

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 38, VOL. 18.

DALLAS, FT. WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 1880

CATTLE

The prices for cattle in 1898 will be higher than at present unless by failure of crops there should be a great scarcity of feed.

Most of the men who now have well graded cattle know the value there will be in feeding them, and buyers must have well filled pocket-books to get the better qualities.

Throughout the United States and Great Britain the demand for beef year by year outgrows the supply and the greatest increase in demand is for the best class of beef animals. This disparity will grow with the improvement of conditions and the vastly increased employment of labor. The food producers are and will be, more than for years before, masters of the situation.

In a discussion of the cattle situation in its own state the Central Wyoming News says that a number of the stockmen have come to neighboring states after young cattle to re-stock the ranges, but have found prices so high as to make it impracticable to purchase, there being a great shortage in all the other western states as in Wyoming. Nearly 20,000 more cattle have been shipped out of the Black Hills country this fall than last year, which will still further increase the shortage.

Every day sales are reported that illustrate and emphasize the counsel of Texas Stock and Farm Journal regarding the value of good breeding and good feed. Here a number of yearlings is sold for \$14—there another bunch is sold at \$20. And there have been even wider differences in prices of animals of the same age and raised on the same range. Assuming that a healthy bull will sire 25 calves in one season, such difference in price of that number of animals gives \$150 advantage in favor of the purebred sire for the services of a single season. And \$150 will pay for a pretty good bull.

It is reported by wire from Colorado City, Texas, that there are some small sales of cattle, but no large transactions, as buyers are timid about taking large lots at present prices. Yet the same dispatch tells of a sale of 1800 spring calves for delivery next April at \$17.50. This indicates that buyers don't feel very timid. The recent transactions in cattle, frequent and almost unprecedentedly large, show that the men who are in a position to best know the situation are availing themselves to the fullest possible extent of every opportunity it offers.

Cattlemen who are stocking up with eastern, southern or Mexican cattle will have full blood bulls of the best breeds would do well to sell off all the scrub calves by the time they are six months old, and save their grass for a better class of young cattle to grow up on. It will pay to keep steers of the best breeds or well graded until two and one-half or three years old, and not to raise scrub. The tendency is to overstock pastures and unless there is a much greater surplus of grass than is generally found the stock ought to be trimmed down at every opportunity, not only by selling off the steers, but young scrubs and inferior young she cattle ought to be disposed of.

For several years British hogs both of sheep and cattle have been steadily decreasing. In an editorial comment on the livestock situation in Great Britain the Mark Lane (London) Express says: "The recently issued summary of the Agricultural Returns collected last June show that there were 6,500,487 cattle and 26,340,440 sheep in Great Britain, which, compared with the numbers returned in 1896, was a decrease of 364,889 of the latter, but an increase of 6,915 of the former. These deviations are small, but when we find that five years since the eradication of cattle maddness there were 6,944,783, and of sheep to 23,734,704, we perceive how greatly the three drouth summers experienced since have diminished herds and flocks and aggravated depression by causing it to be more difficult to make livestock pay than otherwise would have been the case. These drouth summers, 1893 was the most disastrous of these drouth summers. There ensued in consequence a diminishment in flocks only comparable to the sweepings off which follow liver rot pestilence.

There are two classes of Polled Durhams, the single standard and the double standard. The former is an "American breed of hornless cattle having the color, contour and general characteristics of the Short-horn," beginning on the muley cow as a basis. For the purpose of establishing a breed of the single standard it is understood that it is better to use the Short-horn bull with a mongrel or scrub than with one of the established polled breeds. The latter will have the prepotency of an established breed, making it more difficult for the Short-horn to impress strongly its own characteristics on his offspring. Off colors will be more frequent. The double standard are Short-horns pure with sire and dam registered in the American Short-horn herd book. According to the best authorities such animals of full blood as were hornless, "sports, reversions or atavisms," were interbred until a family of Polled animals was established, a departure or reversion back to an individual with horns being a rare exception, becoming still more rare with each generation of the new family. Under the rules of the Polled Durham Breeders' association they are eligible to entry in the Polled Durham herd book, and as pure Short-horns are also entitled to be recorded in the Short-horn herd book. Hence the propriety of the term "double standard." It may be added that the American Polled Durham Breeders' association will not admit any animal having a strain of Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway or Red-Polled blood. Texas breeders desiring to grade up with the Polled Durham sires should seek the double standard, as having the full blood of the Short-horn and the prepotency of pure breeding that is so impressive.

THE FARM.

Select the seed corn early. The best time is as soon as the grain has hardened.

Fall plowing is a preparation of the soil that aids much in ensuring early planting.

Use plenty of straw in bedding, change it often, throwing it out with the manure after use.

Get all of the farm implements under shelter and oil and paint the wood-work. Go over it carefully to see what repairs are needed and make them during the winter.

Texas farmers utilize very little of their stable manure, but ought to utilize all of it. If they break up in the fall the land that is intended for spring planting the manure ought to be taken out as fast as made and applied to the plowed land. This will secure to the land more benefit than if the manure is kept long exposed to the weather before being used. A light one-horse cart is the handiest contrivance for transferring it to the field.

There are many farmers who become discouraged in breeding live stock because of low prices, and ignored all the values of that breed of farming except their selling value. Every animal raised, however, could have been made to add to the productiveness of the farm, and sheep and cattle and hogs could have supplied his table often with meat in place of the northern bacon which many of them depended on as their only meat supply.

Along the Pecos and on some of the valleys of the streams draining south-easterly from the plains, enough alkali exists in the soil to be a very serious disadvantage to certain crops. On such soils it is said that a surface dressing of gypsum is beneficial. It enables under plants to make a start, and after they have attained enough growth to shade the soil there is less alkaline crust formed on the surface. This crust has a corrosive effect upon plants.

The Winsboro (S. C.) News and Herald makes the statement that a two horse team can easily pull a load of thirteen bales of cotton over one of the new macadamized roads in North Carolina. This will not be doubted by any one who knows the excellent turnpike roads of Kentucky and Virginia. Texas farmers and legislatures would do well to give some serious and practical consideration to the means for securing good roads. Our agricultural communities have no more important question of economy.

The American Agriculturist announces that "not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure. There is a fall-off of about one-third in the yield and the quality is greatly deficient." Not only is the shortage very great in the United States, but it is serious to the extent of threatened famine in Ireland. In view of this condition the practical suggestion to the Texas farmer is that if he will plant largely next spring he can enter the market with a potato crop so early as to have practically small opposition and receive big prices for his product.

J. B. King of Sherman, Texas, who has made botany and grass culture a special study says of the Johnson grass problem: "I am quite sure that I can destroy Johnson grass in three years. Every one who knows that this grass will take growth from the root as well as from the seed, but the root is only capable of reproducing three times. By cutting the grass before the seed matures, in three years the desired extermination can be realized. I would advise a man with Johnson grass to plant it in cotton and to hoe it out carefully. In three years he will have got rid of the pest."

During the past week a Journal representative in conversation with an intelligent and enterprising stock farmer, who lives more than 100 miles west of Fort Worth, was forcibly impressed by one statement. A question had been asked as to the extent of wheat planting, and the gentleman said that he himself was planting no wheat this year because he had raised wheat on his land until it would no longer yield profitable harvest. It is startling to hear of the exhaustion of land in Western Texas, and all around this field, worn out as to wheat, are scores of thousands of acres that the plow has never touched.

The Minneapolis Market Record makes the following statement: There is an apparent shortage in northwest wheat this season, none well informed, will dispute, unless he doubts his own intelligence or questions made facts that are open to all, the only reasonable contention is as to the extent of such shortage. A year ago the amount of wheat on hand in Minnesota and in the Dakotas was above 170 million bushels when the new crop was added to the old, left over. This season the amount of such surplus is 145 million bushels, allowing 140 million bushels for the new crop. The shipments have, so far this season, exceeded 16 million bushels and may be expected to reach nearly a third as much more before navigation closes, which would leave but 124 million bushels for next year's winter seed and future shipments. Last year Minneapolis ground 60 million bushels in the 12 months of the crop year, and Duluth and Superior approximately 15 million, country mills above 28 million bushels, and 15 million for seed making 118 million consumed in the three states for grinding and seed in the crop year. There would then be but 6 million bushels left to ship for the remaining nine and a half months of the crop year. That will likely go out before winter. Then if any is shipped after that the mills must be short. Shipments will be made and a shortage seems inevitable in order to supply both requirements and mills will necessarily have to curtail production during the season.

HORSES AND MULES.

If the sheaf oats are run through the cutting box early in the fall there will be less opportunity for them to be injured by rats or mice.

It is said that the horses of the German cavalry are to be shod with paper shoes, experiments having shown them to be preferable on account of their durability and lightness.

Horses that have been bred for generations along the same line are those that stamp their impress on their offspring, and even at a considerably higher price it pays to buy their services; for through a long line of breeding their excellent qualities have become fixed so deeply in their organization as to become transmissible.

Generally farmers use too much corn in feeding. Corn is a fattening food and a few ears may be given with other feed when the horse is comparatively idle. Oats make the muscles strong and solid and should be the grain feed when preparing the horse for his working season and kept up until his work is practically over for the year.

The horse disease that has been mysteriously killing a number of animals in the Texas coast country about Galveston has been diagnosed in three different ways. At first it was said to be meningitis, caused, it is said, by smut on the grass in certain pasture. Then it was called charbon, a disease that has been doing much damage in the coast country of Louisiana and Southeastern Texas. Last it was described as dengue, and one man claims to have cured certain animals to whom he administered the dengue treatment. If he can cure the disease, he ought to be permitted to name it to suit his own taste or theories.

Kentucky Stock Farm says that the best type of high-stepping carriage horses in the country is trotting-bred, having in almost every instance a good show and at auction sales has out sold horses of the English type. Yet such a horse is rare simply because the country is deficient in trotting-bred animals that combine size and speed, lofty carriage, symmetry in form and stylish, graceful movement. Such horses, because of their rarity and splendid qualities have always commanded high prices, frequently having been sold for \$5000. The American trotter of the perfect type is indeed a valuable horse.

To the dryness of the soil in Western Texas is due the soundness of the feet of its range horses. Nothing is worse for the hoof of the animal than long grazing on wet land or much confinement in an unclean stable where the manure and loose hay are seldom dry. The influence of moist grazing as compared with dry and hard range is strikingly evident in Arizona. Among horses raised on the alfalfa pastures it is difficult to find one with thoroughly good feet, while the range stock outside of the irrigated area have hoofs upon which the sharp, flinty rocks of their grazing grounds make no impression.

About Arcadia, Galveston county, a number of horses are dying of a disease not before known by anyone in that section. An experienced veterinarian visited the locality and examined a number of diseased animals. His theory is that the disease is caused by an abundance of smut found in the ripened seed of some of the pasture grasses. In pastures where there was a great deal of smut horses were dying, while in pastures free from smut the horses were not affected. No remedy has been suggested and dispatches reporting the disease do not describe its symptoms. So far no horse attacked by the disease has recovered.

The gregarious instinct of the horse is not eradicated by any duration or employment alone. At every opportunity he will show the native tendency for companionship with others of his species. Use may, and often does, strengthen this tendency, as is shown remarkably in cavalry service in every country. Isolation falls in every case to remove it, and to suppress its marked manifestation is every opportunity. In city life many horses not in constant use are kept almost entirely from their fellows, and an animal so sensitive as the horse must suffer from it. Frequent and kindly human companionship may sometimes be accepted as a measure as a substitute, and under such circumstances there often grow strong bonds of affection between the noble animal and the one upon whom he is dependant. Horses have been known in such lives to acquire a singular fondness for any other animal that is much with them. A lonely horse needs much kindness and will respond to it. If neglected he may acquire serious faults of temper and become utterly unfit to be trusted to any but experienced hands.

Very many of the most valuable horses in this and other countries are used in cities for family driving or under saddle, and are unfit for such purposes until trained to be accustomed to city sights and sounds. He who raises an animal intended to be offered for city sale can best afford to give him the training that will make him safe in his new duties. The horse knows him best, is less nervous, and horses and other things being equal, will sell far more readily and at a much better price than a raw animal, otherwise satisfactory, but untrained to city uses. The man who buys a pleasure horse for his wife or daughters to use will not hesitate on account of higher price to buy one that can be shown to him to be entirely safe. This training is an absolutely necessary preparation for the best market.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Vermont rams took the prize at the sheep show recently held at Sydney, Australia.

In London the best American sheep bring a higher price than the best American beef, while it costs less, under ordinary conditions, to raise a pound of mutton than it does to raise a pound of beef.

In Iowa a number of men have discontinued raising hogs on account of cholera and are engaged in feeding sheep for the market. One firm will have 16,000 head on feed, most of them brought from the ranges of New Mexico.

An exchange says that except for a very limited demand the fineness of the fibre of wool is little considered. It is uniformness of fibre throughout the fleece, uniform strength throughout the length of fibre, and freedom from foreign matter that makes a fleece valuable.

It is absolutely certain that the sheep breeder who selects his rams regarding price alone and ignoring the importance of breeding, individual merit and fitness for the character of ewes they are to serve and climatic and range conditions, will not meet high or uniform success in his employment.

Among many other shepherms who are on the wave of prosperity is Nash Cann of Arapahoe county, Colorado, and he is riding the topmost crest. Believing that the wool market would have an advance in price to his clips of '98 and '99 and has recently sold them with the clip of the present year, the three aggregating more than 210,000 pounds and selling for about \$25,000.

The condition of the ewes at the time of breeding has a very great effect upon the lamb crop. If the ewes are vigorous and improving in health, the lamb crop will be large and of good quality as to stamina and constitution. To obtain such a result and to also fortify the ewes against disease and unfavorable winter conditions, it pays well to get them in very good condition. This can be the more easily done by beginning the necessary care early in the fall.

As indicating the heavy demand for mutton sheep, the following is clipped from an exchange: "While the export amount of mutton shipped out of Northern Montana in former seasons is not known, it is a pretty safe guess to say that the record will be broken this year. Never before has Northern Montana been canvassed by so large a number of eastern and local mutton speculators, and in no former season have the flocks of Northern Montana been so depleted of mature mutton and lamb stock suitable for the eastern trade. The buyers have been scouring the country ever since April last, and as the season closes they volunteer the testimony that they have seen small bunches of mutton remain in the hands of Northern Montana sheepmen."

A. S. Forman of Wool Markets and Sheep, says that the new tariff will produce a demand for the fine delaine clothing wool, and the class of sheep that produces such wool will be in the greatest demand; and continues as follows: "We will not receive the full benefits of the tariff until the surplus of imported wool is worked off, but we can safely say that we will have three years in the future of good sheep wool. In this era the wool growers should not recognize the old system of deduction on part of the clip. Our wool is never all alike. At clipping time we should select out all fleeces that are not staple and put them by themselves so that the buyer can see the clip and not have a surplus of fleeces. The demand for lean meat hogs is one that our breeders and feeders will be compelled to regard, and as this will lead to a demand for the muscle producing feeds, the use of corn so extensively in hog feeding will have to be abandoned, and some other crops, root crops and peas, substituted for the fat producing food. This has already been extensively done in Canada. It will take time to make the change general, but it may be a change of great benefit to Texas, as in very many parts of the state the foods that will be required can be produced more successfully than corn."

At the recent South Dakota Sheep Breeders' convention an address was delivered by Prof. Shedd concerning the practical interest. His subject was "Growing Stock Ranges for the Range." Among other suggestions, the following seems to be one which ought to well be considered in the purchase of breeding animals by the sheep growers of Texas as well as those of the northwestern states: "Size is the qualification in a stock ram. It may, under certain conditions, be a detriment. The proper size for an animal is that which the conditions of the country will sustain in food form when he is subjected to these conditions. The range grasses will only sustain a sheep of a certain size when kept upon them. Hence, adaptation in size to the food conditions is of more importance to the ranchman than great size. The country itself, therefore, should raise rams of sufficient size to meet its needs as a rule, and it can do so where these rams are properly grown and cared for."

It has been predicted by many that because sheep increase rapidly the present shortage will be overcome next year to a great extent and soon thereafter there will be a surplus of wool and mutton. A Colorado sheep man asserts with truth that there can be no increase of sheep for several years because of a lack of breeding ewes. The sheepmen of the West have been marketing their lambs of both sexes heavily for several years, and the Eastern States are almost bare of sheep. A breeder who has been selling his ewe lambs for three years, as very many have done, has only four-year-old ewes and over for breeders, which can be bred only once if they are to be used for market. Of course those under one year old cannot be bred, those under two would bring a light crop of lambs. His 1898 lambs must come from his old ewes, his '99 crop from his two-year-old ewes and his 1900 crop from his three-year-olds. He will do well under such conditions to make more than repair losses in his herd—and no rapid increase can begin until about 1901 or 1902.

SWINE.

Weaning pigs should be fed in small quantities and often. If the weather is cold the food should be milk-warm.

A hog fattens more quickly by being fed no more at any time than it will eat. It should always clean up all in the trough. When it has fed, clean the trough out and do not feed again until the animal shows plainly that it is hungry. If overfed so that it feeds indifferently it will lose less weight to permit it to go without food a day than it would by continuing to feed beyond its appetite. Probably no other animal is so sensitive to injury from overfeeding as the hog.

A writer for the American Cultivator speaks well of the Jersey Red or Duroc as a bacon hog, but thinks that on account of the ability to stand exposure and habits it is better suited to the western farmer who permits his hogs to run wild over an extensive range than to the farmers who have limited ranges and shelter their stock in bad weather. These hogs are coarser built, thicker bristled and harder than most of the other improved breeds.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says that the inquiry for stock sheep on the range is almost as strong as at market centers. Abundance of feed and other favorable conditions have made the sheepmen feel strong in their position and they are retaining such animals as can be carried over with profit. On the range lambs are bringing nearly twice as much as a year ago, sales being easy at the advanced price. All feed is safe in paying a good price for feeders now, having faith that next spring's market will justify them by good profits.

The Whip-Poor-Will stock pea is one of the most prolific varieties of peas and will grow on almost any sort of land. It furnishes a fine quality of hay which horses prefer to almost any other. It is much more easily grown than corn and the peas make a better feed for producing the kind of pork that is now in greatest demand, having a larger proportion of lean meat than the corn-fed hog produces. The Journal suggests that it be tried in Texas both for its value for hog feed and its forage value for horses.

A sow that has become reasonably well matured and that is in strong, thrifty condition will farrow two good litters of pigs a year. The cost of keeping her with one litter is not much less than if she could have two, while the difference in the profit she gives to her owner is considerable. Her first litter should come after the spring grass has made a good start in order that she may have the milk to suckle well, though an old sow may be bred to farrow earlier. The second litter should come reasonably early in the fall, so as to give the pigs opportunity for a good growth and that they may become accustomed to eating before encountering any of the hardships of winter. If kept growing through the winter they may be prepared for market before the hot weather of the following summer. The worst times to have a sow farrow or to try to prepare hogs for market are in mid-summer and mid-winter. Breeding should be done so as to avoid extremes of temperature at farrowing time.

