor bestowed upon her at the recent Baltimore meeting was given with practically no opposition. She is a woman whom all delight to honor.

Some unhappiness is being caused among London merchants because woolen factories are being established in a number of towns in Australia. While the civilization of that country is comparatively new it has matured with wonderful rapidity. Australians see no reason why wool should be sent to England and woolen goods be sold to the wool producers with freight both ways, commissions and warehouse charges, together with jobbers' profits, all added before the woolen fabric reaches the wearer, and they propose that some of these charges be omitted. Texas produces wool and cotton, and Texas has many factories, but she must have many more before she can clothe her own people.

The importance of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, may be better understood from the fact that already the amounts appropriated by congress and a number of the state legislatures aggregate over \$1,500,000. Texas cannot afford to remain unrepresented at an exposition of such vast and varied resources. Private and corporate enterprise may do much, but the commercial bodies of the state and the several industrial, trade and live stock organizations ought to take early action, and see that something is done to show the thousands of visitors at Omaha something of the splendid resources of a state that produces abundantly every agricultural crop known through the entire country, that ranks first in raising all classes of stock, that has quarries of the most beautiful building material, mines of coal and iron and precious metals, inexhaustible forests of pine and the hard woods, railroad connections with all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the deep water harbor nearest to the great northwest.

Some recent investigations have shown that in the agricultural states

land values have advanced from 10 to 40 per cent in the last year, the greater increase in value being in the western grain growing states. It is said that some lands in Nebraska were bought a year ago for less money than was received for the wheat grown on them this year. It is reasonable to expect advances in value of lands in some of the agricultural counties of Texas, as well as in those parts of the state that can be classed as agricultural, but are capable of producing certain forage crops, or stock farming lands. Texas has, however, a vast region that can never be utilized for other than grazing purposes, and lands of such character must always remain low in value. After the great transactions in cattle have been completed stockmen will commence to look around for lands for permanent location of their interests, and the evident suitability of Western Texas for grazing and stock farming with the opportunities offered by each will cause thousands to enter one or the other branches of the live stock industry and the demand for lands will become very active. Just now, however, the knowing ones who have capital or credit are bending every energy to secure all the cattle upon which they can lay their hands. Later they will interest themselves in securing land. Ranch properties are still low in value, and there has been for years no better time to buy, but the opportunity as to some of the cheapest and most desirable will pass within a few months.

**NATIONAL STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION.**

Texas Stock and Farm Journal invites the special attention of its readers to the call for the National Convention of Stock Growers to assemble in Denver, Colorado, January 25, 26 and 27, 1898. As stated in the call, the purpose is to perfect the organization of a National Live Stock Growers' association, and to discuss and devise measures for the improvement and protection of an industry which ranks among the most important in the land. The interest of every branch of live stock industry, and the interest of each both as a range and a stock farming industry will be duly considered. In both methods of stock raising Texas has interests already enormous and continually growing in importance. It is well, therefore, that Texas should be fully and ably represented at the Denver meeting.

The announcement of the convention, its purpose and a list of subjects upon which papers will be read and discussed are to be found elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

TO THE JOURNAL'S FRIENDS. Texas Stock and Farm Journal has a right to feel gratified at the evidences of appreciation it is daily receiving in the increase of its number of subscribers and the growth of its advertising business. For many years its circulation was confined almost exclusively to the stock grower of Northwest Texas, then - much more sparsely settled territory than it is to-day. The circulation of the Journal has steadily grown far beyond the growth of population, and its regular issue numbers now more than eleven thousand copies, going to all parts of Texas, covering the rich black lands of the farming counties as well as the vast grazing fields of the West, circulating in every state and territory, in Mexico, Canada, England, Scotland and Ireland.

Since the establishment of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, important changes have occurred in Texas industries and methods, and the Journal has ever been among the first to advocate and support such changes as seemed good for Texas and her growing citizenship. It has been a factor in impressing upon stockmen the necessity of improving the grade of their stock by importation and use of the very best breeding animals that could be obtained; it has kept its readers informed promptly of all that could affect their interests, regardless always of its own immediate business interests, feeling that its welfare was identified with the great stock and farm interests of the state and it could not afford for patronage or favor to abandon a high line of policy. It recognizes the importance and the growth of stock farming in Texas and of all her other agricultural industries, and has grown in value and in circulation as a farmer's paper as well as a stockman's paper. It has kept in close touch with the great industries of both classes and is pleased with the growing support it is receiving from the farmers and stockmen of Texas.

**SUPPRESS ORGANIZED CRIME.** It was hoped by many that the threats conveyed in anonymous letters to land owners who proposed to continue the money rent system would not be executed, and it may still be hoped that but few men in Texas will attempt by deeds of crime to prevent the exercise of the right of contract, or the equal right of the owners of property to exercise one of the essential attributes of ownership. In most of the important farming counties of the state public meetings of tenant farmers have been held and so far as the Journal has known there has not been an incendiary utterance at one of these meetings. They were largely attended, the interests involved were appreciated

as of very great importance, the men attending were deeply in earnest, but their conduct and utterances in every case demonstrated the fact that the tenant farmers of Texas form a law-abiding and conservative element of our citizenship. At every meeting, so far as reports have been seen, utterances deprecating the threat of white cap outrages were endorsed by every individual present.

Consequently there was a general hope that the law-abiding sentiment so evident among the tenant class would discourage the commission of any of the crimes that were threatened but some of the recent fires in McClellan, Falls, and Williamson counties are with good reason supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and circumstances indicate that the crimes are in fulfillment of the threats previously sent to the owners of the property that was destroyed.

Some of the features of this trouble remind those who were in the grazing regions of Texas about fifteen years ago of the prevalence of fence cutting at that time. In that case bodies of men in many counties showed themselves ready to commit any crime that might prevent the owner of property from appropriating to his own use that which he owned. In this it is announced to property owners that they must use their property as directed by a secret and lawless combination, and arson and murder are threatened if the hehests of this secret organization are not obeyed. Arson has been committed; murder may follow.

There can be but one counsel in such a case. White capping must not be tolerated in Texas. Those guilty of it must be caught, convicted and pitilessly punished. Public sentiment in every community should show itself definitely and effectively on the side of law. If the rights of property cannot be exercised in Texas, then Texas offers no fit abode to any man who cares to own property.

This is a matter outside of the discussion of the natural equities of the money-rent question. While the law permits the owner of land to make such contracts as please him, there are cases where the enforcement of such contracts by either party may be a hardship to the other. Generally the fairest results to each in the case of farm rents is a division of the crops. This, much probably, nearly every one is ready to concede. But if others are permitted to dictate the kind of contract the owner of land may make, they will soon claim the right to say how much he shall receive for the use of the land, and then property in land ceases.

So far but little crime that can be connected with the rent question has been committed, and no large value of property has been destroyed. The seriousness of the matter is that it is organized crime, and there can be offered to civilization and to the essential rights of man in organized society no more serious menace than the unpunished commission of crime by secret organizations.

**FOR SALE.** 800 head of smooth cattle, 1/2 steers from 1 to 2 years old, 1/2 dry cows. For particulars address A. E. HAMUTH, West Point, Tex.

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**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE.**

Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills.

Sold to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Show Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have won a great number of FIRST PRIZES. The famous bull, "The Ensign," heads the herd. This bull took the sweepstakes in Ohio and Illinois State Fairs over all classes of bulls. The great strength and support of the Red Polled cattle is in the strain. They are the most beautiful cattle in the world, a mahogany red, no horns, beautiful eyes, round, smooth and straight backs and always fat; will live and keep fat on one-half what it will take to keep any other breed. Red Polled Bulls, when bred to cows of another strain, red red calves or 50 per cent red and without horns. Bulls for sale. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Special invitation extended to Texas and Territory gentlemen and stock farmers. Address

H. LEE BORDEN, Tonti, Illinois.

**THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM.**

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Breeders of Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs.

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. The cur s eality.

**HEREFORD BULLS.**

Pure-bred Bull Calves, High-grade Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls.

The grades are from dams three-quarter bred and better and sired by thoroughbreds of the best families—all well marked, good individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car lots at reasonable prices. Address

G. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Colorado.

**HICKORY GROVE HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.**

Top! Top! Both sexes, ready for use, sired by BLACK MODEL, by KLEVER'S MODEL, MOSHER'S BLACK U. S. LONG LOOK, by "THE 100 LOOKOUT," HUMPHREY SHEP, a worthy son of the great and only CHIEF TUCUM. SHEP and. My herd horses are BLACK MODEL, assisted by LOGAN CHIEF, one of CHIEF TUCUMBER and a great son of H. E. KRELOE, Clarence, Mo.

**The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords**

ESTABLISHED 1888. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of car loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

**SUNNY SLOPE**

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

**REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE.**

We won more Ribbons at the big State Fairs this year than any other Hereford Herd.

400 Head 100 SERVICEABLE BULLS and anything you may want in the male or female line singly or in car lots. Address SUNNY SLOPE, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

**THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM.**

150 head of Registered Hereford cattle for sale cheap, consisting of 40 one and two-year-old Heifers, 10 Cows, three to eight years old; 25 Heifer Calves, six to 12 months old; 10 Bulls, fourteen to twenty four months old; 15 Bulls, three to seven years old; 60 Bull Calves, six to ten months old. These cattle are in as well bred as can be found in America and good individuals, and are in good condition. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers. C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickenson County, Kansas.

Clover Blossom Short Horns. 125 Bates and Scotch Topped. Bulls in service Grand Victor 11273. Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst vol. 41

Crystal Springs Short Horns. 80 Bates & Cruickshank Bulls in service Grand Victor 11273. Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst vol. 41

20 CHOICE YEARLING BULLS AND 20 HEIFERS FOR SALE. Are choice individuals, out of selected cows and grown out right. F. F. MORRIS, Lyndon, Caldwell Co., Mo. 80 miles east of Kansas City, 60 miles east of St. Joseph on H. & St. Joe railway, Burlington system

**GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.** CHOICE YOUNG BULLS OF ANCIENT BRITON, ANXIETY, LORD WILTON, THE GROVE 3rd, AND BEAU REAL STRAINS. 175 bulls for 1898 service; 60 of them 12 to 20 months old Sept. 1st, 1907. C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Missouri.

**CATTLE.** SHORT HORN BULLS. We have on hand one car load of pure bred Short Horn Bulls, ranging in age from nine to sixteen months. They are all red in color and all a first class lot, both as to breeding and individuality. Abingdon is 90 miles north of Quincy, on main line of C. & Q. R. R. Address J. W. DAWDY & SON, Abingdon, Ill. Knox Co.

