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VOL. 14.

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MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Sept. 15, 1893.

The receipts of live stock at this market for the first four days of the present week have been as follows: Monday, 22,000 cattle, 37,000 hogs and 15,000 sheep; Tuesday, 7000 cattle, 17,000 hogs and 11,000 sheep; Wednesday, 18,000 cattle, 27,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep; Thursday, 16,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs and 11,000 sheep.

The receipts of cattle on Monday showed a gain of 2000 over same day of the preceding week. The market was better than expected and ruled steady and strong on good cattle and especially on natives. There were about 9000 Western range cattle on the market Monday, which was an over-supply, and as a result prices on this class of stock declined from 10 to 25 per cent. There were about 4000 Texas and Indian cattle on Monday's market, and they sold at about Saturday's prices, but in some instances a decline of 10 cents was noticeable. The best prices paid on Monday for Texas steers was \$3.05. From these figures the price ranged down to as low as \$2.50. The top price for Texas cows was \$2.20, while the common cows sold as low as \$1.50. Calves at the beginning of the week ranged in price from \$3.50 to \$4.75 per hundred. There were about 2000 Texas cattle on Tuesday's market, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were not overly large, yet there was a very perceptible decline.

On Wednesday there was about 3000 Texas cattle and a still further decline of 10 cents on the hundred.

On Thursday the market was firm and steady with a slight advance on strictly good cattle, upon the whole, however, the market is hardly as good as at the beginning of the week, and as compared with the close of last week is 15 cents lower on cows, 20 cents lower on common steers, 35 to 40 cents lower on medium and good steers. The supply of calves has been rather excessive, and has resulted in a decline in prices. The price paid for Texas steers yesterday ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Cows ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.20, calves from \$3.65 to \$3.75 per hundred.

The hog market on Monday was surprisingly strong and active. On Tuesday it opened strong but did not maintain the prices throughout the day. Wednesday, however, the market was again much better on all classes of hogs than that expected. Yesterday hogs sold readily and the market was active at the following prices: Mixed and packers hogs, \$5.75 to \$6, prime, heavy and butchers weights \$6.10 to \$6.40; light hogs, \$6.15 to \$6.30.

The sheep market opened Monday with prospects not very lovely, the supply was heavy but as everything was well cleaned

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out last week the demand was a little better than usual. On Tuesday the inquiry for good sheep was quite strong on local account, consequently good muttons sold 5 to 10 cents higher. On Wednesday the supply of good sheep was rather light and anything in that line sold very readily. Yesterday the market was steady and while it was much easier to sell than it has been heretofore for some time, yet there was no material advance in prices. Among the sales was one lot of 578 fed Texas wethers, weighing 92 lbs, at \$3.30. There is still an over-supply of common trashy stuff for which there is but little demand at very poor prices. The market, however, for strictly good sheep is better, while the outlook is as compared with the past few weeks rather encouraging.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Sept. 15, 1893.

The receipts of live stock so far this week have been as follows: Monday 5170 cattle, 1794 hogs, 577 sheep; Tuesday 5076 cattle, 3494 hogs, 1979 sheep; Wednesday 4320 cattle, 3684 hogs, 1287 sheep; Thursday 3200 cattle, 2500 hogs and 1900 sheep.

On Monday the offerings of Texas cattle amounted to 159 carloads and only a load or two were calves. The market for steers in general was easier, say 5 to 10 cents lower, but the demand for cows and heifers was good and active holding them up to steady and strong prices. Some of the steers good enough to sell at \$2.80 to \$3.05 were steady and only ordinary steer cattle sold lower than the close of last week.

On Tuesday the market opened slow. The receipts amounted to about 144 cars of Southern cattle. Buyers took their time and bid extremely low prices when they did look at cattle and by noon the sales did not amount to a third of the receipts. Salesmen were disposed to take their time also and did not give up the cattle until buyers modified their views a little. The decline was on cows and on steers and amounted to from 10 to 15 cents on steers and 10 to 20 cents on cows. Some good steers and cows were on the market, but the heavy cattle were scarce.

On Wednesday the receipts in the southern division amounted to 80 car loads. It was not a strong market, neither could it be called lower. The general run of sales were 15 to 25 cents lower than last week or steady at the full decline reported on Tuesday.

Yesterday the receipts of Texans amounted to about 2000 head. Top Texas steers sold yesterday as high as \$3 for a few choice ones; bulk, however, sold at from \$2.50 to \$2.70. Top cows \$2.15, bulk at and around \$1.90. Bulk of calves at and around \$6 per head.

Hog receipts yesterday, 2500; market steady. Light \$6.15 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.25; heavy, \$4.75 to \$5.60. Sheep receipts, 1900; market steady.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,
Mo., Sept. 15, 1893.

This market opened up on Monday with 6,537 cattle and 282 calves, of

which 110 cars were range cattle, mostly Texans. The steer market was rather easy, with a light tendency, while the market was strong on good cows, some of which sold 10 cents higher. Tuesday the receipts increased to 10,411 cattle and 496 calves. This was too many cattle for the Kansas City market, prices, however, held up astonishingly well. There were over 4,000 range cattle on Tuesday's market, mostly Texas steers. On Wednesday the run was again excessive, the receipts for that day being 10,450 cattle and 573 calves. While the market held up remarkably well on Tuesday, the continued heavy receipts caused it to decline on Wednesday 10 cents on steers and 15 cents on cows. A lot of spayed heifers shipped from Henrietta, Texas, by the Loving Cattle Co., which weighed 760 pounds, sold at \$2.20, the same cattle two weeks ago brought \$2.30 and \$2.35. These were a choice lot of heifers and topped the market. The receipts of cattle Thursday were again heavy, running up to 8,300 head. The market was dull and slow and on account of continued heavy receipts declined 5 to 10 cents. Texas steers sold yesterday at from \$2.25 to \$2.65, cows from \$1.60 to \$2, calves from \$7 to \$8 per head. One lot of Texas bulls sold at \$1.25.

The receipts of hogs for the first four days of the week have been as follows: Monday \$200, Tuesday \$600, Wednesday \$900, Thursday \$200. The hog market has been active and strong throughout the week, with a steady advance over last week's quotation. Bulk of sales yesterday were made at from \$5.65 to \$5.95; heaviest, porkers and mixed \$5.50 to \$6.00, light porkers and pigs \$5.80 to \$6.10.

The sheep receipts have been light throughout the week with rather a dull, dragging market.

Meeting of Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

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

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

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NO. 22.

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Southdown Breeders' Association.

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

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

SOUTHDOWN SHEET.
"Their Treatment and Why Preferred to Other Breeds"—W. W. Chapman, Secretary Southdown Sheep Breeders' association, London, Eng.
"As Found in England"—John Hobart Warren, Esq., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
"Their Claims to Public Favor"—John Jackson, Esq., Abingdon, Ont., Can.
"For Market"—George McKerron, Esq., Sussex, Wis.

Feeders for Sale.
We have 350 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale. Will sell them right.
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STEERS FOR SALE.

We have among others the following bargains in steers:
200 Mitchell county steers, 4 years old at..... \$18 00
150 Mitchell county steers, 3 years old, at..... 16 00
600 Mitchell county steers, 2 years old, at..... 13 75
700 Comanche county three-year-old steers at..... 12 00

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

Geo. B. Loving, Manager
Up Stairs, 1006 Houston St.,
FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

CATTLE.

In Wyoming there are 100 large cattle companies and 3500 individuals with smaller holdings. The Ogallala company is the largest in the state and is maintained at an expense of \$30,000 annually.

Don't make wolf bait of your big-jawed cattle. Watch out for them, get hold of them before the jaw has become putrified and knock out the blind or unnatural teeth. By close attention and prompt action you will not only relieve the animal of years of intense suffering but save yourself the loss of a valuable beast.

H. B. Ijams, secretary of the state board of live stock commissioners in Wyoming, says: "As a rule cattle in Wyoming this year are much better than those in Montana but we are getting a dollar less a hundred for them than we received last year. The financial depression just now works to the detriment of the cattle industry in two ways. The exporters can get no money for eastern exchange and are therefore unable to buy, while the ranchers and farmers who usually buy feeders at this time of the year are in a similar predicament. Consequently the dressed beef men and canners are the principal buyers now."

The profit in feeding beef cattle is in almost directly opposite ratio to the time that they are kept. Stock which matures early, taking on flesh readily while it is still young, will give a profit where the kind and the methods to which our fathers were accustomed would only give a loss. Food given before an animal matures is much more efficient for the production of flesh than is that which they consume after mature growth is completed. To make feeding profitable we must arrange to get growth and flesh at the same time. The old idea was to build the frame, and then put on the superstructure of flesh. In this way the bill for the food of support ran on for a long time, and took away the profit which could have been made from feeding the food for gain.

Drover's Journal: The protracted dry spell has worked considerable injury in the cattle raising district tributary to Chicago. It has practically shut off the demand for feeding steers and forced a good many half-fat cattle to market which farmers had hoped to retain until they were fat and in marketable condition. The stocker trade for the past month has been too light to establish a decent market, but a part of this may be attributed to the money stringency and a desire of cattle feeders to unload rather than load up. Many farmers are desirous now of re-stocking with young cattle while they are cheap but of course are not able to do anything on account of the drought.

Breeder's Gazette: The receipts of cattle at the Chicago yards for August were about 50,000 less than for August, 1892, and but for the difficulty experienced by the trade in securing the customary bank accommodations it is reasonable to suppose that prices would have ruled higher than twelve months ago instead of from twenty-five to fifty cents per 100 lbs. lower. The drought in the Eastern Mississippi valley and the resulting shortness of feed and water has forced forward some cattle that would ordinarily have been held until the flood of "rangers" abated; and the same cause—together with the currency "tie-up"—has resulted in an abnormally quiet trade in store cattle. As it is, however, the shrinkage in the value of cattle has not been anything like as great in proportion as has been the case with wheat. The present would seem a most admirable time to buy.

Line upon line and precept on precept is the rule by which all are impressed. People who have long practiced proper methods of salting of cattle do not need to be prompted. There are constantly beginners and the slothful who do. No one need be afraid of salting too much who salts right. Cattle never take too much salt when they have constant and free access to it. But it is when they have been kept from it, and so have become salt hungry, that they will overeat. Salt is an essential element of the blood, and is as necessary to stock as to human beings. Many of their common foods are lacking in it, and consequently it must be artificially supplied. We cannot tell exactly how much they need, and so the plan of feeding them stated amounts at stated times is wrong. Put it where they can get it themselves, and they will take just as much as they need, and no more.

There is one important thing that the cattlemen of Texas are at last beginning to learn, but for their own good they are putting it into practice entirely too slow. The Journal refers to the importance of maturing and marketing steers earlier than has been the custom heretofore. Cattle raisers can no longer afford to raise scrubs; it does not pay; neither does it pay to keep a steer until he is four years old waiting for him to get big enough, fat enough and good enough to go to market. The money-makers in future will be the steers that have a good sprinkling of improved blood to begin with and are kept in good thriving condition, fat from the time they are calved until they are sent to market, which time should usually be from 18 to 24, and in no instance should it exceed 30 months. It will cost something to do this, but a stockman can afford to spend money on an animal that will sell at from \$40 to \$50 when from two to three years old. It takes money to make money in any business. A successful beef producer should make it a part of his business to be continually spending money on his young steers, it should, however, be expended with good judgment and in a way that is sure to return a profit. To spend money on our live stock and spend it foolishly is where

the main secret of success lies. Improved and early matured bevers are the ones that will make the money in the future.

The cattlemen who sell their young steers as stockers parts with the cream of his herd, and virtually allows whatever profit there is in the business to go to the man who matures them. This is not only true as to one and two-year-old steers but will apply with equal force to immature cattle of all ages, kinds and classes. There are thousands of half-fat steers, big, well-grown, fine styled fellows, four and five years old sold for feeders in Texas every fall at and around \$20. The man who bred and raised these cattle and furnished them feed, looked after and cared for them for four or five years got \$20 for all his time, trouble, expense, interest on his investment, etc., but the feeder who buys these steers at \$20 by the further expenditure of from \$8 to \$12 per head, for feed is usually able to realize a net profit of from \$15 to \$20 in a few months' time. Why can't the cattle raiser have this profit? He is better entitled to it than anyone else. Instead of the feeder making \$15 or \$20 why can't, why don't the man who breeds and raises these cattle mature them himself and thus get out of the business all there is in it? If Texas cattle raisers are in the business purely for their health, then let the feeders have all the profit. They are as a rule, a jolly, big-hearted set of fellows who appreciate favors of this kind. If, however, the cattle raiser wants to make money why don't he make beef of his steers and get out of the business all there is in it.

Polled Durhams.

Under this head Mr. Crane, president of the American Polled Durham association, contributes to the Breeder's Gazette an interesting reference to this comparatively new breed of cattle, now in the World's Fair exhibit.

"Fifty years ago an Irishman said: 'What a splendid beast the Shorthorn Durham cow would be if she had no horns at all.' Perhaps from this came the initial idea of producing, from material at hand, a new and distinct breed of cattle having the color, size, contour and other points characteristic of Shorthorns with the exception of the horns. The Polled Durhams now at the World's Fair came of successive crossing the native muley cow with pure Shorthorn bulls. In the beginning the females chosen were those most nearly resembling the ideal animal sought to be produced.

"The first step, as hinted, was in breeding common polled cows to registered Shorthorn bulls. Of the produce only the hornless females were saved. These in turn were bred to new Shorthorn males, the process being continued until the percentage of blood aimed at had been attained. The first crosses, so soon as they had produced calves, were disposed of, and at our place at least, no cow nor bull was retained for foundation stock for the herd book with less than 93 per cent of Shorthorn blood.

"To reach the end now gained in this new departure took many years of patient endeavor. The work accomplished has been through faith in the maxims of the old masters, relying on heredity for the transmission of desirable points. This, with addition, selection and rejection brought us on. How wisely we selected, how firmly we rejected, the show at Jackson Park may tell.