Until the weather has become quite cool the use of oats and bran form the best feed for young pigs, but it is best to use them only to supplement a deficiency. The young hogs ought to grow up on range and pasture as far as circumstances permit, giving them only enough corn to keep them vigorous and growing. Where they can not have extensive range, some sort of pasturage ought to be provided. During the winter they, perhaps, the best that can be generally had in Texas, though alfalfa, where it can be grown, has no superior for pasturing swine. The demand for lean meat hogs is one that our breeders and feeders will be compelled to regard, and as this will lead to a demand for the muscle producing feeds, the use of corn so extensively in hog feeding will have to be abandoned, and some other crops, root crops and peas, substituted for the fat producing food. This has already been extensively done in Canada. It will take time to make the change general, but it may be a change of great benefit to Texas, as in very many parts of the state the foods that will be required can be produced more successfully than corn."

IRRIGATION AND HOG RAISING.

The great need of our farmers in the most densely settled parts of Texas is such range for their hogs as will give them the pasturage necessary to their healthy development. The following clipping from the West Times shows what an intelligent breeder, W. J. Duffel, proprietor of the Oak Hill herd of registered Poland-Chinas, located in McLennan county, is doing to provide the needed grazing: "W. J. Duffel was in town last week talking hog, as usual. While Duffel does his share of talking, he also does some work. He believes in hogs and other crops besides cotton and it is getting in good shape to live at home. He has been at work for some time on a large tank to be used in storing water for irrigation purposes. When completed the dam will be eight feet high and the tank will cover one-fourth of an acre of ground. The tank will be used for windmills. He has one already at work and is erecting another and if he finds this not sufficient others will be put up. With this water he intends to irrigate his garden, truck patches and a Bermuda grass pasture for his hogs. Duffel is on the right track this time and there is no surplus wind in this business."

Mr. Duffel writes the Journal that his tank is now completed, the dam for the storage of water being ten feet high. This individual enterprise will without doubt be successful for the purpose sought to an extent that ought to lead others to follow the example. Mr. Duffel will in time communicate the results of his work to the readers of the Journal.

A. C. THOMAS, Salesman for Cattle and Sheep.

ALLEN SEARCY, Salesman for Feeders and Hogs

THOMAS & SEARCY, COMMISSION DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.

Liberal advances made and prompt attention to all stock consigned to us. Correspondence solicited. Market Report Free.

Have Your Stock Billed to Stop at Dallas

and if our prices do not suit you we will feed, water and reload your stock absolutely without cost. The railroads make no charge for the privilege. We have local and northern buyers on our yards at all times. Write, wire or use our long distance telephone No. 111 for information. We also make a specialty of selling on commission.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

E. B. LACOSTE, President. A. P. MARMONNET, Sec.-Treas.

Albert Montgomery & Co., Ltd. Commission Merchants, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. Box 358. Established in 1880. We do Exclusively a Commission Business.

A. P. NORMAN,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

CONSIGN YOUR

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs

TO— LONE STAR COMMISSION CO

Kansas City Stock Yards.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A new firm of old stockmen, the only company organized in TEXAS and composed of TEXAS people. Jno. Dyer, J. S. Dorsey, cattle salesman; George Nichols (formerly with W. F. Moore & Co.), hog salesman; E. V. Garrett, sheep salesman. Market reports furnished on application. Write to us.

W. L. TAMBLYN, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

CEO. S. TAMBLYN, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

TAMBLYN & TAMBLYN,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

B. T. WARE, Agent, AMARILLO, TEXAS. J. T. SPEARS, Agent, QUANA, TEXAS. A. J. DAVIS, Agent, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co

—INCORPORATED—

STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth.

Consign your Cattle and Hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections on all the Northern markets.

MARKET REPORTS FREE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Salesmen: JAS. D. FARMER, J. F. BUTZ. Secretary and Treasurer: V. S. WARDLAW.

JNO. MUNFORD, JAS. L. LEMARIE, J. G. LACROIX.

JOHN MUNFORD & Co.,

Commission Merchants for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, (BOX 654) STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SAMUEL SCALING, GEO. A. SCALING.

SAMUEL SCALING & SON,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards

East St. Louis, Ill.

Represented at

Kansas City, Mo.,

and Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK INVESTMENT CO.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM, Pres. A. G. BECKER, Sec. and Treas.

MAIN OFFICE: 199 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Branch Office: Rooms 1, K. and L., Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

ALWAYS MONEY ON HAND to make Loans to responsible parties on Stock in Feeder Pens.

SAM DAVIDSON, Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

ROSENBAUM BROS. AND CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAM DAVIDSON, AGENT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

Ship your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to us at Fort Worth, Kansas City or East St. Louis. We have 20,000 feeders and stockers listed for sale. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free on application. Liberal advances made to our customers.

DIRECTORS:

Sam A. Hatcher, E. M. Daggett, Jno. P. Daggett, Geo. Boggs, W. C. Bannard.

SALESMEN:

Jno. F. Grant, Thos. P. Bishop, W. C. Bannard, Sam A. Hatcher.

OFFICERS:

Sam A. Hatcher, President. Thos. P. Bishop Vice Pres. W. H. Bradrick, Sec'y and Treas.

F. L. SIEGEL, Pres.-Treas. H. L. BARNES, Vice Pres. A. J. CAMPION, Sec'y-Mgr.

THE SIEGEL-BARNES LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Room 7, 8 and 9, Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colo. P. O. Box 428.

Write or wire us in regard to the markets. Prompt attention given to all correspondence. We make a specialty of handling Western and Southern feeders, and have unexcelled facilities for placing them to the very best advantage with Eastern feeder buyers. Represented at Chicago by the George Adams & Burke Co., at Kansas City by the Zeb Cridler L. S. Com. Co., and at St. Omaha by Blanchard, Shelly & Rogers.

References—Denver Nat'l Bank. First Nat'l Bank. Zang Brewing Co.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

There is no danger of an over-production of first-class fruit.

The orchard is protected from many insect pests by making it a poultry range.

The trees should be kept mulched with stable manure until spring. Then fork it in thoroughly.

When a tree is permitted to bear a too heavy crop it is left in too feeble a condition to produce many fruit buds the following season.

Grape rot is due to a fungus that settles on the skin. Bagging protects it against this settling, and is the cheapest protection that can be given.

After the leaves are off this fall prune the grape vines. When well pruned they not only produce more fruit, but are more free from disease than when overladen with wood or foliage.

Wood ashes should be applied to peach trees with a little salt in order that the caustic property of the potash may not burn the trunk of the tree. If applied liberally the ashes will help to keep the borers away and will also prevent yellows, which seems to be a starvation rather than a disease.

The Burbank is conceded by many to be the best variety of the Japanese plums. It is so prolific that almost, perhaps, quite as much as three-fourths of the fruit ought to be picked off at an early age, as the fruit clings to the branch with great tenacity, the operation of thinning is much more important if large fruit is desired.

To have geraniums bloom freely through the winter the buds should be picked off during the summer. Unless the branches freely the top should be cut off to make the plant spread out, pinching back the branches also to train it to the desired shape. After it has bloomed out off the flowers before they fade, as fading taxes the vigor of the plant. Give the plants good drainage. They stand dry soil better than soil that is too wet. Water freely when the soil becomes dry, but do not water every day. A teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water is a good invigorator when one is needed.

After strawberries are done fruiting spade under the bed and add stable manure, sometimes mixed with wood ashes. Also spade the soil along the rows from which the young plants are to be taken. As soon as the roots of the latter are well developed remove them to the fruiting bed, set 9 to 12 inches apart, according to variety. Water them thoroughly and mulch with old manure. They will need no other watering unless the season should be extremely dry, as the mulch will retain the moisture a long time. In the late fall mulch with straw, and in the spring hoe them out carefully.

Liquid manures are often desirable and for some purposes can be used more conveniently than the fertilizers in a solid form. A few drops of ammonia in a pitcher of water will often revive the vigor of a falling plant. Soap-suds used occasionally is beneficial. Barnyard or henhouse manure may be put in a coarse sack, with meshes close enough, however, to retain the solids, and set in a bucket or tub, pouring boiling water into the bag and letting it work its way through the manure until the plant food is dissolved out of it. Cow manure is the best for general uses, as it contains all the desired elements in moderation. Sheep manure, also, produces fine results. Hen manure contains a large proportion of lime and on some soils may easily be used to excess.

Perhaps the handsomest article in the horticultural exhibition at the Dallas Fair was the Columbian Imperial grape, entered by J. R. Johnson of Dallas. This grape was successful at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and has received the first premium at every fair at which it has been shown. The specimens on exhibition last week appeared to be an inch or more in diameter, rich, blue-black in color and the clusters very large. It is said to be juicy and sweet, and that the longer it is kept the richer it becomes in aroma, sweetness and flavor, making it an excellent grape for shipping. It is a healthy, vigorous grower, adapts itself to different soils, withstands drought well and is remarkably prolific. It is doubtful whether any more valuable grape for the home table or for commercial or shipping purposes has ever been known.

A WINDOW GARDEN IN WINTER.

An exchange has been some simple but attractive growth may be secured for ornamentation of sunny window-sills in the sitting or dining room during winter. None are costly and none require more than the slightest care, while the effect will be found very pleasing. This window gardening may be committed to the youngsters of the household.

In a deep china plate place a layer of cotton wadding cut to fit. Soak with warm water and sprinkle with kernels of fresh corn, raw peanuts, dried peas or even orange seeds. A dozen acorns will soon be a forest for the furies. An onion, a sweet potato or a turnip will thrive in a wide-mouthed bottle filled to the brim. A sponge dripping with warm water and sown with flaxseed will soon form a ball of green.

Moneywort only asks a pretty vase filled with pebbles and water. Nasturtiums and morning glory seeds kept for a day in a cup of warm water and then planted in the deep saucer of a flower pot will flourish. A parsley plant in a shallow pot is as ornamental as it is useful. In a shallow box sow watercress for the family use. A thin, red carrot half planted in a seedling pot, shows graceful, feathery fronds.

Geranium slips make root quickly in water. Cut holes in a piece of cardboard fitted to cover the mouth of a glass. Support the slips in this frame, and watch the rootlets grow. Most children have seen the Chinese Lily grow in its bed of pebbles. Better still is the hyacinth bulb set in the mouth of a glass jar full of water. Soon the waxen roots will almost fill the jar; then the flower blooms.

POULTRY.

Often when chickens seem to be diseased their sickly appearance is caused by their being infested with lice.

At this season all the old stock, as well as all the young stock that is undesirable, should be weeded out.

Meal should not be fed to fowls of any age without scalding, and if either salt or pepper is used, it ought to be well mixed with the meal.

Select now your early pullets, and feed them separately such food as promotes egg production in order to have a plentiful supply of winter eggs.

Whitewash is a good disinfectant and destroys vermin. Used inside it makes the henhouse light and more attractive to fowls during bad weather.

Two things the poultryman may do to secure his fowls' exemption from disease—keep the henhouse clean and free from lice and keep the fowls free from contagion.

Crested ducks are most attractive birds. They are a little smaller than the Pekin, and a pure, creamy white in color, and the drake has a strong, stylish appearance.

The interest in duck raising seems to be increasing. They are easier to raise than chickens and less liable to disease. Some varieties, besides their other values, have a value for the feathers they produce.

Wheat is always safe food for chickens and may be fed as soon as it can be threshed. Meal may be given at any time, but the quantity must be regulated so that it may not become laxative. Corn is the best of foods for fattening.

There is very little trouble in raising young ducks if a strong and healthy breeding stock is selected to begin with. It is claimed by those who ought to know that there is less loss, less risk and more money in raising ducks than in raising chickens.

The duck business is growing in importance, and as the demand is a's growing, there is little probability that the city markets will be overstocked. A few years ago duck eaters were comparatively scarce, but now there are a great many everywhere who prefer them to any other fowl as a roast.

As a food milk is not sufficiently concentrated to be a substitute for meat. It has a value as increasing the production of eggs, but for that purpose experienced poultrymen think nothing also is equal to fresh lean meat. Either fresh milk or clabber is good for grown fowls, but the milk given to young poultry should be fresh.

A new method of preparing clover for poultry feed is now employed by a mill in New York. The clover is ground into a fine meal or powder, which can be mixed with ground grain or boiled vegetables in the morning mash. As clover is an exceptionally good egg-producing food, the clover meal, if not costing too much, ought to have a considerable value as a winter feed.

An exchange calls attention to the bad effect of using wood ashes in poultry houses or under the roosts. As they contain potash, they irritate the droppings by liberating the ammonia. Besides that the potash is caustic and will make sores upon the feet and legs of the fowls, especially if the ashes are moist. Coal ashes, however, may be freely used without injury.

Early maturity, like other qualities, is heritable. It can be encouraged, also, by proper feed and care. Some think that free range assists in the development of this quality in poultry. The best food to promote it is not a fattening food, but the kind that forms bone and muscle, or builds up the frame, such as cut bone, meat, bran, middlings and wheat, together with plenty of green feed.

According to the Reliable Poultry Journal, Pekin ducks increase in size twice as rapidly as do chickens. It says that a well-cared-for Pekin duckling can easily be brought to weigh five pounds at the age of ten weeks, while an Asiatic or American chicken does well to reach the same weight in twice that time. It is said that ducklings eat twice as much as chickens, but they make good use of their food in putting on weight.

Turkeys do not endure confinement well, and if it is intended to fatten them, it should be done by a liberal system of feeding until near the time they are to be killed, permitting them to range freely. Give them fresh meat twice a week and a good feed of wheat every morning and night. Just before selling keep them in a coop a week or ten days and feed them four times a day on a variety of all they will eat, the principal ration being corn and corn meal.

Young ducklings raised for the market or home table are said to grow faster and fatten quicker if kept away from water in which they can swim or wallow. At the age of ten weeks, those that have water only for drink will weigh a pound more than those that have swimming water. They can be made ready to kill in nine to twelve weeks after they are hatched, and should be killed before their feathers begin to fall off, which occurs when about 10 to 12 months of age. Their flavor is never so good after that time as before.

A press dispatch from Waco, Texas, recently stated that orders were being placed in Texas by Chicago poultry dealers for turkeys to supply the large demands for Thanksgiving. Texas has rather frequently sent car-loads of turkeys to Kansas City and St. Louis, but last year was the first time such an order was received from Chicago. The present orders will go in refrigerating cars by fast freight. Turkeys require a more extensive range than any other fowl, and the big open of Texas ought to be good for turkey ranches. The business of raising them could be made to bring many dollars into the state.

DAIRY.

No cow will come up to her best milking possibilities unless she is kept in a condition of comfort and quiet.

Dairying is a specialty, and no one should go into it expecting to reach great success by following ordinary farm methods in the treatment of his cows and their products. The best results are obtained only by a knowledge of breeding, of feeding, of handling, and by use of methods, construction of buildings, and general equipment impossible to the ordinary farmer. This does not mean, however, that the farmer ought to neglect having a dairy department. He can make it have much value and many values. Emphatically, he needs it in his business. Especially does he need it in winter. He can feed his crops to advantage, can make winter butter with profit, can accumulate manure for enriching his land, can feed the off-products of his cows to calves and pigs and poultry to the benefit of each. These are considerations of importance enough to make a dairy department a most valuable adjunct to the regular business of the farmer.

A great annual saving, all of which would go into the pockets of Texas farmers, could be made if they would produce at home the quantity and quality of dairy products for which there is demand in the state. Texas sends abroad every year many thousands of dollars worth of butter and cheese that ought to have been made and sold in Texas. Not until our farmers utilize all their opportunities and exercise the economies that have made the farmers of Ohio and Indiana and Iowa a prosperous class will they realize the advantages available to their situation. The dairy is an element of their business almost universally neglected. Often it does not meet the requirements of the farmers' own family throughout the year. In all parts of Texas where agriculture is possible the farmer might not only supply his own but might produce a surplus of butter and of cheese that would add materially to his income. And in connection with this he would find other advantages. After separating the cream he could feed the surplus milk to poultry and pigs and still have the cream to increase his income by the growth of stock and fowls. The stock will always have value enough to pay for all the labor invested, aside from the direct returns from the dairy itself. Sharp competition in mercantile manufacturing enterprises has made it necessary to adopt many economies exercised. In no other avocation can opportunity be neglected and economies ignored without disaster, and in time the Texas farmer will learn that he is not exempt from the conditions attending other industries.

A writer for the National Stockman and farmer, commenting on the advantages of the dairymen's business, says that "there is a constant stream of money coming in every week, or every month, as the case may be." We have not yet in Texas many towns that would support a large dairy establishment, but there are few towns in the agricultural part of the state that do not spend large sums annually for dairy products, and a considerable proportion of such products are made in Texas. This milk is produced at home if the farmers near enough to the towns to market their produce once a week would give just a little time and attention to making butter and cheese to displace of, and making them of superior quality. Their customers would readily take them at fair prices. By judicious management of the side products of his farm, any farmer can improve his condition very greatly, and those within reach of larger towns can meet their current expenses without encroaching on the proceeds of their regular business. In bulk for further extension of their farming operations by purchase of more land, or for needed improvements in building or stocking up with a better grade of animals, and in case of an utter failure of crops, which occurs sometimes in all sections, they will have resources that will tide them over the season of distress. Every farmer can make a dairy, a poultry yard, an orchard, pay handsomely, and make each department assist in securing the success of the others.

A bulletin from one of the experiment stations in an important dairy region of the United States, in giving an account of competition between two noted dairy cows, says: Men who have studied the dairy cow carefully during the past few years have very wisely come to the conclusion that good cows may or may not have large udder development, but that all good dairy cows are good feeders and carry little flesh. It has also become apparent that yellow skin, tall and ears and "good handling qualities" count for naught. Other things being equal, the cow having good handling qualities will always come out second best in the performance in the long run with one not possessing that characteristic. This has time and again been demonstrated at our station. There is a physiological reason for this. When a cow has a loose, soft skin and fine hair, it simply means that her external circulation is good and it naturally follows that her internal circulation is proportionately less; that is, less arterial blood flows through mammary organs than would be the case were her external circulation not so active. It is a well established fact that the arterial blood carries the food nutrients to different portions of the body, and the cow that has the external circulation the stronger carries a large percentage of the nutrients to the exterior organs than would be the case were her flesh or fat. It therefore follows that good handling qualities are not especially desirable in dairy cows that are comfortably housed. Nevertheless, it is possible for a cow having an exceptionally large digesting capacity to have this flesh forming tendency and yet be a splendid dairy cow under skillful management. But she will never be able to produce butter so cheaply as does the cow having an equal feeding capacity without the flesh forming tendency.

POOLE ON A DEER HUNT.