**J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.** Breeder of the best strains of a BREIDEN ANGUS. These cattle now stand at the head of all best breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at the World's Fair over all breeds and sires as all live fairs and in Europe.

**J. W. BURGESS, Ft. Worth, Tex.** Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

**FOR SALE—CON.** Pasture for Sale. A number one pasture of 16,000 acres in a solid body. North line of pasture runs one mile south of Iatan station and stock yards. T. & P. R. R. Mitchell Co., Texas, and is 15 miles west of Colorado. You will see like this pasture. If pasture is not sold by the last of October, will stop sale and take cattle out on pasture, or lease pasture for a term. Come and see for yourself, or write to J. H. OTTEN, Iatan, Tex.

**MULES FOR SALE.** 50 well-bred Mules, 3 and 4 years old next spring. Address T. F. MASTIN, Grandview, Texas.

**REGISTERED HEREFORDS.** A herd of fancy bred blood of Lord Wilton, Anxiety, Grove 3rd and Success. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

**FOR SALE—CON.** Raw Furs and Skins Wanted. The Providence Fur Company, Providence, R. I. wants all kinds of raw furs, skins, ginseng, seneca, etc. Prices quoted for next sixty days are as follows: Silver Fox.....\$15.00 to \$150.00 Bear.....\$5.00 to \$25.00 Marten.....\$4.00 to \$ 9.00 Mink.....\$3.00 to \$ 8.00 Weasel.....\$1.00 to \$ 2.00 Red Fox.....\$ 3.00 to \$ 2.00 Mink.....\$ 2.50 to \$ 1.50 Skunk.....\$ 2.50 to \$ 1.50 Gray Fox.....\$ 2.50 to \$ 1.50 Cat.....\$ 2.00 to \$ 1.00 Other.....\$ 2.00 to \$ 1.00 Price list on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment, and immediate remittance on all consignments.

**Cattle Feeders Attention.** Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls for feeding cattle (good pens near mill, plenty of water and feed troughs. Write for prices to MILAM COT. OIL MILL CO., Cameron, Tex.

**DIRECTORY.**

**CATTLE—CON.**

Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhome, Wise County, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle for Sale.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.**

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014, weight, 55.90 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1896. Large English Bred shire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

**Bulls for Sale.**

I have for sale, three miles from Beville, good high grade Durham, Dev. Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying. W. J. STATON, Beville, Texas.

**SHORT HORN BULLS, ALL AGES.**

FOR SALE.—Address Walter P. Stewart, Gertrude, Jack Co., Texas

**NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**

Imp. Lord Lieutenant, 12009, heads herd. Young stock and ready for sale at reason. Council Grove, Kansas. Address, D. P. NOBTON, Council Grove, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.**

50 High Grade Short Horn Heifers, one and two, mostly reds, 8 or 10 Bull Calves, Mo. P. S. DUNCAN, Perrin, Mo.

**Red Polled Cattle.**

One car of Registered Bulls under 35 months of age, for sale at reasonable prices. In car lot Red Polled Heifer Calves for sale. Reference, J. H. Jennings, Martindale, Texas. A. S. Stutz, Smithson Valley, Texas. Council Grove, National Bank, Austin, Texas. Address

J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

**BULLS.** For sale, Hereford, Durham, Thoroughbred and grades. W. B. GRIMES, Jr., Ashland, Kansas.

**Iatan Short Horn Ranch.**

J. D. EARNEST, PROPRIETOR.

Has always on hand a nice lot of Young Bulls for Sale

Call and see them. Address, IATAN, TEXAS.

**RED AND BLACK POLLED BULL CALVES.**

I have for sale at Mountain Vale Ranch 100 HEAD OF RED AND BLACK POLLED BULL CALVES. Part of the bulls that will knock the horns off and PUT UP TO-DATE BACKS on their calves can get them by addressing me. DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Tex.

**OAKLAND HERD, PARIS, MO.**

Has Short-Horn Bulls and Heifers for sale, by the car load or single animal. 20 head to select from. CROWN KING, 11418, a pure CRUIKSHANK Bull, at head of herd. \$4,000 worth in premiums. Poland China and Berkshire Hogs, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Black Langshans, Light Brahma Chickens, etc. but the best are good enough for us. Correspondence solicited. THOS. W. RAGSDALE & SON.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE, both sexes, for sale.**

Write for prices and catalogue. A. E. & C. L. BURRISH, Mason, Grundy Co., Ills.

**Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS.**

Breeder of Pure-bred Hereford Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls for sale. All Pure bred and ready for use. First class bulls, both as individuals and as a herd. For sale at inspection solicited. Will have a herd at the Dallas Fair. Address U. B. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

**SWINE.**

**The Bourbon County Herd English Berkshires.**

100 head best English and American blood—23 head of pure bred Berkshires. Herd horses are Charles, 3635; LeGrand 3335, King Silver 4195 and Major Lee 4169. 15 fall hogs and 12 fall, gait ready to go. 35 spring pigs coming on. Correspondence and personal inspection invited.—J. S. MAGER, Arcadia, Crawford Co., Kansas.

**DURO-JERSEY HOGS.**—Registered stock stamp for 60 page catalogue, illustrated, prices and history. For information young breeders, J. M. STONERBAKER, Paris, Ill.

**RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, GRANT, T.** 140 head of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. For the next 30 days I will offer lot of fancy bred stock at prices that will knock out all competition, with quality and finish considered. This lot of stock represents one of the most fashionable breeding and are up to date in every particular. Can give you anything from a three month's old pig up to a three year old brood sow. Pigs \$15 a pair. Bred gilt \$15. Age sows \$25 to \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address G. B. MORRIS, Riverside Stock Farm, Grant, T.

**Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas.**

Bred and raised in Southwest Missouri in imported stock. Address L. R. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Miss. Co., Mo

**OILT-EDGE HERD.**

Of registered Poland Chinas, winners of first prize in every class shown in at Taylor Fair, 1896. Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal U. S. both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence solicited. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

**Fine Poland China Pigs**

Highly Bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write for catalogue. JOHN S. KERR & SON, Sherman, Texas.

**FOR SALE—CON.**

**HICKORY GROVE.** Registered Polled Durham Cattle of double standard. Registered Red Polled Cattle. Registered Aberdeen Polled Angus Cattle. Registered Short Horn Cattle. Registered Hereford Cattle. We have for sale 160 head Bull Calves under one year of age bred by the best stockmen of the Hickory Grove Farm near Oakland, Colo. Co., Ills. which we expect to ship to Texas some time during the month of November. These calves will be brought over to Texas by the way of San Antonio, Oakland, Wash and one day at San Antonio, Oakland, Ills., on the Cleveland Road about 150 miles from here. The above best stockmen of No. 1 select from the herd, and see the sires and dams they would find it profitable to visit the farm before the calves are taken south. The price of these calves will be from \$75.00 to \$100.00 delivered in Texas. Where we keep them on our ranch, near San Antonio, Texas, till after they are acclimated and make an additional charge, and in case of death it is our loss. For further particulars address J. F. Green, San Antonio, Texas, box 377, or M. W. Gilbert, Oakland, Colo. Co., Ills. GREEN & GILBERT.

**FOR SALE—CON.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.** FROM ROSE AND SINGLE COMB W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, W. C. Baufmans, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. MRS. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas.

**FOR SALE—CON.**

**TURKEYS FOR SALE.** The wolves are killing my turkeys, consequently have decided to sell them in the Fall instead of the Spring as heretofore. They are larger and prettier than ever before. Those wanting high class turkeys for breeding purposes should write me immediately. MRS. J. M. WITHERS, Oregon, Texas.

**WANTED.**

A man with \$500 or \$500 cash capital to learn the photograph business and buy on an old established agency which for 10 years has averaged over \$1,500 a year. Will show up books. Address H. B. HILLIER, Belton, Texas.

**SWINE—CON.**

Oak Hill Herd of Registered POLAND CHINA SWINE. The best families of the breed. Pigs no related. Farm located between two railroads. Address W. J. DUFFLE, West, or Ross, Mc Lennan Co., Texas.

**FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS.**</

HOUSEHOLD.

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

LONG A SILENT ADMIRER.

Mrs. Buchanan: I have long been a silent admirer of the Household and now I ask will you welcome a new member? Careless Bill, I must have met you somewhere. I agree with you about city girls not being the best wives for country men, and country girls not the best wives for city men. I also think that girls should not go to round ups.

COULD NOT RESIST CHARMS OF HOUSEHOLD.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I see so many new writers who have laid down their quills and have written such nice letters to the Household. I've long been an admirer of your charming circle, and think the Household more interesting each time I read it. I'm sure I can not write such nice letters as Ruthell and Circle Dot, but I'll risk the waste basket for my first time. I agree with Dull Boy about marrying before you are grown. I think that a subject that should be seriously considered. If one should marry another and did not love, it would be a perfect misery for life.

AN ENCOURAGING LETTER.

My Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have recently returned from a very pleasant visit to Dallas city, hence my late appearance in your charming circle, where I'll spend this delightful crisp autumnal morn in paying you an epistolary visit. A mocking bird is now very near my window by which I'm sitting, and oh, singing so sweetly, the air is so cool with melody like the melody I vocalized from this delightful sunny cline save when

"Life's sut is setting, and I see the shore, Where I shall rest."

As my last was cordially received, and "pleased the printers" (if no one else), I'm encouraged to return. I'm the alpha. I must tell you what a compliment (and, too, merited) was paid one of your happy band by Rev. after perusing one of those many nice letters in the number of Oct. 20th. He eulogized greatly upon the great talent she could display, as she used her facile pen almost as successfully as "Madame Laverly."

"You'll concur with me in thinking that should never be 'hid under a bushel,' but like the sunny day, shed its luster over every thing.

Mrs. B.'s magnetism was irresistible—it drew me into the circle. She has such a sweet, lovely style of chiding her members. I became enamored at once with her. Mrs. B., I'll try not to think of the "cardboards." You know it's "human to err, but divine to forgive." Crave your pardon.

What has become of Man, upon whom so much sympathy was bestowed? Maybe his demise was caused by too much kindness. It seems he is not so fond of his "cardboards." He should arouse from his deep reverie, into which so many fall. "Hope should be the Polar star of our existence." The dark is always sufficiently apparent, and sometimes appalling. We should try to meet the inevitable sorrows of life with a firm and resigned soul. "Drink the cup of life" as it comes. There must be bitter; there will be sweet. The past never comes back; our fancies are—but the ghosts of things that were.