"Polled Durhams are one in color and form with pure Shorthorns. They fatten readily at any age. At maturity they have great scale. Abbeys 45, a four-year-old cow bred on our farm, owned by Mr. J. H. Miller, now at the fair, tips the beam at something above a ton; how well and evenly her flesh is put on visitors can see. Many of them are more than average milk cows. They are the general farmer's useful cow. Breeding herds of them are found in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Young stock has been taken to other states both east and west."

For Support and Production.

Among the valuable things which the experiment stations have shown the farmers is the relative per cent of food required to support, merely, and to increase weight in live stock for meat at different ages of animals. The food eaten by a pig in part goes to support the body and the other part to increase weight. One is called support food and the other production. It has been shown that a pig three months old will make double the weight on the same food when weighing say 100 pounds that it will when eighteen months old and weighing 300 pounds. Indeed, in the latter case it is found to require nearly four times as much food to make one pound of gain as it will require in the first case. On this question of the food of support Professor Sanborn of the Utah Experiment Station says:

"The same law of maintenance ration prevails in the pig as in the steer. The pig requires some 1.85 per cent of live weight daily for maintenance. Let us call it two pounds for 100 pounds of live weight daily, for convenience. Then a 200-pound steer growing to this weight in 200 days will require 400 pounds of food for maintenance, as his average weight would be 100 pounds. If we are 400 days growing the steer, then 800 pounds will be used for maintenance. Now, as the growth requires but two pounds of food for one of growth in the latter case the food of maintenance will be twice the growth, while in the former case these amounts will be equal. In the latter case the food required would be one-half more than in the former."

These important facts and principles prove, says the Indiana Farmer, that the farmers should be a student of principles as well as practice, for how can he understand the practice if he does not know the principle that controls it?

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

The Australian market has been completely demoralized by the large number of horses offered. It is said that in Queensland the ranchmen have killed them to save pasture. The product is to be sold in England in the shape of hide, hair, bone, glue, oil and cat's meat. They calculate that the undertaking will pay if they realize \$7.50 a head.

In the view of the American Horseman the demand for draft horses will be the great growing one of the future. The census shows that the cities are developing with rapid strides, and the traffic in them calls for heavy animals, especially since horses have been forced off the street car tracks. Then the increasing farming population of the new regions use the improved agricultural machinery and implements, which require heavy horses to operate.

Hard times and low prices should not lead you to relax your efforts to improve the stock. It is just at such a time that you need the very best stock that you can have if you expect any profit from it. This is particularly true as regards horses, for now the scrub, or the small, no purpose horse, hunts in vain for a buyer, unless said buyer can make his own price. But the good horse, the one which will make a useful servant for the man who has business to do, whether times are good or bad, or the fine coacher which is wanted by the man who can afford to pay, so long as he gets just what he wants, still has its value, and the seller can say what this value is.

Horse Breeding for Farmers.

Henry L. Allen in National Stockman. Nothing that a farmer can keep will pay him better if rightly managed than a couple of good brood mares. It makes no difference what breed he sets out to produce if he gets the best to start with he will find a market for what he raises, for there is a lively demand for draft horses, coach horses, road horses, hackneys for the village cart, trotters for the turf, saddlers for the park and Shetland ponies for the children, if good ones are produced.

What breed a farmer should attempt to produce depends a great deal on the section of the country he is located in, the demands of the cities nearest to him, and his own personal preference in the matter. There are plenty of men who would do well raising draft horses that would make a failure of trying to breed trotters and roadsters, for the reason that they have not the natural tact and taste necessary to enable them to educate and fit the light harness horses for the critical market that they must be sent to.

At the present time there is without a doubt no more paying class of horses to raise than saddle horses, provided a man understands training and gating them so that they will be real saddlers in every sense of the word when they are offered for sale. Only last winter a Kentucky farmer took a carload of saddle horses to New York and at public sale the lot brought an average price per head of \$700. Not every farmer could get the prices this man did, for he has been several years making the reputation he now has of never selling anything but a perfect saddle horse; but there are farmers, and many of them, that could raise one or two a year and have them fit for market at four years old at a slight increase over what it would cost to raise a draft horse of the same age, and the saddle would bring double the amount that would be realized for the work horse. Of course if one intends breeding saddlers mares having a strain of saddle blood should be used, and they should be bred to the best saddle horse that can be procured.

Hackneys are more easily prepared for market than saddlers, for the main thing is to have them well broken. They are hardy and intelligent horses, whose chief qualification is in stepping high, and as this is a family trait with them, the main thing is to have them individually desirable and then have them thoroughly well broken. If they're broken to drive tandem as well as double and single, they will sell all the

more readily, for they are the pets of fashion, and fashion decrees that tandem driving is the thing at present.

Coachers can be raised with profit only when the breeder has a personal knowledge of what a perfect coach horse must be and knows how to develop his youngsters into that kind of an animal. In the first place size is indispensable to a coacher, and in addition he must have a fair amount of beauty, a stylish carriage and plenty of action.

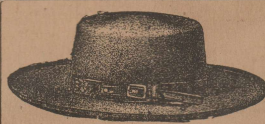
All these qualifications must be developed, and the horse taught to show them to advantage, and if the best price would be realized the breeder of coachers should always place them on the market in pairs. All things considered, with no class of horses does a breeder have to pay more attention to all the details of production and development in order to be successful than with coachers; still there are farmers who are situated so that they can produce them and put them on the market at a good round profit.

Trotters and roadsters—for both come under one head—seem to be a bugaboo to most farmers, but why that is so is beyond ordinary comprehension. Of course in order to raise trotters with any measure of success a man must have enough natural love for them to make a thorough study of their blood lines, so that he can learn what families have proven the most productive of uniform speed and gameness; what combination of blood lines have been most successful and what families stand highest in public favor. As a general rule it may be inferred that "fashion follows speed," the exceptions being instances when a single fast performer jumps out from some obscure line or family.

At the Grand Circuit trotting meetings at Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester this year a magnificent two-year-old filly called Queen Allah took part in the races for colts of her age. She was bred by a farmer living in Western New York and has received all her education and training from him. She is 16 hands high now, and a grand individual. At Rochester she took a record of 2:24½ and has probably won \$3000 for her breeder this year. The expense of training this filly has not been heavy, as she got all her training on her owner's farm until she started out to race, and she proved good company for the best ones the celebrated breeding farms of Kentucky and California could produce. The owner of this filly is of course a good reinsman and understands handling horses, although he never drove any other horse in races. He is satisfied that there is money in breeding trotting-bred horses, and if his filly could not trot faster than a mile in three minutes with her individuality and action she would bring a good price as a roadster. The success of this man is not a solitary instance, for many other farmers could be mentioned that have bred and disposed of trotting-bred horses for paying prices.

In no other branch of horse breeding, however, must more discrimination be exercised than in breeding for road and track. Speed, although the chief qualification, is valueless unless accompanied by a sound conformation that will stand the severe test of road and track work. Fair size should be maintained, so if the breeders product lacks the extreme speed necessary for racing purposes it will be of value as a road horse and for the same reason beauty and style should always be considered in selecting sire and dam. By paying heed to all these details the farmer can produce superior road horses, a fair per cent of which will be fast enough for turf purposes, although he need not develop the latter qualities unless his inclinations lead him to do so.

There need be no battle of the breeds. There is a demand for the best of each, and it is for the farmers to fill that demand. Each man should be the best judge of the breed he would be most successful in producing, and after the choice is made no pains should be spared in attending to the details of the business and in studying the sometimes varying demands of the market, for he must produce what the public wants, even though it does not agree with his ideas of what is most desirable.



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Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, it is reached only via the Weatherford Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBES, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.	
Leave	Arrive.
Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:12 p. m.
" 5:30 p. m.	" 6:55 p. m.
Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m.	Weatherford 8:25 a. m.
" 3:00 p. m.	" 4:25 p. m.

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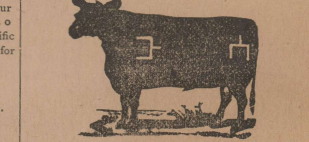
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HOUSEHOLD.

When going to gather the cucumbers take a pair of scissors to cut the stems. Never pinch or pull off the cucumber, as it disturbs the vine and frequently injures causing it to wither and die. As soon as they are picked, put them in a vessel and pour boiling water over them until covered. This kills the gum from them. Let them stand in cold, then drain off the water. If for pickles, add some salt before scalding. Cover with boiling vinegar, add such as are preferred. If for brine pickles, put them in the bottom of the vessel and put the pickles; salt them pretty well as they are put in. Use no water. Put a weight sufficiently heavy to keep them down; they will furnish moisture for brine.

A lady who canned fruit takes prizes at the fairs can her peaches and pears by the following method: Select fruit as near of a size as possible and drop it into water as you pare it. Have your cans ready and fill carefully with the fruit. To every two-quart can melt one-half pound of white sugar with enough water to cover the fruit. Pour on the syrup and sets the cans in a boiler of cold water and leave until they are heated through. Then take them out, fill up with more syrup, seal and set away in some cool, dark place. In canning tomatoes whole, skin and take out the stem, being careful to let no seeds or juice out. Place them in cans and cover with juice that has run out of tomatoes pared to cook, to which has been added a little salt. Place cans in the boiler and let cook until hot clear through. Take off, put cover on and leave five minutes. Then remove cover, let all gas out, fill up with more juice and seal.

Health Rules.

The following rules, published in Farm and Forest, are worth heeding by those who believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure:

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder-blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in an active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion of other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even life.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat may be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth almost closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose, ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

The woman who works and is tired, will find a special help in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting, tonic that's peculiarly adapted to their needs.

But it's more than that, too. It's the only guaranteed remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure; you have your money back.

A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: Several years ago we went in debt on a farm and paid for it easily; then we decided to "rest" awhile. Well, the result was we spent every dollar of our income and had nothing to show for it. So we went in debt for land again, and "leette" too deep considering the hard times (and for those we didn't bargain), but we are pulling through, and my opinion is if you want to be worth much, or leave your children anything, you must go in debt and then come down to business and you will get through all right. But when you get a competence, get out of the business and live and die easy and don't work until you die of old age. That is the mistake too many American farmers make.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Wants Young Steers.

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DAIRY.

A cow must be a good eater to be a good producer.

The best way in feeding a cow is to look at the cow, not the feed.

There is more profit making butter in winter time than in summer.

A waiting cow means a worrying cow, and a worrying cow is a losing one.

Those who have a sale all the year for milk and butter should breed accordingly.

Some men get in a hurry just at the wrong time, and driving cows in a hurry is a case in point.

Cows do not eat alike nor act alike, and the wise dairyman will make due allowances for all peculiarities.

As soon as farmers learn that there is money in dairying they are willing to keep better cows and give them better care.

Now is the time for dairymen to begin thinking about cold weather. Good feed and shelter means an addition to the bank account.

Dairymen who think the methods of their fathers are good enough for them, would better seek some other occupation if they do not wish to lose money.

An exchange tells its readers that when the butter "comes" in granules like wheat, pour cold water in to harden it, then draw off the combined buttermilk and water and pour in plenty more cold water, turning the churn rapidly to wash the butter and firm it. Our contemporary neglects to state what quality of butter will result from following its recommendation. The omission of such a point is wise because the "process" indicated by it injures butter. Good butter makers, when the butter "comes" immediately draw off the buttermilk because at that stage the butter contains least milk. Then cold water is added three times, which results in having the butter entirely free of milk. This sort of dairymen strongly disapprove of "turning the churn rapidly" while the water and butter are in it. Their method is to slightly agitate it under such circumstances. They insist that by such means all the milk is extracted from the product and is replaced by the percentage of water that is essential in good butter of fine grain. The method of the good butter maker provides against "streaked" butter. The other way invites it.

Improvement in Dairy Cows.

The improvement in the cows of the various dairy breeds during the past thirty years has been marked, says the Kansas Farmer. Their present condition greatly exceeds their original one in the countries of their origin. Their yields exceed by 50 per cent what it was when they first came among us. This has been accomplished by better feed than they received in their former homes. The inference of our thought is the relation and correlation of food to product. Of course it is an established belief based on the experiments of the stations, that butter cannot be fed into the milk. This is true of the herds that are maintained by them, because they are fed to the limit of their capacity to turn food into product, and hence no increase can occur. But the average dairy cow is not so fortunately envied as the station one. Her ration is not so generous a one, nor is it furnished her with the same clockwork regularity. With the sparsely fed cow whose food is inferior great enrichment of product is possible, when richer rations are substituted. Under such treatment the milk will be richer, and its butter product greater without a corresponding increase of its volume. The more inferior the food the cow has been accustomed to previously the more marked will be the enrichment of her product. The conditions of her existence have changed, and the response is in obedience to her more favorable environment. This seemingly disproves the experiments of the stations, but it should be borne in mind that the conditions that permit it are unknown at them. It is for that reason that we are constantly urging on dairymen the importance of feeding liberally to the limit of each individual cow's capacity, that her product may be enriched for the benefit of the man that boards her.

A Great Success.

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

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

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

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

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

HORTICULTURE.

The garden may not be the most profitable part of the farm, if we reckon only from the money standpoint, but it is so in adding to the pleasure, health and comfort of the family. Have a garden and use its products freely, if you want to enjoy life.

The horticulturist is the true "small farmer," making a few acres produce a larger money return than many acres do in the staples. In this connection it may be interesting to know that in Japan a farmer who has ten acres of land is looked upon as a genuine monopolist.

Do not let your fruit trees grow too much wood, because when they are giving all their energies to the production of that it is not reasonable to expect that they will give much fruit. Sometimes trees that are well fed and well cultivated disappoint their owners sadly by not fruiting, and this is often the cause. Prune vigorously whenever you see an indication of too rank growth.

