TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 14. FORT WORTH FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1893. NO. 27.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

RAISE sorghum.

RAISE sorghum and build silos.

RAISE sorghum, build silos and make ensilage.

PLANT hogs, the packery will want them.

ALL signs point to a higher price for wheat, but signs pay no bills nor buy store goods.

FORT WORTH has long been known as the live stock center of Texas. It now bids fair to soon become the metropolis as well.

READ the JOURNAL'S liberal offers in the advertising columns and make up a club, a few minutes work will pay you handsomely.

CATTLEMEN should stand by the cattle raisers' association. It affords surer and safer protection than can be had from any other source.

THE Fort Worth Packing company will soon be in the market for all the fat cattle, hogs and sheep that may be offerred. Those who have such stock for sale will be "in it."

THERE is no longer any question as to the propriety of feeding wheat to growing animals. If one had the stock it would pay to feed at any time rather than to sell at less than $1 a bushel.

THERE is very considerable difference in the feeding quality of animals and in their capacity for taking on fat and flesh rapidly; and in buying animals to feed, this item should be carefully entertained.

REMEMBER the meeting of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commissi n called for Dallas, October 24. All stockmen are invited, and those interested in the location of the quarantine line should by all means attend.

CATTLE can, it is claimed, now be bought very cheap n the drouth-stricken counties of Brown, Lampasas, Comanche and Erath. There certainly was never a more promising time to invest, provided, however that the investor has plenty of grass and water.

EVERY farm should have an orchard for home purposes proportioned to the necessities of the family. With a good, cow a fruit orchard, a well-supplied chicken yard, and a few well-bred sows no man need be without the table of a prince, and no prince be better fed.

EVERY farmer should have an ideal of perfection and strive to reach that ideal, this applies to both stock breeding and grain raising. He should breed from nothing but the very best stock, and should select the very best of his stock for seed.

TWO tons of ensilage and 400 pounds of cottonseed meal will convert the average 900 pound $18 Texas steer into a 1150 to 1200 pound beef that will bring $45 to $50 on the market. This great change can be wrought in from 90 to 100 days at a cost of about $8 per steer. This is no exaggeration, but cold facts. Try it.

IN whatever branch of farming you may engage let it be your aim to produce only the very best article possible, for it is only the finest specimens of fruits,, the very best of the cereals and the choicest stock that bring us remunerative prices in times like these. The man who goes on the market with anything of superior quality or excellence makes ready sales and realizes the largest profit. Over-production only affects the producer who is content with an average crop and medium quality. To this end you must be a specialst in whatever you undertake, and go to the bottom of the business, if you expect to realize the greatest satisfaction as well as pecuniary reward for your labor.

THE real estate speculator and a few newspaper men who have not the fear of God before their eyes are industriously trying to create a boom for the "on to Fort Sill" movement. The people ought to know the truth. If the boomers would describe the country as it is, no homeseeker would throw his hip out of joint in his efforts to secure a claim in this or any other country where failure awaits nine-tenths of those who try to make a living by farming. The Comanche and Kiowa reservations are fine grazing lands, but a small portion are, or ever will be suited to agricultural purposes. These are facts well known to all who are familiar with the character of the soil referred to.

THE COMANCHE RESERVATION.

The newspapers, the land agents and the boomers generally are now pushing the "on to Fort Sill" movement. In justice to those who write these glowing accounts of the Comanche and Kiowa reservations, it may be said, that as a rule they have never seen the country of which they give such fulsome descriptions, but like the would be settler, they are misled and deceived by designing parties.

The facts about the country referred to, briefly stated are these: It is a fine grazing country, one of the best for breeding and raising of cattle or horses in the world. The native grasses are exceptionally good, better no doubt than any crop that can of an average year be grown upon the same land by cultivation. The Red river valley is good land, this however, forms a very small proportionate part of the reservation. With the exception of a very small proportion of valley land the entire country is only suited for grazing purposes and cannot be relied on to raise good crops. Of course when the sersons are good, these or most any other lands will produce fair crops. Good seasons. however, in that section are the exception and not the rule. A farmer to be successful must raise a crop every year. This they can't do on the Comanche and Kiowa reservations. It is no better than the Panhandle of Texas, none of which is at all suitable for exclusive farming. No man can afford to farm in either locality unless he owns land enough to permit him to raise and keep round him a good bunch of live stock. If the United States government would give, or sell at a low price and on easy terms, 640 acres to each settler, they might afford to locate and become actual and permanent citizens of the reservation, but not otherwise, at all events no man can afford to locate and take his chances on a quarter section.

THE FORT WORTH PACKING CO.

Again the managers and the big guns of the Fort Worth Packing company have visited this city and looked the plant, the city and the situation over generally. This has been followed by the usual announcement that they will begin operations at once, or to be more specific, within the next thirty days. That this announcement has been quite frequently made in the past is a well-known fact: that operattons, however, have not begun at the appointed times is not, under the circumstances, astonishing. The stringency in money matters have made it almost impossible for anyone to find money for new enterprises. In fact, old established institutions have in many instances, been compelled to suspend operations. Under the circumstances the JOURNAL reiterates that it is not surprising that the new company have been delayed in carrying out their plans.

Now Mr. Greenleaf W. Simpson, the promoter and general manager of the new company announces that all the financial arrangements have, despite the hard times, been made and that the company will certainly begin active operations by running the packery to its full capacity not later than the middle of next month. Mr. Simpson enjoys the reputation of being a good, farseeing business man. He no doubt knows what he and his associates can and will do and certainly speaks advisedly when he makes the announcement above referred to. The JOURNAL has great faith in Mr. Simpson's ability to do all he promises and confidently expects to be able to announce within the next thirty days that both cattle and hogs are being slaughtered by the wholesale at the Fort Worth packing house. If the business can be made a success it will be of untold benefit to the live stock industry of Texas.

It will deserve and should receive the moral and substantial aid and support not only of the stockmen, but also of the people generally, of all Texas.

THE Montana Stock Growers' Journal very truthfully says: "The people are eating a poorer grade of beef this year than they have eaten in the past decade perhaps, and the producer is getting less pay for it than usual." The Journal might with equal correctness have added that, notwithstanding the above facts, the consumer sometimes has to pay the same old prices.

THE San Antonio Stockman can, and sometimes does tell the truth, as is shown by the following: "The wool growers of Texas made no mistake in sending Capt. A. E. Shepard as one of the delegates from this state to the National convention at Chicago last week. Capt. Shepard is more widely known by the prominent sheep men in other states than any man in Texas. On more than one occasion the Captain has appeared in Washington in the interest of wool growers and his arguments before the ways and means committee always carried great weight. It was the desire of the meeting at Chicago to make Captain Shepard vice president of National association, but the press of other business prevented him from accepting the honor, and he was named as one of the directors instead. Texas wool growers have no better friend than Captain Shepard.

DON'T fail to go to the Dallas fair.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS

Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,

1006 and 1008 Houston St.,

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR.

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

TO OUR READERS.

The publishers of the JOURNAL take great pleasure in presenting to their readers this issue of the JOURNAL gotten out in its original sixteen-page form, greatly enlarged, and as they belive, otherwise improved.

By the misrepresentations of a certain newspaper company claiming to be organized on a solid, substantial basis, the manager of the STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY was induced to sell its entire printing office and plant to the new concern above referred to, and contract with them to print the JOURNAL for one year. The new company, like the political party it represents, turned out to be wind, all wind. In other words it was a failure, and the publishers of the JOURNAL are now compelled to resort to the slow process of the courts to re-possess themselves of their property. It was the failure of the purchasing company to carry out their contract that compelled the JOURNAL to change its form and make-up in July. The change was not made from choice but from necessity. While the JOURNAL is still deprived of the use of its own press and other material, yet it has been able to contract for its presswork with the Texas Printing and Lithographing company of this city, which enables the JOURNAL to resume its former and more appropriate make-up. Our columns it will be observed are one and one-half inches longer than originally, making the paper much larger than heretofore. These and the other improvements recently made, including the reduction in the subscription price, will we are quite sure be appreciated by our readers.

The JOURNAL has no desire to inflict its readers with long recitals of its private affairs or business troubles but merely offers this brief statement of facts as an explanation of the causes which brought about and rendered the changes referred to necessary.

The publishers are now in position to confidently say that the only changes that will be made in the future will be only those that may be demanded by increased patronage and then only with a view to improving and bettering the paper.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY.

Just after the first forms for this issue of the JOUNAL were put on the press, a serious break in the machinery occurred, delaying the work of printing the paper until Saturday night.

While this delay is unavoidable, at the same time it is necessary that this explanation be made that our readers may know why the paper is late. In future, barring unavoidable accidents, the JOURNAL will be mailed Friday afternoons.

THOMAS J. ATKINSON,

The subject of this sketch was born in Nacogdoches county, Texas, in 1841, and is now 52 years old. He moved with his brother Newton to Jack county in 1856. Fort Worth was then a frontier military post, while Parker, Jack nor none of the counties west of Fort Worth were organized. Mr. Atkinson's parents being dead he lived with his older brother, and under his direction made himself generally useful as a cowboy, farm hand and general roustabout.

In 1862 young Atkinson enlisted in the Confederate army at Sherman, under Col. A. M. Alexander. He made a good, brave soldier, one who was greatly admired by his comrades and associates. At the close of the war Mr. Atkinson was 24 years old. He was sober, possessed of good morals and correct habits, but penniless. His only stock in trade was his energy, industry and his determination to succeed.

For two years he worked hard and faithful for a prominent beef buyer, who operated in this country at that time, and who was known as "Beef Butler."

Mr. Butler bought cattle for the New Orleans market. They were driven by



trail to Shreveport and shipped by water to above named market. Mr. Atkinson soon proved a valuable assistant to Mr. Butler, both in buying and handling these cattle.

In July, 1868, Mr. Atkinson severed his connection with "Beef" Butler, and formed, which has since proved to be, a very happy and fortunate alliance with Samantha J. Gray, whose father was also one of the pioneers of Jack county,

After marrying Mr. Atkinson invested the little amount he had saved up from his wages in cattle, and located at what is still known as the "Atkinson Ranch," on the head of Keechi, in Jack county, and soon became a full-fledged cattle ranchman. In 1870, after having accumulated and gotten together quite a nice little herd of cattle Mr. Atkinson formed a copartnership with Messrs. W. R. and J. C. Curtis, then of Weatherford, the firm being Atkinson & Curtis. The following year they moved their cattle to the mouth of Cash creek, on Red River. About the close of 1871 Mr. Atkinson sold his one-half interest to W. R. and J. C. Curtis, they assuming all liabilities and paying Mr. Atkinson $10,000 net. He then returned to his Jack county ranch, where he owned a nice little herd of individual cattle. He continued to look after and build up his private and individual interests and was rapidly accumulating a fortune, in fact had already reached the point where he was regarded as a wealthy and successful man, but like many others, Mr. Atkinson did not seem to realize when he was doing well. He did not want the earth, but felt like he would not object to owning all the cattle for several counties around. It was no doubt a feeling of this kind that prompted him in the fall of 1882 to repurchase a half interest in the Curtis herd. Of course the herd was much larger and the cattle were worth more money per head than when he sold his half interest in this same herd eleven years before. The price at which he repurchased a half interest was $114,000. Cattle were then on a big boom and everything was very prosperous. The old firm with the exception of Mr. J. C. Curtis (who had in the meantime died) was reorganized, the style this time, however, being reversed, the new firm being known as Curtis & Atkinson. The Curtis herd was at that time located in Holt and adjoining counties and was supposed to number fully 20,000 head. The herd continued to increase and the business seemed to prosper for three or four years. The reaction that always follows a boom was inevitable. Curtis & Atkinson had bought both land and cattle on largely time, they had endorsed paper for three friends to away up in the thousands. The crash of 1886 caught many of our largest and apparently most sucessful ranching firms and among them was Curtis & Atkinson.

Tom Atkinson is now a poor man. He gave up everything to his creditors. He has the confidence of every one and enjoys the reputation of being an honest man.

Mr. Atkinson removed his famiy from Jack county to Henrietta in 1883, where they now live. He and his good wife have raised an interesting and intelligent family of five or six children. They are good citizens, loved and respected by all who know them.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Uncle" Bob Stevens of Gainesville was here yesterday.

Charley Coon was here Wednesday night en route to the Indian territory.

A. E. Green, a well-to-do Comanche county cattleman was here Tuesday.

George W. Massey formerly a prominent cattle buyer and shipper of Denison, but now a citizen of Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

A. A. Hartgrove the mill man and cattle feeder of Dublin has formed a co-partnership in the cattle feeding business with Swift & Co., of Chicago, and will feed 2000 cattle on cottonseed meal at Waco.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, who is largely interested in the feedidg business, has recently purchased of D. Waggoner & Son, 1000 choice steers, for wnich he pays $27 per head. These cattle will go to Mr. Carver's feed pens at Paris, Texas.

Col. E. M. Daggett of this city recently sold 800 feeding steers to Jot J. Smyth of Itasca. The Colonel also has a few hundred good two and three-year-old steers that he will sell at reasohable figure. They are in pasture near Fort Worth and can be easily seen.

E. E. Bryan, a well-to-do stockman of Hubbard City, was here yesterday. He reports the country in his section of the state as being very dry. Mr. Bryrn was en route to his ranch in Greer county, where he expects to make shipment of fat cattle to market within the next few days.