It might have been, oh, full of deep regret.

We murmur thus o'er days long past and fed.

It might have been—vain, idle words, and yet

By mortal lips no sadder can be said.

It might have been—perchance ourselves let slip

That fatal word that brought us all the ill;

The brimming cup just lifted to the lips,

Shattered to earth, our hand no more can fill.

It might have been—but for the cruel word.

That wrought such anguish, past all love's repair:

It might have been, if only we had heard

The warning voice to save us from despair.

It might have been—it might have been, in vain,

The tortured heart may struggle to get free;

The iron never brings not half such pain.

As that which might have been, but may not be.

so tender. I am sure if she will get out and pick some cotton and milk the cows, her fingers will get all right. I am glad her face is smooth and she don't have to use powder. It would please the readers of the Household very much if Mrs. Buchanan would head the Household with her picture. Well, I will close for this time. Love to all. I will sign my name IVY. Baird, Texas.

THE PUZZLE CLUB.

Don't be afraid to send in your contributions. If they are not deemed good enough, no harm is done. Practice makes perfection. Send them to Lock Box 169, Fort Worth, Texas.

Interest in the puzzles is increasing, and while we hope that all who can do so will send in some original puzzles for publication, yet we know that many who find entertainment in this column do not care to contribute. We invite such, and in fact all our readers to send in answers to puzzles they have solved from time to time. Give the numbers of the puzzles and your solutions. If you do not wish to have your full name printed, sign your initials or any pen-name you may fancy. Let us hear from you.

38.—ENIGMA.

In "friendly," not in "grave"; In "borrow," not in "save"; In "lovely," not in "proud"; In "laughter," not in "loud"; In "not," not in "clown"; In "feathers," not in "down"; In "dresses," not in "gown".

And why is he standing there veiling Himself so hoarse? And what do the bladders here save? For what are the bladders selling? What is it they chase from birth to the grave?

39.—SQUARE.

1. A respectful address to a lady. 2. France, as the land of the gods give. 4. An affair of love. 5. To enter into the nuptial state.

PANSY BLOSSOM.

40.—REVERSALS. (Example—Moor, Room.) 1. Reverse a verb and find a contrivance for snoring animals. 2. Reverse to bring to a halt and find certain kitchen utensils. 3. Reverse to be full or prolific and find to come together. 4. Reverse a puddle of water and find a double in a string or rope. 5. Reverse a blow with the open hand and find accomplices. 6. Reverse the fourth part of an acre and find an opening in a room.

41.—DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A vehicle, common in cities. 3. An artificial water-course for use of freight boats. 4. A certain wild animal of the cat kind, formerly numerous in this country. 5. A Brazilian state, noted for its coffee. 6. A meadow or pasture. 7. A consonant.

42.—CURTAILMENTS.

(Example—Pant, Pan, Pa.) 1. Curtail a character in Uncle Tom's Cabin and leave the uppermost parts; again, and leave a child's toy; again, and leave a preposition. 2. Curtail a character in Uncle Tom's Cabin and leave a commission for and leave a deep hole; again, and leave what printers dislike. 3. Curtail lacking in color and leave an accomplice; again, and leave a parent. 4. Curtail a section of a poem and leave an affected manner; again, and leave a met or vessel. 5. Curtail an inevitable necessity and leave obese; again, and leave a certain note in music.

43.—VOWEL SUBSTITUTION.

A verse from a familiar classic poem: Fall mink o gum of pirost rol surina, Thy dark enflamed cuvas of ecen bour; Fill mink u flevor es birn to blesh anou, End vosti os swoatniss in thy desert ear.

PANSY BLOSSOM.

Last week's answers: 32. Tea-table.

33. C ALE AREAS CLEARLY EARLY EARLY Y

34. SIGHT INNER GNOME HEMPS TRESS

35. 1. Because it is inexhaustible. 2. Because she is surrounded by sparks. 3. Because there is great comfort in it. 4. Because it waits for nobody.

36. Tying her bonnet under her chin, She tied her raven ringlets in; But not alone in the silken snare Did she catch her lovely floating hair; For, tying her bonnet under her chin, She tied a young man's heart within.

37. Pinks (P in K's). Anemone (an M on E).

COL. R. D. HUNTER'S TOWN.

An Old-Time Cattleman Tries His Hand at Building a City. The truthfulness of the saying, "The only way to break some men finally is to break their necks" is amplified in the success Col. R. D. Hunter has achieved in the development of the Texas and Pacific coal mines and building the thriving city of Thurber.

Col. Hunter's fortune, which was amassed in the retail industry, was swept away when Grover Cleveland issued his famous proclamation ordering the cattlemen out of the Indian Territory about twelve years ago. Forced to market most of their herds in a half fat condition, and a hard winter following the blizzards of the west, the firm of Hunter, Evans & Co. lost about \$2,500,000. It is not surprising that Col. Hunter expresses his opinion of Grover Cleveland in language more forcible than elegant. Left almost penniless, but with his honor and credit un-

traveled and his energies in full vigor, he came to Texas, making Fort Worth his home. He promoted what is now one of the largest industrial companies of the South, the Texas and Pacific Coal company, and it is less than a year that the Colonel has retrieved his fortune. An account of Col. Hunter's gigantic enterprise will be of interest to the Journal readers and show what may be accomplished by pluck and energy when coupled with ability. In 1888 the attention of Col. Hunter was directed to the Pinto coal mine then being operated in an unsuccessful manner and he set about the work of promoting a company for the purpose of purchasing the property and working it systematically. Some eastern capitalists were induced to join in chartering the company under the laws of Texas in 1889, and the property was purchased, which, with subsequent purchases, now consists of a tract of nearly 40,000 acres. The old mine shaft was abandoned as unsafe and another one was sunk on scientific principles to work the same vein of coal. Col. Hunter at the beginning of his policy to spare no expense to render the mines safe and healthful and he has carried out that plan to the letter. Each shaft that has been sunk has had improvements over former ones until No. 8, the last shaft from which coal has been mined, has not had an accident of any note since being opened. The only accident worthy of record occurred some few months since, when the frame work at the mouth of No. 5, known as the "Pipple," caught fire and burned down. Many men were at work in the mine when the alarm of fire was given, yet all escaped but it took nerve to go through the dense smoke filling the passageways.

Col. Hunter's effort to develop the property in the early days on the scale outlined, met with violent opposition in certain quarters. The first year or two of his administration were stormy and full of experiences that would have deterred further progress by most men, but the Colonel was not of the kind who avoid danger. He cleared that he intended to run the affairs of the company to suit himself it was not long before active opposition of the labor organizations began, culminating in riotous demonstrations, and at one time a mob had the Colonel and a few of his faithful band besieged in a building which was riddled with bullets. The state rangers relieved those besieged. Whatever may have been the virtue of the complaint at that time, no one can spend a week in the camp now without coming away with the conviction that the policy pursued has been a success, viewed from the standpoint of the miners as it has been from a financial point of view. Col. Hunter has never objected to the organization of his own employees for any purpose, but he has been vigorous in keeping outside agitators away who have occasionally come here for the purpose of stirring up strife to further their own ends. Some time ago a saloon was started just outside the town of Thurber, and when agitators began making trouble for the company. The proprietors were warned to desist, but paying no attention the saloon was removed by the Colonel in his peculiarly energetic manner. The aggrieved parties sued for \$100,000 damages, but a jury awarded the defendant the Colonel's side of the story, gave a verdict of \$1, leaving the disconsolate agitators to "mistle" elsewhere for the shortage of \$99,999. Since then agitators have quit trying to put up jobs on the Colonel and the men find they have no use for organization, being so well treated.

The Knights of Pythias have a fourishing lodge here and an elegant hall, 70x25 feet, furnished in elegant style and used by the Odd Fellows as well, who also have a large organization here. An opera house seating 800 people, enables traveling companies an opportunity to furnish entertainments which are usually well attended. The theater has a hall where are held the meetings of two or three societies regularly. There are two nice church buildings, one for the colored and another for the white population, where the protestant denominations hold forth, and another church building for the Catholics. A hospital was built some time ago, but the health of the community was so good that it became a superfluous institution and was abolished, but the sick are provided for by rooming them at the various boarding houses where the attendance of the company's physicians are assured by a hospital fund contributed by the whole of the adult male population. Thurber has excellent school facilities for beside the large, elegant public school building a parochial school is conducted by the priest of the Catholic church. A library of 2000 volumes and the daily papers and periodicals is here for the free use of the employees.

For outdoor sport there is excellent fishing in the small lake south of the camp, and another lake on the east side covering several hundred acres, has been formed by building a dam at a cost of over \$6000, which the United States government has stocked with bass, perch and other game fish. Wild ducks of all varieties furnish fine shooting in season, and just now the lakes are covered with them in the early mornings. On the bank of this lake a large club house, handsomely furnished and surrounded by wide galleries furnish a place of recreation for the members of the office force and mercantile staff, and sail and row boats are plentifully supplied.

The company has opened eight mines, and of those in operation the capacity is over 2000 tons per day. These mines are located from two to three miles from the town proper, and the men are transported to their work by the company, who operate their own trains over about twenty miles of track connecting the various mines with the town of Thurber proper, and thence to Thurber Junction, on the Texas and Pacific railway, seventy-one miles west of Fort Worth. Two railway crews and two switch engines are kept constantly busy handling the coal and other freight traffic necessary to the conduct of the business. About 4000 souls comprise the population of Thurber and 1200 working men and boys find employment in and about the

camp, the pay roll of the company averaging about \$50,000 per month. Accompanied by Assistant Superintendent McLure, Wednesday I paid a visit to mine No. 7, and found his guidance I was, for the first time, shown the sights "down in a coal mine," and there is a charm about the experience that is indeed hard to relate. Taking a standing position on the elevator, I was admonished to hold on tight, and grabbing an iron bar of the cage, we were dropped down the shaft, 105 feet, and the elevators run in the sky-scraping buildings of Chicago. The first ceremony performed was that of registering my name in a book in the mine office at the foot of the shaft, where I observed the names of railroad presidents, bank presidents and politicians, who are famous, and many others of more unpretentious pursuits. It is hard to realize that one is more than a hundred feet under ground, for the air is as fresh and pure as at the surface, being forced through the mine by an immense revolving fan above ground.