If you cultivate the small fruits well they will keep them clear of weeds and apply a good coat of manure before winter, you will have done much toward insuring a good crop for next year. We find some men who think the small fruits need no attention after the crop is off until the next spring. Such often find that then there is no crop to need their attention. This is a case where a stitch in time, etc.

The orchard may well serve two uses—one the production of fruit, and the other as a range and feeding ground for poultry. The fowls will destroy many insects which would injure the trees and the fruit, and they are no mean factor toward enriching the land. The food which they will gather for themselves, in connection with the exercise had while searching for it, will keep them in better health than if they were fed wholly in their coops.

Whether an orchard be bearing or not a summer application of manure rarely fails to make it more productive. If used as a top dressing there is little loss. The shade of the tree will keep the manure from excessive drying, and increases its value as a mulch. If manure be applied early in the spring it may make too large wood growth. Stable manure for pear trees should be applied in July or August. It will then have time to rot before danger of blight to the tree the following season. If put on in winter or spring then the manure will be in active fermentation just when the danger from blight is greatest. While stable manure may be best applied now it is better to apply mineral fertilizers late in winter or early in spring, so that they may be dissolved by rains and made available during the summer.

There is to be a great horticultural fair in Russia next year. Director General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, has received from Imperial Commissioner and Chamberlain P. Gloukovsky an announcement of an international exhibition of fruit culture, organized by the Russian society of fruit culture, under the presidency of his imperial highness, the Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, to be held at St. Petersburg in the autumn of 1894, with the object of showing the present condition in Russia and other countries of the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, of viticulture and cultivation of medicinal plants, horticulture and the manufacture of their products.

When picking grapes, the utmost care is necessary if they are to be preserved in the best condition. The hand should not come in contact with the fruit more than is necessary, and they should be handled as little as may be at all times. Whenever it is possible the fruit should be handled by the stem, which necessitates picking some kinds with a knife or pair of shears. If pulled off by hand, as is often done, the fruit will be more or less soiled by the hand. Wherever the hand touches the fruit the "bloom" is brushed off, the luster is destroyed, and ever afterward the fruit will have a dull, unattractive look.

Some men think that the "off year" in fruit bearing is a thing definitely established by nature, and that it is of no use to try and overcome it. That is all nonsense. When a tree bears an enormous crop it is often left in too feeble a condition to form many fruit buds for the next season; then, if the weather is unfavorable during the trying period—the time of pollenization—no fruit will be set. When only a fair crop has been borne, or when the fruit has been properly thinned, so as not to exhaust the tree, there is no reason why there should not be a full crop the next year, barring damage from insects, disease and unfavorable weather. Skillful horticulturists are doing away with the "off year" by means which are within the reach of any who will give their trees proper care, and are reaping large profits by so doing.

This is not going to be a season when farmers can afford to throw money away. Prices are low and money is high, as you will find if you have to borrow. There is no quicker way to lose money than by feeding unthrifty stock. Do not be so foolish as to put any animal up for winter which does not show good promise of returning a good profit for every pound of food consumed. Old animals, or such as have been stunted in their early growth, will not do this. Better get rid of them for what they will bring than to waste good feeding stuff on them.

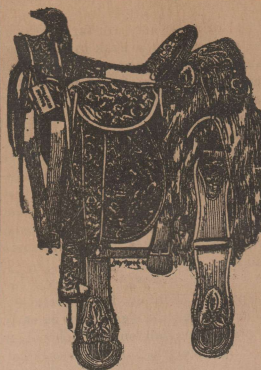
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M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

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Call for an Irrigation Congress.

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

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

Irrigation legislation—State, National, International, Foreign.

Irrigation machinery and appliances.

The membership of the Congress to consist of the following:

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

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

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

Fourth—Each chamber of commerce to appoint two delegates.

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

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

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

ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Chairman National Executive Committee.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

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

Successful farm management implies systematic method in all its details. Winter is the seed time for brain work, which can effectively be utilized by judicious planning for subsequent improvement of live stock and cereal production. Also study political economy, petition legislators and members of congress for enactment of such measures as will have some effect in advancing agricultural prosperity, ennobling the grandest and most useful calling of man.

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Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

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as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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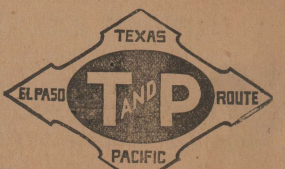
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" 6, " 5:20 a. m.	" 5, Arrive 10:30 p. m.
" 8, " 10:35 a. m.	" 7, " 5:50 a. m.
" 10, " 4:10 p. m.	" 9, " 8:10 a. m.
TRANSCONTINENTAL.	TRANSCONTINENTAL.
" 32, " 8:45 a. m.	" 31, " 6:40 p. m.

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

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1922	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,402
Shipped in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909	29,073	
Sold to Feeders	219,223	4,200	48,259		
Sold to Shippers	446,591	588,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,346	15,974	

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(CONSTRUCTED IN 1865.)

THE LARGEST LIVE STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD.

TOTAL RECEIPT OF LIVE STOCK FOR 1922.

Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	No. Cars.
3,571,700	197,570	7,714,435	2,135,079	86,998	309,921

Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4000 horses. The entire system of all the railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The large capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and shipping are unlimited. The city of Packing Houses located here, together with the large bank, capital, and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business, also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of Stock Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep. A regular Horse Market is now established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country; this is the best point in the West for the sale of Blooded Stock. To the Stock Growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to become acquainted with us by billing your Stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,

1006 and 1008 (Up Stairs) Houston Street,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

OFFER AMONG OTHER BARGAINS THE FOLLOWING:

- 800 acres of black prairie, splendid grass land, lots of shelter and lasting water; all enclosed, within 20 miles of Fort Worth and within two miles of two railroads. This is a rare bargain. Price \$5 an acre. One-third cash, balance easy terms.
- 800 acres well improved first-class agricultural land, adjoining above at \$10 per acre; small cash payment, balance on term to suit.
- 2150 acres on the south line of Tarrant county, eighteen miles from Fort Worth, in sight of three railroads, all enclosed, otherwise well improved; plenty of wood and water; one of the best agricultural tracts in the country, especially suited for the stock or for feeding farm. Price \$10, on easy terms.
- Also another similar tract of 2150 acres in same neighborhood at same price and terms. These lands are very cheap, and are really worth twice above figures.
- 5000 acres in southeast corner of Wise county. Splendid improved black waxy land.

We have lands in almost every county in Texas, in quantities and on terms to suit. We also have large and small tracts to exchange for city property, cattle, horses or sheep. Those wishing to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or live stock are requested to call on or address,

GEO. B. LOVING, : : Manager,
1006 and 1008 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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J. M. RECAN,

411 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Orders through the Mail promptly attended to.

Wants Young Steers.

We have a customer to whom we can, if price is right, sell 3000 one and two-year-old steers. Write, giving full particulars, to the

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas.

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 13.

Here is the way I size up Johnson grass: If you want it it's a good thing, if you don't want it, it's h—l.

Mr. Napier, wool manager for Col. T. C. Frost, thinks that shearing will be the rule this fall. Says he is sending out sacks right along.

Small pastures, with house, field, water and salt headquarters for each pasture, are essential auxiliaries in the evolution of the Texas steer into "dressed sides."

By the time we get a sure enough refrigerator plant where it ought to be—on the Texas coast—the "dressed sides" will be ready for it. No trouble about "canning stuff" right now.

Alex Walton, the Bexar county Devon breeder, says if he could raise the "little reds" as fast as he could sell them, he would have a great business. When he gets a few ahead he will advertise in the JOURNAL.

"Old Brindle" goes so far to drink that she has got too weak to wink and leans against the fence to think. But then her owner doesn't fret for she's a nuster and he'll bet that she will fool the buzzards yet.

A judge bet me the cigars the other day that the old greenbacks—the regular old greasy ones that are at a premium to-day—are redeemable in coin, and pulled out one of these new coin certificates to prove it. He knows more than he looks.

Capt. J. M. Bennett is back from the fair and thinks the signs favor an early restoration of confidence, which means an early restoration of business. Col. Bennett thinks, moreover, that when the tide of confidence returns, it will bring with it good times on a solid basis.

The water supply is getting pretty short down this way. Wells and springs are failing that were never known to fail in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. But when we can't do without it another day it always rains. It is getting about time for it to rain.

Pat Fletcher and Charley Barnard, two of a kind, (a compliment to both the gentlemen) are back from the fair and say it is so big that it is discouraging to tell about it. Barnard thinks well of the meat market prospects. Says with all our grumbling this summer the market is better than last year, and that the late summer market never amounts to much, anyhow.

If I touch up current topics in this department it will be in a strictly non-partisan way. Fact is, politics is getting so badly mixed that we can hardly tell where we are, anyhow. But in our governmental economy certain things are right and certain things are wrong, and as good citizens it should be our duty, so far as in our power lies, to separate the right from the wrong, and hang on to that which is good.

It is easy enough to sit upon the anarchists. If the government will only satisfy the reasonable demands of the middle masses, the latter will squelch the red flag gang. But the conservative masses are not satisfied, and the real danger lies in the fact that with very few exceptions, our rulers are not in touch with the masses. In their subservience to greed, run riot, they are very close to the danger line. When sober, well-to-do farmers and sure enough laborers get together and talk ugly, it is time to call a halt and see where we are at.

The Therman law has not many friends for its own sake, but the thicket is alive with friends of silver who are watching the trend of events very closely. If the fight against the Sherman law means a fight against silver just do you wait till the people take a hand in it, and you will see permeating the circumference of many different kinds of general political remains that three generations will be able to scrape together. The demonization outrage was worked on the people once while they were asleep, but they are awake now, and just simply won't stand it.

Inban, Saunders & Co. is the name of a new live stock commission company at New Orleans. Inban of the firm is well known in the Texas trade, having been mixed up with the business in a most favorable way for 30 years. The Saunders of the firm is our own and only Geo. W., one of the biggest, liveliest and straightest live stock hustlers in the Southwest, or anywhere else for that matter. George has the confidence and good will of everybody that knows him, and everybody does know him, as the history of the live stock trade of Texas could not be written and George Saunders not "in it." George will

whoop the business up here, while his brother Jack, well and favorably known all over Southern and Western Texas, will go to New Orleans as salesman for the new firm. There is not a weak point in the combination and it means business.

The pasture should not be so big that the cattle in it cannot hear the call to salt. It doesn't make any difference how big the ranch is, the pasture should be no bigger than that.

Capt. D. M. Level, La Salle county, and owner of one of the largest goat flocks in the country, was here on his way to the World's fair. He would like to know why goat skins are worth a third more in Laredo than in San Antonio. Give it up.

I see that the friends of Dr. Paul Paquin of Missouri are urging him for Dr. Salmon's place at the head of the national live stock sanitary service. Dr. Paquin is able, safe, honest and a friend to Texas live stock interests, therefore: I hope the Texas stockmen will give him their moral support.

Dr. Geo. B. Johnston of San Antonio, who has forgotten more about live stock and farm matters than some fresh, new chicken editors will ever know, got hold of a copy of the JOURNAL last week and when he ran across me said: "That's the sort of stuff to get into a stock and farm paper, Claridge, and I would have known your mark if I hadn't seen your brand."

The Texas World says that what the country needs is leaders. I beg to differ with the Houston paper. Too much leader and too much blind following of leaders are what is the matter with the country right now. What we really do need is a citizenship too intelligent and independent to be led. In other words, we need a citizenship able enough and independent enough to be the master of its public servants. Can you see it?

Mr. W. P. Gerfers, whose connection with the sheep business dates back to the days of George Kendall, was among the callers at the branch office last week. He was in to buy some rams from Henry Burns, whose long connection with the ram trade makes him also a veteran. Mr. Gerfers will hang on to his sheep. While he believes that adverse legislation has been had for the industry in a general way he thinks the few who hold on to the business will derive benefit from the scarcity of sheep brought about by unfriendly legislation.

J. M. Chittim, one of the largest handlers of beef cattle in the state, is home from the territory and does not agree with some "lately down" as to the proportion of cattle gone out to market, though he says his own section there may not furnish an index to the situation in general. Chittim thinks the late fall market will be better, first, because money is likely to be easier, and then he says most of the stuff marketed this summer has been handled on the block, very little of it having gone into the cans. Therefore, he looks for a demand for canning stuff a little later.

Well, what has become of them sure enough? I mean the small meat stock buyers who used to be loose in the country buying fat cattle and sheep in car lots. They figured pretty close, but they were useful people, especially to the small producers of fat cattle and sheep. But they had no "inside" on freight, yardage, commission and passes, and so they had to go, victims to the relentless grind of latter day combination that gives to those who have and takes from those who have not. And if these small traders were the only sufferers by the freeze out, it would not be so bad.

What made you reduce the price of the JOURNAL? You didn't "have to." Its wire reports of the markets made it worth at least fifty cents more to the stockmen than any paper in the state. Besides, if you make it too cheap, it might get so confounded common that nobody but a cheap chicken editor could afford to bother with it. But as long as you have gone and done it, George, we must keep her up to the first-class mark if we have to work harder and live on less. You just hook her up lively at that end and I promise as soon as I get my hand in to warm up the column rules on the last page.

CLARIDGE.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Read Carefully. Act Accordingly.

Doctors B. F. Bye and John Morgan, having left the state to establish offices elsewhere, the combination Oil Cure of Fort Worth, and for the state of Texas, being the only office in the state, will from this date be operated and under the management of Drs. J. B. Boyd, John S. Berry and Mr. E. Mont Reilly. Dr. J. B. Boyd, the president of the new company, is an old and respected citizen, having resided in the city and county thirty-four years, having held the offices of county treasurer and tax collector a number of terms, whose name is synonymous with honesty and integrity. Dr. John S. Berry, the medical director, was raised and educated in this county, and is a physician of twelve years' practice and experience, being a graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky., and whose skill, knowledge, and honesty is acknowledged by all of the medical profession.