A. Schuster of St. Joseph, Mo., who is largely interested in cattle in Texas and Arizona, was at the Pickwick yesterday. Mr. Shuster is probably one of the ablest financiers and best posted men on commercial matters in all the country, and he is clearly of the opinion that unless congress affords some immediate relief that times will soon be worse, and the country and its business in much more deplorable condition than it is now.

The more the subject is investigated, the stronger does the evidence grow that small farms give a better profit and afford easier and pleasanter conditions of life than do large farms. It is a bad thing to become land hungry.

SWINE.

Hog Management.

Colman's Rural World.

In selecting breeding animals care is as necessary in the case of swine as in the selection of any other domestic animal.

When you select a boar see that he is a good representative of his breed, that he is strongly and compactly built and that he is in a healthy condition.

Observe the same rule in the selection of the sows to which the boar is to be mated, as the boar is more than half the herd unless the sows are individuals of merit.

In bringing together hogs from different farms and neighborhoods, there is more or less danger of disease among the newly-formed herd, and particular attention should be paid to the selection of healthy vigorous stock. In grade, as well as thoroughbred stock, it is not wise nor profitable to breed a sow until she is eigh months old. If possible to do so you will find it more profitable to wait till your sows are one year old before you breed them. They will be much stronger and hardier at time of farrowing and will prove much better mothers. My experience, says R. J. Young in Western Swineherd, is that they will have larger, stronger litters of uniform size and as the sow is able to furnish more milk the pigs will grow faster and in a short time develop into fine porkers, if the sow is not bred till one year old. Sixteen weeks is the period of gestation and from this it is a very simple matter to calculate when any particular sow will farrow, so you can prepare for her accommodation and comfort.

It is absolutely necessary for you to keep a record of the service of every sow as well as the number of pigs they raise.

About two weeks before the sow is expected to farrow she should be shut up in a clean, roomy, dry, well ventilated, sunny pen, supplied with cut hay or straw, or what is far better than either, leaves from the forest of deciduous trees.

The feed during this period should not be changed but consist of nutritious, soft food, such as soaked corn, bran, shorts, pumpkins, turnips, slops, etc. Don't take the sow off of dry food and commence slopping her for the occasion, for if you do the flow of milk will be too great and the pigs will take the scours, and if you take the sow off grass and feed nothing but dry corn and water the sow will become costive and not furnish enough milk for the pigs, and, as a natural consequence, they will not thrive.

Though it is desirable for some attendant to be near or with the sow at farrowing, he should offer no assistance unless it is absolutely necessary. If the sow farrows when the weather is very cold, you will find a blanket thrown over the sow of great assistances. The person who attends the sow at farrowing should be a man with whom she is well acquainted, as she is apt to become very savage at the entrance of a stranger to to her pen. This is so particularly at the time of farrowing. The litter in the pen should be changed as often as it becomes foul. When the pigs are three weeks old they should be taught to eat, by giving them milk, middlings and soaked corn. In addition to this the pigs should have plenty of exercise, to avoid the thumps, getting overfat and breaking down in the feet. As the pigs grow older they eat more and rely less upon upon the mother for sustenance and finally quit sucking of their own accord. I don't believe in weaning, but prefer to let the sow attend to that part of the business which will be plenty soon enough for the welfare of the pigs. If the sows are served in November and May you will have one spring and one fall litter. One boar, if properly handled and cared for, can serve twenty or thirty sows per month during breeding season. Allow but one service and turn the sow in a close pen by herself for three days and there is not much chance of her not being safe in pig. Provide plenty of pasture in summer and supplement the same in winter by feeding a liberal supply of pumpkins, beets and turnips. Common sense in feeding hogs is necessary to success.

TWELVE MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal

The Largest, Oldest, Most Reliable and Best Live Stock and Agricultural Paper Published in the Southwest.

Has Recently Been Enlarged and Otherwise Improved, while the Subscription Price Has Been Reduced to $1.00 a Year.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Journal gives full and complete market reports by wire on all kinds of Live Stock from the three great market centers. Its reports are not only fresh and complete, but are thoroughly correct, and may be relied on as quoting the market correctly and impartially.

STOCKMEN

will find the Journal has a separate and distinct department for each and every kind of Live Stock. It devotes two full columns, of twenty inches each, to Cattle, and one column each to Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. These departments are not filled with slush, but carefully prepared matter that will prove both interesting and instructive to those interested in Live Stock

FARMERS

will find in the Journal two columns devoted to Agriculture; same amount to Stock Farming, and one column each to Dairy, Horticulture and Household. These, like the Live Stock departments, are not edited with a view to simply filling up the space, but by careful painstaking editors, each of whom is familiar with the particular branch of agriculture or department assigned him.

THE LADIES,

and especially the wives and daughters of Stockmen and Farmers, will find the Household, Horticulture, Poultry and Dairy departments of the Journal of especial interest and of material aid in the conduct of their household duties.

THE SAN ANTONIO DEPARTMENT,

under the able and efficient management of Mr. R. R. Claridge, will be of especial interest and importance to Journal readers of southern and southwestern Texas. Mr. Claridge enjoys the reputation of being one, if not the best, Live Stock and Agricultural writers in the southwest. Through him the Journal readers will be kept fully posted as to what is going on in southern and southwestern Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

In this department the important news touching or affecting the Live Stock or Agricultural interests will be published in a concise form, thus enabling Journal readers to keep fully posted as to the conditions of the Range, Crops, Live Stock, etc., throughout the entire country.

THE PERSONAL COLUMNS

of the Journal will be filled each week with personal mentions and short, pithy interviews with the visiting stockmen and farmers throughout the week. The object of this column being not only to keep our readers posted as to "who is in town," but also as to the news from their respective localities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The interesting letters on Live Stock and Agricultural topics, written by our subscribers and friends from different parts of the country and published in the Journal, are both interesting and instructive. It is hoped that our friends will make free and frequent use of this department.

NON-POLITICAL.

In the future, as in the past, the Journal will be strictly non-political. Its field is broad enough and big enough without dabbling in politics. Our readers may rest assured that we will not afflict them with our political views and opinions.

THE PUBLISHERS

are determined to make still further improvements in the Journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make the paper indispensable to the stockmen and farmers of Texas and the southwest. The Journal is now in its *fourteenth year*, and will in the future, as in the past, labor faithfully and industriously for the interests it represents.

10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

We want all our old subscribers who are in arrears to renew immediately. We need the money, and inasmuch as we have carried you through the panic, we feel that we ought now to have the dollar due us. We also want every man who is interested in Live Stock or farming, who has not already done so, to SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. We want ten thousand new subscribers during the next ninety days.

ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

As an advertising medium for those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock, or for the Merchant or Manufacturer who wishes to reach the largest number of the best class of Texas stockmen and farmers, the Journal has no equal. Try it.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a live, active agent in every town, neighborhood and county in Texas, to whom we will pay an unusually liberal commission. We will also give a year's subscription free to all parties who will send us three new subscribers at $1.00 each. Any assistance our friends will render us in extending the circulation and usefulness of the Journal will be duly appreciated. Sample copies will be sent free. For further particulars, address

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY.

Many farmers do not know whether hens pay or not because they keep no account with the poultry.

For the laying hens and other young growing stock a varied diet is best, and let both grain and vegetables contribute to the general menu.

Animal food is necessary to both growing fowls and laying hens. A generous supply of milk will supplement meat to a great extent.

If your wife does not take an interest in poultry suppose you try the experiment of telling her she may have all she will make off the poultry.

An old poultryman thinks that because a bird is quiet, fattens rapidly, and is always willing to be fed rather than to seek its food, is no reason why it should be fed several times a day on all the food that it can consume.

A small flock of poultry can be almost entirely fed from the refuse of the farm and house, appropriating what would otherwise go to waste.

The poultry business is not the royal road to wealth, and requires hard work and close attention. With these it pays better than most farm operations. The beginner should begin on a small scale and climb up by degrees.

One who has had a great deal of experience with geese, says to fatten them put them in a pen and feed three times a day on ground grain, cooked potatoes or turnips and chopped grass or scalded hay. Feed as much as each goose will eat at a meal.

Some poultrymen are of the opinion that roosts are unnecessary. One on the subject says: Birds are prompted to go on the roost more because of the instinct of self-preservation than for comfort, and while on the roost they are subject to cold draughts. In all cases where the roosts were discharged and and the birds compelled to sit on straw on the floor, they have been comparatively free from disease, and no cases of lameness occurred. It is an experiment worth trying the coming winter.

An exchange thinks that to put food in a trough and then place the trough where the hens can have free access to the contents, is an inducement to idleness and also detrimental to success, for the reason that it is better for the hens to be compelled to work and scratch. It believes that when the feed trough is used, some of the hens will eat more than their allowance, and become excessively fat. Experience shows that the best laying hens are the ones that are the most active, and the keeping of food before them will ruin the best flock that can be raised. It is well enough to use a trough when soft food is being given, but the trough should be cleaned out as soon as the hens have finished their meal.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle to be fed in Texas this winter continues to diminish. This, however, will be all the better for those who do feed.

The trouble that served to annoy feeders most a short time ago was scarcity of money, but now they say money is more plentiful than feed.

A four-year-old Tarrant county steer weighing 2600 pounds is now on exhibition at the Dallas fair. He is a half-bred Shorthorn and is owned by E. L. Cunningham, a Fort Worth butcher.

Nelse Morris, the great Chicago packer, has recently, through his agent Mr. Ed W. Rannells of Midland, bought 5000 three and four-year-old steers with which to restock his pasture near Midland. The cattle were bought from local cattlemen round about Colorado City.

The cattle market is gradually improving and will, barring financial panics, be better next season than it has been for several years. It is now generally admitted that there is a shortage and that receipts of cattle in the markets will be lighter for some time to come.

Cattlemen, especially those interested in quarantine regulations, should not fail to attend the meeting of the state sanitary live stock commission to be held in Dallas next Tuesday, the 24th. Everybody is invited and all who feel an interest in these matters ought to attend.

Those who have little, scrubby 800 to 900 pound steers and who were expecting to sell them for feeders are having trouble getting rid of them, and may even against their will be compelled to carry these cattle over another year. As soon as Texas feeders fully understand their business they will refuse to buy scrubs at any price.

The Denver Field and Farm says: Col. R. G. Head is living quiety these days at the Phœnix ranch near Watrous, New Mexico, and is still in the cattle business. The other day he purchased 300 head of native steers from the Carrizozo outfit in Lincoln county and will put them on alfalfa feed at the Phœnix ranch. The Colonel is a firm believer in alfalfa as a beef fattening quality and we all agree with him.

Why keep a steer until he is four years and then sell him at from $16@20, when by putting some good blood into him, and feeding him enough to keep him in good, thriving, growing condition from the time he is calved and finishing on either good grass or feed, you can sell him for $30 to $40 when twenty-four or thirty months old?

It is reported that suit has been brought by a number of Kansas farmers against Hozier Brothers and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, $60,000 damages being asked for losses caused by Texas fever. It is claimed the native cattle which died of fever, for which damages are asked, were contaminated by Texas cattle brought into the state by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road and owned by Hozier Brothers. Hozier Brothers' ranch is located on the Southern Pacific railroad.

The National Stockman says the cattle markets have not only shown some strength during the past week or two, but prices have made some advances. Sales were made in Chicago last week at close to $6 per cwt., and something extremely fancy might have touched that point if it had been offered. The advance and good feeling is confined to the better grades, however, as common and rough cattle have shown but little if any improvement. Receipts of cattle for September were close to 100,000 head short of the receipts for September a year ago. A shortage in October receipts as compared with those of the same month is certain to occur. The advance in values is not bringing out runs large enough to affect prices. The cattle fit for marketing are certainly not in the country, or heavier runs would occur. Feeders can stand good prices for cattle this year, and it is to be hoped they will get them.

The Drovers' Journal thinks that feeders who have maturing cattle on hand ought to view the present situation with complacency. In the first place stocks of native cattle are light and while a very heavy call for feeding cattle has lately developed the surplus cattle were pretty well forced from the country during the money stringency and feed lots are by no means taxed to their capacity. The supplies of Texas and Western cattle have lately been disappointing. Then in addition to a strong fresh meat home demand there is a good foreign trade, and owing to the stringency the packers did not store as much frozen meat as they usually do in the range cattle season. The prospects are that while the range cattle season usually ends with a flood of poor to medium cattle ready to rush forward the number will be less this fall than for some time past, and therefore many dealers look for relatively better prices for native cattle after the range season is over.

It is a waste of feed to give more than an animal can digest.

Arrange the feed and feeding places so as to have convenience.

Plan to feed so as to make and save all the manure possible.

Good health is positively necessary in making hog raising profitable.

The farmer that raises his own sheep will find it profitable to market as soon as possible.

In feeding sheep grain it is nearly always best to feed a small quantity at a time, but feed often.

A good grooming is as refreshing to a good horse as a good bath ao a man.

So long as the hogs can be allowed a good range they will generlly take all the exercise they need.

One of the best ways of using the small, unmarketable potatoes is to boil and mash them and mix with bran and feed to the hogs.

If the sheep have access to all of the salt they want they will be far less liable to be affected with stretches.

Cross bred stock is very difficult to handle and not make mistakes and for this reason many condemn the plan altogether. The main objection to cross breeding is, that its offspring cannot be used to good advantage in breeding again.

It will lessen the work of properly caring for the horses and harness if a little care is taken to have convenient arrangements for feeding them and places to keep the covers, blankets and other things necessary for their animal comfort.