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL:

Verily, verily I say unto you the way of the transgressor is a hard one. Before leaving Young county I met three of my Parker county friends out on a deer hunt, and they gave me a very pressing invitation to join them in the chase. It being late in the evening when they selected a camping ground for the proposed hunt. The tent was erected and a big supply of wood and water "toated" up for the night. Then two big jugs of as fine stump water as ever coursed through the worm of a Kentucky wild cat still was procured, with appropriate toasts accompanying the same. Supper over and the horses cared for, one of the party suggested that we organize and have a captain or foreman, and have everything proceed systematically and in order. I at once put in nomination E. O. Kirksey as chairman of the meeting, which carried unanimously. On taking the chair he declared the first business before the meeting was to elect a cook. I suggested that in my humble opinion a captain should be first elected, but I was ruled out as out of order, saying a cook was the most important of all. One of the party put in nomination C. C. Poole, the Journal man. I voted no, and he was elected unanimously. Then I made a motion to elect a camp rout-about. Again I was ruled out of order by the chairman declaring a cook had no say in a public meeting in our fair state. Again I was nominated and duly elected unanimously rout-about. After which they proceeded to elect themselves general manager, camp manager and chaplain. I was ordered to have breakfast at 5 o'clock sharp. That night as they all slept, I rolled and tossed, plotting to get even with them. A happy thought struck me and I hit upon a plan to give them a dose equally as strong as I had been forced to take. My man was to politely wait until they had all gone hunting and then proceed and load up the stump water, grub lock, stock and all, and decamp for parts more "congenial." So next morning, after all hands had gone, I proceeded to take an invoice of stock on hand and to collect such articles of grub—etc., etc., and to my astonishment and surprise I found all the grub from my buggy wheels gone and not a strap of my harness in sight to be found. Worse of all, both jugs of stump water were missing and a diligent search failed to reveal the hiding spot. While I carried wood and water, I led all the way to water half a mile away. I asked my boys how they got out of this snarl, and they proceeded with cooking dinner, and soon the hunters came in, and with them those coveted brown jugs. After the contents of the jugs had been sampled around three times one of them remarked that it was not advisable for anyone wearing an apron to drink anything stronger than creek water. Again my indignation was aroused, but to no purpose. I didn't even get to smell the jugs. Kirksey sat on one while he ate his dinner, and Ed Chapman kept the other one between his legs all the time they were growing about the cooking. (Guess they took me for some noted French cook.) I was ordered to kill a mess of young squirrels for supper, and to stew them nice and tender. I cleaned and washed up the dishes, skillets, etc., with the kind assistance of my old dog "Snip," who, by the way is a skilled pot and skillet washer, and proceeded to annihilate the squirrel family. After walking some little distance I caught an old dog "Snip" bayed two beautiful specimens of black and white striped squirrels in a clump of bushes. I bagged them with two well-aimed shots from my old No. 10 and proceeded to camp. After hulling the skin off I got them into a pot and started a fire under them. By the way, they must have been very old and strong, for they smelled awful strong, but suppose they had been eating cedar berries that caused that. They had very large bushy tails. I hid the skins in their bedding, hoping to surprise them at the sight of such beautiful skins. The hunters shortly arrived, and I at once informed them of my good luck in killing two squirrels. They said they would take a smile, but I would call it taking a drink. Again my presence was ignored. Then the way those squirrels disappeared was a sight and a sin to Moses. After supper they all strolled to the tent for their pipes and tobacco. I had dusted and rubbed their pipes clean and nice with one of the hides. When Kirksey lit his pipe he turned awful pale and sick looking and said that was the worst scented tobacco he ever smoked in his life. In a few minutes Chapman and Staggs were leaning against a tree N-e-w York-ing. Chapman said to Staggs: "Lick there's a oleal in the tent and blowed his breath all over my pipe."

Kirksey said he was just too sick to sit up, and on unrolling his skillets, which constituted his bedding, out rolled one of the squirrel skins. Kirksey made for his shotgun and I made for the brush. I slept that night in a friendly strawstack half a mile from camp. Next morning I heard the dogs running and some shooting, and I cautiously sneaked into camp. To my delight the camp was deserted, my taps to buggy on, horses harnessed and a small bottle of something, not water) on the seat, with note attached, stating: "C. C. Poole, the cook and rout-about was honorably discharged from his duties."

Many thanks, gentlemen, for said discharge. I loaded up all venison in camp, and that night slept forty miles away. A word or two about Young county. The finest species of wheat I have seen this year grew in Young county. I found the farmers thrifty, energetic and clever people. The cotton crop was the largest yield per acre of any I have seen.

S. R. Jeffrey, of Graham, has six registered Durham and Hereford bulls that he desires to exchange for the same kinds of bulls. These bulls are not for sale, only to exchange. Any of the Journal readers wanting to make that kind of a deal can reach him by letter at Graham.

On my way down I dropped in at the G. T. Ellison ranch for dinner. Mrs. Ellison presented me with a gallon jar of the finest preserves I ever tasted. She has enough of canned goods, etc., of her own raising to last her two years. Mrs. Ellison has one hundred

WOMAN'S WORK.

There was a time when woman's work was simply and solely household and farm time has passed. Woman has already entered into a career of successful competition with man. In numerous vocations, especially those requiring tactile skill or close application, the women are easily surpassing the men. The greatest drawback against which women have to contend in this contest for a livelihood is poor health. That woman is more liable to climatic diseases, both on account of her mode of dressing as well as weaker resistance to the vicissitudes of weather, is well known. She catches cold easily. The catarrhal derangements which follow catching cold are generally of a more serious nature than with men. This brings in, to greater prominence than ever, the remedy Per-na. This remedy is the woman's friend. It prevents catching cold, and thus prevents catarrh. It cures catarrh permanently by removing the cause. Per-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. It has kept up the strength of a multitude of women who had begun to stagger under their load. Catarrh is the bane of womanhood. Per-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages.

A book for women only by Dr. Hartman will be sent free by The Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Ask your druggist for a free Per-na Almanac for 1898.

head of fine stock horses for sale at a bargain. A letter will catch her at Jacksonville, Texas.

On my way down I saw a number of fields sown to wheat that was up and growing nicely. The finest was in Loving's Valley, near Salesville.

On Sunday at noon I reined up at my old friend's G. W. Good's, ten miles from Weatherford, on the Graham road. My horse was tired and hungry, and myself ditto. Before dinner was announced, he led the way down into his spacious cellars. Several barrels were in sight, and I want to say the man who said Good's barrels are all empty or filled with wind is bearing false witness. It was two years old. I was a little slow to leave Brother Good's.

I have been at home nearly one week and am about starved out. I shall start out back west, where the people live on the fat of the land.

C. C. POOLE.
Sun Flower Farm, Parker Co., Tex.
Nov. 7, 1897.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.
57 instructors, 751 students. Women admitted to all departments. Tuition free. Total expenses, \$150 to \$250.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: Session begins Sept. 22; Entrance Examination Sept. 22; Matriculation fee \$10; 116 courses of study; University system of instruction and discipline; well equipped scientific laboratories; Library of 35,000 volumes; Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.; Gymnasium; Athletic Field.

Teachers' Courses lead to permanent State teachers' certificates. Engineering Department confers degree of Civil Engineer.

LAW DEPARTMENT: Session begins Sept. 27; Entrance Examination Sept. 22; Matriculation fee, payable only once, \$30. A two years' course leads to degree of Bachelor Laws and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue

The LATEST DEVICE
in our Machine is our Grooved Drum, which will increase the life of the cable double of any other machine made. It is S.M.P.E. STRONG AND DURABLE, QUICKEST OPERATING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Large discounts on first machine. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and prices. Mention this paper.

MONARCH GRUBBER CO.,
Lone Tree, Iowa

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted.

WOOD & EDWARDS, DALLAS, TEXAS

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1 1/2 Minutes. Makes a Clean Cut. Entrusted to the hands of the best men in the business. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted.

WILLIAM M. CO., 773 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Mine Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.

A. L. MATLOCK, S. H. COWAN, I. H. BURNBY.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICES, SCOTT-HAROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas.

The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

Fort Worth University.

This institution is one of the best equipped in the land, and a year in the College of Liberal Arts is given you for the moderate expense of \$100. Increase your knowledge, your brain power, and therefore your capital, by study in one of our schools. Forty-two instructors are ready to

See Our Departments
College of Liberal Arts.
College of Medicine.
College of Law.
School of Commerce.
School of Music.
School of Art.
School of Oratory.

Send for Catalogue. Address, DR. O. L. FISHER, Pres., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Academic courses without further charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: (Located at Galveston). Four years' course; Faculty of 20 trained specialists; School of Pharmacy; School of Nursing (for women); Matriculation fee, payable once, \$30. Complete equipment in all schools. Session begins Oct. 1; Entrance Examination the preceding week.

For Catalogue of any Department, or for information, address, President Winston, Austin, Texas.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR WINTER VACATION?

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF OLD MEXICO?

All of the novelty of a trip to the Old World; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized winter resort. The average temperature during the winter months is 57 degrees Fahrenheit. Historic points of interest, hundreds of years old, on every hand.

Modern hotels and a fresh bracing atmosphere. See Monterey and Topo Chico Hot Springs, Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, en route. We give you two dollars for one when you cross the border, and you pay your expenses in Mexican money. Cheaper than staying at home.

Those having an eye to business will find good opportunities for investment. Ask for tickets, tourist guides and time-tables via the "Laredo Route."

For further details address: W. F. Paton, General Eastern Agent, 333 Broadway, New York City.

W. E. Thurber, General Western Agent, 230 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Griffin, General Southern Agent, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Frank L. Noe, Commercial Agent, 408 Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Roby, Commercial Agent, 708 Common St., New Orleans, La.

C. W. Fish, Commercial Agent, Laredo, Texas.

E. Muenzenberger, Commercial Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

H. T. Greene, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Mexico City.

W. B. Ryan, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mexico City.

PORT WORTH College of Business

SENT FREE To any Address. Our New Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List of GUNS, ATHLETIC and SPORTING GOODS.

Most Complete Line in America. At Very Interesting Prices. E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. CIRCULARS, E. KRAUSERS & BRO. MILTON, PA.

LUMPY JAW CURED

Readily and permanently with the application of OSWALD'S LUMPY JAW CURE. Write for full information. The Onstad Chemical Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

THE LATEST DEVICE

in our Machine is our Grooved Drum, which will increase the life of the cable double of any other machine made. It is S.M.P.E. STRONG AND DURABLE, QUICKEST OPERATING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Large discounts on first machine. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and prices. Mention this paper.

MONARCH GRUBBER CO., Lone Tree, Iowa

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted.

WOOD & EDWARDS, DALLAS, TEXAS

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1 1/2 Minutes. Makes a Clean Cut. Entrusted to the hands of the best men in the business. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted.

WILLIAM M. CO., 773 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Mine Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.

A. L. MATLOCK, S. H. COWAN, I. H. BURNBY.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICES, SCOTT-HAROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas.

The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

Fort Worth University.

This institution is one of the best equipped in the land, and a year in the College of Liberal Arts is given you for the moderate expense of \$100. Increase your knowledge, your brain power, and therefore your capital, by study in one of our schools. Forty-two instructors are ready to

See Our Departments
College of Liberal Arts.
College of Medicine.
College of Law.
School of Commerce.
School of Music.
School of Art.
School of Oratory.

Send for Catalogue. Address, DR. O. L. FISHER, Pres., Ft. Worth, Tex.

There's Only One Leader
in any line. Others follow. We began early, kept at it, and are still marking a pace. It is STAYING that determines "lasting qualities."
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. MOSELEY & FRITCHARD BROS. CO., CLAYTON, IOWA.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES. THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS. MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DR. J. ALLEN, Graduate

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.

PHONE 339. Residence 704 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth

FOR THE BEST, Most Practical Saw Mill Built.

Write Richmond Machine Works, Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A.

H. & T. C. R. R.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Double Daily Trains.

Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET.
Galveston, Tex., Nov. 9, 1897.—Supply and demand pretty evenly divided during past week. Good cattle found ready sale at quotations, and prices were well sustained. Sheep market dull. Hogs in fair demand at 3 1/4 to 4 cents per pound.

A. P. NORMAN.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9.—Cattle receipts were 5000. The market for best grades was steady and others weak. Texas steers ranged from \$3.25 to \$4.25, Texas cows from \$2.40 to \$3.00, native steers from \$3.00 to \$4.50, native cows and heifers from \$1.00 to \$4.00, stockers and feeders from \$3.50 to \$4.30, bulls from \$2.35 to \$3.65. In hogs receipts were 6000. The market was strong to 5c higher, the bulk of sales ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.75, heavies from \$3.35 to \$3.57 1/2, packers from \$3.35 to \$3.55, mixed from \$3.45 to \$3.52 1/2, lights from \$3.45 to \$3.62 1/2, yorkers from \$3.60 to \$3.62 1/2. Sheep receipts were 2000. The market was firm. Lambs ranged from \$3.50 to \$5.50, muttons from \$2.50 to 4.50.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.—Trading in cattle was slow during the morning but became fairly animated later with prices barely steady to 10c lower. Prices ruled as follows: Good to extra steers ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.25, commoner grades from \$3.50 to \$4.55, stockers and feeders from \$2.90 to \$4.50, bulls, cows and heifers from \$2.00 to \$4.50, Texans from \$3.40 to \$3.90, westerns from \$3.40 to \$4.25. Prices were strong for hogs at 5c above last week's closing figures. The greater part of the hogs went at from \$3.55 to 3.70, coarse heavy packers from \$3.40 to \$3.50, best bacon lots from \$3.75 to \$3.80. Sheep were wanted at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for the poorest, to from \$4.40 to \$4.50 for prime natives, while western range flocks went at from \$3.00 to \$4.50, lambs from \$4.00 to \$5.75 for poor to prime, feeders paying from \$4.75 to \$4.90 for lambs and from \$3.85 to \$4.50 for sheep. Receipts of cattle were 19,400 head, hogs 35,000 and sheep 15,000.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 9.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 5200, shipments 800. The market was steady for both natives and Texans. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers ranged from \$4.15 to \$5.55, the bulk from \$4.55 to \$5.10; dressed beef and butchers' steers from \$3.75 to \$4.75, the bulk from \$4.30 to \$4.55; steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50 to \$4.35, the bulk from \$4.00 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders from \$2.50 to \$4.10, the bulk from \$3.00 to \$3.85; cows and heifers from \$3.00 to \$4.20, the bulk from \$2.70 to \$3.40; ranging cows from \$1.75 to \$2.00, Texas and Indian steers from \$3.00 to \$4.00, the bulk from \$3.10 to \$3.75, cows and heifers from \$2.10 to \$3.30. In hogs receipts were 3900, shipments 1000. The market was 5c higher, light ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.75, mixed from \$3.40 to \$3.70, heavy from \$3.70 to \$3.75. Sheep receipts were 1200, shipments 400. The market was strong, native muttons ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.50, stockers and feeders from \$2.40 to \$2.90, ewes and bucks from \$2.00 to \$3.00, lambs from \$5.50 to \$7.50.

DENVER MARKET.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9, 1897.—The following market is furnished by the Sigel-Barnes Live Stock Commission Co. Beef Cattle.—The market has been fairly well supplied with beef this week. The receipts, however, were mostly of the common order. In fact, there were no well finished steers on the market. The demand was active, and steers crossed the scales at from 10 to 15 cents lower than last week's quotations. Cow stuff was in strong demand and the best grades sold at steady prices.

Feeders.—Notwithstanding the light supply of feeders, trading throughout the week has been almost lifeless, and values as compared with the corresponding time last week are 10 to 15 cents lower, the depreciation being mostly on the common grades. This decline was in sympathy with the drop in prices at the River Markets.

We quote the market as follows: Choice corn fed steers \$3.90 to \$4.25, choice range steers \$3.70 to \$4.00, common to good steers \$3.15 to \$3.70, extra to good cows \$3.00 to \$3.25, common to good cows \$2.60 to \$3.00, bulls \$1.90 to \$2.50, veal calves, 175 to 225 pounds, \$4.50 to \$5.50, veal calves, 350 to 400 pounds, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Hogs.—The hog market has been heavily supplied this week. Up to the present writing 25 cars have been on sale and the market in the last two days has been overstocked, and it looks as if the buyers have all the hogs they can handle for the next three or four days. We would, therefore, advise our shippers to hold back consignments until the middle of next week, and would advise them to correspond with us before making any shipments so that we can post them in regard to the market and what day to have their hogs here. Values have fluctuated considerably throughout the week, but compared with the corresponding time last week prices are about the same. We quote:

Light choice packers \$3.45 to \$3.55, mixed packers \$3.40 to \$3.50, heavy packers \$3.35 to \$3.45.

Sheep.—There is a strong inquiry for feeding lambs and sheep, and any of our customers having some for sale would do well to ship them to us. Fat sheep, suitable for the block, are in strong demand, and wethers will sell from \$2.20 to \$3.50; ewes from \$2.90 to \$3.20, and lambs from \$4.25 to \$5.00.

FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH.

In connection with the fast through trains of the M., K. and T. Ry., the Burlington route maintains through sleeping car service from all the large Texas cities via Hannibal to Chicago. Free chair car service with a change without leaving the train between all Texas points and Chicago. This through car service gives the patrons of the Burlington route the advantage of the fastest time by several hours from Texas to Chicago. The Texas sleeping car forms a part of the equipment of the Burlington's fast "Eliz" the finest train between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Chicago, comprising Pullman's latest patterns of sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

General Passenger Agent,
L. W. WAKELEY.

NEWS AND NOTES.

CATTLE SALES.

San Antonio, Nov. 4.—Texas Land & Cattle company to Dobie & Co., 1000 cows and 100 bulls, and same company to George W. West, 8000 coming two-year-old heifers at \$13 and 400 bulls at \$30.

Fleming & Davidson to Gibson & Parkinson, 6000 coming four-year-old. Ike West to J. M. Dobie, 300 heaves at \$23.

Nov. 6.—Western Union Beef company to J. T. McElroy of Pecos City, its entire herd of cattle, numbering 25,000 to 30,000 head, at \$16 per head, delivery in 1898.

John Kennedy to Davidson & Fleming, 12,000 head of calves of this and next year's branding at \$17 per head.

San Angelo—S. Neff to Lum Hudson, 100 cows at \$15.

The Bermuda Stock company to R. S. Campbell, 56 fat cows for \$17.35. M. B. Pulliam to R. W. Hoskins, 250 yearling steers at \$11, and 75 of same at \$10.

Concho county—F. M. Delashmutt to H. G. Deering of Tom Green county, the XV—brand of cattle, 675 head, for \$11,500. Three years ago this stock of cattle could have been bought for less than \$2000.

Colorado—Jim McCarty to W. N. Waddell, 10 head of stock cattle at \$28. T. A. Witcher to A. W. Goble, 59 head of stock cattle at \$15.50.

Taylor county—J. B. Pumphrey to T. S. Snyder, 336 steers, twos; 200 ones and 65 heifers, ones and up at \$17 around.

Glasscock county—Thomas Bros. to C. M. Houston, 240 steers, twos and threes, at \$20 around.

San Antonio—Thomas Dewees to J. M. Chittim and Merchant Bros., 4000 two and four-year-old steers at \$21.50, spring delivery.

Amarillo—Ware & Tucker to J. E. J. W. Rhea, 325 cows and calves at \$30, calves not counted.

L. A. Knight to C. K. Beckett of Hutchinson, Kansas, 166 yearling steers at \$21.87. A few twos went in as ones.

George Slaughter of Running Water to W. S. VanNatta & Son of Fowler, Ind., 300 three and four year old spotted heifers at 27.50, delivery at Amarillo.

A scarcity of stock water west of Amarillo is reported.

There was frost in nearly all parts of Texas on the morning of November second.

In the cattle deals made in San Antonio Nov. 4th, over 15,000 head of cattle changed hands.