Mr. E. Mont Reilly, secretary and business manager, is a young man of twelve years' citizenship, and has been connected with several business interests of the city, and to such young men of energy and acumen does Fort Worth owe her commercial prestige. He is well

and favorably known to all prominent business men in the city and state. The new management is in possession of the copyright and all formulas pertaining to the D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure and will continue to treat and cure all manner of malignant skin diseases such as cancer, tumor, ulcer, catarrh, piles, fistula and all womb diseases. Everyone calling can rely upon being told the plain truth in simple words, and if they can be cured or benefited they will be told so, and will be charged a reasonable fee for their treatment.

The medical profession in this and other cities are cordially invited to visit the office of the Combination Oil Cure and to examine their mode of treatment.

The new management, in taking charge, do not assume or agree to any previous contracts, debts or bills contracted or made by Drs. B. F. Bye and John Morgan.

Correspondents are particularly advised to address all communications to E. Mont Reilly, manager, and all drafts, checks and postoffice money orders should be made payable to him.

COMBINATION OIL CURE,
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3000 Steers for Sale

We have 3000 first-class, well-bred feeding steers, all raised in Mitchell, Howard and other Western Texas counties. These steers are now in pastures immediately on the T. and P. railroad near Colorado City. They are three and four years old and in fine condition and will besold reasonable and in numbers to suit.

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ENGLISH BRAND.

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

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

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

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

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

"The trial package of Nervous Debility Pills you sent me, I was troubled with what I called Rheumatism in my thighs and they helped me wonderfully."
H. M. WEBSTER, Walton, Iowa.

"Send me some more of those Pills as those you sent me much good that I thought I would send for more of them."
JOHN WATTEKINS, Collington, N. C.

"Find stamps enclosed for two more packages of your Nervous Debility Pills as those I have before done me more good than any medicine I have taken."
ED. FIRESTONE, Fredericksburg, O.

"I received a medicine, think it good; will order some more."
JOHN WINKES, Broadlands, Ill.

"I received your medicine and am very much pleased with the results already. Enclosed find money for another package."
T. M. ANDERSON, Westville, O.

\$500 REWARD

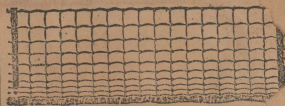
will be paid in any case of Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married of either sex, and Despondency, that I cannot cure.

Now after reading the above if you have any doubt about me or my medicine do not send, but if you really want to get cured I can and will give you the cure. I have been a Practicing Physician for a great many years and during my experience I never came across quite as good a remedy for Nervous Debility as I offer here—it is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered and if I was a younger person I would advertise it everywhere at \$1.00 a Package, but getting along in years and having already made a fair size fortune in my medical practice, I have no desire now to get rich. All I care for now is to see how many people I can cure, so that they may enjoy this life. Now remember that for a short time longer I will send you One Large Package of these Pills, if you will wrap up two dimes and send to me within ten days after you receive this paper. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you at once.

Will I be successful, or do you prefer to remain a lifelong sufferer? Enclose two dimes in your letter, and send at once to

Dr. A. H. SMITH,
AVON, N. Y.

and you will receive a large One Dollar Package by return mail.



Ratio 16 to 1

About Right

When comparing other fences with the Page, have no desire to see the others abolished, as people prefer a weaker and so-called cheap article and we could not supply the demand, if Page was suddenly adopted by all classes. It also represents the number of crosswires per rod.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

For Sale.

Shorthorn bull—full blood, dark red, 3 years old, five years old. I raised him here. Good natured; will not break fence; choice animal; has served only a few cows; very safe. Reason for selling: Don't wish to in-breed. Put on cars here for \$50—worth \$100.

L. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

Steers for Sale—A Bargain.

Two hundred four-year old steers; 400 three-year old steers; 400 two-year old steers; one hundred yearlings. Three and four will be sold very cheap, on account of money panic. All our steers in Archer county. Address

GARRETT & COLLIER, Estelline, Texas.

BLACK WINTER OATS

Sown in the fall will make best winter pasture and stand the winter. Yields sixty bushels per acre; usually weighs forty pounds per bushel; clear of Johnson grass; delivered sacked, cars here at fifty cents per bushel in lots of twenty bushels or more.

Reference, First National Bank of Cleburne, Texas, or any other bank or firm here. Send money order.

L. R. STROUD, Cleburne, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For particulars write to

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Texas.

G. B. BOTHWELL,

BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI.

Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:

50 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old, so high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old. Registered heifers at \$50.00 to \$75.00 each. Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each. All allocated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

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Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGFORD, Manager, Waxahatchie, Texas.

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Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds. M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

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Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Colly and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

PLANT HOGS.

Write your wants to J. P. PRICE, Breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

REGISTERED AND GRADED

HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers, all ages. Also BEEKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$17; 300 four and five, Parker county, at \$20; 300 three, Comanche county, \$17.50; 300 three, Comanche county, \$17.50; 300 three, Brown county, \$15.50; 300 four, Brown county, \$18.50; 300 two, McCulloch county, \$17.50; 300 three, McCulloch county, \$16.50; 400 three and four, Tom Green county, \$20; 300 three, Tom Green county, \$17; 300 four, Tom Green county, \$20; 300 three, four and five, Mitchell county, call at office for price; 600 three, Mitchell county, \$15; 600 four and five, Mitchell county, \$20; 300 three and four, Mitchell county, \$20; 300 three, Knox county, \$15; 300 four, Knox county, \$20; 300 three, King county, \$20. Have listed in addition to the above a good lot of one and two-year-old steers and a few good herds of stock cattle.

R. N. GRAHAM, Fort Worth, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX.
Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Carload of two and three-year-olds, out of half Hereford and half short horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

FEEDERS WANTED.

We want 1000 strictly good, smooth, well-bred Steers for feeders. Will buy in lots not less than 100. Don't want anything that won't weigh 600 pounds.

In answering this advertisement be careful to describe fully and accurately the cattle you offer, naming the lowest price.

Address

SHEEP AND WOOL.

If you are going into sheep, it is a good plan to consider mutton first, and wool afterward. The style does not change in mutton, but all that is needed is that it shall be first-class all the time.

Do not fancy that fineness of wool is the only point that will make wool sheep profitable. Just now, there is a good market for combing wools which are long, but not necessarily fine.

There have always been many sheep kept in the hilly regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, but not much attention has been paid to the breed. Now the Dorsets are being introduced there, and the business brought up to a better standard.

With unshaken confidence in the future of the wool industry of these United States, the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower says: Some of the wild predictions regarding the future of the sheep and wool industry in the United States read more like a child's talk than anything else. Some family-stricken friends would have our great industry was built upon a foundation, and the first free trade would annihilate with one fell swoop. Remember there were two kinds of foundation, one of sand and the other of rock, and our wool and mutton interests are likened unto the latter.

A Virginia farmer found it convenient to house his sheep in the tobacco house, and as they seemed as anxious to eat tobacco stems as hay, he gave them some every day as an experiment and noted the results. Previous to that time he had lost young sheep by lung worms more or less every year, but that year he lost none, though the season was such that he expected their deadly visitation. He now feeds tobacco stems, when he has them, to his sheep. He also feeds tobacco crumbs and pulverized tobacco in bran and in the salt to his flock, and they have been perfectly healthy ever since. Tobacco is known to be one of the best, and to Americans the simplest, insecticides. It is quite possible to so prepare the system of the sheep by feeding tobacco that internal parasites cannot exist in any part of the animal.

The raising of sheep for the production of meat rather than of wool is one of the tendencies of the times. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter calls attention to the change which is going on, and rejoices over it. "Henceforth," it says, "the farmer's flock of sheep must stand on its own legs, and these must be mutton legs; thus sufficiently supported, it can not only take care of itself, but enrich the hilltops of the farmer and bless his table with the best of meat." It points out that the butcher's market of late has shown a growing partiality for mutton and less demand for beef, and says: "We should eat more lamb, more mutton. It may be a great blessing that it is necessary to push this side of the sheep interest if it is to result in the rearing of better mutton, and more of it, and its presentation to the public in more attractive form, and everywhere." The Reporter calls attention to the facts that mutton can be grown cheaper than any other kind of meat, as the fleeces, despite the low price of wool, will go a long way to make up the cost of raising; that no animal will grow more rapidly, as compared with the food consumed, than a lamb; and that the percent of gain as to cost is the highest; and it advises every farmer to keep at least a few sheep.

It is not so very long ago in this country since anything that wore wool would pass among consumers for mutton, says the Homestead. But that day has gone by, and it is more than questionable whether the education of the consumer, especially in the large cities, as to what really constitutes good mutton, has not progressed more rapidly than the producers ability to supply the demand. The reason is found in the present status of the sheep business. It has moved along on right lines so that the consumer has had an opportunity to get a taste and learn "what is what," and having learned it is unwilling to put up with anything else, but the producer has not moved along fast enough or far enough to make "what is what" in the mutton line plenty. The taste for good mutton, now that people know what it is, is on the increase and has increased more rapidly than the good mutton. This is a matter, however, that time will cure. The flockmasters of this country need not fear overdoing the market for the right sort very soon. Any depressed condition of the market in the near future is much more likely to be due to the miserable, scrawny carcasses that masquerade as mutton when they are only dead sheep. If they depress it, it will be by discouraging and destroying the demand which a good article would foster and enlarge. Yet the demand for good mutton is likely to outrun the supply for some time to come. The cheap sort will continue to be cheap.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

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SWINE.

If you see a good thing written by some hog man who has given it thought and study, on improved feeding and care, don't stay in the old rut and say you know better.

Feed hogs all they will eat, but no more; overfeeding injures the sucklings; hogs should have plenty of pure, clean water; make no abrupt change in feeding.

Calculate now your available resources of feed and shelter for next year, then select your brood sows and calculate on seven pigs to each sow, and commence to train and feed your sows so that all shall be mothers.

After farrowing, the mother should have a little warm water, with a handful of shorts added, increasing from day to day as fast as the little ones are able to consume the milk of the dam.

Hot and dry or hot and wet weather is hard for hogs; the former causes dust in old beds, fleas, lice and diseased lungs; the latter causes miasma in dirty, filthy yards, that is a forerunner of disease that kills.

Solomon said there is a time for everything. There is time for a pig to grow, but there is a limit to this in young growing pigs, and a right kind of food must be given or evil results are sure to follow. Crowding him for market should be done the last six weeks of his life, and then it needs care and judgment to stand pressure.

It has been reported in the daily papers that the Ohio farmers who are feeding their wheat to pigs are getting twenty pounds of pork to the bushel—one pound of live weight gain to three pounds of grain. Prof. Henry says that while such gains may be had for a week or two the feeder must not expect with lean shoats more than one pound of pork to four pounds of wheat—fifteen pounds of hog to a bushel of wheat. That is evidently better than selling wheat at present or probable prices. Prof. Henry suggests, however, that rejected or poor grades of wheat will do as well to fatten pigs. He would mix bran, shorts or some coarse stuff with it. A mixture of two parts wheat, two parts corn meal and one part shorts he regards as the very best feed for young pigs and shoats.

A temporary depression, as of late, may come occasionally to the hog producing interests, but it is shown that in the corn states there can be no considerable increase of production. It follows the corn-fields, and only Kansas and Nebraska have been enlarging these much for some years. It is probable that the dairy and wheat regions may considerably increase their swine totals, but will not figure largely in the aggregates. The hog production of the country as a whole is near the limit, but the population increases $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annually, and the consumers of hog meat must become more numerous, even allowing for an increased popularity of mutton. The foreign demand will enlarge, and it seems very safe to believe that the hog will be even more important factor in promoting agricultural thrift than now or in the past.

In the experiments made by Prof. Sanborn of the Utah station, in feeding pigs, it was shown that the lot in the pasture, with the greatest amount of exercise made the greatest gain. As there was an abundance of good grass probably they consumed more than those in the pen which had the grass cut and carried to them. The conclusion of the bulletin is that the experiments show no pronounced advantage in favor of grass feeding to pigs. The lots in pens without grass did as well as the other lots in pens that had green food brought to them. The superiority of the gain of the pigs in the pasture was attributed to their having greater exercise, giving them better health and a livelier appetite. This indicates that it is a mistake to confine fattening pigs too closely.

Push the Pig.

N. J. Shepherd in American Farmer.

As the pig is raised entirely for its meat it is quite an item to secure the largest possible growth in the shortest length of time. The older the pig the more it costs to sustain it without growth, and the longer it is fed the more it costs to secure any additional gain. A pig pushed from the start will cost less per pound when it is ready to market than one that is let go while growing, and then, after a certain growth has been made, is pushed in fattening. Up to a certain stage the gain is more rapid and is secured at a less cost than what is made afterward. For this reason an extra large hog rarely pays as good a profit proportionately as one of medium weight.

Generally with a good breed of hogs, an average weight of 200 and 250 pounds can be secured at a less cost than a greater weight; something depends upon the form and character of the hog. With some it will be good economy to push the growth and sell when it weighs 200 pounds. With another fed under the same conditions, but with naturally a larger frame, it will pay well to feed for more weight. No infallible rule can be laid down as the growth and condition of the animal must be considered. The feeder must be the judge of when it is best to sell. Usually it is safe to feed as long as a good growth is being made. There is no advantage under present conditions of the market in feeding for excessive fat or very large size. A young animal, well fattened will bring more per pound in market than older, larger animals.

Bulls Wanted.

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

POULTRY.

It is easier to overfeed than to underfeed. Give the hens chopped onions occasionally.

With an incubator it never pays to save work.

Avoid any food, however cheap, if musty or spoiling.

Feed moderately at first in beginning to fatten poultry.

Poultry will consume most of the refuse of the kitchen.

Properly managed, geese can be made very profitable.

A well-fed and well-cared-for fowl is always in condition.

Quick growth and development must come from nutriment.

When the growth of cockerels don't pay for the feed, sell them.