Electric lights make the main streets of this underground city as light as day, and the intelligent little mules, pulling the trucks laden with coal, are directed by the drivers whistling and singing, altogether make a scene far more agreeable than the popular idea of life in a coal mine. I paid a visit to the stable, which is located near the bottom of the shaft, and found everything clean and the mules fat and sleek. It is an interesting experience to follow out the tunnel to the face of the coal. Mr. Hunter called me to a seat in a train of coal cars, the propelling power being one of the aforesaid mules, and off we went at a gallop along one of the wide main streets lighted by electricity, but in a few moments we reached the single track tunnel where the darkness was supreme, being lighted only by the miners' lamps stuck in the top of our caps. Alighting at the end of the tunnel we parted company with our friend, the mule, and footed our way along a passage about four feet high for a distance of what seemed about a mile or two, "or traveling in a stooping position like one of the windward side of a herd of antelopes, does not lend enchantment to the distance. Finally I was directed to "go down on all fours," and thus we crawled some distance, to the face of the coal where the miners were working preparing the coal for a market which is vast and means that the mine will be a deep hole in the top of the coal vein close to the slate roof, and after digging out the fire clay for about six inches below the vein of coal, he is ready to load the hole with powder or dynamite and "shoot" down tons of coal, for which he gets \$1.00 a ton after breaking and loading into the cars. Occasionally a miner neglects to properly brace up the slate roof with the timber props the company provide for their safety and a few tons of slate come down upon him, however, these people don't seem to mind little accidents of this character, but go on taking unnecessary chances when working in a mine. One day a reckless victim, when I was down in No. 7 there were about 400 miners at work.

On Thursday morning again clad in a miner's outfit I accompanied Mr. McLure, who is also mining engineer for the company, on an expedition into mine No. 6, where he had located a new tunnel for the miners. I followed where he led me all morning, and got a pretty good idea of the practical working of a coal mine. I was very much interested in the abattoir as well as the dairy shown me by Mr. Geo. H. Green, who is manager of the abattoir and dairy. The abattoir is situated about three miles from the main portion of the town and the cattle and hogs are here slaughtered, which are consumed in Thurber. The several pastures are used to grow beef cattle and the steers are finished at the feeding pens near the abattoir. Adjoining also are the hog pens full of fine Berkshires, from which the hog products come. The cold storage warehouse was filled with beef, muttons and pork products, being refrigerated at a temperature of 33 degrees. About forty beehives and seventy-five hives are disposed of each month.

The model dairy is north of the large reservoir and has a large stable with cement floors and every arrangement for perfect sanitation; are kept a fine herd of registered Holsteins producing dairy products unexcelled. A market garden in charge of a French gardener of large experience, produces much of the vegetable products consumed, and the Colonel has given over to the cultivation a large tract of valley land below the large reservoir which can be irrigated with water from the lake, thus insuring vegetables during eight months of the year. Coming back to the business center the first place I visited was the general store where is kept for sale a large stock of dry goods, groceries and furniture. Across the street is the hardware store, the saddlery and harness shop, drug store, meat market and refrigerator all splendidly equipped and fully stocked with goods in their several lines which I enjoyed inspecting. East of these stores across the railway track is the engine room and ice plant which is the show place of the town and must be seen to be appreciated. Adjoining is the printing plant, a bakery provides the population with bread and cakes and two saloons furnish liquid refreshments for the inner man, beer being the most popular beverage.

The Hotel Knox furnishes first-class entertainment for the traveling public and the hotel and lunch room at the Junction is also the property of the company. At the electric light plant a 50-horse power engine furnishes the power to generate the electricity which is used in the town and the mines are now being fitted up so that the coal cars can be pulled by electric motors instead of mules. Near the electric light plant is the machine shop, where machinery needed in the camp is produced. A cotton gin is operated by the company for the convenience of farmers who ship their produce here largely and many of whom make Thurber their trading point. Some time ago the Colonel discovered an inexhaustible clay upon the property, which, when tested, pro-

duced the finest quality of brick. He at once associated with him, Mr. James Green of St. Louis, a capitalist and large manufacturer of brick, and the Green & Hunter Brick company was organized to operate at Thurber. The company have in course of erection a modern plant to manufacture dry pressed brick and are now producing 30,000 brick a day, but when the plant is fully completed the capacity will be about \$500,000. It was shown through the brick plant by Superintendent W. K. Gordon, who has charge of this plant, as well as the mines. The manufacture of brick here promises to surpass the coal industry in the near future, is the opinion of many people who are competent to express themselves upon the subject. James Green is president of the brick company, Colonel Hunter is vice president, and W. H. Ward cashier. The officers and managers who conduct the immense business of the Texas and Pacific Coal company are as follows: Colonel R. D. Hunter, president and general manager; R. H. Allen, assistant general manager; S. Mims, secretary and treasurer; W. K. Gordon, general superintendent; J. H. McLure, mining engineer; T. R. Hall, cashier; Geo. R. Green, general manager mechanical department; C. G. Arnold and T. C. Frew, bookkeepers; Harry Wilcox, stenographer; Robt. D. Best, manager grocery department; W. C. Allen, manager dry goods department; J. J. Foster, manager hardware department; J. L. Reeves, manager drug department; F. H. Hill, manager bakery department; Fred Back, manager abattoir and pastures; G. C. Hamilton, manager billiard hall; J. M. Britton, manager saloon No. 1; A. H. Ramage, manager saloon No. 2; Geo. Bollman, manager ice plant; Jno. R. Rose, manager printing office; Mrs. Paine, manager hotel Knox; W. E. Stump, manager cotton gin; Joe Keiser, auditor.

The company have general offices in Fort Worth, where they own a four-story building and employ a large force of accountants and bookkeepers. W. A. GARNER, Thurber, Tex., Oct. 12, 1897.

A FRONTIER REMINISCENCE.

The Journal's Missionary Talks About Old Times in Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: While the Journal's missionary is not as a matter of fact aged, nor has he shed quite all of his coil teeth, yet he feels as he journeys along down the stream tide of life, that it is nothing but a common duty due the old settlers and the "tenderfoot," as well that he contribute his mite to the current history of the frontier of Texas.

History made when it tried men's "soles" to stand in their place and act their parts. The dangers braved and hardships endured incident to the settlement of any new country is a small platitude of per cent when compared to the so-called "frontier" of the pioneer in a new country fresh wild, grand and free from the conflicts of interest peculiar to that which we call our glorious civilization, for in the society of to-day every man and woman is, perhaps by the time they are twenty, assessments made on their brains and money in order to hold their place in the procession, the exception to the rule is to find one who don't long for a resting place in some "vast wilderness" even if the danger to life and limb should be increased four fold, but with this long-winded essay on social ethics, when I started in to write a frontier reminiscence. The incidents which I here relate occurred in the late fall and early winter of 1855, just a few years after the four troops of United States regulars had been moved from Fort Worth to Fort Belknap, on the upper Brazos. Ed Terrell, now a citizen of Young county, secured a contract to furnish the post with corn. He sublet a contract to Sam Woody and Ben Crews of Wise county. Crews and this writer, with a fine yoke of cattle each and big old-fashioned wagons, went over into Collin county to secure the corn, and there were a few shelled corn no corn shellers then, except such as nature had provided, and after we found the good farmer on Wilson's creek who had the corn to dispose of at the price above named, we were confronted by the vexing question of how the question and escaped from the difficulty by shelling the corn during the day and dumping it on a wagon sheet spread in the main room of the old gentleman's dwelling, where the young men and pretty, rosy-cheeked girls of the neighborhood collected at night, and in an almost incredible length of time, the corn was all shelled and sacked to load our wagons, and then commenced the drive to Belknap. The only road leading west at that time was what we called the old government trail, from Fort Worth to Camp Cooper, on the clear fork of the Brazos. We struck it somewhere west of Weatherford, where there were a few settlements in Parker county, and the bright glittering of the new boards in the sunlight on the few dwellings of the pioneers in the Keech valley made us feel that we were not entirely outside of the world, and all went well until we crossed Rock creek and struck the then called Creek mountains, some distance this side of Belknap, where Crews met the misfortune of breaking one of the wooden axles of his wagon. We set to work with a common chopping ax and draw knife and were making clever headway in making a new one when the shortage of corn at the post and the time for our arrival being many days past, due caused Mr. Terrell to come down the line to see what had become of us. When he arrived he ordered the writer to report with his load at the post at the earliest moment possible. It was a lonely, wild ride that day for a 16-year-old boy over those mountains, ridges, hills and valleys. When night came I camped on Sterns' creek, named after Col. Stern of the United States army, who had been killed there only a short time before by the Indians. After hobbling out my team on the luxuriant mesquite grass I made a big roaring fire of dead mesquite, not only for the purpose of cooking my supper, but it was awful dark and lonesome and a big, bright fire would help to keep off the boggers, but when sleep came to my eyes and I made down my bed near the fire. The night was frosty, crisp and cold and not having enough bedding to sleep in comfortably, I rolled myself up, head and heels, in my wagon sheet, committed my interests to Him who made the stars above me, and, like a boy, went off into the land of pleasant dreams, and in my dreams, I must have wandered back into the valleys of East Tennessee and chased about fifty miles west of Fort Worth, where I woke up my bedding was in flames. It was "a ground hog case, I had to put it out or freeze. I made the fight of my life and won the battle. I have often thought that "maybos" the private picnic display kept the wolves that were howling around from feasting on a verdant lamb. Anyway, it was a rare experience.

On my arrival at the post the next morning, I was ordered to fall in with a lot of wagons from down near Waco and report with my load to Charles Barnard at Camp Cooper, some forty or fifty miles west of Belknap on the clear fork of the Brazos, where the government was making an effort to educate about 1500 Comanche Indians in its conceptions of the true standard of civilization. The first night out we camped on a high hill beyond a creek. The next morning we were up bright and early, and after a breakfast of pickle, pork, government bread and black coffee, every fellow was out rounding up his team. After an honest effort I had all of mine corralled but one yoke. Off to the north lay a large valley and the dead, dry wax wood stood thick and as high as corn stalks in the Hiwassee valley. About 10 o'clock I found the missing steers, and when I arrived at camp, my thought-to-be friends had gone and left me, and there I was, alone in a country as wild and weird as it was when Cortez invaded Mexico. I felt kind "of" wild, but soon turned good philosopher and went to looking up my team, whistling all the while like a boy passing a graveyard after nightfall. I soon had everything in shape, popped my long whistles and my team moved off as if it had some sort of conception of the situation. Pretty soon I saw someone coming up the road meeting me. It was a big, buck Comanche Indian and he descended to kill. He alighted from his pony, proffered his hand and said "how?" I answered, "How, Mr. Injun?" We shook hands very cordially. We kept up a running conversation for something like half an hour. I didn't understand a word he said except "how?" and I am sure that he didn't understand a word I said, but when we talked I put in the time inspecting his wardrobe. He had on a blue blouse military cap, pants and his shirt front was made of very white feathers, while his face and hands were painted an exceedingly excruciating red, with stripes of yellow "per con" root. Out from the corners of his mouth and eyes and his eyelids were artistically notched with yellow, and what his stock of rings on his fingers, wrists and in his ears lacked in quality, was made up in quantity.