In Lubbock county calves are reported as selling at \$14. Cattle in the finer condition and plenty of grass and water.

The Taylor county News, of October 29th, with its numerous handsome illustrations of Abilene scenes, is creditable to Western Texas journalism.

A Jasper county farmer brought to Beaumont a cucumber, not yet ripe, which was 22 inches long, 21 inches in circumference, and weighed 22 pounds.

The Ballinger Horticultural society will give an exhibition on Nov. 12. The premium list is large and it is expected that this will be the finest exhibition given.

Brenham Press: Mr. E. Pennington's fine Jersey cow gave birth to two fine calves, a male and a female, Tuesday night. They were sired by Mr. Stone's male.

The Brackett, Kinney county, News of the 6th reports a scarcity of stock water. There is plenty of grass in the hills, but the grazing that is good is at too great a distance from water.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock Association, at San Antonio, November 2d, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association at San Antonio January 18th, 1898.

The Roby Banner complains that the ground is still too dry in Fisher county, and planting wheat. The season has been good for cotton picking but the crop, which is extremely large, has not yet been entirely gathered.

Hary Land of New Braunfels, has bought three herds of pure bred Dur-ham cattle near Cleburne from R. L. Stroud, Capt. O. P. Arnold and Kennard & Hart. Dr. Stroud received \$50 per head, Capt. Arnold \$35, and Kennard & Hart \$30.

As showing the decreasing production of beet sugar in Europe Consul Bartlett of Matague reports to the state department at Washington that the estimates of the amount produced for the year 1897-98 at 4,500,000 tons against 4,915,474 tons for the previous year.

Twenty-seven steamships are lying in port at Philadelphia awaiting grain shipments to be carried to Europe. They will carry 6,100,000 bushels of corn and wheat. Corn shipments this year have aggregated nearly 22,000,000 bushels as against less than 7,000,000 in 1896.

The East Texas Fair and Driving Park association closed its exhibition Nov. 5th, and premiums were then awarded to successful exhibitors. The racing attracted a great deal of interest, especially an exhibition race in pacing, in which Kansas paced half-mile in 1:05 and mile in 2:13 1/2.

Colonists are already arriving in Matagorda county to settle on the land purchased for the use of Grand Army

To those living

in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are

an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

men and their families. It is located on Trespalacios bay, and is said to be the best garden land of that section. It is estimated that over 800 families of union veterans will settle in Matagorda county during the coming winter.

Silverton Stayer: We said to one of our most prominent stockmen the other day: "Charles Goodnight has sold his entire calf crop at \$16." "That is better than I did," he replied. "But of course he got more; his cattle are graded up better than mine." There is a whole volume in that simple remark. It shows how well it pays to "grade up."

Texan Press-Leader (Lubbock): The Loco, which has been causing such havoc up this way among horses, is said to be dying. A small worm is at work on the roots and is cleaning it up very fast. If this is the case, and it seems to be, it is good news to all horse owners. There were, not likely be a return of the nuisance for several years.

The Children's County Index says that Britt & Cristler have sold their lease on their ranch in the north part of Childress county, together with their cattle, to Wm. Harrell of Amarillo. There are about 1000 head of cattle, including the 500 heifer calves bought from the 8 ranch in King county. The consideration paid is \$20,000. The same paper reports that N. G. Lane has rented the H. H. Campbell pasture in Motley county, about 20,000 acres, and is stocking it up. Last week he bought 800 cattle at Seymour, mostly cows, and is moving them out to the pasture.

The two exhibitions at Waco beginning Nov. 10th and lasting three days, promise to be well worthy of attendance. The chrysanthemum show will be given by the Waco Floral society in the Coke building, Nos. 709-711 Austin avenue, and will occupy two floors. There will be 1500 separate exhibits. More than a hundred ladies are engaged in the decoration of the floor space, more than four hundred feet square, and directing the construction of bowers, fountains and grottoes, making it a scene of fairy-like beauty. The Poultry and Pet Stock show will be at 518-518 Austin avenue. It will have more than 1000 pens of new and pet animals. All railways entering Waco have given liberal rates.

Chicago Drovers' Journal, Nov. 4th: Sheepmen should feel very well satisfied with the present prices when compared with a year ago. Some are \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher than this time last year, a very gratifying difference. This improvement has encouraged an unusual demand for feeding sheep, for it is evident that many believe that prices will continue upward. Those who bought early when prices were low, will have two good chances to come out ahead. First, because they got their sheep cheap, but chiefly because they will be ahead of the procession when the fed sheep begin to flood the market.

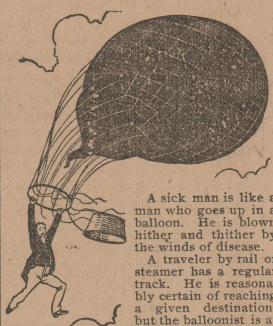
A press dispatch from Denver, Colorado, November 4th, says: It has been decided by the members of the chamber of commerce of this city to arrange for annual meetings of all the prominent cattlemen in this country, beginning with January, 1898, and continuing to be called for that time. The purpose of these conventions is to discuss cattle, sheep and hog interests, and perhaps steps will be taken to unite to protect the interests of stock raisers. It is proposed not only to induce every stockman of any importance in the United States to come to Denver to attend the first convention, but also to bring Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and his predecessor at Washington.

A press dispatch of Nov. 7 from Denver says the National Stock Growers' convention, which has been under consideration, was called to-day for Jan. 25 and 26, 1898, by a joint session of the committees from the Denver chamber of commerce and the Colorado Cattle Growers' association. All stock growers' associations are asked to send delegates and breeders of fine stock, to government and state officials will also be invited to attend. The subjects of quarantine, diseases, feeding, shipping, commission and all other subjects of interest to the various branches of the industry will be considered. The affair will close with a ball and a banquet to the visitors.

Lexington (Ky.) Leader, Nov. 2d: This afternoon G. D. Wilson's private horse car left over the L. & N. for San Francisco. There were seven high bred trotting stallions and one thoroughbred stallion. The horses are en route to Tokio, Japan, where they will go in the Mikado's Imperial Stud. They were bought in Lexington during the past month by S. Niyama, special commissioner of the Imperial Stud. The horses are in charge of Mr. H. C. Richmond, of this city, who will remain in Tokio for several months. The trotting horses are by Noddy, Patcher, Wilkes, Onward and other sires, and the thoroughbred is Favordale, which was sold at the Brookdale last week.

A most attractive feature of the Abilene Fair of this week is mentioned in a dispatch of Nov. 8 as follows: Probably one of the most interesting features of the fair will be the roping contest on Thursday, Nov. 9th. It is a different feature from the roping and branding scene mentioned in yesterday's News. The one is to test the skill of experts in handling the most unmanageable cattle, as well as giving an interesting exhibit, the other is intended to represent the every day occupation of the cowboy while at work on the range.

W. J. Bryan (not of Nebraska) will have charge of the roping contest. The steers that have been provided are in every way fitted for the occasion. They are a remnant of the herd of the Rayner Cattle company, and came from the Call Bar and Mark Lynn ranches, situated in King and Stonewall counties, and celebrated throughout Western Texas during the flourishing days of the cattlemen in the early eighties. A few years ago J. M. Daugherty of this place bought out the Rayner Cattle company, and in rounding up their pastures a few wild steers were left in the brakes of Croton creek, and the Salt Fork of the Brazos. These steers would probably have remained there had not the rise in cattle during the last two years justified Mr. Daugherty in having them brought and placed in his pasture near this place. He has of-



A sick man is like a man who goes up in a balloon. He is blown hither and thither by the winds of disease. A traveler by rail or steamer has a regular track. He is reasonably certain of reaching a given destination; but the balloonist is at the mercy of the winds of disease. So with the sick man. His disordered constitution renders every natural operation uncertain. No organ can be depended on to do its normal work. The stomach will not digest food; the liver will not filter bilious poisons from the blood; the kidneys and skin will not excrete the waste. No regular nourishing or purifying process is going on. There is no certainty except the certainty of suffering.

In all dyspeptic, bilious, debilitated conditions, what is needed is to change the abnormal, erratic operations of the system into a natural, regular, straightforward process in the right direction. Nothing in the world will do this so rapidly and certainly as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It directly regulates the vitalizing functions. It sets the stomach and liver into natural, healthy operation and gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundance of pure, rich blood. It creates appetite, builds up muscular strength, and banishes nervousness and neuralgia. As it can be assimilated by the weakest stomach, its nourishing properties are far superior to nauseating cod liver oil in severe coughs and all wasting diseases. The druggist who recommends something else as "just as good" is thinking more of his extra profit on the "just as good" kind than of your welfare.

ferred them to the committee for the purposes of this contest. They are from 5 to 8 years old, and are "out-laws" in every sense of the word. When the experts rope them and tie them down they will not be playing, and the man who wins the purse will not think it altogether a donation.

CROP CONDITIONS IN TEXAS.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the following report of crop conditions in Texas for the week ending Nov. 1st:

The rainfall during the week put the ground generally in good condition for fall plowing for the first time in a month in some sections over North Texas, and they will be of great benefit for general farming interests.

Cotton picking is mostly completed in all sections except some remnants of the crop where late. It is almost a consensus of opinion among the correspondents that the continuous rains have done very little damage to cotton, owing to the fact that the crop is about gathered and there was very little open in the fields to be damaged. The crop has been picked close as a rule, and consequently the yield is some better than anticipated, a month ago. Some correspondents who stated a week ago that there was a prospect for some top crop now state that there is none, and others state that a killing frost now would destroy top crop prospects, and with favorable weather for the maturing of the top crop will be light and scattering. There is still some cotton to be picked over North Texas where the plant was late, but this is the middle crop, and prospects for any top crop are very poor. The cotton crop as a whole is considerably below an average, although there will be an average yield in a few counties along the Red River in North Texas.

Wheat sowing has progressed very well considering the weather, but there is a good deal yet to be sown. The rains were of great benefit to the crop, and will insure a good stand where already sown. Early sown wheat is coming up nicely and the stand is good. The ground is in good condition for cultivation generally over the wheat belt, and wheat sowing will be rushed until completed. There will be a good acreage of wheat sown this year.

Rice harvesting is nearing completion. The crop is generally light and almost a failure in places. Corn gathering generally completed, and the yield is slow an average. Sugar cane has matured well, and while the stalk is fair and the quality good, the crop is not an average. Some manufacturing commenced.

Vegetables will be greatly improved by the recent rains. The cool weather, with light frosts over the northern portion of the state, checks the growth of vegetation. Vegetables along the coast are doing well, but warmer weather would be beneficial to the crop.

"Turn the rascals out"—The familiar party cry—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectively as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration for the week ending Nov. 2, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary. Bulls—Jersey Gains Snowball 19308, M. O. Mason & Sons to M. H. Standifer, Waco, Tex.; Lamar's Crown Prince 33335, W. W. Wofford to J. W. Schwab, Hochheim, Tex.; Sir Frank Clark 49, 439, W. A. Clark to O. S. Watson, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Cows and Heifers—Annie L. Lam-bert 87053, Mrs. T. A. Thomson to K. T. Johnson, Austin, Tex.; Dunbar's Princess 126873, M. Johnson to S. R. Dunbar, Houston, Tex.; LaPerla 127, 150, W. A. Clark to A. A. Thompson, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Laura B. of Tex. 98720, E. M. Turner to D. L. Scott, Waco, Tex.; Lena Glen 85502, Mrs. P. B. McGarity to J. W. Ingram, Naples, Tex.; Louise Webster, 105370, L. Suggs to J. W. Francis, Rusk, Tex.; Monarch's Pansy Melrose 117947, M. Johnson to G. C. Fones, Village Mills, Tex.; Phyllis Le Brueq 38007, S. Sims to L. Evans, Motley, Tex.; Wallie 104657, J. A. Harper to J. R. Clark, Abilene, Iowa.

Established 1869.

Incorporated 1892

HYNES BUGGY CO.

BUILDERS OF

Fine Carriages, Buggies,

and Harness,

QUINCY, - ILLINOIS.

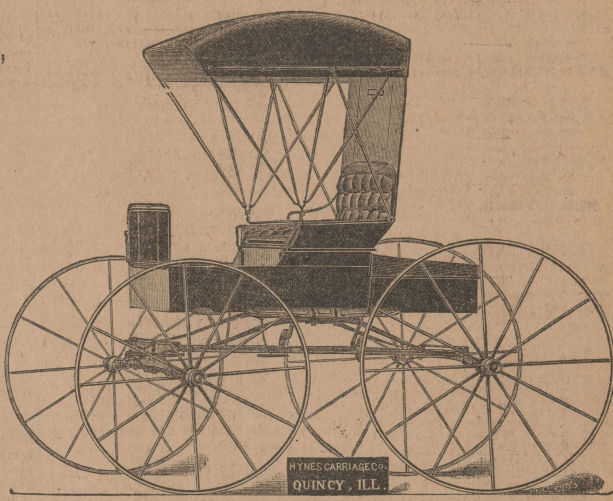
This Buggy is largely used by stockmen, liverymen and others. It is made in three sizes, light, medium and heavy.

No. 94—Corning body front is cut down, making it easy to get in and out of, under part same as No. 71, and made in two sizes. This reliable long life work; can refer to the principal stockmen who have used the Hynes work for many years. Send for illustrations and prices, on all the latest and best styles, to

HYNES BUGGY CO.,

QUINCY, ILLS.

No. 71—Concord Box Buggy.



LAND, RANCHES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

- 1,000 choice, well bred Southern Texas feeders.
- 500—1200 lb. feeders, located in Nueces County.
- 1,600 full blood Hereford cattle located in the Panhandle.
- 500 good, well bred de-horned feeders in Throckmorton County.
- 7,500 acres enclosed and well improved, 30 miles south of Abilene.
- 6,000 acres of choice grazing or agricultural land near Abilene, Texas.
- 1,000 Nueces County two and three year old steers for spring delivery.
- 2,250 two, three and four old steers, pick out of 2,800, located near San Angelo.
- 12,000 choice highly graded cows, as good as there is in the Panhandle, with leased range.
- 5,000 coming four year old steers, located in Mason and adjoining counties, for spring delivery.
- 2,000 good cows, all in one mark and brand, above the quarantine line, near the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

A ranch near Big Springs, Texas, containing 16,000 acres, 8,000 of which are held by patents, balance by lease.

10,000 mixed she cattle located in Southern Texas, will be sold at a reasonable price for immediate or spring delivery.

1,000 extra large, heavy steers suitable for feeders, or are fat enough to ship direct to market, located near Big Springs.

The "I O A" ranch containing about 70,000 acres of patented land, 17 miles of running water, located in Lubbock County.

2000 first class, well-bred, coming two year old Southern Texas heifers, all in one mark and brand, a choice lot of young cattle.

300 dry cows, 300 cows and calves and 100 heifer yearlings, located near Richmond, Texas, good class of Southern Texas cattle.

30,000 acres of fine grazing and fairly good agricultural land, 50 miles southwest of Fort Worth, a big bargain and on easy terms.

5,000 splendidly bred coming two, three and four year old steers, located in Southern Texas, will be sold for immediate or spring delivery.

2,500 coming two year old steers, located below but near the quarantine line; can be delivered above the line the last half of November if desired.

1700 well-bred mixed stock cattle and a 40,000 acre pasture, first class land, with splendid improvements, 12 miles north of San Diego, in Duval County, at a bargain and on easy terms.

10,000 highly graded Short Horn cattle with ranch containing 140,000 acres, half patented and half leased, located in the Southern part of the Panhandle. One of the best herds and best ranches in the State.

A herd of about 20,000 good, well-bred, Western Texas stock Cattle, on good leased range, at a bargain. Those who want a good herd of cattle located above the quarantine line will do well to investigate this proposition.

30,000 cattle and 300,000 acres of land located in Northern Arizona. The cattle are highly graded and in fine condition. The land practically controls a million acres of fine grazing and watered land. A big bargain with unusually easy terms.

Ranch containing 160,000 acres in a solid body, all patented land, located on the Staked plains divided into several different pastures, all enclosed with a splendid barb-wire fence, plenty of wells and wind mills, good ranch houses and everything in first-class repair. This is one of the best equipped ranches in the Panhandle country, will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms.

14,000 highly graded Hereford cattle, consisting of cows, calves, one and two year old heifers and registered bulls. Will only be sold with the ranch, which is one of the best in the Panhandle, contains 250,000 acres, 185,000 of which is patented, balance school lands held by lease. Is divided into 8 or 10 different pastures, all enclosed with splendid fences, watered mainly by springs and running streams, located immediately on the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad; will be sold at its market value and on easy terms.

The above are only a part of the large list of properties that we are now offering and on which we are prepared to quote low price, and on the land offered can always give easy terms.

With our extensive acquaintance, large list of customers and unequalled facilities we feel justified in saying that we can make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us.

For price and full particulars, address

THE GEO. B. LOVING COMPANY,

LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENTS,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Branch offices at 812 Main Street, DALLAS, and 216 Main Plaza, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday

-BY-

THE GEORGE B. LOVING CO.

Office of Publication 313 Main Street,
Dallas, Texas.

Fort Worth Office, Scott-Harold Building

San Antonio Office, 216 Main Plaza.

Subscription, \$1 a Year.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for
transmission through the mails as second-class
matter.

Communications addressed to either of our
three offices will receive prompt attention. As
a matter of convenience to us, however, we
would ask that all business communications
as well as those intended for publication, be
addressed to our Dallas office.

R. M. Collins and C. C. Poole and A. C.
Walker are traveling in the interest of Texas
Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized
to contract, receive and receipt for adver-
tisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies
shown them will be appreciated by the man-
agement.

One of the most notable transac-
tions during this or any season was the
recent sale of 12,000 calves of this and
next years branding for \$17 per head.
The report of the sale says: "Two
years ago calves of this age had prac-
tically no market value in this sec-
tion and were thrown in with the sales
of older cattle."

The race-meeting that will open at
Fort Worth on the 15th of November is
a fortunate event not only for that
city, but for the entire state. The
Dallas Fair brought to its racing sta-
bles some of the most noted horses of
the country, and many of them are
remaining for the contests upon the
Fort Worth track, which is one of the
best in the land. New Orleans has
hitherto witnessed the winter racing
of the great horses of the more impor-
tant circuits. The unfortunate yellow
fever visitation, from which that city
is just recovering, prevented carrying
out the usual programme, and Fort
Worth will witness trials of speed by
great performers that under other cir-
cumstances could scarcely have been
brought to Texas. The Journal hopes
that the result will give Fort Worth a
prominent place in racing events.

From all over the yellow fever dis-
trict the reports are full of encourage-
ment. The number of new cases, as
well as of mortalities, is rapidly de-
creasing. New Orleans has been the
most severely stricken, but the board
of health in that city has become con-
vinced that the fever is broken and in
a very short time will be exterminated
altogether. Business is steadily im-
proving, but unfortunately the best
part of the business season has been
lost irretrievably. The total number
of cases reported up to Nov. 7th was
1729, and the total number of deaths
228. The total number of cases abso-
lutely recovered is 916, while 585 are
still under treatment. The death rate
has been unusually small, and the limi-
tation of the stricken area has been
unusually effective. A study of the
epidemic during its visitation just
passing encourages the hope that sci-
entific methods of treatment, of quar-
antine, and of disinfection will steadily
tend to its extermination.