Fowls that are two years old generally make the best for breeding from.

The best use to make of a stunted chicken is to fatten up well and then eat.

Separate the sexes during the moulting season when it can be conveniently done.

Keep only one or two varieties of hens and breed them up to the highest standard.

It is little short of cruelty to hatch chickens in August, and usually as futile as cruel.

A board floor in a poultry house is much easier kept clean by covering with dry sand.

It seldom pays to doctor sick poultry. Keep them healthy if you can, if not kill them.

A little tincture of iron in the drinking water is an excellent thing for moulting fowls.

Water should be supplied to the young poultry in a way that they cannot wet themselves.

Give the young stock good care and keep them growing steadily and fast with proper feeding.

Keep the poultry house well cleaned, for there is where disease and vermin will breed if neglected.

Give medicine to sick fowls in drinking water. They will often refuse to eat, but will nearly always drink.

June hatched chicks will begin to lay in November, if kept growing from the time they are out of the shell.

Fowls shut up and fed corn and water alone for a few days before being killed are

very much better flavored than if killed off the range.

Store away the sorghum seed, some millet and sunflower seed, as well as corn, oats and wheat, to feed poultry during winter.

Peel three or four onions and chop them up with a cutting knife in a wooden bowl for your fowls. Raw onions are very healthy vegetables to feed poultry.

The old maxim—"Look after the small things and the large ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as anything else. Neglect of a meal or a supply of water may cause a falling off in the number of eggs, and neglecting to clean the house, etc., bring on disease.

Autumn with its ample and searching zephyrs will soon be here, and all sorts of insect meat will be retired, and then our laying hens will call for more grain, or they will cease to lay. Corn alone won't fill the bill. They must have variety. Wheat, oats, millet seed, buckwheat, etc., together with some greens, such as cabbage or succulent substances, turnips, pumpkins, potatoes, etc., a little of anything for variety. There is no necessity for soups and stews for hens that have the range of a farm. What they need when bugs, worms and grass are gone and the weather is cold is a mixture of grains, seeds and grit, good water and a small quantity of vegetable diet to keep their interior arrangements in good order. And above all they must have comfortable quarters and clean nests. If the nests are attractive and so arranged that the hen is secluded from all disturbing influences, she will take delight in retiring thereto three or four times a week for the purpose of depositing evidences of her appreciation of aesthetic and enchanting environments. Make the nests fascinating.

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WE SING THE PRAISE OF PURE CLAIRETTE
FOR IT HAS STOOD THE TEST,
OF ALL THE SOAPS "OUR GIRLS" HAVE TRIED
THIS "FAIRBANK'S" IS THE BEST.
OUR CLOTHES SMELL SWEET, OUR LINEN SHINES
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NO WONDER FAIRBANK'S CLAIRETTE SOAP
FILLS HOUSEMAIDS WITH DELIGHT.
J. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

In the growing of the farm staples, profit lies mainly in economy of production. This is the only item of cost we can control, and we should make the most of it. The control of the market is beyond our reach. There is no use wasting time on that part of the business.

The production of a farm may often be increased without increasing the acreage, by growing two crops in the same year. But where this is attempted, unusual care must be observed in supplying the soil with fertility, otherwise it will soon show the effect of hard cropping.

The man who has more land than he can work with his own hands, and not enough capital to hire the requisite labor, is under an immense disadvantage. Only one reasonable course is before him, and that is to increase his working capital by decreasing his farm area.

The value of the land as a factor in determining the profit of a crop is not sufficiently considered. A ten-dollar crop on hundred-dollar land don't pay. One reason why Europe produces so much more to the acre than we do is that their land is more valuable, and they are, therefore, compelled to grow better crops.

As the merits of ensilage become more generally recognized the profit from winter feeding is increased, and small farms are enabled to maintain more stock. Young stock can be kept growing through the sea-

son at small cost, where without it they would either stand still or make their growth at a serious cost. In using ensilage for beef cattle it should be fed with grain, oil meal and straw or a little hay. In this way a rapid gain of flesh can be procured at small cost. For dairy cows it should be used with corn meal and bran. For horses it should be used sparingly, as full feeding upon it sometimes induces colic, but it may be safely used to some extent in connection with grain and hay.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

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Those who want to exchange one kind or class of property for something else can often make just the deal they want by calling on or writing to Geo. B. Loving, manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

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ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

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

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

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THE STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The drouth is beneficial in one way, it kills the pesky "horn flies."

BUSINESS is improving but improving very slowly. It is, however, safe to say that the worst is over and that times will soon be better.

THE JOURNAL does not pretend to say what caused the late financial depression, but it does say that the people nearly all believed the silver purchase law was to blame, and so the repeal of that will do more than anything else to restore confidence.

It now looks as if the cotton crop would fall far below an average. If so, it will greatly reduce the supply of cotton seed and cotton seed meal and thus help to reduce the number of cattle that will be fed in Texas this winter.

FEDERALS are taking hold slowly and cautiously. Many of them are not able to get money, others are discouraged by the drouth and scarcity of feed. Altogether the outlook for the feeding business in Texas is not very bright and the indications are that the business will fall short of last year.

STOCKMEN have, says the Drovers' Journal, had the best of it during the late "unpleasantness," and they still are in a better fix than people in many lines of trade. The people have to eat.

R. R. CLARIDGE, of San Antonio, Texas, now represents THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, of Fort Worth, in his city. Claridge is all right and "good as gold."—Drovers' Journal.

THE DROUTH.

But a few weeks ago the JOURNAL published with much pleasure the fact that good rains had fallen all over the country and rejoiced in anticipation of good range all over the country for the coming winter. It now deplores the fact that the extreme hot weather and the scorching hot winds of the past few days have completely changed the situation, so much so that a large portion of the state is now threatened with the worst, and as to live stock, the most disastrous drouth that has ever been known in Texas. The crops are already made or lost, consequently are not now affected by the drouth. Stockmen, however, in many localities have abandoned all hope of getting rain to make winter feed, and are looking out for pasture in the few more favored localities and will soon begin to move their stock. To those who have cattle enough to justify them in moving and have or command the funds necessary to meet the expense, the situation is not so bad, but there are a great many who only own small herds who must give their time and attention to other matters, who haven't the time to move their cattle nor the funds with which to pay the expense. They haven't cattle enough to justify them in moving and hunting range for them. They don't know where to go or what to do in such an emergency, consequently a majority of them will con-

tinue to hope for rain until it is too late to make other arrangements, and should the rain fail to materialize within the next few days, or weeks at most, the loss among this class of stockmen will be very heavy. There are a few more fortunate localities where they have had plenty of rain and the grass is good, but the greater portion of Texas is very dry and will suffer greatly if it fails to rain within the next week.

J. M. Williams of the well-known cattle firm of Waddell & Williams, of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Williams says his range is in good shape and cattle doing well. The firm of Waddell & Williams have about 3000 extra good, well-bred feeding steers for sale in quantities to suit and at prices in keeping with the present hard times. Those wanting feeders could not do better than correspond with these gentlemen. They are good men, have good cattle and lots of them.

C. W. and J. H. Kelly prominent cattle-feeders of Hunt county returned from Henrietta Thursday, where they bought from Mr. Sam Davidson 500 steers for feeders. These cattle are to be selected from a herd of 1500, all good cattle, and no doubt will be, if not the very best, one of the best lots of cattle fed in Texas this winter. They are well-bred, good-colored, full-styled cattle, and will weigh now 1000 pounds, strong. The price paid was \$25 per head. The sale was negotiated by the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city.

Col. James A. Wilson, the big-hearted Texas agent of that great live stock express route, the Chicago and Alton, went out Wednesday night, bound for Southern Texas. He will be gone for several days unless he finds Southern Texas too dry for him. It has been said by some of his friends that within the past month Col. Wilson has gained about twenty pounds in avoirdupois and is apparently several years younger than ever before. What has happened to him is a matter of conjecture, though some say that Barbee knows all about it. All who knew the colonel before, and that was nearly everyone in the country, knew how charming he was, but the recent changes which have taken place, make him even more genial, pleasant and companionable than ever.

J. W. Gamel, the well-known Mason county cattleman, although quite successful as a cattle-raiser and dealer, has, it seems from the following clipping from the Kansas City Journal, decided to make a specialty of hogs in the future. The Journal says: "J. W. Gamel of Mason, Tex., was at the yards yesterday with cattle. He is an old-time cattle-raiser. As hogs are selling much better than cattle, he will in the future give more attention to them. His herd is yet small. He has a few ones and twos and next year expects to have some threes, when he will commence to run them. He has great confidence in the Texas hog, its hardiness and self-reliance making it peculiarly adapted to the country. It requires no care and very little feed and, therefore, is just the critter for the broad prairies and scanty crops." The JOURNAL wishes its good friend unbounded success with his "elm peelers," and would advise him to get a good supply of poles and try "polling" them when the range is short.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas was in Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Vernon, where his presence was required by the court as a witness for the state in some of the cases now being prosecuted by the Cattle Raisers' association against certain parties in Hardeman county for cattle stealing. Col. Slaughter has been a useful member of the association since its first organization and has contributed much towards making it a success. Col. Slaughter owns one of the largest and best herds in Western Texas. His ranches are located immediately on the Staked Plains, where he owns a large amount of fine land. He will brand 9000 or 10,000 calves this year. He is paying seventy-five per cent of his heifer calves, reserving for breeders only the choice, best bred and best colored ones. Col. Slaughter has recently suffered considerable inconvenience from drouth and waters but his greatest trouble has been caused by neighborly sheepmen who insist on grazing his land and destroying his range. Sheepmen and cattlemen, like oil and water, cannot mix.

The Drovers' Journal of Tuesday says: Everybody wondered at the splendid manner in which the market stood—23541 cattle, 35,370 hogs and over 14,000 sheep. Things are improving.

At the four leading western markets last week receipts of cattle, 151,700 head, were 15,600 smaller than a year ago; hog receipts increased 37,500, the total being 226,700. Chicago decreased 19,164 cattle and 7077 hogs; Kansas City increased 12,200 cattle and 15,000 hogs; Omaha increased 2100 cattle and 19,000 hogs; St. Louis decreased 2800 cattle and 2300 hogs.

As was stated in yesterday's Telegram the case of Texas fever in Chase county, Kansas, that all the daily papers in this section harped about so much, has been exploded by the sanitary commission. There was no fever and never was, and we are credibly informed by an inspector who holds close communion with the commissioners that there is not a case of Spanish fever in the entire state of Kansas. We have repeatedly said that the various "outbreaks" in portions of Kansas have been on paper only, originating in the minds of newspaper correspondents who are paid by the line. The state of Kansas should make it a misdemeanor for any paper to scatter the world the report that fever exists in any territory until such has been definitely settled by the commissioners. The report of fever is like slander—two lines ascertaining the presence of fever can do more harm than a column denying it can do good.

NOTES AND NEWS

The range in Texas as a rule is in fine condition. There are, however, a few localities where it is very dry. Notably among these are portions of Dickens, Crosby, Kent and adjoining counties, portions of which are very dry.

The range in Southern New Mexico is said to be better than it has been for several years. The cattle have during the drouth been greatly thinned out. Consequently the grass will now have a full opportunity to grow.

It is estimated that \$177,000,000 has been taken out of the national banks by depositors since the panic began. This explains the stringency, which by the way is growing less every day. Confidence is rapidly being restored.

It is estimated that 50,000 people will enter the Cherokee Strip when it is opened to-morrow. The best land is south of Arkansas City and thousands of "boomers" are camped in and around that town. The men there are putting in a great deal of time training their horses for the long run which will have to be made. The roulette wheel and faro bank are taking in lots of money, and some of the people who left home well supplied are not able to buy a ration of horse feed.

It is estimated that the American wheat crop this year will be 383,000,000 bushels, which, with what is to be carried over, will make less than 450,000,000 bushels. Of this the home demand will be about 370,000,000 bushels, while England will need about 250,000,000 bushels. This looks as if higher prices might be expected, but in some way it often happens that these careful calculations do not always come out exactly correct. Perhaps the good work of Col. Murphy in introducing the American corn into Europe may prove an important factor in supplying the demand.

The 7th biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics show that out of 4256 women employed in 41 industries in Chicago, 21 are working for less than \$2 per week, and 17 are receiving \$20 or more per week. Between these extremes the greatest numbers are found in those earning from \$4 to \$7 per week. The average earnings of the whole number, both office force and operatives are \$6.22 per week. The larger portion of these women report neither savings nor debt; a small number have some accumulation, and about 1 per cent report a failure to meet their expenses.

Secretary Rusk made an interesting contribution to the industrial statistics of the country in his published reports on the wages of farm labor in the United States. His tables show that 1866 monthly farm wages, exclusive of board, were as follows: In Eastern States, \$3.37; Middle States, \$2.93; Southern States, \$1.63; Western States, \$2.74; Mountain States, \$2.73; Pacific States, \$4.32; the average being \$3.67. The lowest point was reached in 1879, when the average was \$1.65. From that time, however, they have steadily increased until at the present time they are: In Eastern States, \$2.46; Middle States, \$2.23; Southern States, \$1.86; Western, \$2.61; Mountain, \$2.61; Pacific, \$3.15; the average per month for the whole year being \$18.50.

The opening of two more Indian reservations is under consideration in the interior department with the considerations practically the same as those under which the Cherokee strip is to be opened. The opening of the Kickapoo reservation, in the Indian territory, has already been decided upon. The allotments are now being made. The next next reservation to be opened, it is believed, is the Uncompahgre and Uintah, in Utah. Each embraces about 2,000,000 acres. In the latter valuable minerals are abundant, while each comprises rich farming land. The Colville reservation, in Washington state, will probably be opened to settlement early next year. This contains about 3,000,000 acres.