Under prsent conditions of keeping sheep the average farmer cannot afford to keep sheep for any one object, but rather make wool growing, mutton and lambs each return a part of the profits.

Do not attempt to improve scrub stock by selection and breeding. Better results can be secured by purchasing the results of others, that it will prove good economy to follow this plan.

So far as possible, plan the feed and watering arrangements so that it will not be necessary for the stock to tramp around in the cold wind.

Shelter for the stock feed is nearly, if not quite as essential, as shelter for the stock. The rule of the farm should be to allow nothing to remain out exposed to the storms that can be avoided.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

There are some men who ought to be ashamed to look an honest horse in the face.

It is not good taste to use a forty-dollar saddle on a twenty-dollar horse. Better improve the horse if you have to use a five-dollar saddle.

With better roads (which we are now steadily attaining) there will come a larger demand for good riding and driving horses. Dealers who make ready to meet this demand may be pretty sure of a good profit.

There is no better time to engage in any branch of farming than when others are going out of it. A few years hence will probably see the horse market back again to its former position. The demand for young horses will be good five years hence; then it will be a lucky (?) man who has some good ones to sell. Not everyone can afford to go into this business on a large scale, and it is not desirable that they should, but every farmer can, if he chooses, raise one or more colts each year and they need not be scrubs, either.

There is a general tendency to feed the farm horses too much grain during the winter. Feed them less grain and more hay and fodder, and their keep will cost less and you will have better horses. When they have not much work to do they will be sufficiently well-fed if they have six or eight ears of corn a day or three or four quarts of oats, in addition to their hay or fodder. Of course, if they are put at work they should have more grain, and it should be fed again liberally when you begin to make ready for the spring campaign.

The following recipe for getting a horse in condition should be remembered by all horsemen: One quart flax seed put in ten quarts of water, let it stand twelve hours put over fire, boil slowly until it becomes thick jelly, which will be in about three hours. Must be stirred occasionally to keep from burning. Add one pint salt, two ounces each of ginger and ground poplar bark. Dose, one teacupful twice a day in ground feed. After a week, once a day. Should the horse become costive give as a laxative, wheat bran or boiled barley. Experience with the above teaches its beneficial result. Try it.

Wolf teeth have for a long time been considered by most horsemen to be injurious to the horse and particularly that they affected the eyes. They are a small tooth situated directly in front of the first upper molar tooth. They are insignificant, so to speak. "It is my firm belief," writes an experienced veterinarian, "that there never was a horse's eye that was affected merely from the presence of the wolf teeth. However, they are useless and may be extracted. In the trotting horse I particularly recommend their extraction from the fact that the bit pulls the cheek into them sometimes and cuts and irritates them and causes the colt a great deal of annoyance."

None of our domestic animals, however much they may suffer from neglect, receive so much abuse as the horse. We refer more especially to the work horse, on the farm and before the cart and truck. Carriage horses generally fare well enough—or at least as well as those having care of them know how to keep them—since they are owned by well-to-do men, who take pride in their fine appearance and spirited action. But as a rule, the poor worker receives no such advantages from the pride of its owner. There are many exceptions, but the number of horses that fall under the head of the abused is sufficient to establish the rule. Underfed, overworked, poorly groomed and often badly sheltered, every point in the poor creature is an expression of patient suffering. It is a painful sight to behold a horse with the sharp angles of its bones sticking out in all directions and the ribs painfully easy to count, tugging along before a too heavy load, and the driver with his feet hanging over the end board of the wagon constantly applying the irritating lash to keep the poor creature from dropping into a listless, droning gait—and sometimes a team is so far run down and exhausted that even the lash appears to make no impression. At least it fails to quicken the pace or to awaken even the faintest recognition on the part of the poor jaded beast. This picture is not overdrawn. It may be seen in the streets of any city or large village any working day of the year. the owner may be in part excusable on the score of poverty, but his best excuse is his ignorance. For if he did but know it he could get much more value in service than the extra cost of feed out of his horses if he kept them in good condition, while would save himself the extra work and lame shoulder resulting from the incessant swing of the arm in applying the lash. There can be no possible economy in starving a horse or any other work animal, for the available force in the horse is what is put into it through its food, and as true as the truism, "something cannot come out of nothing," is true, the owner can get no more out of his horses than he puts into them. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals can do the animal world no better service than to adopt some means of educating the ignorant owners of live stock as to the best methods of feed and care, in order to secure the best paying results.

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We have some of the largest and best ranches in Texas for sale. If you want a fine Stock or Feeding Farm, in the black lands of Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson or adjoining counties, we can offer you some rare bargains in tracts ranging from 800 to 8,000 acres. If you want to go further west into the Mesquite country, we can sell you improved or unimproved tracts from one section to 100,000 acres, all at bed rock prices and on easy terms.

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We give speci al attention to negotiating the exchange of Live Stock for Real Estate, City Property for lands in the country, or vice versa. If you have got a lot of live stock or other property that you want to exchange for something else, write us.

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Who want any kind of real estate or live stock, are especially requested to correspond with us. We will cheerfully give you any information you may want and render you any assistance in our power. We can, and will help you to get what you want, even if we can't sell you ourselves.

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We not only solicit correspondence from both buyers and sellers, but urgently request our friends to call and see us when in the city. Remember the location of our new quarters, 1006 and 1008 Houston Street, (up stairs) where we will always extend you a hearty welcome. Very Truly,

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"	3:00 p. m.	"	4:00 p. m

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SHEEP AND WOOL.

Now that so many sheepmen are getting so well cleaned out of stock regardless of prices, it is to be hoped that when they stock up again it will be with better material.

Sheep will sometimes eat so much salt they injure themselves, but this happens only when the shepherd has been so careless in attending to their wants that they have for a long time been deprived of it. Keep the salt where they can help themselves, and they will take only so much as is required to satisfy their actual needs.

The value of sheep on a farm aside from the wool and mutton cannot be too strongly urged. Those who do not keep them should consider that, according to all experience they constantly improve the fertility of the land, instead of impoverishing it, as some other kinds of farming do. On small farms large flocks should not be kept, but smaller ones are profitable. Farmers frequently overstock themselves with sheep, and then complain that they do not pay. They will not thrive if crowded, and this is a primary cause of disease. The aim should be to keep a small flock of good blood, and give these good feed, good shelter and wise care. This will ensure more and better wool and mutton than a larger flock kept under poorer conditions.

The sheep breeder, says an exchange, has reached a dangerous point when he rests contented with his own success. The true American spirit should assert itself and say to him, "rest not," but strive to elevate the standard. Not a few, after having made improvement in their flocks, find themselves in danger of failure because of relaxed effort. In sheep breeding there is but one way of keeping the ideal flock, and that is by trying to improve it when it is seemingly at its best. Sheep are either improving or deteriorating. There are legitimate ways of improving them other than trimming them and doctoring the fleece. If the fleece is not so heavy as we would wish, there are other ways of increasing its weight besides adding dirt and grease. Let it be increased by adding to the length of the staple and be improved in quality by caring for them in the proper manner. When the body of the sheep is as large as desired, attention should be paid to rotundity, compactness, vitality and early maturity. When we reach our ideals we sometimes find imperfections cropping out in them. The best principles of breeding must be arranged for each locality according to the environment and the object of the breeder, whether he is breeding for mutton, wool or a stud flock. The selection of a ram is of first importance. When good rams can be had for a fraction of their real value, there is no excuse for breeding from a poor one. The man, who, in the selection of a ram considers only the first cost, will never make much of a mark as a sheep breeder. Many farmers think they should not purchase a good ram unless they have high-grade or pure-bred ewes. This is a mistake, for it has been demonstrated that there is a greater return in breeding good rams on common ewes than on the grade ewes. A good ram can add more to the value of his offspring from ewes shearing four pounds than he can to those from ewes shearing seven pounds. If the breeder will strive each year to improve that which he has and not be coutented until it is done, he will find that he can still improve when he is thought to be to old to engage in the sheep industry. There is much to gain in selection of a good ram and there is much to lose, if induced, by some trivial pretext, to use a poor one because it is cheap.

Sheep at the Fair.

Commenting on the sheep exhibit at the World's Fair, the Breeders' Gazette says:

"The Columbian show of sheep measures fully up to the fondest hopes of all who were interested in its complete success. In the variety of the types to be seen within the pens, and in the manner in which the sheep are brought out, as well as in the number and qualities of the entries, it easily ranks as the greatest exhibit of the kind yet held in the United States.

Time was when the fine wools practically monopolized the attention of our leading flockmasters, and the achievemuts of American breedees in the development of wonderful fleeces of the Merino type afford ample proof of the fact that in sheep breeding, as in all other branches of live stock husbandry, our people are able to hold their own in competition with the world. In reclaiming such vast areas of agricultural lands from a state of nature and in combating the exigencies of a capracious climate, the Merino has been "the one thing needful," so far as sheep-breeding in the states wac concerned. Hardy and easily handled in large flocks, so long as wool commanded a high price they filled a place in our agriculture which no other sheep could fill. With the great decline in the value of fleece experienced in recent years, and with the increase in the demand for mutton, farmers residing in localities where feed is abundant and where proper shelter is available have gradually acquired an increasing fondness for the types of sheep which are the products of the "intensive" system of farming existing in Great Britain; and hence during the past decade we have drawn heavily upon British flocks—the Down breeds in particular coming in for a keen demand from the large number of western farmers who have felt impelled to make the change from mere wool to mutton-with-wool.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that while in our Merino and Delaine sheep we have practically no competition at the World's Fair, the lion's share of the honors among the long wools and middle wools has fallen, or will fall, to sheep of immediate descent or importation from leading British flocks. In these classes it has simply been a contest between American and Canadian importers; and it can fairly be said that in the classes for Shropshire, Southdowns, Oxfords, Dorsets, Cheviots Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Leicesters no such displays have ever been seen in the west. Indeed, this is really the first time some of these breeds have ever been adequately presented to the Americin public. Another notable feature at the show is the exibit of French (Rambouillet) Merinos from the famous flock of Baron F. von Homeyer of Pomerania, Prussia. These sheep are almost a revelation to American Merino breeders; their great weight and the length of staple and fineness of wool shown by their magnificent fleeces demonstrating what the Gazette has for years maintained, viz: that the meat-making capacity of the American Merino could be vastly improved without losing the distinguisihing characteristics of its fleece."

ESTABLISHED 1870.



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NOTES AND NEWS

Massachusetts has 45,000 sheep and 68,000 dogs. Possibly the old Bay State has discovered that there is more revenue in dog tax than in raising wool.

Messrs. D. H. & A. C. Middleton of Abilene, write the JOURNAL as follows: There is a stray steer running on our range branded thus, "C M," all on left side. Please mention this and maybe the owner will get him.

T. C. Eastman, the great New York cattle buyer and shipper is dead. Referring to his death, the Chicago Drovers' Journal says: Mr. Eastman was one of the largest live stock dealers in the world, and without a doubt has purchased more cattle for live shipment from this market than any man in the trade. He has spent most of his life in the business and by his straightforward and honest dealings has won the respect and admiration of every cattleman in the country. He lived his natural compliment of years, having reached the seventy-second milestone.

A measure is now before congress which, if it passes and becomes a law, will be of much interest to those living in rural districts. The bill provides for the issuing of a postal fractional currency. The denominations are to be the same as the fractional parts of a dollar in silver. This postal currency is to be a legal tender for sums less than $1; and redeemable in lawful money at any postoffice to the amount of $1; at any money order office of the fourth class, to the amount of $5, and at any money order office of the first, second or third class to the amount of $10 in any one payment to any individual on the same day. This currency is to be furnished the public on payment of the face value in lawful money without cost. Such an arrangement would be a great convenience in transmitting money through the mails. While it would be no guaranty against loss, it would enable those wishing to send by mail to procure change for small amounts, and in convenient form without cost.

FELDERS FOR SALE.

1200 three and fours, Tarrant county, at $17; 300 fours and fives, Parker county, at $20; 500 threes, Comanche county, $17; 500 fours, Comanche county, $20; 450 threes, Brown county, $15.50; 200 fours, Brown county, $18 50; 600 twos, McCulloch county, $12 50; 600 threes, McCulloch county, $16.50; 400 threes and fours, Tom Green county, $20; 800 threes, Tom Green county, $17; 800 fours, Tom Green county, $20. 2500 threes, fours and fives, Tom Green county, call at office for price; 600 threes, Mitchell county, $18; 600 fours and fives, Mitchell county, $23 50; 2500 threes and fours, Mitchell county, $20; 200 threes, Knox county, $18; 200 fours, Knox county, $20; 3000 threes, 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,
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I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, three, four and five years old. They are a good lot and in good condition. I also have for sale 150 young, unbranded mules. For particulars and terms address
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I have 300 head, one-half threes past, other half fours and fives, for sale at a bargain; also 250 head of twos past. Will sell cheap. Cattle in pasture at my postoffice.
G. W. MAHONEY,
Santa Anna, Coleman county, Tex.

Feeding Steers for Sale.

For Sale—500 steers, four and five years old next spring. They are a good, average lot of West Texas steers, and are in good condition. J. K. BURR,
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is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless, guaranteed to bacco habit cure. The cost is trifling, and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

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Do You Want to Exchange?

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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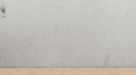
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Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
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I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to
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On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:
20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at $90.00 to $125 00 each.
Grade heifers at $40.00 to $60.00 each.
All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.
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Hereford Bulls and Heifers.
PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also
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(LIMITED.)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas.
FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

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In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour, 3 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls.