During the last three months there
have been the largest operations in
cattle that have been known since the
cattle boom in the first half of the last
decade. Millions of dollars have
changed hands since that time, and as
the 15th of November approaches the
date when quarantine restrictions upon
the movement of cattle to any part of
the country will be lifted, deals become
more numerous and of greater mag-
nitude. On Saturday in San Antonio
sales were made aggregating in
amount nearly a million dollars. On
the same day in Fort Worth there were
several large transactions. It is to be
noted that the purchasers are men of
long experience in the cattle industry
and who are, from the necessities of
their transactions the men who know
best the present conditions of all de-
partments of the cattle business. The
situation lacks many of the character-
istic features of a "boom." It is a con-
dition caused by scarcity of a supply in
a demand for consumption instead of
a speculative demand. A large propor-
tion of the purchases are of stock cat-
tle, are made to replenish the ranges.
Little or no money is invested by the
class in this country and in Europe
that twelve to fifteen years ago sought
ranch investments and bought with-
out knowledge and wildly. The ex-
tension and increase of ranch indus-
tries again in Texas will be directed by
experience and sagacity, and it is safe
to assume that never again will the
business of breeding cattle upon the
range meet with the disasters that at-
tended it a few years ago, and from
which it is just recovering.

From the Panhandle of Texas comes
reports of a number of land purchases
of a character that indicate the growth
of stock farming in Texas. The effect
of the rapid and general improvement
of the grade of our Western Texas cat-
tle accelerates the change of system
where conditions permit it. The pure-
bred sires require feeding and care to
give the best results from their use.

The graded offspring richly repay the
cost of the same feeding and care, and
there are plenty of stockmen in Texas
who know these facts and are taking
the advantages offered.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

The various experiment stations that
have been established by the govern-
ment in all parts of the United States
have been of vast service to the farmer
and the stockman in saving them ex-
pense and labor in finding out the
adaptability of soils and climate in
different sections of the country, the
merits and costs of different varieties
of feeds, the best method in feeding,
caring for animals and poultry, and
preparation of products for the market.
No line of rural industry has been ne-
glected by the competent, careful and
conscientious men who have in charge
the work of the several stations. The
result of their labors is given to all
who are interested in the frequent bul-
letins reporting the result of their
labors. It would be hard to estimate
the possible utilities and benefits of
their work, utilities and benefits that
become in large proportion actual as
progressive farmers more and more
take advantage of the reports that are
published and disseminated over all
parts of the country.

The New York experiment station
has taken measures for a further ex-
tension of the benefits of their work
which ought to be instituted in every
state. In this assistance was given by
a legislative appropriation. A large
proportion of their work has been for
the benefit of the horticultural inter-
ests so large in that state, but the same
general principles and methods are
adaptable to the different classes of
farming and stock raising in Texas.
The general system may be briefly
stated as one which attempts to teach
by object lessons rather than by the
collection of scientific facts. It com-
prehends an effort to become more in
touch with the practical farmer and
breeder, to educate him more fully and
practically in his special department
by stimulating an attentive interest in
the missionary efforts of those engaged
in the agricultural extension work.
The purely scientific work of the sta-
tion work is neither neglected nor di-
minished. It is the fundamental part
of the aggregate work, and is the direc-
tor of all. As stated by one of the New
York agricultural journals, the efforts
are to reach the people interested and
to teach them by means of itinerant
schools and experiments, by element-
ary instructions in rural schools, and
by instruction through correspondence
and courses of reading. It has been
found that where practical agricultural
teaching has been instituted in the
schools the youth accepted it with the
greatest interest, and it became a most
entertaining part of the school course
to the scholars and teachers alike. The
teaching is practical, and by object les-
son of all. As stated by one of the New
York for the interest excited. The reading
and correspondence methods are ex-
tending in the scope of work and in the
number of persons reached, most of
them being young farmers.

It is remarkable, considering the
large place agriculture occupies in our
industrial life, how little our educa-
tional methods have been directed
upon lines that could possibly lead to
the practical benefit of the farmer.
Our schools have had a tendency to
lead the intelligent and ambitious ever
away from the farm. In spite of un-
fortunate methods, however, scientific
thought and inquiry have been busy in
ways that inevitably led to a wider
recognition of the importance of a strong
intellectual equipment for successful
agriculture, and the experiment sta-
tions have grown out of the need for
a progressive farming that would wrest
from the soil its utmost potential pro-
duct in order that the cheap land and
cheap labor of other countries might
not leave our farmers without profit
from their toil. Co-ordinate to some
extent with have grown the
farmers' institutes. These are capable
of becoming organizations of the great-
est practical benefit, and will doubtless
grow in number and influence upon the
agricultural industries of the country.
Our county fairs are helpful in several
ways, and can become more helpful
still with the growing interest of the
farmer in reaching up to the higher
planes of his calling. Stockmen have
long had organizations which, without
having it expressly their object, yet
tended to have it as their effect that
the individual member was enabled to
appropriate to the direction of his own
affairs the aggregate experience and in-
telligence of his fellows.

Agricultural journals are not the
least valuable of the factors in pro-
moting progressive farming, the words
including intelligent breeding and
management of live stock as well as
the cultivation of land. They bring to
the home of their readers week after
week the best thought and the results
of the keen observation and research of
the most intelligent of the agricultural
class. Their work could be more ef-
fective and would have greater prac-
tical value if they sought more from
the practical men of the country, re-
ports of their experiments, their suc-
cesses and their failures, for even from
failures often is found the way to the
methods that win the best success.
Every intelligent farmer experiments

more or less, and each experiment is
really a scientific effort in which his
neighbors, subject to conditions like
his own, must have an interest. He
can tell of each experiment easily and
intelligently to his neighbor, and could
often confer benefit upon many by
communicating a report of it briefly
and explicitly to a wide circle of read-
ers.

Altogether the progress of the
farmer in enlightened methods is grat-
ifying and its results mean a great
deal for the prosperity of all engaged
in other vocations.

The October number of the Texas
Railway News and Illustrator is hand-
somer illustrated. It is the official or-
gan of the Texas Railway Club, and is
published in Houston, by the Texas
Railway News and Publishing Com-
pany, and edited by J. C. Crawford and
E. C. Cook. The Journal gives it wel-
come among its exchanges.

For Sale.

WANTED.

FOR SALE.

We have meat and hulls for sale near 500
to 1000 steers. Good pens and water feed
hand. Address Palestine Cotton Seed Oil Co.
Palestine, Texas.

RANCHES
FOR LEASE.

I have 5 ranches for lease, in solid
bodies; for 5 to 10 years, liberal terms;
good water 100 to 200 feet; fine grass
and protection. In Pecos County
100,000 acres; 54,000 acres; 37,000
acres; 32,000 acres. In Tom Green
County, above quarantine 10,000 acres.
Take your choice.

J. G. MURPHY,
San Angelo, Texas.

HICKORY GROVE.
Registered Polled Durham Cattle, of
double standard. Registered Red Polled
Cattle. Registered Aberdeen Angus
Cattle. Registered Short Horn Cattle.
Registered Hereford Cattle.
We have for sale 100 head Bull Calves under
one year old of the above beef cattle, and 50
heifers, on the Hickory Grove Farm near Oak-
land, Coles Co., Ill., which we expect to ship
to Texas some time during the month of No-
vember. These calves will be brought over
M. K. & T. R. R. and will stop one day at Fort
Worth and one day at San Antonio, Oakland,
Ill., on the Cleveland Road, about 150 miles
from St. Louis. Should any parties desire to
select from the herd, and see the sires and
dams they would find it profitable to visit the
farm before the calves are taken south. We
keep the price of these calves at \$7.50 per
\$100.00, delivered in Texas. Where we keep
them on our ranch near San Antonio, Texas,
and after they are acclimated and made in ad-
ditional charge, and in case of death it is our
loss.

For further particulars address J. P. Green,
San Antonio, Texas, box 877, or M. W. Gilbert,
Oakland, Coles Co., Ill.

GREEN & GILBERT.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS.

A herd of fancy bred blood of Lord Wilton,
Anxiety, Grove 3rd and 4th, W. A. PIERCE.

GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

Pasturage for 3500 Cattle.

Three adjoining pastures near Iatan station,
the grass, good, water, good, and good protection.
For particulars address
A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Tex.

SHEEP WANTED.

I want to buy one car of Mutton Sheep to
feed. Address
T. J. WILSON,
Corsicana, Tex.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I have 200 one year old steers (coming two)
for sale. Can show them in twenty minutes.
Address
W. A. PIERCE,
Waxahachie, Ellis Co., Tex.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

300 two, three and four year old steers. 150
steer yearlings. 500 stock cattle, for immedi-
ate delivery. 1000 yearling steers. 1000 calves
for spring delivery. For further information
address R. E. Gatewood, Rio Vista, Tex.

J. W. OVERTON, LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

MERCHANT, TYLER, TEXAS.—FOR SALE.
1,000 Anderson County stock cattle, 1,000 Rock
County stock cattle, 1,000 Sabine County stock
cattle, 1,000 Greer County stock cattle, 1,000
Harrison County stock cattle, 2,000 calves for
spring delivery. Will sell all of the above cat-
tle in bunches of 500 head. Want 250 to 500
feeders, natives of Central Texas, good
cattle. I want to trade 250 acres of Rock Coun-
ty land for horses. The land is well improved
and in good locality, bringing good rent, and
paid in advance. Title good. I also want 2,000
East Texas or Louisiana steers. Will pay cash
for 100 good horses. Correspondence solicited.
All letters will receive prompt attention. Ad-
dress J. W. OVERTON, Live Stock Commission
Merchant, Tyler, Texas.

For Sale

100 head of stock cattle, mostly cows and 3 year
old heifers. With a few coming 3 year old
steers. For class of cattle and stock call on
or address
C. W. OBERHILLER,
Henderson, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Entire stock of Cattle on D. The Ayers ranch in
Bell and Milam Counties, Texas. Pasture
is also for lease. Apply to
W. F. AYERS, Galveston, Texas.

Cattle Feeders Attention.

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

Raw Furs and Skins Wanted.

The Providence Fur Company, Providence,
R. I., wants all kinds of raw furs, skins, gins-
eng, seneca, etc. Prices quoted for next sixty
days are as follows:

Silver Fox.....\$15.00 to \$20.00
Bear.....\$5.00 to \$8.00
Otter.....\$4.00 to \$5.00
Martens.....\$3.00 to \$4.00
Beaver.....per pound \$3.00 to \$3.50
Wolf.....\$1.00 to \$2.00
Red Fox.....\$1.10 to \$2.00
Mink.....\$1.00 to \$1.50
Skunk.....\$1.00 to \$1.50
Gray Fox.....\$1.00 to \$1.50
Rat.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

Price list on all other furs and skins fur-
nished upon application. Full prices guaran-
teed, careful selection, courteous treatment,
and immediate remittance on all consignments.

Pasture for Sale

A number one pasture of 16,000 acres in a
solid body. North line of pasture runs on
rule and section. Full price \$100,000.00.
P. R. R. Mitchell Co., Texas, and is 15
miles west of Colorado. You will surely like
this pasture. If pasture is not sold by the 1st
of October, will stop and take cattle on
pasturage, or lease pasture for a term. Come
and see for yourself or write to
J. H. OTTEN, Iatan, Tex.

MULES FOR SALE.

50 well-bred Mules, 3 and 4 years old next
spring. Address
T. F. MARTIN, Grandview, Texas.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills.

Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Show Cattle that have been
exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES.
The famous bull, "The Ensign," heads the herd. This bull took the sweepstakes in Ohio and
Illinois State Fairs over all classes of bulls. The great strength and support of the Red
Polled cattle is in the strain. They are the most beautiful cattle in the world, a mahogany
red, no horns, beautiful eyes, round, smooth and straight backs and always fat; will live and
keep fat on one-half what it will take to keep any other breed. The Red Polled Bulls, when
bred to cows of another strain, get red calves of 95 per cent red and without horns. Bulls for
sale. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Special invitation extended to Texas
and Territory cattlemen and stock farmers. Address

H. LEE BORDEN, Tonti, Illinois.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. The
our specialty.

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

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

HICKORY GROVE HERD
OF POLAND CHINAS.
LOGAN CHIEF, one of CHIEF TUCUMSEH 2nd's great sons. First come first served. Satis-
faction guaranteed. H. E. KEELOR, Clarence, Mo.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

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

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

SUNNY SLOPE

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

400 Head 100 SERVICEABLE BULLS

and anything you may want in the male or female line singly or in car lots.

Address SUNNY SLOPE, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kan.

THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM.

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

C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Clover Blossom Short Horns.

125 Bales & Scotch Topped. Bulls in service Chief Violet 4th 11134.

20 CHOICE YEARLING BULLS AND 20 HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Are also individuals, out of selected cows and grown out right.

GEORGE BOWMAN, Newton, Caldwell Co., Mo. J. F. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo.

50 miles east of Kansas City; 60 miles east of St. Joseph on H. & St. Joe railway, Burlington system.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS OF ANCIENT BRITON, ANXIETY,

LORD WILTON, THE GROVE 3rd, and BEAU REAL STRAINS.

175 bulls for 1898 service; 60 of them 12 to 20 months old Sept. 1st, 1907.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Missouri

SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

A grand useful lot of pure-bred yearlings, two year old and Ram lambs.

Singly or in car lots, at prices that will sell them.

Please write your wants and let us quote you, or better, come and select.

KIRKPATRICK & SON, Connor, Wyandotte Co., Ks.

Pleasant View Stock Farm, Registered Hereford Cattle.

33 VERY CHOICE YEARLING BULLS

Ready to go. Write for particulars, or better visit us.

CORNISH & PATTEN, Osborn, DeKalb Co., Mo.

Public Sale of Short Horn Cattle.

Second Annual Sale from the

Idlewild Herd, at Hayes' Barn in the City of Bunceton,

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1897.

55 HEAD WILL GO UNDER THE HAMMER—30 BULLS AND 25 HEIFERS.

Cruikshank and Cruikshank topped on best American families. All the bulls old enough are
included. And I make a special claim for this draft of heifers. They are richly bred and up-
to-date in quality. Everything offered is young with its whole life of usefulness. Part of the
females are bred to Banker 110861 and Godoy 110575.

Sale in Tent, No Postponement for Weather. Commences 12:30 prompt.

Bunceton is situated on the M. & P. R. R. and close connection is made with the M. K. & T.

at Sedalia and Bonville. W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—CON.

Cattle for Sale.

2,000 Two, three and four year old steers.

600 Yearling Steers.

600 Two.

50 coming Yearling Steers.

Several lots of Stock Cattle.

Address W. B. LEWIS,

Coleman, Coleman Co., Tex.

FOR SALE—CON.

WANTED.

A man with \$300 or \$500 cash capital to learn
the photograph business and buy out an old
established gallery which for 10 years has av-
eraged over \$1,800 a year. Will show up books.

Address H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Texas.

FOR SALE—CON.

TURKEYS FOR SALE

The wolves are killing my turkeys, con-
stantly have decided to sell them in the Fall
instead of the Spring as heretofore. They are
larger and prettier than ever before. Those
wanting high class turkeys for breeding pur-
poses should write me immediately.

MRS. J. N. WITHERS, Cresson, Tex. ad.

FOR SALE—CON.

SALE DATES CLAIMED—

November 24th.

W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo. Short-Horn

March 18th, 98. Jas. A. Funkhouser, Giddell

and Simpson, Harford, Kansas City, Mo.

April 15th, 98. T. F. S. S. S. Harford,

Chillicothe, Mo.

April 15th, 98. Scott & March, Harford,

Belton, Gas Co., Mo.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

SHORT HORN BULLS.

We have on hand one car load of pure bred
Short Horn Bulls, ranging in age from nine to
sixteen months. They are all red in color and
all a first class lot, both as to breeding and in-
dividuality.

Abingdon is 90 miles north of Quincy, on
main line of C. B. & Q. R. R. Address
W. W. DAWDY & SON,
Abingdon, Ill., Knox Co.

Hereford Park Stock Farm,

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

B. C. RHAME, Proprietor.

Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford
Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the
prize winner, August Wilton, \$304, weight
2,500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more
first premiums than any herd of any breed at
Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Ber-
shire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Icard,
Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale, three miles
from Henrietta, Texas, a herd of
Durham, Dooding Hereford
Holstein, red and black Polled
Angus Bulls. Call on or write
me before buying.

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas.

J. W. BURGESS,

Ft. Worth, Tex.,

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

SHORT HORN BULLS, ALL AGES.

FOR SALE. Address, P. O. Box 100, Stewart, Gettridge, Jack Co., Texas.

NORSE VALLEY HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Imp. Lord Lieutenant, 1200 lbs, heads herd.

Young stock for sale. Address, D. P. NORTON,
Council Grove, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

50 High Grade Short Horn Heifers, ones and
twos, mostly reds, 8 or 10 Bull Calves, reds.

P. S. DUNCAN, Perrin, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

TO THE UNATTAINABLE.

Dear, how many the songs I bring you
Woven of dream-stuffs, pleasure and
pain.
All the songs of my life I sing to you,
And you hear and answer again.
Though no rhyme do your dear lips
say to me,
Yet, my poet, sweet songs you bring;
When you smile, then the angels play
to me
Tunes to the silent songs you sing.

All my soul goes forth in a song to you,
All my deeds for your sake are done,
All my laurels and bays belong to you,
In your name are my battles won.
Just by living you make my life dear
to me.
Though your lips never speak my
name;
'Tis your hands that in dreams appear
to me,
Bringing me all that I ask of fame.
—E. Nesbit in Longman's Magazine.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

A Happy Wife returns to the Household this week. Her case is indeed an exceptional one. It does not convince me, however, that early marriages and elopements are desirable. Do not let any foolish girl think of imitating Happy Wife. Her's might not be the exception to the rule, but a blessing to me today. I needed her encouraging words. If I have said ought to increase another's love for me, and to elevate another life to a higher plane, I will gather courage and say life is beautiful. Cultivate the courage, my dear Wild Violet, to say to your friends the words of encouragement and praise they deserve. But discriminate well between flattery and just praise. Flattery emanates from a little soul. All great souls abhor it, and cannot be fooled into accepting it for a thing genuine. Every human soul loves just praise and thirsts for it as the violets do for dew, the earth for Heaven's showers, and are as much helped by it. Elmhurst joins the Household this week. She wishes a description of Western Texas. Cannot someone who lives on a ranch and has the gift of word painting to give her a description of a western ranch?

Uncle writes a good letter this week. I like her very much. Read what she says about the failure of marriage. I ask with her, can an institution of God's be a failure? Is not marriage the holiest, most sacred, sacred of all unions? Union of heart, soul, and body? The mistake is not in the institution, but the want of seriousness with which it is too often entered. Two good people will not make a failure of anything. If I ever have time to call my own I will write Uncle a private letter. Anyhow, thank you for her little notes of encouragement and cheer.

Morning Glory is indeed welcome and I hope will gather courage to write a longer letter next time. If she is lonely, perhaps she can find cheer by making the Household her friends, and visiting with them frequently. The members of the Household are good company. I can vouch for that. I spend part of my time with them.