Late in the evening I drove my wagon down into and through a "deep, rocky gorge, and my team being lame I was driving very carefully. While I was unlocking my wagon I heard a noise, and looking up, I saw a great big Indian sitting on his horse and looking at me with great, snaky eyes. I stood there and looked at him, as it was about the only thing I could do. He was dressed in full Indian garb and had a long rifle besides his bow and a quiver full of arrows. All at once he turned his pony and rode down to my wagon with an air of one of authority, and he said "sugar." I told him "I just out. He then grunted "bread" I got into the wagon and cut the only profit I had of this was the horse, which she had in some kind of a sack on her back with its head sticking out, looking as cute as that of a brindle chick from under the wing of the mother hen. Aside from this, she sat astraddle of her horse, was dressed like and had as coarse features as a man. When she reached the creek, she little ways ahead, she lifted the Indian child to the ground and got off to get some water. She then got into the saddle, and she passed the child, in a sweeping gallop, she reached down, caught it and brought it up over her and replaced it in the sack without checking her gait.

While the sun was yet about two hours high I arrived at the post in a large valley on the east bank of the clear fork of the Brazos. Agent Chas. Barnard put the soldiers to unloading my corn, while I put in the remainder of the evening walking around studying the peculiar habits of the Indians. The bucks, as a rule, were sitting around in groups playing at some sort of game with Mexican cards, while the women were gathering wood, grinding corn on steel hand mills, taking care of the horses, etc. An Indian's wife seems to be his servant. After a little while a very large Indian stepped out. He was a fine specimen of manhood, and from an Indian point of view, was dressed to the tip of the fashion. His buckskin shirt, leggings and moccasins were elegantly beaded and he had a headgear he had on the mop of a buffalo, horns and all, and for ornaments he had fastened to his clothing panther claws, teeth of a wolf, eagle's break, snakes' rattles and a chain of silver platters running from the size of a dollar to that of a desert plate, with the smaller end fastened between the buffalo horns, extending down his back and four or five feet of it dragging on the ground behind him. He seemed to me to be a living, moving, breathing personification of natural dignity. He had a far-away look and seemed perfectly oblivious to everything that was going on in that whole section of country, and this expression "will ever live" within the book and volume of my brains, teeth of a wolf, eagle's break, snakes' rattles and a chain of silver platters running from the size of a dollar to that of a desert plate, with the smaller end fastened between the buffalo horns, extending down his back and four or five feet of it dragging on the ground behind him. He seemed to me to be a living, moving, breathing personification of natural dignity. 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DALLAS TIME TABLE. Texas & Pacific Railway. BRICK DEPOT. EAST BOUND. WEST BOUND. No. 2 leaves 10:15 a.m. No. 1 leaves 6:30 p.m.

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

A representative of the Journal in conversation with several men who have been renting farm lands in Dallas county, found them more disposed to ask questions about lands in Western Texas than to talk on other matters nearer home.

C. J. Full of Kingsfisher, O. T., was in Dallas Saturday. Mr. Full wants to buy 1000 or 1500 young cattle; prefers Eastern stuff and won't pay fancy prices.

J. E. Lindsay, a prosperous farmer from near Grapevine, Tex., was in Dallas Saturday. Mr. Lindsay says that a good deal of wheat has been planted in his neighborhood, but, perhaps, not more than usual.

C. W. Allred, a cattleman of Enid, O. T., was a visitor in Dallas Saturday. Mr. Allred is in quest of 1000 or so of young cattle. He has not been in Texas long enough to become educated on prices and he is likely to be sometime in getting what he wants.

J. L. Shophire, a tenant farmer living near Carrollton, Dallas county, in conversation with a representative of the Journal Saturday said many who had been renting land in that vicinity felt that rents were too high to justify them in continuing to rent there, and they contemplate trying to find better opportunities elsewhere.

Dallas Commercial College, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, state that they have a faculty and course of study unsurpassed anywhere. Those wishing to give their sons or daughters a business education are invited to address G. A. Harmon, president, for a catalogue and full particulars.

A Journal representative in conversation with Mr. Beeman, a well-to-do farmer who lives four miles east of Dallas, learned that comparatively no wheat at all is being sown. About all the land in his neighborhood is farmed by tenants and the low price of cotton, almost their sole crop, has left them no surplus.

A representative of the Journal last Friday had the pleasure of going through the dairy of the Atwood brothers in the eastern suburb of Dallas. These gentlemen have about 500 cows, nearly all in milk, and about all of them shorthorns so highly graded that many of them look as if they might be of full blood.

E. A. Dean, a stock farmer of Mesquite, was in Dallas Friday. Jno. W. Springer, the well known cattleman, formerly of Dallas, but now of Denver, was in Dallas Thursday.

R. W. Johnson, of Midland, in a recent letter to the Journal, says: "Grass good and stock doing fine in our country." F. S. Bell, of Baird, Texas, has 600 dehorned feeders which he advertises for sale in this issue.

J. D. Pinckard, of Lewisville, Denton county, was on the Thomas & Searcy yards Friday with a bunch of cattle. He sold them at \$2.65.

S. E. Alexander, a stock farmer of Mesquite, was in Dallas Friday with a couple loads of fat hogs, which he sold on the Thomas & Searcy yards at 3 cents.

A. E. Hamuth, of West Point, Texas, was a buyer for 500 head of mixed cattle. This is a smooth lot, and if you are interested look up his "ad" and write him.

The Hunt County Oil Company, of Wolfe City, Texas, have feed for about 700 head of cattle. Good pens and plenty of water near mill. See "ad" and write them for further information.

J. P. Apperson, a prominent stock farmer of Wilmer, Texas, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Apperson raises Berkshire hogs, and says he finds nothing to excel Bermuda grass as pasturage for them.

Samuel M. Sample, formerly connected with Vickers Laughlins stock yards of Dallas, has bought out the Carter stock yards on Elm street, and will be pleased at any time to meet his friends at his present location.

W. W. Smith of this city has just completed a shipment of steers to Taylor and Jones counties. The shipment was made from Terrell and made jointly with W. D. Akin and E. E. Elland, who made up the train load.

West & Duncan, of Windsor, Ill., writes the Journal that their recent sale of pure bred Herefords was a good one, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was muddy and cold. Fifty-five head averaged \$115. The gentlemen express themselves as well pleased with the Journal as an advertising medium.

A School Girl's Nerves.

From the "New Era," Greensburg, Ind.

Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more carefully than their studies. The proper development of their body is of the first importance.

But all this is self-evident. Everyone admits it—everyone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build them up when once they are broken down. The following method of one mother, if rightly applied, may save your daughter:

The young lady was Miss Lucy Barnes, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Barnes, who lives near Burney, Ind. She is a bright young lady, is fond of books, although her progress in this line has been considerably retarded by the considerable amount of sickness she has experienced.

First, she entered the weighing and shipping department, and the next to the smoking rooms; it was here the Journal man shed real tears, and they were not from joy or grief either. From this department we descended to the cellars. Here we found pork galore in all the various stages and conditions.

Next we visited the killing room; this would be a telling place for an enthusiast of the anti-cruelty to animals doctrine. They don't give a hog time to make his will, and when the plant is running full force, four hogs have to say their prayers every minute.

After visiting the lard rooms we were taken to the fertilizer department. Here is where hoofs, bones, blood, all offal and everything but the squeal is utilized and converted into value in the shape of fertilizers. This product is shipped East to patch up and prevent wormout farms.

The Dallas Packing House was established in 1898. Mr. J. L. Armstrong, the present manager, was at that time engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city, and took stock in the packing house enterprise mainly from a patriotic standpoint.

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Attention Stock Farmers and Cattlemen. On the third page of this issue will be found the advertisement and illustration of the All Steel Drinking Tub, manufactured by the New Process Mfg. Co., of Dallas, for the special use of stockmen.

ward along the Atlantic coast to Newfoundland. Of course it is not easy to sense these three interacting processes very distinctly, but in winter it is not difficult to perceive their operation.

"Another principle of great importance in discussing winter circulations is the fact that the so-called high and low pressure belts are somewhat inaccurately described in this manner. "From mathematical analysis it is shown that the atmosphere circulates in such a way as to tend to accumulate with high pressure on the outer edges of the tropics, near latitude 35 north and south, and at the same time to make a sub-arctic low-pressure belt near the latitude 55.

"But, as a matter of fact, continuous high and low pressure belts do not exist. In place of them there is a succession of highs and lows passing over these tracks, the air tending to mass itself in nearly circular areas, the effect of general atmospheric motions, the air descending from the upper strata. Between two adjacent highs, and also all around the periphery of a large high, the lows are formed by the action of gravitation, which throws the current into whirls.

"These have the effect of forcing the air back again into the upper strata, where it flows off in the general eastward drift. The highs are made up of air descending through at least five miles of strata; the lows on the other hand, are forced up about two miles, where they are nearly obliterated by the upper currents.

"The notion that the highs are fed chiefly by the lows, or that the lows are the primary source of the circulation, has but little foundation, the attempt to make the storm energy do so much work having failed to find the necessary support in modern observation."

A THING OF THE PAST. Taylor County News: Note—The following poem was clipped by the News from the Galveston News twelve years ago, but we reproduce it this week as a fit accompaniment to the cuts of the Indian scene, the game scene, the contrast pictures showing Indians and buffaloes roaming over the country where civilization now abounds.

Where's he gone with his arrow and knife, The Indian hunting for scalp and strife? He's far away, vanishing fast. With ax and with plow has the pale face Taken the savage Indian's place. Who'll soon be a myth of the past.

Where's the pioneer's cabin to-day, That he built with logs and daubed with clay? Against rain, the winter's blast? Where the sturdy house with window and blind? Now stands, there lies, in ruin behind. The cabin—a thing of the past.