Two 640-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893.

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For the price of $8 and $7 per acre for the land one-third to one-half cash, ballance on time.
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Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel,
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DON'S IMPROVED PATENT-SEAT STOCK SADDLE
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FOR LOWEST PRICES MENTION THIS PAPER.



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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY
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WITHOUT CHANGE.

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

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and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

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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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PERSONAL MENTION.

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

D. D. Swearenger, the Quanah cattleman, was here Monday.

Geo. A. Beeman, the Comanche county cattle dealer, was here Tuesday.

Jno. L. Harris, the sycamore of the Wabash, was here Monday.

Mark Huselby, Mobeetie, has a pasture to rent. See his card elsewhere.

Sam White, a well-to do cattleman and banker of Quanah, was here Monday.

Charles W. Ward, a prominent cattle dealer of Wichita Falls, was here Tuesday.

J. M. Loving, stockman and farmer of Newport, Montague county, was here Tuesday.

C. U. Connellee, the well-known stock and business man of Eastland, was in the city Saturday.

Keech Halsell, a well-to-do stockman, whose home is at Decatur and ranch in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Judge J. L. Penry of Tascosa was here Sunday. Judge Penry is well-known throughout the Panhandle as the cow boy jurist.

L. W. Krake, the genial traveling representative of the National Stock Yards of East St. Louis, spent a part of the week in the city.

H. G. Bedford, the Knox county ranchman, was here Monday, returning from Kentucky, where he had been to place a son and daughter in school,

Geo. C. Gray, the well known ranchman of Midland, was here Monday with a train-load of cattle, en route to market. He says cattle are not fat enough for good beef in his section.

W. B. Davis, cashier of the First National bank of Dublin, and a prominent stockman of Erath county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Davis wants to sell a bunch of mixed stock cattle.

McAnulty, Andrews & Co., the well known live stock commission agents of this city, will open an office at the Union Stock yards as soon as the Packery company begin operations.

Frank Crowley, a well-to-do cattleman of Midland, was here Monday. He makes a very favorable report of the condition of the range and the live stock in his part of the moral vineyard.

Mrs. Burke Burnett returned from Chicago Tuesday morning. It goes without saying that Burke had important business demanding his immediate and personal attention in the Fort about that time.

C. C. Hyde, the genial proprietor of the St. James hotel, of Wichita Falls, was here Tuesday. Mr. Hyde keeps one of the best hotels in Texas, and is deservedly very popular with the stockmen of all Texas.

Jno. S. Andrews, the well-known cattle feeder of this city, returned from the World's Fair Tuesday. John is now ready to talk steer trade, and will soon buy 600 steers for his Hill county feeding farm.

Greenleaf W. Simpson, president and general manager of the new packing company, was here Saturday. Mr. Simpson was accompanied by some eight or ten eastern capitalists, all of whom are interested in the Fort Worth packery, and all of whom seemed to be well pleased with Fort Worth, the entire state and the outlook generally. It is now the intention of the company to commence killing cattle at the Fort Worth packing house not later than November 1st. The recent financial depression has necessarily retarded this and all other new enterprises requiring large amounts of capital, but these obstacles have, it is claimed, been overcome and work will now begin in good earnest.

David L. Knox of Jacksboro was here Wednesday night en route to the World's fair and Chicago. Mr. Knox has been in the "Free State of Jack" ever since the time when the red man and the jack each claimed the largest number of inhabitants.

J. K. Rosson, of this city, formerly live stock agent of the "Frisco," is now connected with the Ardmore Cotton Seed Oil Milling company, in the capacity of seed buyer and general agent. Johnny is a good rustler and is doing some good work for the company.

John H. Bryson was up from Comanche Monday. He says it is awfully dry and that Comanche and adjoining counties are in bad condition generally. All the result, however, of the present drouth.

Jot J. Smythe, of Haska, one of the most successful cattle feeders in Texas, was here Monday. Mr. Smythe is on the market again, it is understood, for a good string of feeders with which to fill his feed pens this fall.

W. T. Way, who travels for the Evans-Snider-Buel company, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Way has been giving close attention to the feeding business all over the state, and is of the opinion that the number fed this winter will fall 25 per cent. short of the number fed last year.

Thorp Andrews, manager of the Home Land and Cattle company, returned Monday from a trip to the company's pastures in the Panhandle. He says the range is excellent and cattle are doing well. Mr. Andrews wants to buy 500 good feeding steers for his Navarro county feeding farm.

The Excelsior Paint and Roofing company, New York, is among the new patrons of the JOURNAL this week. This company manufactures a most excellent roofing material, unequaled for houses, barns and out houses. See ad and write them for samples and particulars.

S. B. Burnett came down from the "four sixes" Sunday and went on to Ardmore, I. T., the same night, returning to Fort Worth Wednesday evening. Burke is always brimful of life and good humor, and the hard times, to judge from his happy countenance, have not as yet struck him.

A. M. Lassater, one of the old-time and leading stockmen of Jack county, was here Saturday. Mr. Lassater was returning from a trip to Lampasas county. He says the section of the state visited by him is dry, and the cattle are poor. He thinks the loss from starvation in Lampasas and adjoining counties will be heavy this winter.

John Harris, the Colorado City cattleman, was here Monday. He says the grass in the Pecos country where he owns a ranch is better than it has been for years, but east of Midland the grass is not good. Mr. Harris has recently sold a big string of steers to Mr. E. J. Runnells, manager for Nelson Morris.

J. W. Carter, the accommodating live stock agent of the Rock Island, is now a permanent citizen of Fort Worth, and has an office at the company's headquarters in the Board of Trade building. Mr. Carter is rapidly proving himself the right man in the right place, while the Rock Island is rapidly forging to the front as the most popular live stock route in Texas.

Jno. M. Shelton of this city, but who ranches in Wheeler county, was here several days this week. He says the cattle in some of the Panhandle pastures are as fat as he ever saw them, especially is this true on the north of the Canadian river. The remarkable part is that these cattle have gotten quite fat in spite of the horn flies, which were unusually bad in that section this summer and fall.

T. J. Allen, who has for several years industriously and efficiently represented the Kansas City Stock yards, as general traveling agent, was here Tuesday. Mr. Allen is now making his last tour through the state in the interest of the Kansa City stock yards. Mr. Allen has his many friends will regret to learn, severed his connection with the company to take effect the first of next month. In Mr. Allen the stock yards company has had a faithful worker and useful agent. On his retirement the company will lose a valuable solicitor, whose place will be hard to fill.

H. R. (Uncle Henry) Martin, banker, cattleman and merchant of Comanche, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way to Strong City, Kas., where he went to ship out a string of steers which were originally on his New Mexico ranch, but have been on pasture in Kansas several months. Uncle Henry is also interested in a cotton seed oil mill and is an enthusiast in the matter of feeding. He has been in the cattle business in Texas for so many years that he knows all about the Texas steer from the rampant Indian days, when the long-horn was the only kind of steer, down to the present time when the steers wear short horns and white faces and are decked in roan and spotted colors. Uncle Henry will be in Fort Worth again in a few days and will want to rent several thousand acres of good pasture land and buy about 2000 head of good three and four-year-old steers. Anyone wishing to negotiate with Mr. Martin can do so by correspondence with him direct to Comanche or through the editor of the JOURNAL.

HEARD AT THE HOTEL.

What Some of Them Say About Different Things.

W. M. McCarty, Brown county.—Grass is very scarce in our county. We have had no rain to speak of this summer. Cattle are selling very cheap.

Charles Coon, Weatherford.—Grass in the Osage Nation is rather short on account of the long dry spell this summer. We had no rain to speak of since July until last week, when we had a good shower. Most all of the cattle have been shipped out of the territory except those that will be wintered there. Flies are not as bad in the Osage Nation as they were several weeks ago.

T. C. Shoemaker, Decatur.—Grass around Decatur is excellent; the recent rain has brought things out wonderfully. In fact it has not been dry around Decatur like it has been in other sections of the state. Our cattle are fat and in good condition. I think feed will be very high this winter and feeders who who were fortunate enough to have contracted ahead with the mills will be "strictly in it."

G. H. Connell, Dublin Oil Mills.—Cottonseed will be very scarce this winter owing to the shortage in the cotton crop. We are selling our meal at $20 per ton and hulls from $7 to $8 per ton, and the difficulty is that we cannot supply the demand. I am not feeding a great many cattle at present, but expect to carry a big bunch through the winter. There are a great many sheep being fed from our mills. We dispose of most of our hulls and meal in our immediate vicinity.

Johnnie Rosson, Ardmore Cottonseed Oil Mills.—We are buying at good figures all the seed that we can find, but won't have any meal to sell. The seed in our section seem to be rather poor; the oil product is short. The usual yield of oil is reduced about twelve gallons per ton of seed. One thing the independent oil mill men must do is to quit fighting among themselves and go to work together. If things continue a while longer as they've been going, we'll have the seed so high that we can't buy them at all. I hope to see the packery in full blast shortly. It will be a great thing for all of us.

Jim Wilson, live stock agent Chicago and Alton—I wish the JOURNAL would correct the report that I never come around the Pickwick hotel any more. Ever since Barbee sold out his tamale stand I have been compelled to remain in my office when he was in town, but whenever he's not at the hotel and I am in town, I can invariably be found at the Pickwick. Barbee makes the boys tease me and for this reason I avoid meeting him. * * * I hear good reports from all portions of the state and everyone seems to take a hopeful view of the future. Of course the packery will be in operation soon, and it will be a feather in Fort Worth's cap when it does start. I understand that feed is scarce, but that only makes things better for those who have both feed and cattle.

Tom Atkinson, Henrietta.—Am just in from Haskell; going to the territory to finish shipping. The country roundabout Haskell looks very well at present; the recent rains brought up about two inches of fine grass and it looks mighty fine, but I am afraid it will not be enough to carry cattle through the winter in good shape. Fact is, I believe cattle will suffer for want of grass there and the owners will be compelled to feed or move to new ranges. Believe the cattle shortage is pretty large and its effect on the market will be noticeable in a very marked degree. Feed will also be scarcer this season than ever before and the demand for good cattle will continue, and the feeders who can full-feed good cattle this winter will be at the head of the head of the procession next spring. Think the Fort Worth packery will be a great success and will be of untold benefit to the state and the live stock business. Texas must soon a number of packing houses and this town is the only place where they can be successfully operated.

H. H. McConnell, Jacksboro—Yes, grass is very good in Jack county; that is, it is as good as I ever saw it and it has been good enough to bring $75 a ton. But why shouldn't it be? You can take our county year in and year out, and through the drouths, and the Free State of Jack always holds its own, if anything, a little better than the usual run of Texas counties. Our ranchmen and farmers are all in fairly prosperous shape and just as soon as the Fort Worth and Albuquerque railway reaches Jacksboro you Fort Worth people want to look out for there'll be another Richmond in the field for metropolitan honors. You want to know when Jack county hay was worth $75 a ton? Well, it was about the time when old Fort Richardson was being built. It is a fact that contracts were then let to furnish the government with hay at those figures, and the hay furnished was cut from the prairies right around Jacksboro. Why, at that time Jacksboro was the greatest town in the state and money was more plentiful than old man Carter's oats. As an example of how plentiful money was I will tell you that the old Wichita saloon was then run by Charley Hyde, Bob Winders and Uncle Koose Wilson and it was nothing uncommon for them to take in as high as $5000 a day over the bar. Charlie Hyde is now at Wichita Falls and will corroborate my statement. As I have intimated before, Jack is hard to beat.

in agrecent issue of the JOURNAL that it costs too much to get stuff from one part of our coun ry to another....Whi e beef may be high enough next year to justify the purchase of feed at present value how are the feeders to know this? On the basis of this fall's price of feed, and last spring's price of beef, it is hard to get any encouragement out of the situation, and it is a time when people are more inclined to rely on their hind sights than on their front sights. I'll tell you a crowd though, that can afford to view the matter with complacency; they are the people who contracted for their feed before the raise....The problem that confronts the dairymen of Texas, is how to have green feed a greater part of the ye r. If I mis'ake not, lack of green feed had more than anything to do with the failures that have been made at cheese making in Texas. Oat, rye or barley pastures may remedy the difficulty in winter, but what are you going to do in August, September and October? Irrigation? What do you say? Don't be afraid you will all speak at once? . . One great trouble with experimenters is that they do not like to report their failures. They are like a one time director of an experiment station. He had been conducting some experiments in a certain line, and when asked why he did not publish results, he frankly replied: "Because the d—d things didn't turn out as I wanted 'em to."....After all the things that have been named for removing wart from stock, a renowned veterinarian says the best and surest way is to carefully remove them with a knife.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kans., Oct. 12, '93.

We are having the first cold of 1893 thermometer, 42. Cattle will shrink on grass from now on. No one will feed here on 40 cent corn. Cows, $1.75 per 100 lbs; calves, 2½c to local butchers.

Ike Pryor and lady returned from Chicago yesterday.

We need two week's rain to fill the creeks and dams. C. M.

THE DALLAS FAIR.

The Journal Man Goes to the Fair and and Writes of What He Sees.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 21.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The eighth annual Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition opened Saturday with a good attendance and under the favoring auspices of perfect weather. The Texas State fair has proved a most important factor in the development of the state, and has resulted in an improvement of the quality of cattle and horses and a setting aside to a noticeable extent of the crude and uneconomic methods of farming that prevailed in Texas as in all countries of cheap lands and wide boundaries.