The weekly Iowa weather crop bulletin issued recently says: The drouth is especially severe upon pastures, necessitating the feeding of stock in the dairy districts. The ground is generally too dry for plowing and the seeding of fall wheat and rye will be materially lessened. The splendid corn crop of the state is coming down the home stretch in fine shape, rapidly nearing the line of safety from frost. At least 25 per cent is now practically safe and cutting is now in progress. The bulk of the crop will be matured by the 15th and the straggling fields will be in line by the 20th, under normal weather conditions.

It is said that the wheat crop in Great Britain is only one-fourth large enough to feed the people. The remaining three-fourths will have to be imported and it is an assured fact that this country will have to furnish the most of it. This will give a good market to the American farmer and help bring back some of our gold and so be a benefit to the country in several ways. The shortage in the European hay crop will also help our farmers, and they should by no means be discouraged at the outlook. Although the export trade is slack now owing to a slump in prices in the English markets it is pretty sure to gain strength as the season advances. It will be equally profitable to the American whether he sends his hay abroad or puts it into beef and exports it.

A summary statement of the exports of cattle for July and for the first seven months of 1892 has been issued by the Bureau of Statistics. During July 19,333 head of cattle were exported to the value of \$1,813,977, an average of \$95.31 per head. During

July of 1892 exports were 32,737 head at \$3,005,970, or \$91.82 per head. The decrease was 13,404 head and \$1,191,993, showing an increase in valuation this year of \$1.49 per head. The exports for seven months ending July 31, were 133,506 head, valued at \$12,244,735 or \$90.96 per head; same seven months in 1892 exports were 250,761 head at a total cost of \$22,800,314, or \$90.92 per head. Thus, while for the seven months of this year exports fell off 117,255 head to the value of \$10,555,599, there was little change in the average valuation, only four cents per head.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: The protracted dry spell has worked considerable injury to the cattle raising district tributary to Chicago. It has practically shut off the demand for feeding steers and forced a good many half-fat cattle to market which farmers had hoped to retain until they were fat and in marketable condition. The stocker trade for the past month has been too light to establish a decent market, but a part of this may be attributed to the money stringency and a desire of cattle feeders to unload rather than load up. Many farmers are now desirous of re-stocking with young cattle while they are cheap, but of course are not able to do anything on account of the drouth.

Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, of Sept. 9: Frank Houston, Marlow, I. T., had a big string of steers in and they all sold in one bunch to P. D. Armour. There were 414 head in the one draft, about the biggest single sale of the year. Kansas Veterinarian Pritchard says this has been a great year for cattle in almost every county in Eastern Kansas. He says there is good grass in the eastern two-thirds of the state, and cattle are fat and healthy. There are many complaints coming in that grass is dying and that pastures are burning. Without rain soon, the drouth is liable to force many unfinished cattle to market, and curtail the early fall demand for feeders. There have already been about as many Arizona and Wyoming cattle on the Kansas City market this season as were received in any previous whole season. It will not be long until our territory takes in the whole United States. For September up to and including today, receipts have been 57,000 cattle and 52,000 hogs, a gain over the same portion of last September of 3200 cattle and 20,000 hogs. During the first nine days of September, 1891, 57,496 cattle and 41,308 hogs; 1890, 42,910 cattle and 62,508 hogs. With yesterday's big run of cattle, the receipts from January 1, were 1,000,133 head—the first time in the history of this market that the million mark has been reached as early as September 12. During the same portion of 1892 there were received 851,219 cattle; in 1891, 744,360; in 1890, 974,337; in 1889, 666,326. In 1892 receipts did not arrive at 1,000,000 until October 4; in 1891, October 26; in 1890, September 18. There is now no doubt that 1893 will be the banner year. It is true that in 1890 the million mark was reached only six days later than this year, but after that time receipts immediately fell off. During the last months of 1892 receipts were very heavy, but as we are now 148,964 head in advance of 1892, 1893 can sum up at the end of eleven months and then beat 1892 out.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 12, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Receipts of cattle last week 65,824 head which is heavier than the usual supply, but much lighter than the number which arrived a year ago.

That receipts are on the increase is quite apparent, the swell being due to heavier runs of western rangers. Receipts of range cattle are decidedly light compared with a year ago. For instance, last week's run consisted of 32,000 natives, 17,000 Texans and 16,000 westerns, while a year ago, out of \$4,000 cattle, 29,000 came from Texas and 21,000 from the northwest. The demand for good cattle has been among all week and prices have shown a good, healthy advance on all kinds that were fat and well finished. The poorer the grade, the harder they were to sell, and the proportion of common and medium cattle was so large that they naturally shrunk in value. Texas cattle have sold very well, all things considered. Supplies have been moderate and prices were not materially altered, although the tendency has been rather weaker on all the grades below good. Supplies of western cattle are beginning to become rather excessive and the quality is only ordinary which adds some difficulty to the selling. If receipts continue heavy and the general quality of the cattle does not improve, the chances are that common and medium steers will go still lower, while the best cattle are pretty sure to advance.

Natives sell at \$3@5.25, mostly \$3.50@4.75; Texas steers, \$2.80@3.15. Westerns, \$2.60@3.90. Texas canners have been selling quite readily at \$1.75@2.25. Calves have sold mostly at \$1.75@3.50, with the best kinds at \$4@4.50.

Sheep.—The sheep trade lately has been a little on the mend. It is still at a disastrously low point but any improvement is considered a great relief. The western country is full of sheep and the outlook for a better trade until this surplus is exhausted is not at all promising. Entirely too many common and inferior sheep are coming to market which helps to demoralize business. Sale for the past week have been at \$1@4 for natives, mostly \$2.50@3.50; westerns, \$1.75@3.30; lambs, \$3@5.80. Several bunches of 76@80 lb. fed Texas sheep sold at \$3.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CORRESPONDENCE.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., September 11, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Western cattle began to arrive freely the past week consequently receipts in that line show a large increase over the run the week previous but a little short of the number here the same week last year as will be noted in the following table:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	19,599	38,333	2443
Receipts last week	13,544	30,375	2546
Same week last year	21,807	18,611	3016

While prices show no great improvement over those prevailing at the close of August there is no doubt but that confidence is being rapidly restored in the stock business as a free movement has characterized the cattle market the entire week and while the supply has increased, the demand has kept pace and each day's receipts have been practically cleared upon the day of arrival. Monday last the first heavy run of Westerns occurred and prices dropped back considerably on everything but later a reaction followed and the decline was fully recovered before the close of the week especially on beef steers either native or western, of good quality. The same conditions apply to the cow trade as to steers the drop in prices having been recovered and movement brisk the entire week.

The chief feature of the market, however, centered in the feeder trade as by far the greater part of the western receipts have been made up from this class of stock. Activity has been the order of the day and country orders increase as the prospects for a good corn crop brighten. Confidence in monetary affairs is being rapidly restored also, and farmers are making arrangements to secure their feeding cattle as soon as possible. Good heavy feeders either native or western are selling at the high point of late while the underweight stuff is not in very free request and are more or less neglected. Current quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$4.50	(\$4.80)
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	4.75	(\$4.50)
Fair to good steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs.	3.75	(\$4.25)
Grass steers, 800 to 1200 lbs.	3.00	(\$3.50)
Western steers	2.50	(\$3.00)
Good to choice corn fed cows	2.25	(\$2.65)
Poor to medium cows	1.00	(\$2.00)
Fair to choice feeders	2.75	(\$3.00)
Fair to medium feeders	2.00	(\$2.50)
Bulls, oxen and stags	1.00	(\$2.00)
Veal calves	1.50	(\$4.50)

Prices on mutton sheep are a little better than heretofore yet are unsatisfactory to sheep men. Stock sheep continue poor sale. Quotations:

Fair to good natives	\$3.00	(\$3.75)
Fair to good westerns	2.50	(\$3.25)
Common and stock sheep	1.50	(\$2.50)
Good to choice lambs, 40 to 100 lbs.	3.00	(\$4.50)

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

STRAWN, TEX., Sept. 8.

Editor Stock Journal.

The stockmen in this vicinity are greatly pleased to learn that the Fort Worth packery is about to commence operations. This establishment will give a reliable home market for fat cattle, which can be shipped from Strawn as needed in a few hours. Anything that tends to increase the profits of the cattle business will enhance the value of pastures and farms.

The York Brothers have about 400 head of fat calves in their pasture near here which a Kansas City buyer is negotiating for.

W. S. Warren has 300 head of fine two-year-old steers which he is offering for sale.

Messrs. Hart & Rhea are negotiating for 3000 young steers to winter on Mr. W. W. Johnson's stock farm.

Messrs. Reed & Stewart are shipping to-day a lot of fine broke horses to northern markets.

Local stockmen are beginning to realize the advantage of raising fine stock, which the enhancement of values of pastures and farms is rendering necessary.

I have visited Mr. W. W. Johnson's stock farm, three miles from the Depot at Strawn, which is undoubtedly one of the very best in the state. It embraces 9780 acres of land subdivided into five separate pastures all well watered, and includes four fine grain farms. The improvements of all kinds on Mr. Johnson's farm are first-class in every respect, and it is only a question of time when this farm will be as valuable as a similar farm in the older states. Mr. Johnson is arranging to stock his farm with thoroughbred Hereford cattle in order to supply the growing demand for this class of stock. Texas will continue for years to come to be the best market for fine stock, with which to improve the native cattle of the country, and if breeders can raise and stick to this class on high priced farms in Kentucky and Illinois, and ship them to Texas at a profit, a breeder situated as favorably as Mr. Johnson can certainly reap a rich harvest.

T. A. GUTHRIE.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., Sept. 13.

Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

L. E. Browning of Collin county, 29 choice fat cows, average 860 lbs., \$1.70 per 100.

L. F. Thomas of Eastland county, 23 choice cows, average 812 lbs., \$1.65 per 100.

H. B. Goodman, 8 steers, average 874 lbs., 2 cents. Same party, 23 cows, average 710 lbs., 1 1/2 cents.

M. V. Branch of Kaufman county, 11 bulls, average 1240 lbs., 1 1/2 cents. Same party, 19 yearlings, average 560 lbs., 1 1/2 cents.

P. S. Quinn, of Hunt county, 63 head of fair cows, average 730 lbs., \$1.40@1.60 per 100.

C. G. Franks of Dallas county, 19 yearlings, average 547 lbs., 1 1/2 cents. Same party, 9 cows, average 721 lbs., \$1.30 per 100.

P. S. Hinkley of Dallas county, 5 bulls, average 980 lbs., 1 1/2 cents.

G. F. Lemmon, of Wise county, 39 cows, average 687 lbs., \$1.35.

W. E. Wallace of Wise and Jack counties, 100 head average 810 lbs., \$1.50@1.65.

F. L. Sims of Collin county, 19 head of yearlings, average 610 lbs., \$1.55 per 100.

C. E. Maddox of Denton county, 51 common cows, average 705 lbs., \$1.25@1.50.

R. H. Dickson of Dallas county, 11 choice veal calves, average 130 lbs., \$3.25.

C. S. Preston of Dallas county, 32 yearlings and two-year-olds, average 560 lbs., \$1.40@1.50.

E. F. Young of Collin county, 52 choice veal calves, average 240 lbs., 3 cents.

M. V. Pringle of Dallas county, 9 veal calves, average 290 lbs., 2 1/2 cents.

E. F. Young of Collin county, 52 choice veal calves, average 240 lbs., 3 cents.

M. V. Pringle of Denton county, 9 veal calves, average 290 lbs., 2 1/2 cents.

J. B. Goodman, 13 veal calves, average 222 lbs., 3 cents.

J. P. Merrick of Dallas county, 7 milch cows, \$25@40 per head.

E. S. Tuber of Tarrant county, 53 hogs, average 210 lbs., 5 cents.

M. M. Blake of Tarrant county, 31 hogs, average 173 lbs., 5 cents.

B. F. Mills of Dallas county, 26 hogs, average 230 lbs., 5 cents.

C. G. Gorman of Dallas county, 8 hogs, average 205 lbs., 5 1/2 cents.

G. F. Lookout of Dallas county, 6 hogs, average 194 lbs., 5 1/2 cents.

H. L. Busley of Rockwall county, 62 sheep, choice, average 99 lbs., 3 1/2 cents.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice fat grass steers	\$2.00
Common to fair grass steers	1.75 to 1.85
Choice fat grass cows	1.60 to 1.75
Common to fair grass cows	1.25 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	3.00
Common to fair calves	2.00 to 2.50
Choice fat sheep	3.00 to 3.50
Common to fair sheep	2.50
Choice goats	2.00
Choice corn fed hogs	5.00
Common to fair hogs	5.00
Stock hogs	5.00
Bulls	1.25
Milch cows, each	\$25.00 to 40.00

Choice stock of all kinds has been very scarce the past week. Good, fat stock of all kinds finds ready sale at top prices. Common to fair stock has sold well the past week on account of the scarcity of good stock. Their is a big demand for stock hogs, also bulls and veal calves. There was some few hogs sold for 5 1/2@5 3/4 cents. That was on account of no hogs being on the market. Fat hogs are steady at 5 cents.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landling.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—There has been a heavy run of all classes of poor to medium cattle for several days, the market closed with a large supply of these grades left on hand. Good fat beefs and good smooth fat cows and good heavy calves are fairly active at quotations; all other classes weak. Hogs quiet. No inquiry for sheep.

Beef Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep.
Receipts 2000	2882	120	57
Sales	2171	282	230
On hand	851	651	240

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.
Good fat grass beefs, per lb. gross 23 1/2

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street. Broadway, New York.

The Texas State Grange Fair

of 1893, at

McGREGOR, TEXAS,

OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1893
AND CONTINUES EIGHT DAYS.

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

Every Day a Big Day!

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

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

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine & Tobacco.

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

P. L. HUGHES, Manager,

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

J. & C. FISHER

HAVE MANUFACTURED OVER

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

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

WILL A. WATKIN MUSIC COMPANY,

269 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc.



BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS

—FORM—

COLLINS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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

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

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies, WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to

R. B. PARROTT,

General Manager.