Impudence and Uncle must be kinder spirits. The same spirit possessed them in writing of the failure of marriage this week. Impudence's letter is bad. Let every one read it. She believes what she writes. I like that. If you would impress anything upon another, you must first thoroughly and sincerely believe it yourself.

Rawhide Bill comes to join us this week. I like him. He brings the atmosphere of the genuine cowboy with him. I like anything genuine. Rawhide Bill does not like the city. I am convinced he has never given it a fair trial. We will live in the Household now with the pleasant expectancy of Rawhide Bill. "dash of poetry" dare say it will be rare and racy. But please do not have it so rare and racy that it will have to go to the waste basket. The waste basket is full.

Western Maud has gathered courage to join the Household. Am sorry she was afraid of "Only Flirting" has been published in Household. Elizabeth can have the copy sent by Western Maud if she will send for it.

What do the members think of Son Billy's suggestion of a Household badge? I am sure every letter came to his suggestion to receive attention before the fair. Will some one explain to Billy the advantage possible from having loved and lost? No, Billy is not forgotten.

Harry comes in and takes our breath this week. Is a harsh critic. Is he too harsh? I think he is not harsh enough in sympathy. He is too cynical to entrap anything young and tender into that great empty Saratoga. There is much truth in some things he says. Select the true for yourselves and leave the chaff.

Panhandle Willie has won my favor by not liking trash reading. There is too little time in any one short life to spend it reading such trash as many of the young feed upon. Who denies the perniciousness of feeding the body on weakening, unwholesome food? How much more pernicious to feed the mind on trash? Give the mind good and nourishing food, as you do the body, would say to every mother, be exceedingly careful what your young boys read. You can't be too careful. Is just as easy, and how infinitely much better to see that only the right kind of books are desired by the young hands. As you would not put poison in their food, be equally as careful not to put poison in your libraries for them. See that there are no yellow-backed, tent detective stories to fire them with an ambition to run away from home and be a detective. Do not give some poor detective something to do. The young boy's ambition and imagination craves a stimulant as naturally as his stomach does food. He will have it. See that only the right kind is within his reach. Boys naturally crave to be heroes. They would just as soon be a noble hero as an ignoble one, if they read as much about the noble kind. At least try this plan.

A NEW BOY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: will you admit another little stranger to your happy circle? I would have written sooner, but for fear of the waste-basket did not write. But I thought I would try, and if this one es-

caped that basket, I would try again. My father takes the paper, and I am very much interested in the Household especially. I am a lover of Faded Flower, and think she did splendidly. And Gray-Eyed Dimple Darling's letter is very interesting, too. I, too agree with Ruthell about cowboys being very easily pleased. I have never found one of Man's letters. And I think Grandma's letter is very nice, too. I have spent the summer at home. The longest I have been away from home this summer was three days and two nights. I will close for this time. Love to the Household.

BENJAMIN K.
Cypress Bloom, Texas.

BEEN SILENT, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Once again I seek admittance into your beloved Household, wondering have I been forgotten. The Household has many new members, so many, in fact, that I would feel almost a stranger if it was not for our dear address, with a welcome for one and all. Please accept my sincere thanks, Mrs. B., for offering to send me the books. I was prevented from sending you my address on account of taking the fever. Hope you will not think me ungrateful after you being so kind.

How dearly I would like to join the Household in asking for a photo of our address, not to be put at the head of the Household, but one just for myself alone.

What has become of Man? He should give an account of himself, after causing such a stir in the Household.

Will Sunshine, I can sympathize with you, for I too, I feel, am fishing and paid dearly for my pleasure with weeks of pain. But life has its bitters as well as its sweets, and we appreciate our blessings the more by having a little sorrow and pain as we journey through life.

With best wishes for all, and love to Mrs. B., will say good-bye.

SALOME.

UNSEAL THE ALABASTER BOX OF SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Buchanan: May I come in? I have often thought I would write a letter to the Household, but have never had the courage to try till now. Will you be so kind as to give me a comfortable rocker by that sunny window, that I may hide my face behind its curtains? Ah, did I hear some one call me a silly old maid? Very well, such remarks are made quite often.

Man, I really think you and Plains Cowboy ought to be in the Household. I am sure you have not in all the world friends more ready to share your troubles or to rejoice in your prosperity.

Circle Dot, surely you believe that silent sorrow is very apt to break the heart? I am sure you will receive all the sympathy you need. Right here let me say to one and all, do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them. The kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfume of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin with out a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for burial. Post mortem kindness doesn't cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward on the way.

Even if this should escape the waste-basket, I may never see it, as we do not take the Journal. If I am welcome you may hear again from

BLUE EYES.

Clarendon, Texas.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will you admit a girl, sixteen years of age, into your happy circle? I have long been an admirer of the Household but have never been picked up courage enough to write, for fear of that dreadful waste-basket. I live within one mile of the thriving little town of Roscoe. Our school begins here next Monday. We have a good school when all are in attendance. I want to ask how many of the correspondents are fond of music. I am for one, and am also fond of reading.

I think Peach Blossom's and Brown Eyes' letters are most interesting. I hope they will write often.

Well, as this is my first attempt to write, I will close. If this does not reach the waste-basket I will come again. I bid the Household adieu.

HAPPY PEARL.

Roscoe, Texas.

SWEET CHARITY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I see by a recent issue of the Christian Herald that our relief ship, City of Everett, has safely arrived at Calcutta with her cargo of corn for the suffering people of India. She floated a large red flag with a blue cross, given by the ladies of San Francisco, from which port she sailed. A large Christian Herald flag, one with the name of the ship and "Old Glory" floated down from the mizen. They were welcomed by a steam launch with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and waving of handkerchiefs. The corn was in good condition, and was promptly distributed among the needy. Bishop Thoburn writes of the arrival of the ship: "I believe it has done much to create a good feeling among all classes, and that it will be the seed of a new native land that this noble harbinger of peace, good will and unalloyed kindness has come to our shore." America has contributed \$250,000 to these unfortunate people. We are thankful that sweet charity still lives.

The sacrament of marriage, in a general sense, has never been a failure since on that morn of creation to the assembled, listening hosts of heaven this proclamation was given: "And the good Lord said, it is not good that man should be alone. I will make him an helpmeet for him." There will always be failures in all the grand plans God has for us, be-

cause of our frailty and short-sightedness. But we will hear of fewer failures when the boys and girls are more carefully trained to realize the importance of the home as a good or evil influence upon the children. Mothers, especially, realize that the many failures in marriage on the part of the girls are due to a lack of domestic training. If they are allowed to shirk their part of the home making when young, they are very likely to become household drudges in homes of their own. It would be a wise plan in many instances to put Bridget on the wheel, send her out to practice physical culture, typewriting and the like, while the daughters were introduced into the kitchen, taught to prepare wholesome food for the home ones. We need the brightest and best talent right in the homes of our land. There are plenty not so good to fill the outside places.

As to the training of boys, if they are expected to act well their part of the great drama of life, they must be as carefully trained as the girls. "Don't let the boys go to the Household," Custom brings them more generally in contact with evil influences, therefore if we expect the best results in manhood, they must be strongly fortified with a true, pure life as long as possible. One with perfect health may go among contagion, where a weakling fare not. It is so with the Household. I regret that boys are so often neglected—that Jack is allowed associates that would morally degrade Mary. This should never be. I wish I could write this sentiment indelibly on the title page of every boy's life so that he might never cross the threshold into manhood's years.

"Be true to yourself at start, journeyman, true to yourself and God; Ere you build your house mark well the spot;

Test all the ground, and build you not On the sand or shifting soil."

How beautiful life would be all the way through to them if this were heeded.

To Mrs. Thomas, Nellie Hugh Hampton, Isabella, Busy B. Bachelor, Billy, Uncle Ned, Uncle Gus, and a host of others, I send greeting, and hope their balmy autumn breezes will gently waft their thoughts to the Household, and induce them to write.

EMMA GEORGE.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 15, 97.

FREE TO ENTER AT ANY TIME.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I was very much interested in some of the letters this week, and as the Household is our home, I think we ought to feel free to enter it when we get homesick, anyway. First, Mrs. Buchanan, I want to thank you for letting me keep my name. I am glad you like it. I love it because of the memories associated with it. I feel it is better to have a name that is loved by one's friends than to have a name that is hated by one's enemies. I will not say that I have not written sooner, as I have not any reason but this: I thought that the space I took would be wasted, as there are so many that can write so much better letters than I can. I had not the courage to intrude, but as turn about is fair play, here goes.

There has been so much said about love that there seems like there is very little to say on the subject, but there is one thing about it I do not understand, and that is: If we have loved and lost, then never to have loved at all. Now, what puzzled me, is what pleasure one can get from loving someone that does not love them. I should think it would be one of the worst positions one could be in, to love a person and know that they were not loving you. The thought of this alone has kept me from loving any particular one, for I do not think I would like to have my life ruined like Man has his, so if some one will tell me just where the fun comes, I will be truly thankful.

Why is it, Mrs. B., that the Household has never selected a badge, so that the members could wear it on public occasions, such as the Dallas Fair. Could you not suggest something that would be appropriate?

How would it do to have a badge like this: Take a dark blue ribbon two inches long by one inch wide, and on top pin a white ribbon two inches long by three-quarters of an inch in width. This, if worn, would let the members know each other and some pleasant acquaintances might be made. With best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and the Household, I will say good-bye.

SON BILLIE.
Iredell, Bosque County, Texas.

FROM AN EAST TEXAS GIRL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Here comes a black-eyed girl from Eastern Texas asking admittance into the happy Household circle. I have been a constant reader of the Texas paper, especially the Household, for some time, and as I see so many others writing I decided that I would make my first attempt. I see there is always some new subject being brought in for discussion, but I will not say much on any subject in this letter, as it is my first, but if it is lucky enough to pass that basket of waste, I will come back and encourage me to say more next time. I wish some of you Western writers would give a written description of your country, etc. As I have never read a letter of that kind in the Household I would enjoy reading one very much. I think books a good subject for us to write upon, but perhaps I am not like you. I love my books and the school room. Who will not admit that we spend our happiest hours in school? I will. I think the most enjoyable time of my life has been and is yet to be spent with my books. I see my letter growing rather long, so I bid adieu to all the Household. Best wishes to all.

ELMIRA.
Ivy, Texas.

A GOOD LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: How pleased I am at your sweet acceptance of my poor letter to the Household. There was something in your comment on my letter that went to my heart, and I longed to grasp your hand in love and sympathy. Oh, why can we not have much love and kindness in this big, beautiful world of ours? But let us dear Household, strive to help each other, and every one we come in contact with, at least with some little word of kindness if nothing more. They cost us nothing but a little selfishness, and how sweet to a sorrowing heart. I think the place in cheerfulness is grand. I like Mrs. Buchanan, thinking Virgie made a mistake in admitting she loves a man without the assurance that he loves her, and I pity her and hope she will try to overcome that love and love some one who will esteem her love.

I also sympathize with Tube Rose. Her lot is indeed a sad one, and I hope to know she is willing to trust it to one who is all powerful to help and

to heal, and she may yet make some man a happy, loving wife. Though I married the only man I ever really and truly loved, I think there is more than one love. If there is not, why do so many people marry two and three times and always seem to be happy? Love is a strange thing. I do not pretend to understand its mysteries. It ought to be handled tenderly and considerately. It is apt to take wings and fly away. So many love to test another's love. Be careful while you are testing. Remember you are paining the heart that loves you. Perhaps there is some misunderstanding between Man and his love. Perhaps she still loves him and is sorry about the difference, but is too proud to acknowledge it. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I fear your criticism will be, my letter is too long this time. There is no Sunday school or preaching to-day. The much-needed rain interfered, but the rain was very welcome. It was very dry here. How can Lottie say marriage is a failure? Surely God never fails, and it is his own institution. It is the people who are a failure; not marriage. Let us improve them and the world will be happier, but let us believe like the poet:

"Evil is often wrought by want of Thought as well as want of heart."

Brown Eyes writes such interesting letter. I am glad Ellen S. has had such a glorious summer. May it ever be thus with her. For one, I would like to know Woodland Mary's ideal. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household, please forgive me for this long letter. Love to all.

UNICE.
Ovilla, Texas.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: It has been a long time since I wrote to the Household, and I know that I have forgotten I ever wrote before. I see that you are discussing "Is Marriage a Failure?" Please let me tell my pleasant experience. Some say you should be at least twenty or twenty-two before you join the holy bond of matrimony, some say that a "runaway" match never live happily together. Now my case is surely an exception all around, for let me tell you of my happy union. At the tender age of fifteen summers I became the bride of a boy just twenty-two. I was in the schoolroom one day, the next day I was a happy bride. Of course, I hardly need to tell you that we eloped, for there are few mothers who let their daughters marry so young. Nevertheless, my mother thought a great deal of that dear boy, and of course we were entirely forgiven. In August we celebrated our tenth anniversary. We have four little children to bless our home—two girls and two boys—and to-day, dear Mrs. B., we are as young and happy as we were the day I became his school-girl bride. Now I hope I have not tired you with myself alone. If this misses the waste basket I will write again. Love to all, and let some at least think that marriage is not a failure.

A HAPPY WIFE.
Pleasant Grove, Texas.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I can not keep quiet any longer, you and the others are so nice and entertaining. I want to chat a little while. I know I will not stay too long if I will only make me welcome for as soon as I read your letters just as soon as the Stock Journal comes from the office. I live in the country and spend very lonely hours. I have a nice home, on a hill, with a beautiful little branch flowing in sight; have some nice flowers. My geraniums are in full bloom, and the lovely chrysanthemums, my favorite flower (some day, perhaps, I will tell you why the flower is my favorite), are in buds. Soon they will make a beautiful display of red, cream, white and yellow. Ah, here I am yet! Well, good night. I may call again.

MORNING GLORY.
Carter, Texas.

HAS THE TONE OF A GENUINE COWBOY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: After reading so many good letters from different parts of the state, I concluded I would try my luck and see if there was room left for another so-called Cowboy.

I am sure Brown Eyes' letter so much. Write again, Brown Eyes. Oh, probably you are sick; is it so? I have heard it said it takes two alligators and a negro man to live one summer down. But of course that isn't so, is it? And Wild Violet, your last letter was just splendid, and that poetry; oh, if I see this in print will come next time with a dash of poetry myself.

And Ouachita Ogress wants to know what a round-up is. I do wonder if there are still people living as far west as Colorado, and don't know what a round-up is. I have seen a few round-ups in my short life, but have never heard any definition for them yet. So as well as I can explain, it is a herd of everything thrown together, is a round-up. We will say a bunch of cats or dogs or pretty girls, or well, just everything.

Well, Brown Boy, I can't agree with you in regards to the love of the girls. I never can get one started on the subject. They won't talk love to me one bit, but I guess it's because they don't want to.

Plains Cowboy, come again. Yes, I think, too, if some of those charming letters from the east would come out to our Panhandle country they might accidentally catch a cowboy. Of course you are well aware of the fact that they are hard to catch, that is when they get started to running. Say, Plains Cowboy, how do you like the city? Did you ever experience it? I like it fine, although it gets awful monotonous after so long a time. I spent a whole week in Amarillo once, one of the largest shipping points in the state, and I tell you I was glad to get back to the ranch.

Well, I don't want to meet its fatal doom before it gets in print, I will close. Love to all. From

RAWHIDE BILL.
Dimmitt, Texas.

ON "IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Some of the answers to the query, "Is marriage a failure?" are perfectly preposterous; we just as well say that the whole creation of the all-wise God was futile and that He and life were finite. God instituted marriage. He said man needed a help-meat, therefore created woman and pronounced his work good. We should not question the effect of the in-

finite wisdom and power of God. True, there are many unhappily married, the wrong man and the wrong woman; where both are at fault, there can be no happiness, for none is promised. Let the right man marry the right woman; she is his strength in sunshine, his solace in trouble, for God has given her to him, and she raises him up; she is the power behind the throne. Side by side, hand in hand, they face the difficulties of life. A true husband is a strong fort for his wife.

A man gets the wrong woman. She pulls him down. The man who lives lonely half his life because a girl jilted him has an abnormally developed ideal of true love. Love is not the growth of our own will, but springs spontaneously within the human heart; it is of a celestial growth, and destined to immortal bloom. I have been married twice. Marriage, like everything else true, has its counterfeits. Father, son and holy ghost. Father, mother and infant; one family bound together in a chain of love; a symbol of the Trinity. IMPUDENCE.

Douglas, Texas.

THE PUZZLE CLUB.

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

Contributions for the Puzzle Club should be addressed "Lock Box 169, Fort Worth, Texas." They need not necessarily follow the examples already given, but may be your own. The way of an original puzzle thought to be interesting. Make an effort to secure one of the prizes.

26.—DECAPITATION.

A man may believe that a girl's heart is his.

Think she's ONE, and continue to woo.

Only to find when he asks her to wed,

All he gets for his pains is the TWO.

—DARIUS.

27.—DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. A pronoun. 3. A species of grain. 4. To diversify. 5. Made of a certain wood. 6. A numeral. 7. A consonant. PANSY BLOSSOM.

28.—METAGRAM.

"And now," said the bicyclist, in ONE dismay, "my wheel must go to the shop for repairs. There was a big TWO a few blocks away, and as a 'scorcher' naturally likes a TWO, of course I went to it, and at a rattling good pace, I tell you. But the roads were bad after that hard rain—pools of mud and slush all long the way—and the first time I started I was in THREE. I floundered out of it finally, but had no sooner done so than my wheel picked up a bunch of old, rusty FOUR, which got tangled up in the sprocket, the upshot being that I came out with a skinned elbow and a busted FIVE. And now I have to go out on that run today—all of which makes me FIVED.

—A HAPPY WIFE.

29.—CHARADE.

The ONE has TWO behind the hills,

And gone to rest.

Brilliant, variegated hues

Light up the west.

Thus TWOS the ONE in splendor

grand—

The eye's delight;

The TOTAL grandly 'ush'ring in

Approaching night.

30.—ACROSTIC.

1. An English poet and novelist, born in 1830. 2. A celebrated Mexican general and politician, 1795-1876. 3. A volcanic mountain celebrated in holy writ. 4. A famous American opera singer, died in 1891. 5. A military expedition, invading parts of Russia. Reading downward, the initials spell the given name, and the initials the surname, of a well known English theologian, hymn-writer and author. He was born in 1674, died in 1748.

—A HAPPY WIFE.

21.—SQUARE.

1. Lubricated. 2. To toughen or harden by exercise. 3. Profit or gain in money. 4. Did wrong, or made a mistake. 5. Certain instruments of writing.

Answers to last week's puzzles:

20.—Fire place, fireplace.

21.—S W E E T

W H A T E

E A T E N

E L E C T

T E N T S

22.—Oh, why should the spirit of love be loved and loved?

Like a fast-fitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,

A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,

He passeth from life to his rest in the grave

23.—

A R E

A R E A S

F R E I G H T

E A G L E

S H E

T

24.—Renown, town, clown, frown, mown, down, crown.

25.—Thanksgiving.