The more people attend the fair this year the richer and more progressive will be the people of Texas next year. The attendance Saturday was larger than the opening day of last year's fair, and was in fact in advance of the preparations.

The main exposition hall this year is full of attractions. The magnificent display of palms in the horticultural show add greatly to the affect. Here in this hall Texas has the first time in history a scientifically arranged exhibit of its agricultural possibilities and resources. Here may be seen samples of the soil of nearly every county in the state put up in upwards of 200 jars, each of which is labeled with the name of the country or locality from which the soil was taken. Here are also geological readings of the earth's strata from artesian well boring. The agriculturalists may learn at this exhibition the productive capacity of each kind of soil and the character of products to which it is best adapted. The products of each kind of soil are on exhition, and are the result of careful experiments, during which it was ascertained what variety of fruits, vegetable and cereals were best adapted to the soil and climate of each locality. A careful study of this exhibit in its scentific bearing upon agriculture is worth to the intelligent farmer more than what it will cost him to visit the fair.

The poultry exhibit this year is probably the most interesting ever seen in Texas and one wonders, when he enters this building, at the almost numberless species of chickens turkeys, geese, ducks, hens, pigeons, guinea hens and rabbits. The crowing of all kinds of roosters, and the cackling of all kinds of hens, mingled with the cooing of pigeons is almost deafening. Among the first to get their exhibits ready in this department was R. A. Corbett of Baird and W. C. Oliver of Dallas, the former has a large display of barred Plymouth Rocks, black Langshang, white Minorca, white and brown Leghorns and silver spangled Hamburgs.

Doubtless two of the largest Holstein bulls in Texas are on exhibition in the livestock department. One of these animals is owned by S. P. Howard of Taylor and the other is the property of W. L. Hughes of Dallas. They will each weigh over 3000 pounds.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The following awards were made Wednesday:

Horticultural department—Best plate of apples, any variety, C. W. Wood, Tyler; best plate of crabapples, any variety, C. W. Wood, Tyler; best plate of peaches, any variety, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; best plate of Le Conte pears, C. W. Wood, Tyler; best plate of Kiefer pears, J. W. Casey, Temple; best plate of pears, any variety, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; best plate of figs, any variety, Mrs. Wm. Bellsterling, Dallas; best plate of quinces, any variety, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; best plate of plums, any variety, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; best plate of pomegranates, any variety, C. W. Wood, Tyler; best plate of Japanese persimmons, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; best collection of apples, C. W. Wood, first, E. W. Kirkpatrick, second; best collection of peaches, E. W. Kirkpatrick first, C. W. Wood, second; best collection of pears, E. W. Kirkpatrick; best collection of fruits by any one exhibitor, of his own growing, E. W. Kirkpatric first, C. W. Wood second; best collection of fruits by any county in Texas, or any club of individuals of one county, C. W. Wood first, E. W. Kirkpatrick second; best individual exhibit, product of one orchard, C. W. Wood.

Class 61, horse department, standard bred trotters—Best stallion 5 years and upwards, W. M. C. Hill. Dallas, first premium; W. T. Campbell, Dallas, second premium. Best stallion 4 years and under 5, C. Wheat, Dallas first premium. Best stailion 3 years and under 4, J. A. Goldston, Lebanon, Tenn., first premium; Ben Hatch, Goliad, Tex., secpremium. Best stallion 2 years and under 3, P. A. Giraud, Dalias, first premium; A. E. Williams, Rockwall, Tex., second premium. Best stallion 1 year year and under 2, W. M. Hill, Dallas, first premium; J. A. Goldston, Lebanon, Tenn., second premium. Best brood mare with suckling colt, Henry Exall, Dallas first premium; Henry Exall, Dallas, second premium. Best filly 3 years and under 4, Sam Shepherd, Dallas first premium. Best filly 2 years and under 3, W. M. C. Hill, Dallas, first premium; Henry Exall, Dallas, second premium.

Class 68—Best stallion showing four or more of his colts, Henry Exall, Dallas, first premium; W. M. C. Hill, Dallas, second premium.

Class 62, horse department, imported and native pure bred Percheron Norman—Best stallion 5 years old and over, Thos. Johnson, White City, first premium; R. H. Harkey, Waxahachie, second premium. Best stallion 4 years old and under 5, Thos. Johnson, White City, first premium.

Class 54, swine department, Poland China—Best boar under 1 year, Martin Burdy, Denison, first premium. Best sow under 1 year, Martin Burdy, Denison, first premium; Emerson Burdy, Denison, second premium. Best sow with litter of her own pigs under six months not less than five in number owned by exhibitor, Martin Burdy, Denison, first premium; Martin Burdy, Denison, second premiuum.

Berkshires—Best boar, 2 years old and over, Harwood & LeBarron Bros. first; best boar, 1 year old and under 2, Terrell, Hardin & Harris; best boar, under year, Harwood & LeBarron Bros. first, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best sow, 2 years old and over, Harwood & LaBarron Bros. first, Terrell, Harris & Hardin second; best sow, 1 year old and under 2, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first, and second; best sow under 1 year old, Terrell Harris & Eardin first and second. Sweep stakes—Best boar, any age, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first, Harwood & LeBarron Bros. second; best sow, any age, Terrell, Harris & Hardin first, Harwood & LeBarron Bros. second. Herds—Best herds, 1 boar and 4 sows, 1 year and over, owned by exhibitor, Terrell, Harris & Hardin; best herd, 1 boar and 4 sows, under 1 year old, owned by exhibitor, Harwood & LeBarron Bros. first, Allen T. Murchison second; best sow, with litter of her own pigs, under 6 months old, not less than 5 in number, owned by exhibitor, W. A. Shaw first, Allen T. Murchison second.

Sheep—Long wools, Cotswold: Best ram, 2 years and over, W. C. Carter. Ewes—Best ewe, 3 years and over, W. C. Carter. Sweepstakes—Best ram, any age, W. C. Carter; best ewe, any age, W. C. Carter.

Work has been rapidly conducted this week getting the machinery hall ready to be opened up. A feature of it will be the exhibition of Texas novelties. Mr. J. W. Young, who has charge of this department and who is just back from Chicago says that the exhibition of ginning machinery excels that at the World's Fair, while the display of farming implements is larger and better this year than ever before.

The crowd attending the races has been generally large for the first week. The weather has been ideal, just cool enough to make a horse feel like running and just still enough to give them a chance without going against the wind. Both tracks have been very fast.

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

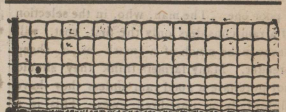
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ELASTICITY
Having been proved indispensable in a good wire fence, our competitors are drawing on their imagination for a supply. We have a simple test, which will prove that ours has more than all others combined.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

EAGLE BRAND THE BEST
ROOFING
Is unequaled for House, Barn, Factory or Outbuildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron. It is ready for use, and easily applied by anyone. Send stamp for sample, and state size of roof.
EXCELSIOR PAINT AND ROOFING COMPANY,
155 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

Wanted to Pasture.
From 500 to 2000 head of steer cattle. Will rent pasture or take cattle to pasture. Address
MARK HUSELBY,
Mobeetie, 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. Oct. 11.

The stock thieves are showing pernicious activity again, the hard times, doubtless acting as a stimulus to their industry.

***

If the president is the boss, what is the good of having a congress? Why not let him say what goes, and save the expense of a lot of "me too" politicians with dog collars around their necks?

***

In a recent issue the Stockman of this city asked "What has become of the Jersey Cattle club?" Then it waited a few days until the JOURNAL came out, when the San Antonio paper knew all about what had become of the Jersey Cattle club. See?

***

If everybody willing to work, could eat and wear what they ought to eat and wear, there would be no over-production. In other words it is not over-production that is the matter with us, so much, as under consumption. Can you see it?

***

J. M. Dobie, Live Oak county, is in the city on his way to look after territory interests. Says he has been at the ranch several weeks having it "nip and tuck" with the drouth, with the odds rather in favor of the drouth.

***

Geo. Ames is here from his Val Verde county ranch, and was telling some of us what a fine rain he got on the ranch. Said it was actually "boggy." I asked him when it fell. He said a year ago last June. I didn't have my gun with me and he got away.

***

Mr. J. H. Blackaller, Frio county, has been pasture hunting out toward El Paso, and says he had no idea that the country out that way is so good a stock country. He says that for grazing purposes inadequate water seems to be the only drawback.

***

A brace of old-timers, in the persons of Captain John T. Lytle and W. G. Butler of Karnes county, were among the callers at the branch office this week. They think that owing to short cash and high feed, the usual number of cattle will not be fed in Texas this winter, but that those who do feed will do well, and that their success will help those who take their chances on grass.

***

I observe by the Taylor Texan that in the recent free-for-all trot at Bonham, the stallion Parnell, owned by my old friend, Howard Bland of Taylor, won second money, first being taken by a "side-wheeler," Pendleton, in 2:23, which, considering the fact that a pacer has several seconds the advantage of a trotter, could hardly be considered a fair defeat for the Williamson county horse.

***

J. M. Chittim is home from a trip to Chicago. He says the stock yards people speak hopefully of the market outlook, and he thinks the chances good for the remnant of cattle left in the territory. He thinks that there will not be a full crop of cattle fed North; that while there are more feeders going to the country from Kansas City than at this time last year, the opposite is true as regards both Chicago and St. Louis. Chittim agrees with me that the prospect is good for Texas feeders who had their feed contracted before the raise.

***

There are millions of acres of splendid grass west of the Pecos in Texas this year, that is worthless, owing to lack of water. About half of this grass belongs to the state. Instead of buying more land upon which to work state convicts, why wouldn't it be better for the state to employ their labor in developing water upon these western lands? Beside the direct benefit that would come to the state from such a course, it would give great impetus to improvement of private lands, which by the enhancement of their taxable value, would also redounded to the general good of the commonwealth.

***

I am not in a very good humor. I have just heard that some friends of mine down the International and Great Northern think that I am the partner of a party who recently tried to "queer" a sheep transaction down that way and got fired out of the deal. And yesterday the barber who shaved me called me "Professor," and asked me if I didn't used to play the violin and teach music. The facts are that I have not had a partner for over a year, and can't play a thing on earth unless it works with a crank.

***

The people who have been howling for cheapness ought to be satisfied. Every store in the country is a bargain store, but where is the cash with which to take in the bargains? If we could only buy cheap and sell dear it would be a pretty good scheme. The trouble is that the dad blamed thing works both ways. As for me, I do not believe in cheapness. Cheap everything else makes cheap people. If a man can sell his labor or whatever else he has to sell at a good price he can afford to pay a good price for what he buys. But the people who have been clamoring for a "Cheap John" country seem in a fair way to get what they want, and after all, they make as much fuss about it as anybody else.

***

The following letter from Hon. Robert J. Kleberg, secretary of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, explains itself:

ALICE, TEX., Oct. 13.

R. R. Claridge, Esq., San Antonio, Texas.

Yours of recent date asking the construction of section 15 of the rules of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission just received, and in reply I enclose you a copy of the governor's proclamation, from which you will see that this quarantine line adopted by the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission will only be in force until November 1. The law fixing this time, not the commission. Thanking you for courtesies and favors exteaded to the live stock commission through your paper, I remain, yours truly, ROB'T J. KLEBERG, Sec'ty.

***

You have no doubt observed that wool is the one particular thing that has been singled out to first go on the free list. But have you seen advanced any reasod why wool should receive the first shock of the advance of tariff revision? As much as I read I have not seen stated a single reason why wool, more than any other product, should be made a special mark at which to aim the shafts of the tariff reformers. To even the faee trader this no doubt seems strange. He naturally wonders in the absence of any reason stated, why wool should be placed on the free list and the duty left on woolen goods. He wonders in fact, why wool, more than any other raw material, should bear the brunt of tariff removal. Indeed, when he comes to study the matter, the free trader naturally reasons that if it is good to haye wool on the free list it is just as good to have woolens on the free list. He sees no reason why, if the principal for which he contends is right, it should not be general in its application. Therefore, he would like for some one to tell him why the Ways and Means committee propose to sacrifice the wool of the sheepman for the benefit of the woolens of the manufacturer. So would I, wouldn't you?

***

American producers should study economic questions independently of politics. I have kept close watch for many years, and am very sure that it is next to impossible to get at the truth regarding these questions if we view them through partisan spectacles. As an illustration the ultra protectionists tell us that a tariff is nearer a tax, while the ultra free trader is equally sure that it is always a tax. As a matter of fact they are both wrong. On things that are produced abroad cheaper than in this country the tariff is a tax, while on things, such as cotton goods that have been so cheapened by domestic competition that the retail price in this country is about the same as the duty upon them, the tariff evidently does not operate as a tax. The trouble is that the political ranters that go up and down the country, suck themselves full of wind and escape hard, give but one side and that is their side, and about ten times out of ten they do not give their own side right. What we need is more contrariness in politics. I want to see the people so condemned contrary that nobody shall be big enough to keep them under "close herd." Understand what I mean?

***

Down with bossism in religion, politics, business and everything else. Why, even in the cattle business there is bossism, though not so much as there used to be. It used to be that a few Texas cattle kings said what should go and it went. And some of the craziest breaks that were ever made in the cattle business had these fellows at the bottom of them. They meant well for the most part, but just simply didn't know enough, and being bosses, made a mess of it. I could give some specifications that would make you hold your breath, but what's the use? Some of them are "busted," some have gone to raising sorghum for feed, and set the cowboys to digging post holes. They have come to believe in the "cow business on paper." They are all good fellows, many of them my friends, and I only mention them in their one-time capacity of bosses to give me a chance to say that they hurt the cattle business in many ways, and the bad effects of their influence is still felt. Yes, bossism is a bad thing on general principles, and should be slugged by the people wherever it shows its head.