WACO, TEXAS.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Buchan's Cresylic Ointment

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the Journal's office when in Fort Worth. This Journal is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

E. D. Farmer was in town yesterday.

John Bryson of Comanche was here Tuesday.

C. U. Connelley of Eastland was here yesterday.

W. L. Gatin, the Abilene cattleman, was here yesterday.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta went up the Denver yesterday.

Tom Shoemaker says its awful hot and that's all he knows.

Messrs. Chapman and McLean of Dublin were here yesterday.

W. H. Godair, the Tom Green county cattleman, was here Sunday.

West Allen, association inspector at Colorado City, was here Saturday.

W. W. Dyer, a prominent stockman of Armstrong county, is in the city.

Adam Brown, a prosperous ranchman of Coleman county, was here Tuesday.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was here last night. He has just returned from St. Louis.

Ben Hackett, the Fort Worth live stock dealer, came in home for a day's rest Sunday.

C. C. French went out yesterday on a hustling trip for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.

T. A. Guthrie, Strawn, Texas, has an interesting communication in this issue of the JOURNAL.

George Speagle of Comanche was here yesterday bound for Kansas City. He reports everything dry.

George Simmons of Weatherford spent Wednesday night in the future live stock market of the southwest.

Luther Clark, an old-time Texas cattleman, who now ranches in Greer county, was in Fort Worth Sunday.

Tom Cutbirth, a stockman of Bell county was here Tuesday. He says it is getting very dry in that section.

W. H. Jolly of Jolly, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday and reports a very dry country in his section.

W. Thomas Waggoner was here yesterday. He was just in from the Panhandle and says its very hot and dry.

R. M. Thompson of Austin stopped off in Fort Worth yesterday morning. He was bound for his King county ranch.

George L. Abbott, a wide-awake, well-to-do cattleman of San Angelo, spent Sunday in the live stock center.

Col. William Hunter has been quite unwell for the past week, but the JOURNAL is glad to state, is gradually improving.

H. O. Skinner, the state agent for Street's Stable Car Line, with headquarters at San Antonio, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

J. G. Witherspoon, a prominent cattleman of Gainesville, who owns a large cattle ranch in the Panhandle was here Tuesday.

Jesse Hittson, formerly a Texas cattleman but now a Mexico miner was here Saturday. Mr. Hittson will remain in Texas several weeks.

"Uncle" Hilary Bedford of Benjamin, is in the city. He says that Knox and adjoining counties are beginning to need rain very badly.

L. W. Krake, the enterprising traveling agent of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, was among the visiting stockmen Thursday.

J. C. Loving of this city, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, returned Wednesday night from Vernon, where he had been attending court.

R. N. Graham went up the Denver yesterday to close a steer trade. Rom is now running a restaurant in connection with his cow trading shop.

J. L. Harris, the long, keen, sycamore-like live stock agent of the very popular Wabash route, was mixing with the boys in the Fort yesterday.

Jere J. Burnett of Wichita Falls is here and is the only man found who has found any consolation in the drought. He believes it is killing the rabbits.

Eugene W. McKenzie of Colorado City stopped off Saturday in Fort Worth on his return from the World's Fair. He gives a glowing description of what he saw.

John T. Tarlton, an old-time citizen of Palo Pinto county, was here yesterday and says his county is very dry. He is preparing to feed several hundred cattle this winter.

M. Davis of Seymour, a well-known cowboy, spent a part of the week in the live stock center, returning home yesterday. Mr. Davis, like all others, is just now complaining of dry rages.

James B. Simpson passed through Fort Worth yesterday en route to Weatherford from Kansas City. Mr. Simpson thinks money matters are now getting easier, numerous loans to cattlemen having been made recently in Kansas City.

J. W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, returned yesterday from a trip over the road. Mr. Barbee has entirely recovered from the operation recently performed on him and is now as good as new. He says it is a success.

J. H. Parramore, who is president of the First National Bank of Abilene, and one of the heaviest dealers in cattle in that section of the state, passed through Fort Worth Monday night en route to the Indian Territory. Mr. Parramore shipped 4500 cattle to the Territory last spring, part of which have already been shipped to market. The

remainder, or rather the greater part, of them, will do to go soon. Mr. Parramore says the people in Taylor county are in fairly good shape. The wheat, of which there was a larger acreage than ever before will average ten bushels to the acre. There is also a larger acreage of cotton than ever before which, Mr. Parramore says, will average a fourth of a bale to the acre. These two crops, or half-crops, as they really are, will in Mr. Parramore's opinion, supply the farmers with a comfortable living until another, and it is to be hoped, better crop will be raised.

T. F. Smith of Crockett, Texas, who owns a large steer herd in Archer county, came down from his ranch Thursday. He says the grass in his pasture is fine and his cattle in splendid condition. Mr. Smith has been more fortunate recently than most men; he has had plenty of rain.

Charles Leonard Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, says "times are mighty hard, money scarce and all that, but still the Denver goes right along hauling the stuff. In other words, the Fort Worth and Denver City is all the time in it."

P. R. Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, was here Thursday. He says it is very dry and grass short in his section. Comanche county cattlemen are looking out for pasture elsewhere and will be compelled to move their cattle if it fails to rain at once. "I have good reason to believe that cattle are low," said Bud to the JOURNAL man, "because Burke Barnett won't buy anything even on time."

Daniel Waggoner of Decatur was here Tuesday en route to Palo Pinto, where he had been summoned to appear as a witness to testify against some parties who had stolen six head of horses from the Waggoner ranch. Mr. Waggoner says his pasture in the Comanche reservation is very dry and grass short and dried up. If it does not rain soon Waggoner & Son will be compelled to hunt other range for their cattle.

Capt. C. W. Powell, cashier of the First National Bank of Baird was here Saturday. Mr. Powell is largely interested in stock farming, feeding, etc. As a valuable and indispensable adjunct to the last named business, Capt. Powell has built near the town of Baird a splendid and substantially constructed silo in which he is now making tons and tons of excellent feed. He says his silo is a success and his cattle, while the cheapest, is also the best of feed.

HOW'S THIS?

Can Any One Doubt Longer After Reading Such Evidence?—A Letter That Speaks for Itself.

The following letter from a recent patient was received yesterday at the office of the Combination Oil Cure, and is self-explanatory. It only remains to add that the writer, Mr. T. P. Gentry of Bryan, Brazos county, Texas, is a highly respectable citizen in everything that goes to make one, and his business integrity and veracity is vouched for by all who know him. Below will be found his letter verbatim:

BRYAN, Texas, Sept. 8, 1893.

Combination Oil Cure Company, E. Mont Rely, Tex.

WITHOUT SOLICITATION, BUT WITH THE HOPE THAT OTHERS AFFLICTED AS I MAY FIND RELIEF, I make the following statement, to-wit: I had what was pronounced by physicians and specialists of high standing in their profession to be a cancer, located on my face. It had been there five or six years, making very slow progress at first, but increasing more rapidly as it got older, until it became so painful that I became uneasy in regard to it, and hearing of the Combination Oil Cure company, with offices and infirmary at Fort Worth, Texas, went to see them, and on investigation I found they were treating a great number of patients for cancer, some of them from different states, and all were improving, and some of them seemed to be entirely well.

I was under treatment about six weeks and feel and believe that I am cured. My face is entirely healed and has left very little scar. I can state that every one with cancer could do no better than to consult the physicians in charge of the Combination Oil Cure, where I believe they can be cured; and further, they will find the surgeons and physicians all to be well posted on their business, and men of good standing as physicians and gentlemen of honor.

T. P. GENTRY.

"You can use the above as you think best.—T. P. G." This letter with others of similar character are on file in the Combination Oil Cure office, and can be seen on application. Any desirous of knowing more of Mr. Gentry can get all information by addressing any citizen in Bryan, Brazos county, Texas, or H. C. Edgington, president Trader's National Bank; F. A. Beaumont or A. Hummel, Fort Worth, Texas.

All who desire to communicate with the Combination Oil Cure Company must address E. Mont Rely, secretary and manager, Loyd building Fort Worth, Texas.

Lower Rates and Longer Limits.

On tickets to the World's fair at Chicago, and to St. Louis, Mo., were deranded by the people, and to meet their wishes the Texas and Pacific railway is now selling tickets to Chicago and St. Louis, Mo., at

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

The \$2.00, the tickets being limited to thirty (30) days for return, and good in sleeping cars. The months of September and October are conceded to be the most pleasant to visit the World's fair, and visitors to the fair should not overlook the Annual Fall festivities at St. Louis, with the finest street illuminations ever devised, a sight once seen never to be forgotten. The Texas and Pacific railway is the best line to enable passengers to visit these two important points, with its fast Cannon Ball train and through sleeping car service, saving passengers many hours on the journey between Texas and St. Louis. Ask any ticket agent for particulars, or better still, write either of the undersigned.

GASTON MEISLER.

Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't,

W. A. DASHIELL,

Trav. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Texas.

CARTER'S STOCK YARDS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference—State Nat. Bank, Dallas.

GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR

OF 1893

OPENS OCTOBER 14. CLOSES OCTOBER 29. SIXTEEN DAYS.

ALL PREVIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS EXCELLED.

Unparalleled Collective Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral and Industrial Exhibit.

THIRTEEN DAYS RACING. FIVE RACES EACH DAY.

Special Music Hall Attractions, Including a Celebrated Band from City of Mexico.

WORLD'S FAIR NOVELTIES WILL ALSO BE ON THE GROUNDS.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAIL ROADS.

Catalogue, Premium List, Race Programme, Etc., Mailed on Application.

C. A. COUR, Secretary.

J. N. SIMPSON, President

DESPITE HARD TIMES

THE "COTTON-BELT ROUTE" improved its passenger service by the addition, August 20th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper for St. Louis via St. L. I. M. & S. R'y from Texarkana, and through coaches connecting with Pullman Sleeper from Fort Worth at Mt. Pleasant to Memphis, giving its patrons double daily service to and from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and the Southeast.

SCHEDULE.

Train No. 2 Read Down		Train No. 1 Read Up
4 20 p.m.	Leave.....Gainesville via Cotton Belt.....	12 20 p.m.
4 45 "	".....McGregor.....	10 20 a.m.
7 40 "	".....Waco.....	8 45 "
10 00 "	".....Corsicana.....	6 25 "
11 30 "	".....Athens.....	4 30 "
1 15 a.m.	".....Tyler.....	3 20 "
3 35 "	".....Pittsburg.....	12 20 "
4 15 "	".....Mt. Pleasant.....	10 20 "
6 45 "	Arrive.....Texarkana.....	8 50 p.m.
7 35 "	Leave.....Texarkana via Iron Mountain.....	8 45 "
9 10 p.m.	Arrive.....St. Louis.....	8 25 "
	".....Memphis.....	4 45 a.m.

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

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

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

Around the Circle for Only \$55!

To the World's Fair

VIA THE

F. W. & D. C. and Union Pacific Ry's

THE WORLD'S PICTORIAL ROUTE.

Returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., the only line giving you the privilege of going one route and returning another.

The cheapest because it affords you the greatest amount of pleasure for the amount of money expended. Cheapest because it takes you direct to and through the "American Alps," allowing you to stop over in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, a land of wonders, a land of surprises, a land of short and wonderful contrasts that has no comparison on the globe.

This is a pleasure trip you are making to the World's Fair; why not go via the line which will assure you the greatest amount of pleasure, the purest atmosphere, attractive scenery and immunity from extortionate charges?

To breathe that life-giving air, to behold the noblest scenery in our country, to be absolutely born again in rejuvenated health and spirit is the never-to-be-forgotten memory of a summer in romantic, picturesque Colorado. Effective August 8 and until further notice.

The Low Rate of \$55.00

will be made by the above route, going via Union Pacific and returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., a continuous trip over the most romantic country in America, with stop over at pleasure in Colorado.

We have also on sale to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver round trip tickets at the rate of \$25.

Full particulars of the route and the numerous points of interest is given in our "Summerlands," mailed free. For further information, address

N. S. DAVIS, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, or C. D. LUSK, Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.

Deal Gently With the Erring.

We have just received a copy of the greatest home song ever published in this country. The privilege of publishing in America alone cost \$2,000 in gold. It is a song that will reach the heart of every Christian in the land. The melody is perfectly beautiful; can be played on piano or organ. Price 40 cents per copy; can be obtained by addressing the publisher, F. W. Helmick, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Cheap Rates to Birmingham.

On account of the ex-Confederate National Reunion at Birmingham, Ala., October 2d and 3d, the "Cotton Belt Route" will sell tickets September 29th and 30th from all stations at the lowest one-way fare for the round trip, open to everybody, good to return until October 12th. Elegant Reclining Chair Cars from Fort Worth, Waco and other points.

See that your tickets read via the "Cotton Belt" as all lines will sell them via that route. Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "Cotton Belt Route," the only through car line between Texas and the southeast.

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

S. O. WARNER,

G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

HORSES WANTED.

Want to buy a number of mares of dark colors, two to four years old, inclusive, for breeding purposes; shied by running, trotting or coach stallions; no draft blood wanted. Please give full description and particulars; where located, how many, how bred, and lowest cash price. Address

H. M. MUNDY,

1218 Michigan-av., Kansas City, Mo.

PERSEVERANCE PAYS

The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone,
The constant gnaw of Tower
Magnifies the toughest bone,
The constant cooling lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

Put Your Ad in the Journal

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

25 thoroughbred Galloway bulls. These cattle have heretofore sold at from \$100 to \$150. Will sell entire lot at \$50 each or your choice at \$65.

Several fine jacks, from 1 to 3 years old. Will sell at from \$150 to \$350.

20 thoroughbred Shorthorn cows of the celebrated Rockfeller herd. Will sell at \$35 each.

10 thoroughbred Shropshire lambs; ready for use. \$10 each.