AN EXCELLENT JUDGE OF BOOKS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I like the rest have been a silent admirer of the Household for a long time, but do think it is getting "kind" to remember this—

"He who loves and runs away,

Lives to love another day."

I never intend to get love-sick now or ever, unless I can meet, my ideal, but I think that will be rather hard to do, for it is so high that it shines above me like a diamond in the sky. Woodsy, come every week. I like your letters so much, but do not agree with you about Charlotte M. Braeme's books, or Bertha M. Clay's. They are the same person, I think, almost dead. Evidently, whoever wrote "Thrown on the World," was a man hater. I think her books are almost trash. I like most every one does, turned over a new leaf New Years and resolved to read nothing but standard works. What do you think of Scott's, Cooper's, Dickens? Real books are real good and leads one to think of higher things. I think his "Original Belle" and "Barrier's Burned Away" are his best, but there is feeling or something lacking in them all. I, too, don't think a domesticated woman need be a mere household drudge, but she could as well as her helpmeet aspire to higher

IRON IN THE STOMACH.

You May Perhaps Think It Strange that there is Iron in Your Stomach,

or should be. Do you?

At the rate it is true.

If there is no iron in you are sick. If you are sick it is probably because you need iron.

Indigestion, with all its discomforts, is caused by the want of iron. Your gastric juice contains iron. When it doesn't, it lacks virtue.

Headaches, dizziness, yellow complexion, stomach, nervousness, breath, bad taste, eruptions, fever, ague, nausea, heartburn, flatulence, constipation, prostration, exhaustion, general weakness, tiredness, loss of ambition, nervousness, irritability.

When the troubles come from indigestion, caused by lack of iron in the stomach and blood.

Have you any of them?

You can drive them away with Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It puts just the right proportion of iron into your stomach, the form of iron that is needed—the form that doesn't disorder your digestion or discolor your teeth.

It is not a theory, it is a scientific fact, that iron is found in nearly every part of the healthy body. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic supplies the iron that is needed to make you well. Later the iron in the stomach, enriches your blood, puts strength and vitality into

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
For Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:40 p. m.; Sundays at 8:30 a. m.; Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday and Monday at 10:45 a. m.; Sundays at 7:00 p. m., Monday at 9:30 a. m.
For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m., arrive at 2:30 p. m.
For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:30 p. m., arrives at 1:35 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
East—Leaves at 12:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 12:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 8:45 a. m.
West—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico, leaves at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at 11:50 a. m.

International & Great Northern.
North—Leaves at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.
South—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.
North, daily express special leaves 9:30 a. m., arrives 5:15 p. m.
South, leaves 9:45 a. m., arrives 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth and Waco at 7:25 a. m. and 5:10 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.
Train leaves San Antonio for Matamoros, San Diego, Adkins, Laveria and Sutherland Springs at 4:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Arrives at San Antonio at 9:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Capt. Jim Wilson of the C. and A. arrived Saturday morning to do some business.

Jeff Ray of the live stock department of the M. & K. T., is spending several days in the hub.

H. K. Rea of the Cotton Belt, has been here most of the time for two weeks past and has put in some telling strokes for his road.

Geo. Witting was here Saturday from Stockdale taking notes. He made a business trip to Gonzales during the first of the week. He reports cows flourishing in Wilson.

Thad Miller, the Hondo stockman, who, however, is living most of the time at Seguin, was here Wednesday, perfecting arrangements to put about 1000 steers on feed at Seguin.

A. H. Jones passed through San Antonio Saturday on his way to Gonzales from the territory. He has just made a delivery of some feeders which constituted his holdings in the territory.

Uncle Henry Clare spent two or three days in San Antonio this week, returning to Beeville Wednesday. He reports the movement of feeders as having begun in earnest and that the "sap" was doing the moving.

Col. Ike T. Pryor returned Saturday afternoon from a trip down into Goliad and Columbus to complete arrangements for making the fall delivery to Winfield Scott of several thousand head of the Stafford cattle sold some weeks ago.

L. W. Krake of the St. Louis stock yards, came down Wednesday as a delegate to the Baptist convention now in session in San Antonio. He left, however, before adjournment and failed to give the Journal some promised figures as to St. Louis prices.

Col. Wm. T. Way returned Friday afternoon from a trip down into Goliad where he superintended the shipment of two trains of feeders for Tucker & King of Taylor. These cattle will go into the feed pens at Austin, where Messrs. Tucker & King already have 1000 head on feed.

T. J. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, came down Friday. He reports everything booming up there, except cotton, but says old Fannin raised the biggest crop of cotton of any county in North Texas. He is spending several days in the city trying to ascertain just how much he can add to the value of his steers down here.

Col. W. L. Crawford of Dilley, has spent a portion of the week in the city. He left for home Sunday, as he was threatened with a relapse from dengue with which he has recently had a tussle. He says Elie is a little dry now, but that the winter rains would be ample and he anticipates no losses of consequence.

W. T. McCampbell came in Friday from his ranch in Jeff Davis, having finished receiving the McCutcheon cattle, except the three at the present time there will be about 15,000 head after the final delivery is made. He left for Victoria Sunday, accompanied by B. B. McCutcheon, who came in with him and who is also interested in a herd close to Mr. McCampbell.

Capt. John Tod, of the Laureles ranch, came in Tuesday and has been spending the week in the city. He has made several sales during the week for spring delivery at prices which have been very satisfactory to him and can but prove so to the purchasers. He feels much encouraged at the present outlook for the live stock industry, but does not pose as a prophet.

Jno. Scharbauer, the Fort Worth cattleman, and J. H. Knox, a cattleman of Jacksboro, passed through the city Tuesday en route to Nueces county and returned Friday, going north on the I. and C. N. Friday night. Mr. S. made a sale of his 2000 yearling heifers to Mr. Knox at \$12.50, a mention of which appears elsewhere in the Journal this week.

O. L. Eckhardt, the well known stockman of Yorktown, came up Friday and has been mixing with the boys considerably. He has not been in San Antonio for several months, having been busy with his live stock interests and dengue. He sold his cattle in La Salle some weeks ago, but has about 4000 head bought in McMullen county, which he will place in his pasture in

the spring, after making his spring delivery.

NEWS NOTES.

The Kimble County Citizen: J. O. Davis and John Blain were here Friday with about 200 head of cattle gathered for N. H. Corder, to be delivered at Meyers' ranch above Ft. McKavitt.

Lockhart Photograph: The oil mill shut down again last night after being shut down for several days. The pay roll of this institution is no small item and being closed, if only for a few days, knocks the men out of a right smart sum of money.

Ozona Courier: J. R. Word, a shearer and brother of O. T. and Doc Word, of Sonora, Sutton county, passed through Ozona last week with his sheep, drifting in the direction of the drifter's home, the Pecos country. Tom Killen passed through Ozona last week with about 8000 of O. T. Word's sheep, going towards the Pecos.

The Bandera Enterprise: A nice rain visited us early Tuesday morning, from the South and later it came back from the North accompanied by considerable of a norther, which has caused some of the cold-natured inhabitants to squander their wood piles in the luxury of fire. . . . reported that W. L. McKinnis had sold his stock cattle at \$13 around—calves counted.

San Diego Sun: If Old Horsely from Beeville could crawl upon one of Beevilles' many windmills and see the good rains falling all around us, he would be greener with envy than he is now. He would see that the windmill would crawl upon a higher windmill and see the old familiar faces of the stockmen from over there, looking around for grass and vacant pastures, and then paying out good prices for our stock, he would fit and fall back in it.

Refugio Register: Mr. Jo Toups sold to Mr. Tom O'Connor this week all of his cattle and horse stock, consisting of about 200 head of stock cattle and 50 head of horses. Terms private. . . . Messrs. J. J. Murphy, Jas. Power and John Shelly went to the Power ranch this week to gather four carloads of calves that Murphy had bought from Power for shipment to St. Louis, but Murphy getting word that he could not get the cars, they were compelled to return to wait until such time as cars might be had. It seems that stock cars are in much demand, judging from the fact that notice was given the Southern Pacific company Monday morning that the cars were wanted Friday, but up to Wednesday morning the agent at Beeville could not state whether the cars could be furnished or not.

Alpine Avalanche: J. A. Weyers informed us this week that he had lost two calves from ticks getting into their ears and working their way into the brain, and that he now examines his stock about every ten days and risks them of ticks. All our stockmen have had cattle to die very suddenly and ticks may be the cause. The Avalanche would be glad to hear from some one familiar with this matter. . . . J. C. McKinney recently bought out Will Stillwell's interest in the Miners Exchange saloon at Marathon and last week traded all his Marathon property to E. P. Stuckler for 218 head of cattle, the cattle being priced at \$16 per head. The stock are now in Pecos county and John will move them next month to his range six miles north of Marathon. Mr. Stuckler is a clever, accommodating gentleman and we wish him success in his new undertaking.

The Beeville Bee: Col. D. R. Fant, the big cattleman, was in town Saturday, from Goliad, where he had been attending court. He lost a suit against him there, brought by a Northern firm on commissions on the sale of over 6000 head of cattle made for him by 1895. . . . W. J. Staton is in the market for stock cattle for stocking the Jack West ranch in McMullen county recently leased by him from its owner, D. C. Stone. The ranch contains 12,000 acres and will require 1000 head of cattle to stock it. . . . John David shipped two carloads of hogs from Petrus to Houston Tuesday, realizing encouraging returns. It is the first shipment made of this class of live stock within a year or more. The high price of beef has made hogs in good demand. . . . Ira Malone, who recently moved from here to Buchel county to engage in ranching, was back this week and purchased two cars of stock cattle. They will be shipped to-day.

SALES.
J. M. Dobie and W. A. Lowe closed a deal Thursday with Capt. Jno. Tod, manager of the Texas Land and Cattle company, owners of the Laureles ranch, for 1000 cows and 200 bulls for spring delivery. Cows \$17, bulls, \$30.

Geo. West bought 18 coming 2-year-old heifers and 40 bulls from Capt. Jno. Tod of the Laureles ranch for spring delivery, paying \$13 for the heifers and \$30 for the bulls. The deal was closed in San Antonio Thursday.

Mrs. Anna Martin & Sons, with ranches in Llano and Mason counties, has recently closed a deal with Chas. Schreiner, of Kerrville, for 6000 coming 3-year-old steers for spring delivery. The Mason News gives the number as 9100 instead of 6000.

Chas. W. Shrimp bought last Wednesday from Jno. Warden & Co., of Sabinal, 1500 muttons, feeders, at \$3.25 per hundred.

Mr. Hall closed a deal Friday in San Antonio for 600 head of Laureles yearlings at about \$10 for spring delivery.

Thos. Dewees, of San Antonio, sold to Chittim & Merchant 4000 head of coming three for spring delivery. These cattle are located in Wilson county, and the price was close around \$22.50 per head.

Jno. Gibson and Harry Parkinson, of Wagoner, I. T., and J. H. Fleming, of Victoria, closed a deal Friday with Fleming & Davidson for 6000 steers, coming fours, and fives. These steers were bought last spring from Chas. Schreiner, and are located in Mason and Kerr counties. They will be taken to the Territory.

The Geo. B. Loving Co. made a sale Saturday for Jno. Scharbauer of 2000 yearling heifers bought by Mr. Scharbauer early in the summer from O. L.

Eckhardt, of Yorktown, for \$12.50, fall delivery. The purchaser was J. H. Knox, of Jacksboro, Texas. These heifers, which are the tailings of the King herd, are making history, notwithstanding the fact that they are the vendor's selection. They were first sold early in the spring to P. R. Austin at \$8.00, who sold them to O. L. Eckhardt at \$10. Mr. Eckhardt sold them to Scharbauer about July, and this deal having closed makes the fourth transfer thus far. The advantages accruing from a well-bred herd needs no comment.

W. T. McCampbell sold to H. B. Woodley Friday 3000 cows and calves and dry cows, numbering in all about 4000 head, for spring delivery, at \$15 per head, counting everything.

Fleming & Davidson closed a deal in this city Friday with Jno. G. Kenley for the entire branding of steer calves for 1897 and 1898 for delivery in the spring of 1898 and 1899 at \$17 per head. This is the biggest point reached for a Texas calf yet, and especially for those yet unborn.

WESTERN UNION BEEF CO. SALE.
The Geo. B. Loving Co. sold on the 16th inst. to J. T. McElroy, of Pecos, Texas, the entire stock of cattle belonging to the Western Union Beef Co., now on their Pecos ranch in Pecos county. The price was \$16 per head, and delivery to be made by January 1, 1899, and no calves dropped after January 1st, 1899 to be counted. The sale also includes the land held in the TX pasture in Crane and Upton counties, containing about 20,000 acres, at \$12,000. By the terms of the contract the Western Union Beef Co. will transfer the lease on this pasture, and in which the cattle will be delivered as rapidly as it can be done advantageously. The number of cattle is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 head, and it is one of the best herds in West Texas. Mr. McElroy is a successful stockman, and has been in the business for fifteen or twenty years, and this purchase is an indication of his success. He is heavily interested in the Pecos country outside of this deal, and the Journal extends congratulations on his recent plunge.

SAN ANTONIO IS THE PLACE

For the Meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association in 1898.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association met pursuant to a call at the office of the Texas Stockman and Farmer in this city Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1897, with the following members present: Capt. Jno. T. Lytle, Vories P. Bledsoe, city; A. S. Reed, Geo. B. Loving of Fort Worth and Judge C. W. Standart of Standart, Tex.; Sol West of this city by proxy. During the executive session the live stock interests of the state were fully discussed and the subjects of greatest moment were taken up. The attention at the next annual meeting of the association and which appear in the programme as follows:

1. Exportation of cattle from Texas ports.
2. What are the best breeds for beef?
3. Shall our legislature be petitioned to pass a scalp law?
4. Is the tick the sole carrier of splenic fever?
5. In view of the value of cotton seed products as a feed for live stock it is advisable to curtail the cotton acreage in this state?
6. Discussion of any subject of interest or importance to the stockmen of the state.

The secretary was authorized to go to work and make all the preparations for the calling together and holding of the convention.

The board reassembled in the afternoon at 4:30 p. m. to consider invitations from Dallas, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio for holding the annual meeting. Mayor Callaghan, with the committee from the city council, accompanied by a number of representatives of business men, who were Col. Frost, D. J. Woodard, Homer Eads, Ben Darlington and L. C. Irvine, representing the Business Men's club were on hand to represent San Antonio. Houston's invitation was by letter from the Houston Business league, through its secretary, T. E. Richardson, supplemented by telegram signed by Mayor Rice and R. B. Gribble, president of the Business league, which read as follows: "Houston urgently invites your association to hold its next annual meeting here."

Dallas extended her invitation by letters from the Dallas Commercial club and Ex-Mayor Frank Holland. Galveston was represented by Mr. C. H. McMahers, secretary of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce. All the invitations were of the most cordial nature. Mr. McMahers, on behalf of Galveston addressed the meeting, stating among the many reasons why Galveston wanted the next meeting, that the exporting of live stock on foot was assuming huge proportions since deep water was obtained at the Gulf city. Galveston wanted the stockmen to come and see for themselves that the stock business would be benefited by reason of her facilities for opening up a new market. The effort of Mr. McMahers was a brilliant one, and while the board was not entirely overcome by his visit to San Antonio was without doubt, as will develop later. Mayor Callaghan, Secretary Irvine, Col. Homer Eads and Col. Frost, feeling the importance of securing the next meeting in San Antonio, came with inducements and eloquence which resulted in the selection of San Antonio as the next place of meeting. All the board agreeing to vote for the meeting, the convention in 1899 at Galveston. The date for the meeting was fixed for Jan. 18, 1898, to continue three days, and it will be held in San Antonio.

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1897.

W. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Notary Public.
Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

T. J. Wilson of Corsicana, desires to purchase a car of mutton sheep. The attention of interested parties is called to his advertisement in another column.

A PIONEER DEAD.

A press dispatch of November 3d from San Antonio gives the following: Texas, Nov. 3.—Col. John S. Ford, known throughout Texas as "Col. Rip Ford, the Indian Fighter," died at his home here at 7:20 o'clock to-night, after a 33 days' illness. Col. Ford was stricken with paralysis on October 1, since which time he suffered several relapses and gradually sank until death came to-night. The deceased was 82 years of age, a native of South Carolina, from which state he emigrated to Texas in 1836. Col. Ford's brilliant military career began with his arrival in San Augustine, Texas. His first service to the state consisted in expeditions against the Indians up to 1844 when he was elected a member of congress for the republic of Texas. He opposed a proposed treaty with England by which annexation of the Lone Star republic to the United States was to be prevented and in the special session of the Texas congress called in 1845, Col. Ford introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States. He served in the Mexican war that followed the annexation of Texas, as an adjutant in Col. Hay's regiment. After the close of this war he was made a captain in the United States army, but after a few years he organized a scouting party, and then began his memorable career as Rip Ford, the Indian Fighter. He went through the civil war, a staunch Confederate soldier. More Indian fights were added to his record, and then he settled down to a peaceful life. He has made many valuable contributions to the history of Texas, gained from his intimate experience with men and affairs in the frontier days. The news of his death takes place here this afternoon under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans and the Masons.

THE MONEY RENT SYSTEM.

The money rent question is becoming one of very great importance in the cotton growing districts of Texas, affecting the interests of all classes. A number of letters threatening arson and murder, and alleging that those making the threats were strong enough in numbers and in purpose to execute them have appeared in local papers. These threats are serious, but it must not be believed for a moment that whatever evils may attach to an unpopular system can be remedied by the torch and the bullet of the assassin. That Texas cannot tolerate. Some of the threats may or may not be executed. If executed the guilty must suffer.

A more effective means of bringing the tenants' relations into equitable adjustment is indicated by such meetings as that held at Taylor on the 6th of November. It was said to be one of the largest gatherings of representatives of farmers and landholders in the county. Over 800 persons were in attendance, representing every precinct and hamlet in that populous county. The meeting was decidedly representative of practical business interests, farmers owning their lands, tenant farmers, landlords and merchants were present, and all united in the strong resolutions adopted in denunciation of the money rent system.

The report of the meeting says: "The trend of the discussion was that the interests of tenants and landlords are identical, that the success of the tenant working on the system of one-fourth of the cotton and one-third of the corn means success for the landlord and the merchant, while the money rent system, at \$4 cash per acre meant distress and poverty for the tenant and his family, failure for the merchant, and gain only to the landlord."

A number of landlords and merchants were present and promised cooperation with the movement. Another mass meeting will be held in Taylor in December. The friendly meeting and discussion of the question by all the parties in interest will doubtless work out its satisfactory solution in an American way, a solution which crime would make more difficult.

Postal savings banks are becoming more and more a subject of discussion and are favorably considered by almost everyone. It is not improbable that at the next session of congress the policy of establishing a postal savings bank system in this country will receive consideration. It is said that wherever the system is in operation women are its most appreciative patrons. This results from their being better disposed than men to care for small sums and to estimate the value of their accumulation. As they prefer the absolute safety of their deposits to high interest rates with greater risks, the stability of the postal banks system are its most attractive features. Such banks could be utilized so as to be of great convenience and benefit to wage earners of every class as well as to those whose business transactions are on so small a scale that they never think of making deposits in the ordinary banks. The tendency of their influence is towards thrift and economy which, as history shows, is the most generally fixed in the habits of our people must inevitably diminish the evils of periods of depression and to some extent feel an effective check on the injury to our entire business condition which the carelessness as to the consequences of momentary gains must always effect. The whole community is benefited as well as the wage earner himself by a system which offers an opportunity and an encouragement to habits of saving.