And where's the fence that used to shield In former days the old pioneer's field. Which he thought would forever last? Ah, the modern fence, with wire and nail Has taken the place of the post-and-rail. Which to-day is a thing of the past.

Where are plains with tall grass, O'er which the buffalo used to pass, And the prairies wide and vast, Where the geese and haw from the teamster's lip. Sounding merrily to the crack of his whip? They, too, are things of the past.

And pray tell me where is the far West For which I have searched so long without rest? Tell me, shall I find it at last? Oh, no, the loud snort from the iron horse Will tell, wherever you steer your course, The far West is a thing of the past.

A reporter for the Journal called at the ware rooms of J. Jesse French Piano and Organ company, 315 Main street, one day last week, and was surprised to see the activity in business enjoyed by this great concern. The public is fast awakening to the fact that it is best to buy pianos and organs direct from the manufacturers.

The reservoir for the storage of flood waters for irrigation purposes will cover 22,000 acres of land, and it is estimated that the dam and reservoir will cost about \$2,500,000, including the purchase money for the land and the cost of removing the railroad tracks to a higher elevation. This dam and reservoir will supply water sufficient to irrigate the lands of the valley for a distance of 45 miles below El Paso and will transform the valley into the garden spot of the world for fruit of every kind, wheat, corn and vegetables.

A press dispatch of Nov. 12th from Sherman, Texas, says: Mr. J. S. Kerr, a leading member of the State Horticultural society and for some time an officer in the same, stated to-day that there was perceptibly increased business in both shade and fruit trees and that shipments out of this city are much larger than at the same time last year. The planting season is now on and will last until March. A great many new orchards are being put in in Grayson and other river belt counties. Apple culture in the river belt is on a boom. A great many new varieties—that is, as far as extensive culture is concerned—are being introduced in this section. However, enthusiasm in fruit culture is not confined to apples, as many means and large numbers of peach, plum and pear trees are also being put out.

A cement floor is the best for poultry, and next to that, perhaps, is a floor of well packed clay. Whatever may be the material of the floor it should be covered with fine sand or loam, frequently changed. This covering will become mixed with the droppings and make them more convenient to handle as a fertilizer.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS. The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 3 p. m. of the dates given below:

Nov. 21—Cooler. Nov. 22—Cool. Nov. 23—Moderating. Nov. 24—Warmer. Nov. 25—Threatening. Nov. 26—Changeable. Nov. 27—Cooler.

WEATHER BULLETIN. Copyright, 1897, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 23.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 22d to 26th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 27th, cross the west of Rockies country by 30th, 23th, great central valleys 29th to 31st, eastern states December 1st.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29th, eastern states 31st. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys December 2d, eastern states 4th.

Temperature of the week ending November 27th will average about normal, including a warm wave and a cold wave. The last week in November will average colder than usual.

Heavy rains or snows will fall in large portions of the country west of the Mississippi river during the week ending December 17th. In next week's bulletin will be given a general forecast of December weather.

December weather: The national weather bureau has the following to say about the general features of average December weather: "Beginning with December, and in some years with the middle of November, the very current circulation of the highs and lows in the northern States that is characteristic of the winter season is especially to be considered.

"This greater rapidity of movement and eccentricity of direction is primarily to be referred to the fact that the sun is in the southern hemisphere, so that the temperatures in the polar regions are greatly lowered and the barometric pressures increased.

"The Tropics are of course at practically the same temperature throughout the year, but in the northern winter the contrast in temperature between the arctic and tropical belts is relatively great, and this gives an increase of power to the thermodynamic engine which the atmosphere of the earth really is at all times.

"The effort of the two regions of different temperature is to restore the equilibrium that is disturbed by the solar radiation, and this is accomplished by the mechanism of the high and low circulation.

"There is no portion of the world where this interchange of cold and warm air is so pronounced in latitude as the United States, and this is a very clear explanation for a full comprehension of the meteorological problem.

"The turbulent winter circulation is chiefly brought into observation by the prominence that the southern circuit attains in comparison with the northern.

"It will be remembered that the region near the eastern crest of the Rocky Mountains in the neighborhood of Alberta and Montana is fed by two high-pressure belts, one from the California coast and the other from the northwest British possession.

"From this juncture one main path of circulation passes directly eastward over the Lakes and the St. Lawrence valley to Newfoundland, called the northern circuit, lying directly under the axis of the great eastward upper currents, which are in winter in this latitude; the second main path is along the mountain slope southeastward to Texas, thence eastward over the Gulf states to the Carolinas, and thence northeastward to the banks of Newfoundland.

"The two circuits are together like a much-bent bow, with a string uniting the ends. The long southern circuit is a product of three operations: First, the continental cooling of winter, that favors the transportation of highs from north to south before they break up; second, the circulation builds up the tropical high-pressure belt; third, the rapid eastward drift in subpolar latitudes, that tends to draw every high back into this powerful current.

"The first carries the cold waves and highs from the north to Texas, the second conserves them in the Gulf states and the third draws them north-

Popular and Progressive!

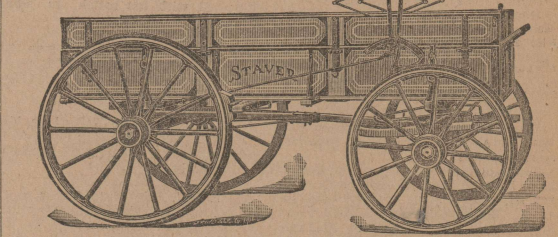
The Watch-Word in Our Establishment. Having a large, rapidly growing, successful business, founded on correct, reliable business methods, we invite the patronage and confidence of the public, knowing full well that were they conversant with our plans and methods all would be pleased and accord us a portion of their trade.

"From mathematical analysis it is shown that the atmosphere circulates in such a way as to tend to accumulate with high pressure on the outer edges of the tropics, near latitude 35 north and south, and at the same time to make a sub-arctic low-pressure belt near the latitude 55.

"But, as a matter of fact, continuous high and low pressure belts do not exist. In place of them there is a succession of highs and lows passing over these tracks, the air tending to mass itself in nearly circular areas, the effect of general atmospheric motions, the air descending from the upper strata. Between two adjacent highs, and also all around the periphery of a large high, the lows are formed by the action of gravitation, which throws the current into whirls.

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"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. CATTLE WANTED.

We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows.

THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENT. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BLACK LEG VACCINE

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. 48 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

On the 4th page of this week's issue of the Journal will be found Green & Gilbert's advertisement of bulls for sale. Wm. Hunter of Fort Worth, will give inquiring parties any information as to the standing and reputation of Messrs. Green & Gilbert. He will have charge of the sale of this stock at Fort Worth, which will be on the 22d and 23d of November, and will vouch for any representation made as to the breeding and quality of the stock.

It will no doubt be the best and most complete show of the families ever made in the state of Texas. Besides the bulls offered for sale, you will have an opportunity to see Tippacano 17th, which will head the herd of T. C. Frost of San Antonio, and also the entire herd of Red Poll calves from H. C. Collier, which are brought by Green & Gilbert for D. & A. Oppenheimer of San Antonio.

Medical Treatment on Trial. To Any Reliable Man. Marvellous appliance and one month's remedies only placed in your hands, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from excesses, worry, overwork, etc. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all ruined conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. Please send your name, address, and address to ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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 8:40 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo Riv Local 6:00 p.m. 8:10 p.m. Min. City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast 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 & Denver City Railway. DEPART ARRIVE Denver, Colorado Springs and 10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:00 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway. DEPART ARRIVE FROM NORTH 7:15 a.m. Kan City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:40 a.m. 8:20 p.m. Kan City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:05 a.m. SOUTH 8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 p.m. 8:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m. Houston & Texas Central Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 8:20 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m. 6:10 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 0:10 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. DEPART ARRIVE FROM SOUTH 9:50 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago M. & Ex. 6:30 p.m. 10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:30 a.m. SOUTH 7:35 a.m. Houston & Galveston M. & Ex. 9:55 p.m. Houston, Galveston & San Antonio. Antonio Mail and Express 9:35 a.m. 7:45 p.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 10:15 a.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 8:10 p.m. 10:00 p.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 5:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway. DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR FROM EAST 7:45 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball. 9:25 p.m. 9:00 p.m. St. Louis Mail & Express. 7:40 p.m. 6:20 p.m. St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex. 8:00 a.m. Dallas News Train. 5:05 a.m. 8:10 a.m. Dallas Local. 11:35 a.m. 10:30 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford. 1:15 p.m. 7:40 p.m. Dallas Local. WEST 4:30 p.m. Weatherford Local. 10:15 a.m. 8:40 a.m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex. 6:30 p.m. TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SHERMAN. DEPART ARRIVE 8:30 a.m. Texark. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:30 p.m.

TEXAS STOCK MARKET. The following report is furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company:

The receipts of cattle on our market have been on the increase for the past ten days, amounting to over 6000 last week. We have handled a great many shipments from Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas at satisfactory prices, besides a great many from Texas, both below and above the lien. The demand for good stock cattle continues heavy, as well as for good feeders, which is not supplied. Quotations have changed very little since our last week's report. Fat steers are bringing from \$3.00@3.25; feeders, \$2.75@3.00; heavy fat cows, \$2.40@2.60; medium cows, \$2.00@2.40; bulls and canners, \$1.50@2.00. Receipts of fat hogs do not supply the demand; those weighing 200 and over \$3.00@3.20; 125@200 lbs., \$2.50@3.00. No demand for stock hogs. Some of our last week's sales follow:

Monday—17 Alabama yearlings, \$9 a head; 2 Alabama cows, \$13 a head; 4 Alabama cows, \$15.50 a head; 3 cows, 706 lbs., \$2.60; 2 cows, 760 lbs., \$2.40; 1 stag, 1280 lbs., \$2.40; 1 cow, 800 lbs., \$2.60; 15 Arkansas cows, \$13 a head; 14 Arkansas yearlings, \$9; 2 cows, 790 lbs., \$2.30; 1 canner, 630 lbs., \$1.25; 2 hogs, 205 lbs., \$3.05; 98 hogs, 153 lbs., \$2.80.

Tuesday—72 hogs, 239 lbs., \$3.10; 8 hogs, 130 lbs., \$2.65; 21 cows, 780 lbs., \$2.40; 4 cows, 775 lbs., \$2.15; 2 cows, 800 lbs., 2.35; 4 cows, 800 lbs., \$2.70; 2 yearlings, \$11 a head; 65 E. T. yearlings, \$11 a head; 1 cow, 680 lbs., \$2.50; 3 cows, 664 lbs., \$2.10.