A fine imported Shire stallion; cost \$1650. Will sell for \$650. Address

CHARLES E. MISTICK,

Hughesville, Mo.,

Or GEO. B. LOVING,

Fort Worth, Tex.

AGRICULTURAL.

The whole profit in farming lies in the difference between the cost of raising a crop and the selling price. There is always more money in cutting down the former than in trying to boom the latter.

Farmers sometimes tell us that they can buy certain products cheaper than they can grow them. This is usually an error of judgment. Keep account with each crop, and you can then determine this to a certainty.

There are some advantages in having the farm buildings all connected together, especially in cold and stormy weather, but there are also disadvantages. The odors from the barn, pig yard and other buildings which should be detached are apt to enter living room, dining room and parlor, much to the annoyance of occasional visitors, though scarcely noticed by those who live among them all the time. But the dairy room gathers them all, beside the flavor of all the cooking and laundry work done in the kitchen. And if one burns all barn, and although insurance may cover the money loss, it does not always compensate for the trouble of finding a place of abode until new buildings can be constructed. We have known families where the house was burned to camp in the barn very comfortably in summer time, and when the barn was burned, temporary structures sheltered the animals, but when all were burned, it might be necessary to hire buildings so far away as to prove a serious drawback to the carrying on of the farm work. It may be desirable, as the old saying goes, to "have a chance for the wind to blow between you and your neighbors," and it is particularly so when the neighbors are hogs, whether they have four legs or only two.

Should Farmers Work?

In discussing this question in the Country Gentleman Mr. Philip Snyder takes the affirmative and says:

"Mr. L. F. Scott discusses the question whether or not the farmer should work. He cites instances where farmers have failed lamentably because they did not work, and he reaches the safe conclusion that the farmer who does not work will be sure to go to the dogs—financially at least; and so he will.

"But what is work? Is it simply to toil with one's hands all the available hours of the day and 'lead all the rest' of the farm workers, and never give a thought to any study of the business, its relations to science, its relations to politics, to social life, to literature, to music, or anything but the routine of crops as taught by our ancestors, and to their gathering and marketing? Mr. Scott would probably repudiate the affirmative of these questions, and yet he fails to intimate that the farmer has anything else to do to achieve success than to work with his hands. Now this is pretty much what our farmers have been doing since the government was established; and what is the result? Are they satisfied with it? With eastern farms depreciated by emigration to the west, and national aid in building up the west through huge grants to railroads, with resulting crops there that make eastern farming unprofitable—does it look as if mere work with the hands and no attention to public affairs, no study of economic or social questions, and of improvements in agriculture—does it look as if mere hand work were a brilliant success? If yes, why is farm help so hard to get and so nearly worthless when obtained? There are workers enough in the country, and they would engage in farm work if only paid as well as in other vocations; but farmers say they cannot do it and live—and it is true. But why is it true? Whose fault is it? And why does agriculture retrograde in popularity and profit, while other callings are so generally crowded and popular, and that, too, when they lack many of the real attractions of the farmer's life? Has Mr. Scott ever probed these questions to a solution?

"The reasons for these troubles are not very hard to find by any observing man. The farmers work too much with their hands and too little with their heads. They begin their farm lives without intellectual training, and that narrowness prompts dislike of change or innovation. Their system of work is traditional, not progressive or scientific. They have no taste for investigation—in fact, rather hate it, and despise the man who does like it. They work and think in ruts. They work hard with their hands, give themselves up to it, think of little else, and while so doing, the rest of the world slips by them and beats them in the race for wealth and distinction. It does not matter that they grow the crops which feed the world—they are competitors with each other, and have no organization (at least that has yet been effective) by which to compel any terms from the people

whose lives they sustain, and who grow rich on profits put on their crops after leaving their hands.

"A farmer may work and yet not work. Thousands of farmers are so narrow as to deny this—indeed to deny that anything is work not done with the hands. An intelligent farmer, with a large farm and plenty of capital, may employ himself in planning work for his men, in marketing crops, in purchasing fertilizers and directing their distribution, in buying trees and giving oversight to their planting, in erecting new buildings or repairing old ones, in keeping accounts, in the purchase and sale of breeding stock, in aiding to sustain organizations in behalf of agriculture, and do little or no work with his hands—and yet be a first-rate farmer and a useful man. The value of his work may exceed that of a dozen laborers, and still some men will say that he does not work at all!

"Now, work is important, and every farmer should know how to work with his hands in order to appreciate properly the work of his men, and sometimes to teach them; but that he cannot succeed without engaging regularly in hand labor is arrant nonsense. The man who deserves the name of a farmer is at least a grade higher than any mere laborer. The farmer exercises his mind in the conduct of his business—and all farmers are business men in a sense—but the laborer's business is to obey orders and do specified work. Ordinarily his work is only routine, and requires little mental exercise. The foreman of all 'gangs' of laborers is always supposed to have more mind and culture than any of his men, and when he is found to have a great deal more mind and executive ability, he is sometimes made superintendent or general manager, and then perhaps he does not work at all—with his hands—and gets a big salary for it! But, according to some people, since he has stopped working with his men the business he superintends must speedily come to grief!

"The mass of farmers fail of the success that business men reap, because they have neither preparation for their work nor due appreciation of it. Their preparation is routine and the ability to save—in other words, to be penurious. In other callings routine is abandoned the moment competition shows a better way. But in farming any marked change of routine is looked upon with suspicion or with aversion, and competition loses much of its force through its universality. Besides, the lack of an education that develops the mind and inspires a laudable ambition for marked success in his calling makes the farmer content to be a plodder—hardly more. He appreciates next to nothing of his opportunities for enjoyment. A home in the country with its pure air and water, its gardens and flowers and lawns, its trees and shade in summer, its fresh fruits and vegetables, its quiet drives and walks, its varied scenery as viewed in mountain and valley, river and lake, is the dream of the successful business man and the inheritance of the foreign nobleman; but the average farmer is utterly unappreciative.

"Look at his home surroundings a moment. The man of cultured taste sets his buildings far back from the highway, and hides them more or less behind trees, hedges and shrubbery, preferring a view of some lake, river, mountain or valley to that of the muddy or dusty road; but the farmer with no appreciation for rural beauty and the charms of nature locates his house as near the wheel rut as he can safely get it, and abhors any trees or shrubbery that cut off his chance to see who passes by. His trees, when he has any, are scraggy and neglected; his lawn weedy and often pastured down by cattle or horses instead of mown; his hedges and evergreens invisible, or worthless and broken down; his barnyard close by and smelling like anything but neat; and a general air of dreariness and a quarrel with good taste apparent. And there his children grow up, often as much neglected as the trees or shrubbery, learn to hate farming as the poorest and meanest of all callings, and strike a bee line for the city at the first opportunity.

"The fact may as well be faced that the bright farm boy of to-day is not going to be a dullard just to please his father. Farm work must be more than work to keep him on the old plantation. It pleasure and profit cannot be blended in some way with work he is sure to go to at the first chance, and who can blame him? The farm has a storehouse of pleasure for the man qualified to extract and appreciate it, but if ignorant and inappreciative he has not the key to it. In many cases even the ignorant boy will flee the farm, because his coarse tastes can be better satisfied elsewhere. The problem is to make work a pleasure, and often it can be done. But to do it, work is not to be regarded as an end in itself, but as the means to an end; and a means, too, that can be greatly modified through mental culture and development.

STOCK FARMING.

You cannot breed up by the use of grade bulls. Every attempt to do so will take you a step in the wrong direction. Use a full-blood male, and so work toward permanent improvement of your stock.

Do not winter any old stock that has passed its day of usefulness and profit. The hay and grain that you will feed this winter have been secured by hard toil. See that you put them where they will pay you something.

A Red-Polled cow will fill almost any place where a good cow may be required—in the butter or milk dairy, or to fatten for a good beef. Try them, if you are not too much wedded to some other special favorite to be able to appreciate their merits.

When the agricultural press persistently urge farmers toward a certain line of action, the result comes in good time. This may be seen in the development of our sheep industry during recent years, which has been due to this cause more than anything.

An animal that is not kept in good condition during the dry weather and scant pasture season of the autumn, will not be apt to go into winter quarters in condition to make a profit from winter feeding. Keep them well up at all hazards.

A muddy barnyard to tramp about in through the winter does not help the reputation of the farm, nor make life any easier for yourself or the hired man. Drain it well, and then if not dry enough put in a brick or plank pavement. This would not be very expensive work. Then keep the manure covered or promptly hauled out, and it will make this part of the farm a much pleasanter and more sightly place.

Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, says: "Sorghum is the best stock feed of which I have any knowledge. Horses doing winter work will keep in good flesh without grain, if fed on well cured sorghum and prairie hay; cattle will fatten on it, and cows will give a large measure of milk. It must, however, be well cured, for if the juice in it sours it will sour everything that eats it. It is well in feeding this to any stock to begin with a light ration and increase gradually. It also makes good hog feed, and I have seen fairly good pork made from hogs fed exclusively on sorghum."

The winter of '93-'94 will be a time to use close economy on small farms, and large ones likewise. One item will be to have the horses eat all sparse hay, chaff and straw without starving them to it (as some say). When horses have picked over their rough feed and left the refuse in the manger it makes good bedding, but feed being scarce we will not want to use much of it in that way, neither can we afford to let the animals stand by it until they are forced to eat it by starvation, as it will surely make them poor. A good way to get them to eat the refuse with a relish is to have a vessel with salt water in the feed room and when you see any refuse left just sprinkle with the salt water and stir it up and then sprinkle again, then watch results. It is a good way to salt the horses and serves a double purpose.

The building of barns or sheds for live stock in our country, says the Industrial American, are usually arranged for storing grain and hay overhead. In this they differ from those of England or Continental Europe, where the hay is stacked outside the barn, and the grain stored in buildings, both at such a distance away from the live stock to obviate danger in case of fire. Throughout this country so much hay and inflammable material are stored in the same building with live stock to make their rescue an impossibility when a fire occurs. Heavy losses are sustained by this manner of constructing stables and storing hay and grain. Only recently one of the finest herds of Guernsey cattle was almost totally destroyed by fire. In England the live stock sheds have stone or brick walls, with tile roofs, and are so non-combustible that it would be next to impossible to burn them. These buildings afford better light and ventilation, both of which are as important to the health of live stock as food itself.

A pasture which is constantly used never gives as full a return in the way of food as it might if handled differently. A good farmer of our acquaintance, who has given this matter much careful observation, is in the habit of saying that an animal destroys as much grass with his feet as it takes into its mouth. This may be an exaggeration, but it is certain that much is destroyed, or fouled so that it is not available for food. Dividing the pasture, so that one portion may be growing while the other is being used, will remedy this trouble, for when the cattle go upon the fresh pasture they will not waste much time in running around but will go at once to the business of eating. A pasture handled in this way will support a much larger number of stock, and will keep in good condition through a longer season than in the old way. This latter point is of some importance. When the grass is kept continually eaten down short, the hot summer sun beating right down on its roots, stunts its growth, and early in the fall just when we need the pasture the most, we suddenly discover that the herbage is brown and dry, in fact, almost worthless.

Yes, one big American dollar pays for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

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

HILL'S

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufactured only by

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

PARTICULARS
FREE.

RESponsible Agents Wanted
(In writing please mention this paper)

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

A FEW Testimonials

from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

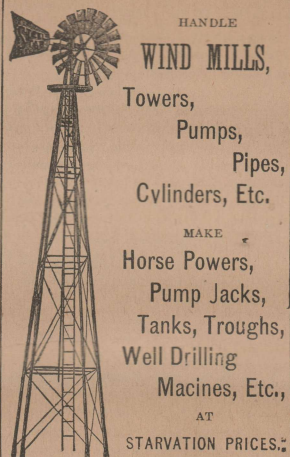
DORRIS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right, and although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATTHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

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

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used them for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
Address all Orders to
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

F. F. COLLINS MFG CO.,

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,



Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

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

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.
In the Justice Court of Tarrant County,
September Term, A. D. 1893.

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

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

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

E. B. RANDLE,
J. P. Prec. No. 1, Tarrant county, Texas.

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

ECLIPSE WIND MILLS.

Over 50,000 in Actual Operation.

If You Want the Best, Buy the ECLIPSE.

We Manufacture the following sizes, viz:

10 Standard Eclipse Wood Wheel.	12	14	16	18	20	22 1-2	25
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

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

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

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and connecting lines in Texas, and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

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

J. L. PENNINGTON,

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston. General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

The Houston and Texas Central

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

9 45AM	5 00PM	live	New Orleans	10 55AM	7 45PM
9 30PM	7 00AM	live	Galveston	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 15PM	9 00AM	live	Houston	7 30PM	5 35AM
2 30AM	11 37AM	arr	Brenham	4 35PM	9 30AM
8 30AM	3 10PM	arr	Austin	1 25PM	8 00PM
1 15PM	9 45PM	arr	Llano	7 00PM	3 15PM
7 45AM	3 55PM	arr	Waco	12 25PM	9 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr	Coscan	11 45AM	9 15PM
10 10AM	7 35PM	arr	Fort Worth	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 55AM	6 40PM	arr	Dallas	9 25AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr	Sherman	7 05AM	3 45PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	arr	Denison	6 45AM	3 00PM
6 45AM	4 40PM	arr	Kansas City	11 05AM	8 30PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr	St. Louis	9 30PM	9 00AM

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

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

E. A. EULESS,
Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas.

By W. M. REA, Deputy.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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

R. R. Claridge

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

Feeders for Sale.

We have 350 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale. Will sell them right.
Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,
Fort Worth, Tex.

A Baking Powder of Known Purity and Surpassing Excellence

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Many marvel at its rapid strides in popularity. The cause is its marked superiority over every other leavening agent.

It is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Works quickly.

Makes the finest flavored, most delicious and wholesome food,

Whitest flaky biscuit,

Lightest and finest griddle cakes and

Pastry and cake that remain moist and sweet.