***

MIXED FEED—In ordinary seasons, cow peas do well as a fall crop, and leave the ground in splendid condition for oats or other spring crops....A practical Ohio farmer estimates the feeding value of sorghum hay to be double that of prairie hay, and says it does not seem to hurt it to stand out in the shock.... In raising sugar cane for feed, I have had best result, from sowing broadcast, about three bushels of early amber to the acre, cutting with the mower, and handling as other hay....It is surprising, the amount of field grass that is permitted to go to waste in Texas, especially in the cornfields. It certainly would be worth more than the cost of a cheap, temporary fence, cutting it off from the cotton and other crops. Beside such a fence would last several years....Home and Farm asks: "Any money in castor beans?" Possibly, but if so, it seems inclined to stay in them, so far as regards Texas ...The Maryland experiment station publishes some interesting results of experiments to test the feeding value of corn fodder, and goes to show that its value as feed has been greatly underestimated by the farmers....The cheap wood silo is the best. If water tight, the lighter the walls the better, in other words, the cheapest silo is the best....Do you know that for vines, shrubbery, garden truck and fruit, a few loads of sand mixed with your "black waxy" land, will help the cause wonderfully? That's right. ....In a general way, I think little of alfalfa, in north, central and wertern Texas, without irrigation. And I have known some failures where they had plenty of water to turn on it, but the fault was with the manner in which the work was done. They did not know that too much water is about as bad for alfalfa, as too little....Will continuous crops of sugar cane exhaust the fertility of heavy black waxy land? I have seen several successive crops grown on the same land, without any apparent diminution of fertility. If anything will wear out black waxy land, I should think it would be sugar cane. But will anything do it? Who will answer?

***

SHORTS—Some of the leading Colorado sheep owners are paying not a little attention to Angora goats, of late. Since the establishment of the new American plush mills, there is more encouragement to breed Angoras...A leading English breeder says it is not always the showiest ire that is the best to breed, that, in fact, the best and most impressive sires, are rarely what the world would call show animals....If the seed corn is carefully selected now, and properly taken care of, especially in the matter of keeping it dry, there will be a good deal less likelihood of complaint from failure to "come up," than if it is selected after the frost, moisture and weevil have had a chance at it....If I were going to plant an orchard or vineyard, I would get my trees or vines from a reliable Texas nursery, and if possible, wou'd visit the nursery to make the selection. I should consider a talk with the nurseryman well worth the trip..John W. Stahl estimates, and I think correctly, that there is not half as much loss of hogs from disease in the west, as fifteen years, or even ten years ago. He attributes this to better and more cleanly methods of handling. Anent this subject, I had a talk not long ago, with Dr. White, deputy state veterinarian of Missouri, who stated that loss from cholera had been reduced to a minimum in that state, owing to preventive measures ...Every once in awhile some one asks me what I think of Texas for apples. Summer and fall apples may be grown for family use in western and southern Texas, but further than this, I am afraid they will not amount to much. While I do not claim that my observation "settles it," that observation has been that a warm country is not a good apple country. Did you ever taste a California winter apple that was good to eat?..Recentiy I had opportunity to see a statement comparing values of different farm, orchard and garden products, in various portions of the United States. In the values of many things, there was a wide range of difference, amounting in some cases to more than 50 per cent. All of which but emphasizes a remark I made

STOCK FARMING.

With all classes of stock it should be remembered that if there is not continual effort to improve they will go backwards, and that usually fast.

The more feed growing stock can be persuaded to eat and digest of a flesh-forming character the bettter, as none of it will be wasted but converted into flesh and meat.

The richest food is not what is always needed by stock. Young and growing animals require a food that will make bone and muscle rather than fat, and in many cases a young and otherwise thrifty animal is injured by being loaded down with fat.

The farmer does not act wisely as to his own interest nor humanely towards his stock, who leaves them exposed to winter's cold, when he could with a little trouble make for them a comfortable shelter and protection from stormy blasts, by using for that purpose straw piles going to waste in his fields.

One of the best ways to manufacture farm products is to manufacture them at home. By turning hay and silage into milk and butter, hay and grain and fodder into beef, roots into wool and mutton, and corn and grass into pork, you make the farm both a producer and manufactnrer, and the labor account and the by-products all go to swell the farm's production.

In order to farm intelligently you must keep an account of your receipts and expenses. There must be a starting point for this, and it should be in the shape of an inventory of everything on the farm. Just after harvest is a good time to make this inventory, although some prefer to start with the first of the year, whichever time you choose, be honest with yourself and put down nothing at a dollar more than it will bring on the market. If you make the inventory now, and in this way, it may call your attention to the fact that some of the stock is hardly good enough to put up for winter feeding. Then get rid of it before you waste any money on it, and your profits and loss account for the coming year will be the gainer. This is one advantage of books and accounts on the farm—that it compels you to look matters in the face.

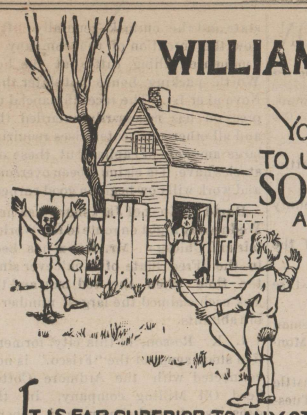
In all feeding it is to be remembered that scarcely any two animals will be found exactly alike in appetite or thrift. So that something is to be left to the good judgment of the feeder, and in this he will be guided by the animal fed. As long as any animal feeds with an eager appetite and maintains good health, the food may be considered to be right. It is impossible to lay down any precise rule as to rations, except at the beginning, and so form a basis for calculation for the future. And those who have given the most careful study to this subject have decided that an animal requires at least three pounds of food, free from moisture, daily for each 100 pounds of live weight per day. It must be obvious that in the feeding of any animal there must be some constant notice taken of effects. It cannot be left to chance, or nothing can be known of the progress of the animal or its condition. Thus the feeder must necessariiy make a special business of accurately supplying the food and of accurately ascertaining the results. Then, as changes may become desirable. they may be made with reason and the best results. There can be no doubt of the loss of food by indiscriminate and ignorant feeding, and this must largely decrease the profit of the feeding.

With nearly all classes of stock constitutional vigor can be secured, says a correspondeut of the Journal of Agriculture, by selecting the strongest, healthiest and hardiest of stock for breeders, and by culling out the weak, unthrifty ones. The introduction of fresh blood, provided of course that it is fully equal, if not superior, to what is already secured, will help to maintain and in a measure build up the vigor. It should be remembered, however, that any improvement if not of a permanent character must necessarily of a slow growth. With all classes of stock, good feed, good care, and good management will make them more productive and valuble, yet the characteristic difference between the full-blood and the scrub will, in a great measure, remain the same. Vigor in the parent implies with anything like good management vigor in the offspring. In the selection of the breeding animals, care must be taken to have them sufficiently vigorous, to be able to transmit their good qualities to their offspring. It is only by the selection and breeding of this class that vigor can be maintained, and while it is that the best care be taken in the selection of the animals, yet it is almost, if not quite as essential that the animals be in a vigorous condition when bred, but also that they be kept thrifty during gestations, and the more fully this is done the better will the offspring be. Give the progeny a good start, and it will be comparatively an easy matter to keep it thrifty, but if it comes into world weak, puny and unthrifty, no amount of feed or care will remove the effect or make it as good an animal as it might have been. You can breed vigor into an animal, but it cannot be fed into one; but of course at all times good treatment will make a better animals than neglect. But when every advantage must be taken to realize the best profit, vigor is an essential, and should be secured by a proper selection and treatment of the animals used for breeders.

To Make the Farm Pay.

An exchange says that about one-half of the crops that many farmer produce now-a-days, eat up the profits derived from the other half. About one-half of the cows kept in the country devour the profits from the other half. In other words, a large share of what the average farmer raises, is produceed at a loss. The money derived from it does not cover expense and labor at current rates. This is sad but true. This writer thinks the problem, how to make the farm pay, now resolves itself into the question, which crop to retain and which to abandon. The majority of farmers work at a disadvantage, simply because they do not know, and have given little thought to the question which of the crops they grow are raised at a profit, and which are not. Often this can be easily determined without much difficulty, or without keeping full account of every item. A close estimate of the expenses. including rent of land, plowing, harowing, seed and seeding, harvesting, threshing, marketing of and the value of the crop, will in most cases, be sufficient to show whether a grain or potato crop is raised at a profit or at a loss. A ten-bushel crop of wheat, a fifty-bushel crop of potatoes cannot be expected to pay expenses. If probabilities point to such or similar crops on a given piece of land, its cultivation would better be abandoned until the time when in consequence of an increase in soil, fertility, or otherwise, more satisfactory results are probable. Dairymen are in the same predicament. Some cows pay, and some do not. The milk-measure and the milk test will tell, at least approximately, which cow should be kept and which should be sacrificed. It is senseless to feed and care for a cow at a loss. So it is with poultry. Some hens are profitable, and others, on account of age or other infirmities are not. The usual excess of males always represents a loss.The unprofitable fowls should be sold or killed. In short, one of the first steps tnat the farmer, who wishes to carry on his buisiness with the most satisfactory results, should take, is the the weeding out of unprofitable animals. It is not good sense to let the poor crops consume the profits of the good ones, or see the lean devour the fat ones without applying the propper remedy.

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1 15 a.m.	"	Tyler " "			"	3 20 "
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HOUSEHOLD.

I never saw a garment too fine, says Dr. O. W. Holmes, for a man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us—the glorious sun, the imperial moon—are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man; but do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I would rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrell, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than to consume all on myself before I got a home, and take so much pains with the outside when the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garment, house and furniture, are tawdy ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home; and I would give more for a spoonful of real heart love than for ship-loads of furniture and all the gorgeousness, all the upholsterers the world can gather.

Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheeks, but is she not beautiful now? The lsps are thin and shrunken, but these are the lips which have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheeks, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with all the soft radiance of holy love, which can never fade. Ah, yet, she is the dear old mother! The sands of life are nearly run out; but feeble as she is, she will go further and reach lower for you than any other on earth. You cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach, that she may kiss and bless you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you; when it leaves you by the wayside unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vice. Love her tenderly and cheer her declining years wit holy devotion.

The proper care of children is among the largest and most serious problems of the home. All parents realize, in a general way, that they are responsible for the bringing up of the little ones, and feel some sort of general satisfaction if they accomplish their task with results fairly creditable to themselves. One thing, however, they rarely understand, and that is the full importance, the wonderful sacredness, of the trust which has been confided to them. The old saying, "The child is father of the man," is always true. As the young sapling is trained so will the tree grow; the principles that are instilled into the young mind will surely bear their natural frnits in after life. Parents should remember this; it may help them to guard their truits more religiously. If they forget it, it is not because they are indifferent to the welfare of their children. It is because of the sameness of every-day life, the most ordinary problems of which they do not take time to analyize, that they allow themselves to fall into this routine of carelessness. Of course all fathers and mothers are ambitious for their children, but how much better it would be if they would study out carefully the best methods for accomplishing the best results.

Music at the Fireside.

Every family should have its melodeon or piano, and every day gather about it and listen to its harmonies. The child that has "no ear for music" will develop one, and the child that has an aptitude for music will have that aptitude strengthened. Children who sing together every day will have a bond of enjoyment that will prevent many a jar, many a dissonance, in their intercourse with each other. A lady now so immersed in domestic care that she cannot "keep up her practice," yet plays and sings beautifully, "but," she says, "only the songs and tunes I learned in my early girlhood. I cannot forget them, and the longer I sit at the piano, the more they come back to me. When the children are fretful I play to them, and they have their favorites among the great composers, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Beethoven, Handel and Haydn." Fortunate children, to be thus made acquainted in the nursery with the crowned kings of song! But if one can play only psalm tunes and the simplest airs, better this than nothing. Music at home will prepare for music abroad, and be a stepping stone to higher things.

Many a successful business man owes his success to the keenness of judgment of a partner whose name does not appear in the firm or over the shop window, and who is not supposed to have any connection with the business—and that partner is his wife, in whom he is wise enough to confide.

A Word to Mothers.

Do not always be a drudge in your own household. Rest a little whenever you can, and allow some of the younger members to do some of the work. Have a chair by the stove and when you peep into the oven sit while you look, yeas, even a moment after; you will work all the faster for the short change of posture, While mending have your chair in the coziest corner, where good light will come in, and let the sun strike upon you, if possible, so that you may get the strenthening, health-giving influence of it. Drop your hands occasionally and let them rest. Let your eyes wander out through the window glass as far as possible and rest your eyes by looking at something interesting out of doors. Drop the reins of household government for a little while, unbend yourself and sit down on the rug and play with the children and, as it were, become again a child. Economize your strength. Sit when you can. Do not hold the baby when it can rest and grow just as well in the crib. By resting when you can, by planning the work to be done, and by being systematic and orderly in all things, a woman's work at home is more easily done.