Wednesday—96 hogs, 230 lbs., \$3.15; 69 E. T. yearlings, \$11; 1 steer, 1160 lbs., \$2.80; 59 hogs, 225 lbs., 3.12 1/2; 70 hogs, 220 lbs., \$3.10; 65 hogs, 216 lbs., \$3.10.

Thursday—18 cows, \$16.50 a head; 10 cows, 819 lbs., \$2.35; 3 cows, 756 lbs., \$2.10; 45 E. T. cows, \$12.50; 24 hogs, 210 lbs., \$3.10; 25 hogs, 125 lbs., \$2.65; 57 hogs, 231 lbs., \$3.17 1/2; 15 cows, 690 lbs., \$2; 106 hogs, 155 lbs., \$3; 59 hogs, 250 lbs., \$3.15; 68 hogs, 230 lbs., \$3.10; 5 cows, \$8; 32 cows, 820 lbs., \$2.60; \$2.25; 17 cows, 840 lbs., \$2.15; 2 cows, 645 lbs., \$2.10; 2 canners, 820 lbs., \$1.90; 2 cows, 802 lbs., \$2.30; 48 hogs, 107 lbs., \$2.65; 7 calves, \$10 a head; 39 hogs, 159 lbs., \$2.65; 54 steers, \$25.

Friday—62 hogs, 253 lbs., \$3.15; 14 hogs, 126 lbs., \$2.90; 49 hogs, 225 lbs., \$3.15; 52 hogs, 236 lbs., \$3.15; 35 hogs, 215 lbs., \$3.17 1/2; 80 hogs, 210 lbs., \$3.12 1/2; 2 calves, \$12.50; 13 calves, \$10 a head.

Saturday—70 hogs, 235 lbs., \$3.15; 25 bulls, 926 lbs., \$2; 22 bulls, 1023 lbs., \$2; 1 bull, 1280 lbs., \$2.12 1/2; 2 calves, \$10 a head.

E. E. Morris, Ryan, I. T., was in the city Thursday. Jno. R. Williams, Ryan, I. T., was in the city Thursday. Jno. H. Laird, Baird, Texas, was in the city on Saturday. J. F. Bustin, San Angelo, Texas, was in the city on Saturday.

M. O. Lynn, a cattleman from Mineral Wells, was in the city Friday. H. O. Perkins, cattle inspector, Big Springs, was in the city Wednesday. T. A. Blaylock, a cattle man from Doris, I. T., was in the city Thursday. Burton McCoy, a cattleman from Vernon, Texas, was in the city Friday. S. R. Taylor, a cattle trader from Emporia, Kansas, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Jno. Landegin, Eureka, Kas. was in the city Thursday and wants to buy some cattle. R. Carrow, Henrietta, Texas, came down Friday for a few days' stay in Fort Worth.

E. C. Morton of Corsicana, a cattle and hog trader, was in Fort Worth Friday.

G. S. White, a prominent cattleman from Weatherford, was in the city Friday.

A. L. Nail, a prominent cattleman of Chicasha, I. T., was in the city Saturday.

D. A. McKinley, Wichita, Kan., was in the city Friday, wanting to buy some cattle.

W. D. Jordan, United States cattle inspector at Amarillo, Texas, was in the city Friday.

Al Papham, Amarillo, Texas, came in from Kansas City Thursday and left for the West.

J. T. Owslet, Chicasha, I. T., a cattle trader, was mixing with the cattlemen on Saturday.

J. C. Rich, Richland, Iowa, was in the city Wednesday, going into South Texas to buy land and cattle.

W. T. Scott and wife of Colorado, Texas, passed through Fort Worth Friday on a visit to the coast.

F. H. Entriken passed through Fort Worth Saturday with six cars of cattle, purchased at Waxahachie, Texas.

C. A. Stuart, Whitewater, Kas., was in the city Wednesday looking for some young cattle to go to Kansas.

Thos. L. Snyder Georgetown, Texas, a prominent cattleman of that section, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

B. Wood of Ballinger, Texas, passed through Fort Worth with three cars of horses on his way to Naples, Texas.

Berry Gatewood, Ennis, Texas, was in the city Thursday. He is feeding a good string of cattle at Frost, Texas.

Fred Horsburgh, manager of the Espuela ranch, near Espuela, Texas, passed Friday and Saturday in the city.

H. L. Flato, LaGrange, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on business connected with his ranch in South Texas.

Joe Harris, Gainesville, Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday on his return from Coleman, where he purchased some cattle.

Sam Young, a cattle dealer from Mineral Wells, was in the city Friday. He has recently made some good purchases in his county.

W. K. Bell, Palo Pinto, Texas, met a Journal representative Thursday and reported cattle on the range in the West doing well.

J. G. Whitlow, a cattle trader from Weatherford, was in the city Friday. He controls the Zook pasture in Parker county, and has made money this year.

Nup Short and Gill of Kansas, reached Fort Worth Tuesday night on their way to receive the Littlefield cat. He purchased last spring, consisting of five thousand head to be loaded at Amarillo.

Maj A. Drumm and E. Wilson, of the Drumm-Flato Commission company, of Kansas City, passed through Fort Worth Thursday on a visit to their ranch in West Texas.

W. H. Low, Atlantic, Iowa, representing a Chicago live stock commission company, was in the city Wednesday on his way South with a party of settlers to buy Southern Texas land.

Glen Woods, Walton, Kansas, was in the city Wednesday looking after some good cattle at a low price. He reports the crops of Kansas good and a demand for good feeders and also young cattle.

C. C. Walton, Corsicana, Texas, passed through Fort Worth Friday with thirteen cars of cattle bought of L. C. Hood of Colorado City. Mr. Walton will put these steers on feed at the oil mill in Corsicana.

T. S. Foster, a prominent ranchman of Nolan county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago looking after the shipment of a big string of stock cattle that are now being shipped by him from Mississippi to the western part of the state.

C. J. Buckingham, Lawrence, Kas., was in Fort Worth Saturday on his way to receive several lots of cattle purchased last spring. He is pleased with the outlook in his section, both in an agricultural way as well as stock.

V. O. Hildreth, Aledo, Texas, was in the city looking after the fat stock show to be held next spring. Mr. Hildreth is a breeder of registered Short-horn cattle, having one of the best small herds in the state. He expects to contest for some of the premiums to be offered next spring.

F. E. Walcott, traveling representative of Omaha Stock Yards, was in the city Wednesday and Thursday mixing with the cattlemen and shippers of live stock. He thinks his market will be able to attract shippers from Texas as soon as rates of freight are agreed upon by all the roads.

J. W. Rush, a highly respected citizen and stockman of Eddy county, New Mexico, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Rush owns a beautiful and well located ranch, taking in the famous Geyser springs about forty miles southwest of the town of Eddy, a property that must be seen to be appreciated.

Messrs. Ellis & Kellner of Fort Worth, are again in our advertising columns this week. Read what they have to say elsewhere and then try one of their stock saddles. They invite comparison with other makes, confident that they now make the smoothest and best saddle ever manufactured in the state.

A. Laird, a prominent ranchman and cattle trader of Vernon, was in the city Thursday on his return from a trip out the T. and P. railroad. He reports cattle moving rapidly all along the T. and P. road.

W. E. Simms of Fort Worth claims to be the fitter of the city. His shoes are first-class and he has an excellent stock to select from. His \$4.00 shoe is a world-beater, and he makes a specialty of mail orders. Read his ad. which appears elsewhere in this issue.

J. M. Conaster and F. M. Long, cattle traders and shippers, Mineral Wells, Texas, were in the city Friday working up some trades. Mr. Conaster says that few young cattle are on the market of his county, most of them having been purchased and are being moved out.

A. Humphreys, Preston, Kas., and D. F. Ferris, Stafford, came to Fort Worth Saturday. They have some cattle purchased in Texas and will buy more if price can be gotten low enough. Mr. Humphreys made large purchases last fall and early spring on all of which he made money.

J. M. Shelton, Fort Worth, Texas, passed through the city Friday with a trainload of cattle for his ranch on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. These cattle were purchased of Winfield Scott at Rosenberg. Mr. Shelton has been very successful in the trade and his ranch interest is in a most flourishing condition.

W. G. Busk, a well known ranchman and fine stock breeder of Coleman county, was in Fort Worth Saturday, returning from an extended visit to his home in England. Mr. Busk owns a splendid ranch and a finely bred herd of cattle in Coleman county and very naturally rejoices at the return of prosperity to the cattle business of the state.

J. S. Tod came in Saturday from his ranch near Checotah, I. T. He expressed pleasure over recent shipments of cattle to market. One trainload of 900 steers sold in St. Louis at \$3.55; one train of 750-pound cows brought 2 cents in Kansas City. He has about 6000 head of cattle purchased for spring delivery, which he will ship to the Territory where he will winter a good string.

G. H. Connell, Dublin, Tex., a prominent citizen of that place, owner of the oil mill and extensive feeder of cattle spent Friday in Fort Worth. Mr. Connell is feeding at Dublin 3000 steers, many of which he expects to ship to market between this and December 1st. He is encouraged over the outlook and says his cattle will make him good money on the present market for fat cattle.

W. M. Stewart, Hastings, Nebraska, and M. A. Fugate, Elba, Neb., were in Fort Worth on Wednesday on their way to Albany, Texas, to receive 500 head of cattle bought last spring. Mr. Stewart has been in Texas frequently before this, having made some very profitable trades. He reports an abundance of corn and grain in his state and says they are still willing to buy Texas cattle at any reasonable price. He thinks many are asking too high a price.

The attention of the readers of the Journal is invited to the advertisement of Mr. F. C. Boerner of Fort Worth, which appears in this issue. A large and beautiful stock of diamonds, ladies' watches and jewelry of all descriptions will be found at his establishment and there is nothing more suitable for a Christmas present. The Journal fully endorses Mr. Boerner as a gentleman and he further refers to all the banks of Fort Worth.

P. A. Miller, formerly commercial agent for the Houston and Texas Central railroad at this place, is now commercial agent for the Lone Star Steamship line. The company represented by Mr. Miller proposes to give special attention to the transportation by water of Texas cattle from Galveston direct to New York. The plan is feasible and will no doubt result in building up a large business in the near future. The Journal wishes Mr. Miller and his enterprising steamship company great success.