A man's success in the business world may depend very largely upon the extent to which he takes his wife into his confidence, and consults with her upon all matters of serious importance. Two heads are better than one almost any time, and if the husband would only acknowledge that there are a few things about which his wife knows more than he can possibly know, he would in many cases be the gainer. Nothing is so tiresome as this know-it-all air which many husbands assume before their wives. In keeping his counsels to himself he violates a sacred trust, for he took her as his life's helpmate, and he has no right to degrade the dignity of her office. He does not lower himself by seeking her advice, or, when the facts in the case warrant it, by admitting her superiority in her own sphere of knowledge and usefulness.

Sing a song of common sense,
A mind that's full of try,
A man who knows a thing or two
And shows it in his eye—
Who's well aware the medicine
That's best for you and me
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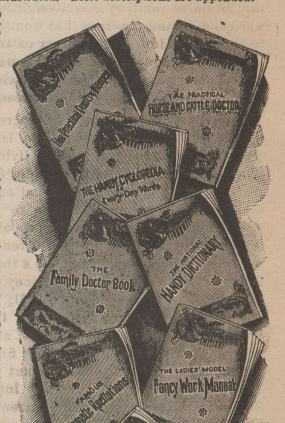
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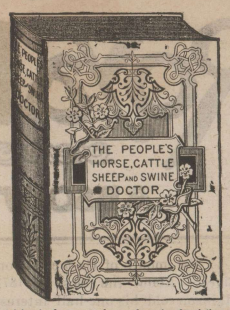
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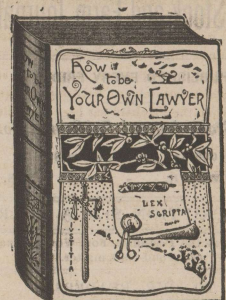
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If a young growing animal is only fed sufficient tf sustain life there is not only the loss of food, but the animal gets stunted and often to an extent that no amount of feeding afterwards will entirely eradicate the effects.

DAIRY.

The work of running a dairy requires the most methodical care of any employment upon the farm. Every part of the work must be performed every day, and as nearly at the same hour as possible.

The amount of water contained in even the best grades of butter placed on the market varies greatly. Many tests show at least 20 per cent, or one fifth, of the whole weight. Fifteen per cent is the very utmost that should be allowed, and if more than this is contained in it you cannot hope to keep up a reputation for a gilt-edge product, nor to retain the very best customers.

Cows may be fed very cheaply through the winter on straw and poorly cured corn todder, but they cannot be expected to produce much on such food. We think it is better to feed liberally and so keep them in the line of production. In one way they will pay for their keeping and leave a margin of profit, and in the other you will be out the cost of their keep—whatever it may be.

Regularity is a first requisite in dairy management. The cows should be fed regularly and milked regularly, and any deviation from their accustomed time for both will be very apt to show its result in the milk bucket. A man who has not the gift of punctuality had better stay out of the dairy business, for his failure will be pretty sure.

The plan of allowing a calf to suck at all is of doubtful expediency. Tie it at the cow's head, so that it cannot suck at all, and feed instead. If it has never sucked its dam it will learn to drink very quickly. It will be less trouble to handle both the cow and calf by this method than if you attempt to take it away after two or three or more days.

It would seem that if a farmer can grow cheap food in the summer, and turn it into high-priced butter in the winter, he should not have much trouble in making the farm pay. With good management there ought to be a wide margin between the cost of production of hay, ensilage, grain and roots, and the market value of the butter produced from the same. We doubt very much if there is any branch of farm management that will better repay close study than this.

The men who run the dairy business with the most profit are those who give close attention to making their farms produce large crops of grass and grain, and feed these to the cows. The buying of grain for the dairy is expensive business, yet it often pays, but the profit from feeding grain which is home-grown is much better, if it is produced with due economy. The dairy itself gives the opportunity for building up the land, by heavy and constant manuring, so that the grain can be produced there at a profit, if it can anywhere. The business of the dairyman does not begin and end with the care of the cows, but reaches into every detail of farm management.

An English farmer was recently arrested for selling milk below the legal standard. The milk furnished contained from 6 to 8 per cent more water than it should. The defense was that the milk was not adulterated, but that it was sold just as it came from the cow. To prove this statement the farmer had the cows milked in the presence of a chemist, who analyzed the milk at once. It showed the same surplus of water. The judge dismissed the case on the principle that the state could only prevent the man from watering the milk; it could not punish the cows for not putting more fat in it. In this country the law holds that milk must reach a certain grade to be legal. If a farmer's cows cannot reach that grade, he must get others that will.

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HORTICULTURE.

Seedless Watermelons.

"Did you ever see seedless watermelons?" asked a gentleman from California of a Chicago Journal reporter.

"Well, I did, and I will tell you about it. A few years ago I was stopping over at a hotel at Redding, in the Upper Sacramento. A rancher came along with as fine a lot of watermelons as I ever saw, and stated that everyone of them was seedless. The landlord bought some and served them for dinner. They were as good melons as one ever tasted, and not one of them had a single seed. This was a revelation to me and as the rancher remained for dinner, I was curious enough to ask him the secret of their production.

'Easy enough,' said he. 'You plant your melons in the ordinary way. When the vines are two or three feet long cover them up at the joints (where the leaves come out) with fresh dirt. In a few days—say a week—roots will be formed at the places where the vines are covered sufficient to keep them alive. Then cut off the vine between the first joint and the parent stem, and all melons that grow on the disconnected vine will be seeeless.'

"The man offered to take me in his patch, about a mile or so out of town, and show me all about it, but I did not have time to investigate the subject. But this much I know; he had the seedless melons and I helped to eat them."

Planting an Orchard.

Whether the trees are to be planted out in the spring or in the fall, early in the fall is a good time to prepare the ground. The best available ground should be selected. While trees will grow on land too rough for cultivation, a vigorous, thrifty growth, such as is needed to enable the trees to bear good crops of fine fruit, cannot be secured unless the soil is reasonably rich, well drained and thoroughly prepared in good condition.

With trees, as with other plants, it is quite an item to secure a vigorous, thrifty growth from the start, and a thorough preparation or the soil is necessary to secure this. When it can be done two items should be considered in selecting the location:

Have convenient to the house and yet at least a little ways from the public road, and in a situation so that a good wind break as a protection can be planted.

Plow the ground deep and thorough. In many cases it would be a good plan to subsoil when it can be done without too much extra cost.

A soil that is sufficiently rich to grow a good crop of corn or potatoes, will grow good fruit trees, but if not reasonably rich a good application of manure can be given and worked into the soil, either with the harrow or cultivator. See if this work can be done in good season in advance of planting. If surface drainage is to be depended upon the furrows may be run out to carry off the surplus water, taking care in doing this to avoid washing.

When time will permit the ground can be staked off. It is an item always to have the trees in the orchard growing in straight rows and the trees set straight in the rows, and if this is done it is best to plat out the ground carefully and set a good stout stake where each tree is to be planted In doing this give each tree plenty of room to grow and develop naturally. One of the most serious mistakes in planting trees of nearly all kinds is in failing to give the trees proper room.

By doing work of this kind in advance, a much better opportunity is afforded of getting the work done in good season. With planting trees, as with other work, there are what may be termed best seasons for doing this work, and the nearest it can be done to this time the better, and for this reason it is a good plan to prepare ahead as fully as possible, and then, when the season for planting out arrives, the work can be pushed along as rapidly as possible.—American Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL.

The man with a small farm is much happier and more prosperous than the one with a large farm for which he is heavily in debt.

A Georgia farmer has purchased 500 barrels to ship his cabbage grown on eighteen acres, which he says will net him $7500.

Keep a supply of buckles, rivets, etc., on hand to repair harness. By making repairs in time much time and money may be saved.

At the present prices for good farming land, one can hardly afford to pay rent. Better invest the money in a little place of your own.

If there are any farm machinery and tools out of doors make it a special point to gather them up and put them under shelter. It will not take long. Some of them are already injured by exposure.

Good roads increase the effectiveness of your farm teams. Three times the load can be hauled on a good macadamized road that can be upon a poor dirt road. This saving of the team is a saving of money.

Experience is a good school but a man can by reading the experiences of others be greatly benefitted in advance of his own experience. Long nights are coming and farmers should read good works on agriculture, etc.

Dry weather is frequently the cause of a crop failure. It would pay to consider the question of irrigation, on a small scale, for potatoes, etc. With arrangements for watering potatoes in a dry time failures would be much less frequent.

A standard branch of the work on every farm should be the growth of every crop that can help toward the sustenance of the stock and of the family. When the expense for supplies is reduced to the minimum, much is done in making the farm profitable.

English farmers appear to be about ready to abandon grain growing in competition with ourselves. At the present price of the cereal in the markets of the world, and the value of their lands, we don't see how they could well do otherwise.

If times are hard and money scarce, the farmer should do just as other business men have done—curtail their operations and so reduce expenses. The best way to accomplish this is to confine your cultivation to a smaller area and by so doing, get a larger crop at less expense.

As the close of another season draws near it is the duty of every farmer to shelter his implements in a good, dry place, so that winter snow or rain cannot beat upon them. This can be further bettered by oiling all edged tools with sweet oil, so that they will not rust by frost forming upon them. A plow oiled with sweet oil will be as bright in the spring as if in daily use.

Farmers in a new region often make the mistake of confining themselves too entirely to a single crop, and that one which requires to be transported a long distance in order to find a market. A settler should make it his first effort to produce everything that is needed for his family sustenance, and then look about to see if there is anything he can grow for the home market. Very often he will find that all his neighbors are engaged in the effort to produce the one staple, and his opportunity will come in supplying the things that they neglect.

As far as posssible it is for the interest of farmers to have the products of the soil manufactured where they are grown. By turning wheat into flour near the point of production, the transportation charges are made less, money paid out for labor is put into circulation where it will do the farmer some good, and the by-products are offered to him again at prices that make it profitable for him to use them. This will apply to many other things besides wheat.

One of the best things that can happen to a farming community that is behind the times is for a progressive farmer to move in. Every improved method of farming that he brings with him is sure to attract some attention, more attention, in fact, than some radical improvement made by one of the old residents. The new comer's farming will be watched closely and talked about. If his methods are notably successful they will be adopted more or less by the neighbors, and the whole farming community will be bettered. If you have a good example it is sure to have its effect on the community. Try and raise good crops if you do not get out so many acres.

Whenever a farming region shows itself well adapted to certain productions, the business men of that region will find it a matter of mutual interest if they exert themselves to make a market for the output. This they can often do by helping build factories, or studying the outside market so that they may act as middlemen to the very best advantage. Too often local merchants will handle home products only on compulsion, and use very little effort to secure such return as should be had. This is a short-sighted policy.

We observe that in many sections farmers are preparing to grow less wheat than usual. This is perhaps a move in the right direction, if you can choose other more profitable crops to take its place. The greater the diversity the less danger of over-production of any one thing. We think, however, that the best thing a man can do when he finds that a staple crop is not giving him profit, is to study the means by which he may get a better yield. An increased production from a given area means decreased cost, and so a better margin.

There are some lands upon which fall plowing means a decided saving of time and labor in the spring. Fall plowing fits the soil so that it can be prepared for sowing or planting in the spring by the use of the disc harrow alone. This may be done on clay or heavy loam soils, but will not do for a light sandy soil.

Manure is better hauled out at any time than to be left leaching away in the barnyard, but coarse manure hauled out and spread in the spring does not greatly benefit the crop of that year. If you want an early result from it, you had better haul it out and spread this fall.

There is a social side to the road question which affects farmers more than anyone else. Bad roads make visiting nearly impossible among those who live in the country, and this causes the young people to become discontented with country life, and makes them long for the towns and cities, where they can have a better chance of seeing other people.

Large farms are rarely cultivated as thoroughly as smaller ones, because the owners do not often have sufficient capital to do it. Having spent all their money for land, they are now hampered for the necessary working capital. One point to often overlooked is that a farmer should have working capital in due proportion to the acres he attempts to till. Some men are alert to procure the acres, and think the rest will take care of itself.

One of the principal things we aim at in the cultivation of crops is to check the evaporation of moisture from the soil. It is for this that we keep up the constant stirring of the surface during the summer, but the evaporation which can be checked by this means is small compared with the amount of water taken from the soil by an ordinary growth of weeds. Therefore, the killing of weeds is vastly more important in conserving moisture than is the mere stirring of the soil.

Sweet potatoes which are to be kept through the winter must be handled with the greatest care. Dig them on a sunny day, and let them dry in the field. Avoid bruising or cutting them, as decay will surely follow. When dry, pack in barrels or boxes, in layers, in dry sand and store in a warm cellar. Charcoal dust, wheat chaff, shavings, etc., are sometimes used for packing. It does not matter so much which you use, only the material must be perfectly dry. A warm attic, which is not liable to any great nor sudden change of temperature, will also serve for a storehouse. They should be sorted in the field, so as to avoid all useless handling. If proper care is taken there is not much trouble in keeping them well at at least until after Christmas. The higher price which they will then bring will amply compensate for the extra trouble in caring for them.

Holding grain for a rise usually means a loss of greater or less amount in case the rise does not come. It has been shown by accurate experiment that 1000 bushels of medium maturing corn would lose upon becoming thoroughly air dried a weight of water equivalent to 115 bushels of shelled corn. So if these 1000 bushels could be sold when gathered for 50 cents, it would be necessary to get 57 cents a bushel when thoroughly air dried in order to get the same amount. Add to this the cost of interest and insurance, and you will see that the rise must be considerable in order to pay for holding.

Some people seem to think that anyone can plow—that it requires neither skill nor intelligence. There could be no greater error, and it is an error which too often has led to poor crops. It takes skill to hold a plow so that it will turn a furrow of even width and depth and turn it smoothly and handsomely, and it takes even more skill to attach the team to the plow properly and to select the right kind of plow for the work undertaken. A plow of poor shape, or a mistake in fixing the line of draught, makes poor work and hard work for both man and eam.

The Sugar-Beet Industry in America.

National Stockman and Farmer.

The production of beet sugar in this country in 1892 increased about 125 per cent over the production of 1891. To give the exact figures, 27,000,000 pounds of sugar were made from American-grown beets in 1892, against 12,000,000 pounds in 1891. The increase during the present year over last may not be quite so great as it was in 1892, as compared with the production of 1891, but a large increase is evident, and the sugar-beet industry will certainly grow greater each year for some time to come.

It is encouraging to note the growth of any agricultural industry, and especially so when over-production is assigned as the cause for extreme low prices for some of the staple products of the farm. If the cultivation of beets were confined to certain latitudes, as that of sugar cane, it would be quite different, but it has been demonstrated that temperature and seasons have not so much to do with the production of beets as has the fertility of the soil. Wherever a good strong soil is found, and a reasonably warm season, beets can be produced to advantage. Nebraska and many other western states are now engaged extensively in the production of sugar through this root crop, and there is no reason to think that farmers of the middle and eastern states cannot engage in this industry as well as those in the west.

Another encouraging feature in this direction is that the quality of the sugar made from American-grown beets is quite as good as that produced in France or Germany where the manufacture of this kind of sugar has reached the highest perfection. While there may be something to learn yet in the culture of the sugar-beet, it is safe to say that it will not take the farmers of this country long to learn it if it is to their interest to do so.

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THE BEST
COUNTY.

THE ONE OFFERING THE MOST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME SEEKERS IN

Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma or Indian Territory,

Will be decided by a popular vote to be closed

DECEMBER 25th, 1893.

THE VOTING IS FREE,

And you are invited to cast as many votes as you like. The winning County will receive

A GRAND PRIZE

AND EACH VOTER HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE PRESENT FOR HIMSELF.

Send for free sample copies of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and voting blanks, and aid your County to get a big immigration in the spring. Each new comer enhances the value of what you have.

If you want to know all about this, write your address plainly on a postal card, saying that you do, and address it to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH
DALLAS, TEXAS.

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FISH BRAND
This Trade Mark is on the best
WATERPROOF COAT
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Illustrated Catalogue Free.
A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

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

We Do a Strictly Commission Business

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

$30@35 per head; G. L. Murphy of Palo Pinto county, 97 hogs, $5@5.25; T. C. White, 28 hogs, $2 27@5.50; B. B. Tinsley, 98 stock hogs, 89 lbs, $5.50; J. A. Smith, 29 stock hogs, 107 lbs, $5; F. B. Lacey; 74 muttons, 102 lbs, $3.50; G. H. Van Slice, 31 sheep, 82 lbs $3; Sam Glen, 29 goats, 57 lbs, $2; there were 87 veal calves, 207 lbs, sold at 2½@3 cents.

The markat has been over supplied with all kinds of stock with the exception of fat cows. There was one of the largest runs of stock sold ever before made in Dallas in one week. Amou t of cattle of all classes 784 head and 509 head of hogs. Fat cows are very scarce and find ready sale at top prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice grass steers	$2 00
Common to fair grass steers	1 50 to 1 75
Choice grass cows	1 50 to 1 75
Common to fair grass cows	1 25 to 1 50
Yearlings	6 00 to 9 00
Choice veal calves	3 00 to 3 25
Common to fair calves	2 00 to 2 50
Bulls	1 25 to 1 75
Choice hogs	5 00 to 6 10
Common to fair hogs	5 to 5 50
Small bunches	5 50
Stock hogs	5
Choice mutton sheep	3 to 3 50
Goats	2
Milch cows, each	$ 20 to 40

Miss Dora Brownson's Bazaar of Millinery and Fancy Goods

is now located at 207 Houston street, where she will continue to carry a full line of fancy goods, corsets, gloves, hats, etc., etc. Dressmaking by Mrs. Askew. Prompt attention given to orders from a distance.

MISS DORA BROWNSON,
207 Houston st., Fort Worth, Texas.

For Sale.

1600 good, blocky, well-bred four and five-year-old steers; all are in good shape and will make excellent feeders.

CHARLES SCHREINER,
Kerrville, Texas.

There are thousands of young men standing on the very threshold of life, trying to make a wise decision as to what business or professon they will follow. To all such we would say, before deciding the question write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They can be of service to you, as they have been to others.

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.

Two for the Price of One.

The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is $2 will be furnished in connection with the JOURNAL for the price of the former.

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

GEO. B. LOVING, Manager,
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CAPITAL

$200.000

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Live Stock Commission Agents

The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
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(Successors to the THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.

Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

If You Want | PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE, FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE, FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED, RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK, | We Will Furnish IT.

Write to the **Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co.,** Kansas City Stock Yards

day in point of numbers and the market was pretty well paralyzed. Sheep have been on the decline for a week or two and are now 40@50c below the first of the month. Good lambs have held firm but everything else has dropped 25@50c. No Texas sheep are coming to speak of and none are needed at present. Natives sell at $1.50@4; westerns, $2.50@3.35. lambs, $2.50@5.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they caonot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a puack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is whatproduces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonial free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., October 19.

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

W. E. Browning of Palo Pinto county, 58 cows, 730 lbs, $1.65; L. J. King, of Dallas county, 28 cows 820 lbs, $1.75; O. R. Stalling, of Collin county, 13 cows, 680 lbs, $1.25; J. F. Clayton of Denton county, 29 cows, 610 lbs, $1.15; M. V. King, of VanZandt county, 31 cows, 640 lbs, $1.50; P. C. Hawkins, of Wills Point, 36 cows and heifers, 620 lbs, $1.15; Tom Nolan of Wise and Jack counties, 110 cows, 800 lbs, $1.75; J. C. Green of Wise county, 48 cows, 720 lbs. $1.75; L. M. Brown of Dallas county, 19 cows, 671 lbs. $1.60; D. B. Saches of Dallas county, 12 cows, $1.40@1.50; R. F. Burton, 11 heifers, 784 lbs, $1.75; J. D. Stanley of Collin county, 27 cows, 810 lbs, $1.75; P. C. Jones of Wise county, 29 cows. 640 lbs, $1.30; N. B. Freeman Llano county, 118 cattle, $1.15@1.60; F. R. Sims of Ellis county, 22 cows, 807 lbs, $1.75; J. E. Linke of Erath county, 71 cows, 719 $1.30; H. T. Clark of Llano county, 60 cows, 720 lbs, $1.25; G. H. Burton of Dallas county, 28 cows, 793 lbs, $1.65; G. H. Mays of Denton county, 18 bulls, 1070 lbs, $1.25; R. C. Davis of Tarrant county, 11 bulls, 960 lbs, $1.25; E. H. Goodman of Collin county, 9 milch cows, best grades that were able to hold firm, all other grades made a still further decline.

To day's receipts were the largest on record, the largest previous receipts were 13,350 one day last week. The market has been declining all the week, under to-day's heavy receipts it was easily tumbled another 10 cents Texas grass steers could be good enough to bring $3; none, however, brought that price to-day. The bulk of sales of good Texans were at and about $2.75, while those a little off in flesh or style went at from $2.50@2.60; common stuff, $2.30@2.40. Top cows, $2.25; good, $1.90@2; fair, $1.75@1.90; common and canners, $1.40@1.60; calves, $6@7 per head.

The hog market continues good, bulk of sales are are made at $6.30@6.45, tops $6.55.

The sheep market is a little more active. Some good native muttons sold at $4 while a lot of common Texans went as low as $2.25. Colorado and New Mexico grass fed mutton, $2.70@275.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO ILL., Oct. 17, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

There were 76,976 cattle received at these yards last week. Included in this number were 18,000 Texans and 25,000 western cattle. The supply of range cattle as compared with a year ago, consisted of 12,000 less Texans, but about the same number of western cattle. Most cattlemen look for liberal receipts from the west for the balance of the season. A good many thousand will have to be marketed within the next thirty days days and prospects for better prices are not very good. The remrkable shortage in Texas cattle has not given much better tone to the trade, owing to the heavy supply of other cattle of the same grade, there has not been any improvement to speak of in this line The canning class of cattle has been selling very well, and well fatted Texas cows have met with a ready outlet, at as good prices as have been paid for several months. Our reports from Texas are to the effect that a good many cattle are being secured for feeding purposes, but that in the main the number of marketable stock for the next few months will be light. Prices for Texas steers during the week have ranged from $2.30@3.50, including some very good Indian cattle. Fat cows have sold at $2.25@2.45, and poor to medium at $1.50@2. Texas calves have been coming quite freely and have sold at $2.50@4.25.

Sheep.—Sheep are again coming in floods. The record was broken yester-

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 19, 1893.

The heavy receipts for the week have gradually pulled the price down each day until it now looks as if the gain of the past two weeks had all been lost. The cattle receipts for the week have been as follows: Monday 22,000, Tuesday 8000, Wednesday 22,000, to-day 17,000. Prices to-day were 25 cents lower than last week's quotations. Texas steers are bringing from $2.40 for common to $3 for the best ones; cows from $1.50 for canners to $2.30 for the best.

Hogs—Lower; $5.80@6.35 for prime to heavy weights, $6.00@6.60 for light.

Sheep—Fair demand; $1@3 50, lambs 2.25@4.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, Oct. 19, 1893.

Receipts of live stock for the first four days of the week were as follows: Monday, 4700 cattle, 1455 hogs, 750 sheep. Tuesday 4277 cattle, 5482 hogs, 1610 sheep. Wednesday, 7000 cattle, 4900 hogs, 2200 sheep. Thursday, 6400 cattle, 3100 hogs and 2400 sheep.

The receipts of Texas and Indian cattle has been fairly liberal, but rather inferior in quality. The market has declined a little every day this week and is now 20 cents lower than at the opening Monday and 25 to 30 cents lower than a week ago. The decline has as usual been greatest on inferior cattle. A few choice Texas steers brought $3 to-day This price, however, can only be realized for choice, smooth, strictly fat steers. Bulk of good steers are selling at and around $2.75; fair to medium steers, at and around $2.50. Top cows, $2.25; bulk of good cows, at and around $2; fair to good cows, $1.75@1.90; canners and common stuff, $1.40@1.60; calves, $6@7.50.

The market is strong on good hogs, but lower on other grades. Tops, $6.50; bulk $6.10@6.25.

Sheep market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 19, 1893

The receipts of live stock at this market so far this week have been as follows: Monday, 8900 cattle, 2165 hogs and 2100 sheep. Tuesday, 11,500 cattle, 6800 hogs and 2500 sheep. Wednesday, 1100 cattle, 8500 hogs, and 2400 sheep. Thursday, 14,200 cattle, 5400 hogs and 3400 sheep.

The cattle market opened a little weak on Monday and was lowered fully 10 cents by the big run Tuesday, and notwithsta ding Wednesday's receipts were unusually light yet it was only the

Fish & Keck (INCORPORATED)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CARTER'S STOCK YARDS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Brokers.

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

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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 Receipt for 1892	**1,571,155**	**2,397,477**	**438,268**	**32,505**	**97,162**
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	**1,388,405**	**2,395,937**	**296,246**	**15,974**	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

—THE—

UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(CONSTRUCTED IN 1865.)

THE LARGEST LIVE STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD.

TOTAL RECEIPT OF LIVE STOCK FOR 1892.

Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	No. Cars.
3,571,796	197,576	7,714,435	2,145,079	86,998	309,931

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 reshipping 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.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-President and General Manager;
J. C. DENISON, Ass't Sec. and Ass't Treas;
N. THAYER, President,
GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer;
JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

It is very important that young animals be given a little extra attention, more especially as regards feeding, in order to secure a vigorous, thrifty growth and especially so while changing from green to dry feed.

Horses soon become very fond of sugar beet, either whole or grated and mixed with their oats. Horses so fed always keep in better condition than when fed in the ordinary way and their sleek coats show their better health. The large percentage of sugar contained in sugar-beet gives it a decided preference over the carrot, to say nothing of the greater facility with which it is grown.

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

Drink Texas Beer!

THE PUREST,

THE BEST,

THE PRIDE OF TEXAS!

Made from pure

ARTESIAN WATER.

The Texas Brewing Company of Fort Worth, a State Institution, is manufacturing

THE FINEST BEER SOLD.

Always call for Texas Beer and take no other. This Beer is the only kind on sale at the Dallas Fair grounds.

Don't fail to visit the Brewery when in Fort Worth.

THE TEXAS BREWING CO.



$25 to $50 per week, to Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical way to replate rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc; quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profits large. W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.



DRIVING BIT STILL LEADS THEM ALL. IT WILL CONTROL THE MOST VICIOUS HORSE.

75,000 sold in 1891. 100,000 sold in 1892.

THEY ARE KING.

Sample mailed X C for Nickel, $1.50. **$1.00**

Stallion Bits 50 cts. extra.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO. RACINE, WIS. J. P. Davies, Mgr.

HANDY COBBLER Most complete outfit ever offered for home repairing, boots, shoes, rubber boots and coats, harness, wire fences, etc. Thousands sold. Better tools than in any similar outfit and nearly twice as many. It saves lots of money. Any one can use it. Weight 17 lbs. Agents making money. Retails for $3.00. Sample outfit by freight or express only $2.00 if you mention this paper.

KUHN & CO., MOLINE, ILL.

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