J. S. Todd, who controls a large pasture near Checotah, I. T., at which place he is wintering about 10,000 steer cattle, is now making his headquarters at the Worth hotel in this city. Mr. Todd has for several years fed extensively in this state, but is not feeling this winter. He has recently contracted for between 6000 and 8000 young cattle which he will transfer to his Indian Territory pastures in the spring. Mr. Todd has, by careful, economical and judicious management, grown in a few years' time from a small beginning to one of the large successful cattle operations of the state. The Journal welcomes him as a valuable acquisition to the live stock center of Texas.

J. T. McElroy, the well known cattleman of Pecos City, was in Fort Worth Friday returning from a business trip to Chicago. Mr. McElroy left Friday night for San Antonio, where he hopes to be able to buy a few thousand young steers. He expresses himself as being pleased with the purchase recently made by him through The George B. Loving company of the Pecos county herd owned by the Western Union Beef company. Mr. McElroy has by hard work, good judgment, and close attention to details, accumulated a snug fortune during the past few years, in the cattle business, and says that he intends to close out and retire during the next two years, after that time to take life easy. In proof of his intention of carrying out this idea, it is intimated that "Mac" is already looking around for a good looking widow to take care of him in his declining years.

J. W. Springer, secretary of the Continental Land and Cattle company, who formerly made his home and headquarters at Dallas, but is now a citizen of Denver, Col., spent Sunday in this city, leaving for his company ranch near Estelline, Monday morning. Mr. Springer speaks in glowing terms of the coming meeting of the stock growers of the United States, which will be held in Denver City beginning January 25th, a full programme of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. It is proposed at this meeting to organize a permanent National Stock Growers' association, which is felt by many to be an important move at this particular time, or

than can be united effort be a great benefit to the live stock interests of the United States. Mr. Springer is chairman of the committee on arrangements and says that no pains and expense will be spared in making the convention a grand success, especially in a social way, and he hopes to meet many of his friends among the stockmen of Texas on this occasion.

A. T. Atwater, secretary of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, and manager of their St. Louis office, went to San Antonio Sunday night, returning Tuesday morning. Mr. Atwater will spend several days in Texas recognizing the Texas working force of his company. He has been fortunate enough to secure the services of I. T. Pryor, the well known cattleman of San Antonio, as manager of the Southern department of their business, with headquarters at the last named city.

Other important appointments will probably be announced in the next issue of the Journal. From the way Mr. Atwater is taking hold of matters, he seems to be not only fully equipped and prepared to handle a fair share of the Texas business, but also seems to be determined to have the business, and very successful in the past. His energetic effort, liberal and square dealing, he will no doubt succeed.

NATIONAL STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION. To the Governors, Members of all State, Territorial and Local Range Cattle, Horse, Sheep and Swine Growers' Associations, Breeders of Fine Stock in the United States: Dear Sirs: Pursuant to the action of a joint committee of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, by which we were instructed to call a national convention of stock growers, we hereby notify you that such convention will be held in the city of Denver, Col., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1898; at which time are invited to assemble all breeders of cattle, horses, neat cattle, sheep and hogs, as well as live stock commission men, packers, members of state and territorial live stock associations and sanitary boards, representatives of stock yards and live stock transportation companies from every state and territory in the Union.

It is the purpose of this convention to perfect the organization of a National Stock Growers' association, and to discuss and devise measures for the improvement and protection of an industry which ranks among the most important in our land.

The Hon. A. J. Adams, governor of Colorado, will call the convention to order, after which the delegates will elect their permanent officers and proceed with the business of the convention. The vice presidents of the convention will be the governors of all states and territories.

The basis of representation will be one delegate at large from each state and territory, to be appointed by the governor thereof. Each state and territorial range association of cattle, horse, sheep and swine breeders will be authorized to delegate for every 10,000 head of stock represented by such organization.

Each state or territorial live stock sanitary board will be entitled to three delegates. Organized live stock commission exchanges, one delegate for every ten members. Each stock yard company, one delegate. Each chamber of commerce, five delegates. Each live stock transportation company, one delegate. Each association of fine stock breeders, local associations or live stock clubs not attached to state or territorial associations and not having the right of representation, are authorized to send one delegate each.

Each live stock journal, one delegate. The plan of delegate representation is strongly urged, as securing an equal and full hearing to interests remote from the scene of the convention.

You are respectfully requested to interest yourself and your association in this matter, to the extent that your district may be fully represented at the meeting by accredited delegates. It need not be understood that only delegates are expected to attend, for all stock growers will be welcome, and their ideas and suggestions receive due consideration, but on the floor of the convention every section should exercise the power belonging to it by reason of the interest represented, and not be smothered by the votes and voices of interests whose location makes it convenient to have large delegations present.

Those interested in calling the meeting have every encouragement for the future good of the stock industry and everyone should attend, either in person or by proxy, for by wise counsel, such as may be given in a meeting where all interests are common, as these are, results practical and beneficial in their nature will be realized.

The live stock industry of America, and particularly of the United States, has lately experienced a revival. With that revival it is discovered that the business is entering upon a new era. Old methods are giving way to modern ideas and systems. The territory once devoted to the range has yielded to the man with the hoe, and the stock from the western ranges now stop in the middle to fatten before going to market. All this is comparatively new and has brought growers face to face with new conditions. This being so, it is of the utmost importance that those interested should get together and discuss these questions. This has created a strong sentiment among stock raisers that the influence of a centralized association representing every branch of the industry will promote and bring into closer relationship the common interests, whether of the owner of a small herd of fine stock on the Atlantic coast or the man who controls thousands of cattle, horses or sheep on the Western plains.

By the organization of an association of this character in a locality where all may meet and discuss questions of general desire, it will be well to so far as

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It is a renewer, because it makes new again. Old hair is made new; the gray changed to the color of youth.

possible direct the results of the meetings as will influence the government at Washington to grant relief where needed, and by mutual concession bring about the greatest benefits to all concerned. It is desired that papers on such subjects as the following may be read and discussed during the convention: "Adoption of More Uniform State and National Quarantine Laws." "The Railway vs. the Trail in the Movement of Stock." "American Horses in the Armies of Europe." "Diseases of Live Stock and Their Remedy." "The Cessation of Arid Lands to the States." "The Benefits to be Derived from an International Organization, State and Territorial associations." "The Sheep Industry and Best Methods to Eradicate the Scab." "Tariff on Hides." "Branding Stock." "The Protection of the Range Industry."

"The Eastern Breeders of Fine Stock and Their Relations to the Western Range Men." "The Movement of Cattle from South to North." "The Lamb Feeding Industry in the West." "Shipment of American Stock and Meats to European Markets." "The Future of Horse Breeding in the United States." "Hog Cholera and Swine Diseases." "The Enactment of Laws Governing Brands," or any other subject which may be of general interest.

At your earliest convenience the committee will be pleased to receive suggestions as to proper subjects for discussion with the names of gentlemen who will consent to address the convention. You are also requested to notify them of the appointment of delegates as soon as they have been made. At the proper time the railway companies will issue notices of reduced rates to the convention.

GEORGE L. GOULDING, Chairman Executive Committee. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Secretary Executive Committee. Denver, Col., Nov. 16, 1897.

Fort Worth is easily made of any city in the state when first-class clothing stores are considered, and standing in the leading position is the establishment of Messrs. A. & L. August. Their large and palatial building which adorns the corner of Main and Fourth streets, is filled with the best of everything in the line of clothing, hats and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and it is really a wonder how cheap the lines of these goods can be purchased at this establishment. When you come to Fort Worth a visit to their store will repay you, and courteous treatment will be accorded you whether you purchase goods or not, and again it will be well to write them for prices before ordering elsewhere as they make a specialty of mail orders.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points. All the deep plowing that is done should be when the land is being prepared for planting the seed. The plowing during the cultivation of the crop ought to be shallow. Its object is destruction of weeds, opening the surface to atmospheric freshness and to protect the moisture stored in the lower soil.

We hope our friends and patrons will not forget that our salesmen of Texas cattle remain unchanged, excepting that they improve with age. They may be found at the old stands, serving the trade in the same painstaking, faithful manner that has always marked their work as that of peerless experts. Messrs Buel and Lawler in Chicago, Jeff Daniel in St. Louis, Charlie Walden in Kansas City, and Billie Wood in Omaha, make a combination hard to beat.

EVANS-SNYDER-BUEL CO. ELLIS & KELLNOR, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Now Made THE BEST AND SMOOTHEST SADDLE Ever made in the State. We invite comparison with any make, and will cheerfully submit to the verdict of the stockman and expert judges.

SIMMS THE \$4.00 SHOE MAN Has the Largest Shoe Stock in Fort Worth, and HOLIDAY SLIPPERS IN EVERY STYLE. MAIL ORDERS Given especial attention. Write or call on SIMMS, THE FOOT FITTER 702 and 204 Main Street.

Dr. McCoy, - Specialist, - FORT WORTH. Cures: Urthral Strictures without cutting or drugging, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, Bladder and Kidney diseases, Piles, Fissures and Fistulas without detention from business. Correspondence solicited. CHARGES MODERATE. CURES GUARANTEED. CONSULTATION FREE. 510 MAIN STREET.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment. Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895. CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. -ARE THE- Most Complete and Commodious in the West. And second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest, centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and re-shipping stock. Official Receipts for 1896: Cattle and Calves, 1,814,698; Hogs, 2,605,575; Sheep, 993,126; Horses and Mules, 57,847; Cars, 113,594. Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 3 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head; Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel. No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed. O. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'n'gr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Supt. W. S. TOUCH & SON, Managers Horse and Mule Department.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yards. Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis. Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. C. C. KNOX, Vice-President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R. THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route. From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

ELGIN Christmas. And the woman who is again prosperous never forgets the loved ones. When you are in Fort Worth call on F. C. BOERNER, who has a magnificent display of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc., and there is nothing more appropriate for a Christmas Present. Goods sent by express, subject to inspection. Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention and entire satisfaction guaranteed. 607 Main St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Want the Best. Comfort, Durability Strength, Ease and Quality are all produced in PADGITT'S FLEXIBLE STOCK SADDLES. SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE. THE MERITS JUSTIFY IT. We fit Horse and Rider. All are Happy. Write for catalogue, showing style of Up-to-date Saddles. BEST ON EARTH. There is Always Room on Top FLEXIBLE. We are there with the PADGITT BROTHERS, PATENTED JULY 16, 1895—APRIL 28, 1896. DALLAS, TEX.

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER. PUEBLO SADDLE. Assisted the Highest Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition. Send for Catalogue and Price List.