A press dispatch of Nov. 8 from Kansas City, Mo., says that the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway announced sweeping reductions in packing house products to-day to Shreveport and Texarkana from Kansas City. The new rate will become effective Nov. 11, and will be used as a basis to points in the West. The rate of 23 cents to Shreveport and 26 cents to Texarkana. The old rates were 37 cents and 42 cents respectively. The reductions were made because of cuts from Cincinnati and other Eastern points by the Queen and Great Northern. All of the competing lines of the Pittsburg and Gulf will have to meet the reductions, and a lively time in packing house rates is expected. The rate on packing house products from Kansas City to Texas common points is 58 cents. A 40 cent rate is to be put in and, as the Texas railroad commission always insists upon a reduction in interior rates when a rate from the outside is shrunk, that

AS THIS IS THE SEASON FOR COUGHS and COLDS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Will be found an Indispensable Article In Every Family. It is a

Safe and Sure Cure

FOR Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other derangements of the THROAT AND LUNGS.

Its Action is Expectant, causing the Lungs to throw off the phlegm, change the secretions, purifies the blood, and heals the inflamed and irritated membrane.

It contains NO OPIUM in any form, and is Harmless to the Most Delicate Person.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00 a Bottle.

means the overturning of all tariffs in packing house products in Texas. The Santa Fe, although it has not yet been officially announced, will put in a 50-cent rate to all Texas common points at once and will cut to 40 cents as soon as it becomes a necessity in order to get its share of the business, which, with the Pittsburg and Gulf's cut will be very soon. It was rumored to-day that the packing house demoralization would extend to grain rates, but no open cuts in grain rates were announced.

FOR THE KLONDIKE.

THE NOVEL CONTRIVANCES OF TWO CANADIAN INVENTORS.

A Balloon For the Journey and a Patent Digger For Working Frozen Ground. The First Is Like an Airship and Cigar Shaped.

The public will soon see a conveyance that the inventors expect will revolutionize the traffic over the snow covered paths to the Yukon goldfields. It is the Klondike balloon, the invention and manufacture of Joseph de l'Etoile, who has been successful in many scientific inventions.

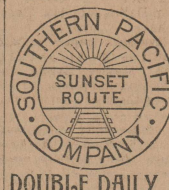
Mr. de l'Etoile is in the employ of the interior department in Ottawa, Canada. From what can be learned about this latest invention it is an airship, rather small and cigar shaped. On the bow is placed a two bladed propeller attached to a shaft which extends to the rear. On the stern is a peculiar steering apparatus. Directly underneath the balloon is a car, in which is placed a small engine of special design, which will furnish the motive power and generate the hot air with which the balloon is to be filled. The car is covered in on all sides and will hold about eight passengers, with provisions and all necessary apparatus to complete the trip. From the car the course and speed of the machine will be directed, as the steering gear will lead from the rudder to it and a chain or belt will communicate with the propeller shaft. On top of the balloon is a trap by which the supply of hot air may be controlled and the vehicle brought to the ground or raised with ease. Aluminium enters largely into the construction of the balloon and all its parts.

It is not many weeks since the project was conceived, but during that time everything necessary has been accomplished and the machine completed and made ready for its trial. Mr. de l'Etoile has been studying this invention for years. A company of Ottawa capitalists took hold of the project as a likely means of overcoming the difficulties and hardships of the journey to the Klondike and invested a sufficient amount of money to make the building of the balloon a success. No concise information will be given before the trial trip, which is to be made within the next few days. The promoters of the enterprise have confidence in the scheme and expect that the Canadian government will utilize their machines for the transfer of mails between Edmonton and the goldfields, the proposed passenger route of the airship.

E. B. Haycock, a mining engineer of Ottawa, has secured a patent on a contrivance which is expected to obviate the difficulties of mining in the Klondike. At present mining is carried on there only with great difficulty in the frozen ground. The ground has to be thawed out with wood fires, and when the pay dirt under the fires is thawed the ashes are scraped off and the soft gravel is removed. This operation has to be repeated, and it generally takes four men 16 days to make a hole 24 feet deep. Washing out the gold from the gravel can be carried on only for two or three months in the year, owing to the scarcity of water, and during the remaining months the miner works at getting out his pay dirt.

Mr. Haycock's invention is designed to overcome all these difficulties and render mining and washing out operations possible the whole year round. It consists of a thawer and excavator. The thawer is a contrivance of the size of the hole it is desired to make. It is heated to a high temperature with hot gas from a furnace and is softened. The heat is increased by the action of another apparatus, whose working Mr. Haycock will not disclose.

After the gravel beneath the thawer has been softened it is drawn out by the excavator, which raises it to a dumping platform, where it is put through the sluice boxes. These boxes have been so contrived that the water passing through them can be used over and over again, with very little waste. By means of this machine, Mr. Haycock believes, eight men can sink a shaft 24 feet deep in one day. The cost in operating also will be greatly in favor of the machine, the estimated expense of making a hole 24 feet deep by present method being \$960 and by his machine \$160.—New York Herald.



Southern Pacific

"SUNSET ROUTE"

DOUBLE DAILY
... TRAIN SERVICE
with Buffet Sleepers

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON
SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON

ONLY STANDARD GUAGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans with Lines to NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.

C. W. BEIN,

Traffic Manager,
HOUSTON, TEX.

L. J. PARKS,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.,
HOUSTON, TEX.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will

E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

16 to 1.

This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to

COLORADO

—VIA—
Ft. Worth & Denver City

RAILWAY.

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

As Against All Competitors.

THE REASONS ARE

SHORTEST LINE.
QUICKEST TIME.
SUPERB SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced.

It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent or

D. B. KEELER,
General Passenger Agent.
E. A. KIRSHFIELD,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Grubbing Machines.

We make the WORLD'S BEST machines for the purpose, viz: "G. O. D." THE MONARCH and E.L.I. Made right, work right and priced right. Send for a catalogue. Address:

THE IOWA GRUBBER CO.,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Eating in Mexico.

Mexico is a land where people like to eat and eat a good deal. The dinner table is well spread, and there is an abundance. Food is served in courses and often many of them. A common bill of fare in thousands of houses at noon will be: Soup, called caldo, or broth; rice, or macaroni, known as sopa; baked and stuffed tomatoes and artichokes, a most delicious vegetable; two kinds of meat, often chicken or a roast, or chops and steaks; fried potatoes, salad, beans, which always appear; fruit and several kinds of sweets and then coffee. Everything comes on separately, served by a boy or maid. This is a very usual repast and is frequently varied with fish from Vera Cruz or the fresh water lakes. Red wine and pulque are usual table drinks.—Cor. Boston Herald.

As the ingredients of Hall's Hair Renewer are mixed with the best glycerine, unshaken, it makes the finest dressing for the hair, and keeps it soft and of even hue.

Illiterate Turkish Women.

Out of the large number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly 1,000,000—not more than 5,000 can read or write.

H. A. Pierce of Waxahachie, offers for sale a nice lot of steers, coming two. Those wishing to purchase this class of cattle should take note of his advertisement on another page.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

John Wilson, a poultry fancier of Fort Jervis, N. Y., has a coop of choice fowls. A few days ago a friend presented him with a pet monkey, which was allowed to run loose about his grounds, which were inclosed by a high woven wire fence. Since the arrival of the monkey Mr. Wilson noticed that his egg supply had almost ceased. That day he discovered the monkey beside the chicken coop door. At the cackling of a hen the monkey lifted the latch, sprang through the door, brushed the hen aside and, seizing the freshly laid egg, tapped the shell and devoured the contents. Mr. Wilson now keeps the monkey chained.—New York Herald.

PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY.

TIME CARD.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND.
Mail and Ex.
Daily except Sunday, No. 1.

Leave	Dist. from Pecos.	Arrive
3:40 a. m.	0	Pecos 10:05 p. m.
3:54	5	Brant 8:50
4:05	10	Lucerne 9:40
4:33	20	Arno 9:05
5:00	30	Hiverton 8:30
5:29	40	Guadalupe 7:55

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 319 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
BUICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
No. 10 leaves, 10:15 a.m.	No. 1 leaves, 8:30 p.m.
4 " 6:30 a.m.	3 " 6:30 a.m.
6 " 8:15 a.m.	5 " 8:15 a.m.
8 arrives, 9:30 a.m.	7 " 9:30 a.m.
10 " 11:50 a.m.	9 " 10:15 a.m.
12 " 8:50 p.m.	11 leaves, 8:30 p.m.

East Dallas.

Union Depot.

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
No. 10 leaves, 10:15 a.m.	No. 1 leaves, 8:30 p.m.
4 " 6:30 a.m.	3 " 6:30 a.m.
6 " 8:15 a.m.	5 " 8:15 a.m.
8 arrives, 9:30 a.m.	7 " 9:30 a.m.
10 " 11:50 a.m.	9 " 10:15 a.m.
12 " 8:50 p.m.	11 leaves, 8:30 p.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 13 News train.	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
2 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
1 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
15 Denison.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
4 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
14 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
16 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 32 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
34 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
48 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
50 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 33 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
35 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
49 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
51 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 36 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
38 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
52 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
54 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 37 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
39 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
53 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
55 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 74 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
76 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
78 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
80 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 75 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
77 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
79 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
81 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 76 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
78 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
80 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
82 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 77 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
79 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
81 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
83 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 78 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
80 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
82 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
84 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 79 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
81 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
83 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
85 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 79 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
81 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
83 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
85 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 80 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
82 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
84 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
86 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 80 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
82 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
84 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
86 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 81 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
83 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
85 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
87 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 81 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
83 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
85 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
87 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 82 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
84 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
86 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
88 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 82 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
84 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
86 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
88 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 83 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
85 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
87 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
89 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 83 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
85 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
87 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
89 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 84 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
86 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
88 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
90 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 84 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
86 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
88 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
90 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 85 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
87 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
89 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
91 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 85 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
87 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
89 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
91 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 86 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
88 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
90 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
92 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 86 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
88 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
90 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
92 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 87 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
89 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
91 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
93 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 87 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
89 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
91 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
93 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 88 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
90 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
92 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
94 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 88 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
90 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
92 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
94 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 89 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
91 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
93 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
95 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 89 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
91 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
93 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
95 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 90 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
92 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
94 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
96 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 90 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
92 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
94 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
96 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 91 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
93 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
95 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
97 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 91 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
93 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
95 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
97 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 92 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
94 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
96 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
98 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 92 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
94 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
96 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
98 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 93 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
95 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
97 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
99 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 93 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
95 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
97 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
99 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 94 " 9:25 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
96 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
98 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
100 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 94 " 10:15 a.m.	10:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
96 " 11:50 a.m.	11:50 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
98 " 12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
100 " 1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:25 a.m.

W. C. Griffin and T. P. Cooper of Midland, were in Dallas Monday. These gentlemen have arranged to establish a livestock paper in Midland, to be known as the Midland Live Stock Reporter. Messrs. Griffin and Cooper have the Journal's best wishes for the success of their new enterprise.

The receipts of the local cotton market were slightly better for the week just closed than the previous week. The number received was 965 bales and out of this 88 bales were stored in the merchants' warehouse. The most notable sale of the week was made by H. O. Samuels, who sold 210 bales to local buyers at 5 1-16c, delivered at the compress, from Mesquite.

The Journal invites attention to the advertisement of Sanger Bros. in this and future issues. This firm is the largest of its kind in Texas and the clothing, dress goods, ladies' and gents' furnishings, shoes, and in fact everything necessary to the comforts of man or woman may be found in this well known establishment, in any quantity, wholesale or retail, and at prices in keeping with the times. Some idea of the magnitude of this institution may be gleaned from the fact that more than two hundred employees are required to transact each day's business. As a department store it is one of the largest in the South. All visitors and customers are recipients of such courteous treatment that makes it a pleasure to buy from Sanger Bros.

Luke F. Wilson, the well known and popular cattleman of Wichita Falls, was in Dallas Saturday. To a Journal representative Mr. Wilson stated that in his opinion cattle are entirely too high, that there is nothing substantial for present prices to stand on, that commission men were becoming dissatisfied with the high prices, and would, he believed, soon refuse to advance money to be put in cattle at present prices. Brother Wilson said that he might sound alarming. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Wilson always has an eye to business, even when talking to a newspaper man. When he wants to buy, he is a pronounced bear, and when he wants to sell, he is a full fledged bull.

The continued depression in the cotton market is having its effect on the farmers and they are determined to make some move that will enable them to always realize something like a fair price for their product. Nothing definite has been done yet, but it was thought that an attempt will be made to build a \$100,000 cotton mill here, and shares at \$50 each will be sold to the farmers and merchants to raise the amount required. Dallas could well support another mill and would not be able to consume all the cotton raised in this vicinity. There are many little towns in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina that support cotton mills built by the farmers and merchants. The scheme is proving a success everywhere; why not Dallas?

A. E. Page, Esq., of Roswell, New Mexico, whose

FORT WORTH.

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

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"MOCK ISLAND ROUTE."

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

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

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

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:10 a.m. Denver, Colorado Springs and
10:40 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express... 5:00 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE FROM NORTH
7:15 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:40 p.m.
8:20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:55 a.m.

Houston & Galveston Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE FROM SOUTH
8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 5:10 p.m.
9:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
8:30 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 5:10 p.m.
6:10 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:10 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE FROM NORTH
9:50 a.m. C. St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex. 5:30 p.m.
10:15 p.m. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 a.m.

St. Louis & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE FROM SOUTH
7:35 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 5:55 p.m.
7:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:35 a.m.

St. Louis & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:15 a.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 5:30 p.m.
10:40 p.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
7:55 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 9:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
9:00 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 9:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
9:20 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 9:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
9:40 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 10:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
10:00 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 10:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
10:20 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 10:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
10:40 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 11:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
11:00 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 11:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
11:20 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 11:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
11:40 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 12:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
12:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 12:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
12:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 12:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
12:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 1:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
1:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 1:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
1:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 1:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
1:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 2:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
2:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 2:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
2:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 2:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
2:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 3:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
3:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 3:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
3:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 3:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
3:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 4:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
4:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 4:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
4:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 4:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
4:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 5:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
5:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 5:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
5:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 5:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
5:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 6:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
6:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 6:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
6:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 6:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
6:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 7:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
7:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 7:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
7:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 7:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
7:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 8:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
8:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 8:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
8:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 8:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
8:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 9:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
9:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 9:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
9:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 9:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
9:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 10:05 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
10:00 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 10:25 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
10:20 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 10:45 p.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
10:40 p.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball... 11:05 p.m.

W. T. Simmons of Decatur, Tex., came to our city on Saturday to look after some cattle interests.

Jno. A. Edwards, Eureka, Kan., was in Fort Worth Monday and is looking for some bargains in cattle.

J. W. Arnett of Chelsea, was here a few days ago. He wants to buy some steer cattle for spring delivery.

J. W. Gibson and T. A. Parkinson of Waggoner, I. T., passed through Fort Worth on Sunday for Henrietta, Tex.

Col. Phil E. Chappell of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way to his ranch in Hardeman and Ford counties.

H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, Tex., was in the city on Monday and Tuesday. He is feeding a large string of cattle at Waxahachie.

Col. T. F. Cromer of the territory, was in the city last Sunday. He is shipping agent of Winfield Scott at territory points.

J. A. Edwards of Eureka, Kan., was in the city on Saturday. He stated that he wanted to buy some cattle for his Kansas ranch.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, Tex., was in the city Friday and expressed pleasure over continued prosperity in the cattle interest.

C. A. Hassord of Hassord Bros., owners of cattle and ranches both in Texas and Kansas, returned from the latter place Saturday.

C. J. Buckingham, Lawrence, Kan., was here Monday and wants to buy some steer cattle for shipment to his place and other points in Kansas.

Luke Wilson of Wichita Falls, was in the city Saturday morning looking after some cheap cattle. He says they are always high when he wants to buy.

J. H. Creager of Tulsa, I. T., was in the city Monday, wanting to buy 1000 two-year-old heifers. He says the territory will want to buy largely this fall and next spring.

Tom Jones of Wichita Falls, passed through Fort Worth Saturday with two loads of cattle for his pasture near Wichita Falls. They were shipped from his ranch near Alice, Tex.

G. P. Cherry, Mangum, O. T., called at our office and expressed his appreciation of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, saying that he could not well do without it. He reported a strong demand for young cattle in his section.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, Tex., passed through Fort Worth Saturday on his return from Amarillo, where he sold 1000 three-year-old steers to a Kansas party. Prices were private, but Mr. Pulliam expressed satisfaction over the sale.

John Slaughter of Fort Worth, Tex., returned from his ranch Saturday. While there he sold to Frank Love of Council Grove, Kan., cattle to the amount of \$170.00. Prices and terms were private, but it is understood good prices were obtained, something like \$22.50 for yearlings.

On Friday the Geo. B. Loving company sold for John Scharbauer to J. H. Knox of Minco, I. T., 200 head of yearlings of the celebrated King herd in South Texas. The price paid was \$12.50 per head. These cattle are well graded good colors and Mr. Knox expects to keep them for breeding.

John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, bought on last Thursday the half interest of Pemberton Bros. in the syndicate E. ranch, owned jointly by them; also their interest in 16,000 head of cattle. The ranch is located about 100 miles north of Midland and is well improved and one of the best in that section. The price paid for the cattle was \$17.50 per head. This gives Mr. Scharbauer control of one of the finest herds of cattle in the Panhandle.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The present year has been a propitious season for wheat, oats, millet, and prairie hay. The wet spring was advantageous in giving ample moisture until harvest time, which, being dry, gave an opportunity to save the grain and hay in best condition. The yield of wheat and oats was exceptionally fine, and the price remunerative to all who did not dispose of their crops until the rise. The same conditions made the pasture for cattle better than it has been for years, and the price for cattle, especially graded yearlings at paying figures. So it behooves our farmers to see the importance of diversified crops. What was of so great advantage to the above named products proved detrimental to cotton and corn crops. Being so wet in the spring, both the planting and cultivation of these crops were retarded, and practically blasted, and almost ruined by the severest drought since 1860. And to cap the climax, the price paid for cotton has been so low as to leave little or no margin of profit above cost of production. The ruling price paid for corn, 30 cents per bushel, is too low to pay much, owing to the decreased yield. It is a matter of prime importance to every Texas farmer, especially those in North Texas, to decrease the acreage of cotton by planting more grain, corn, wheat, oats, hay, sorghum, onions, potatoes, etc., and raise more hogs and beef cattle. The time has come when we cannot afford to impoverish ourselves and our lands by continuing to raise 4 and 5 cent cotton. Better cut down the Texas crop 50 per cent and live at home. The bottom has dropped out of cotton when it does not pay the cost of production. Suppose there had been no drought, and Texas had made three and a-half million bales, what would have been the ruling price to-day? Not more than 2½ to 3 cents. It seems what we were pinning about in August and September, the drought blasting the cotton and corn, is turning out to our benefit, rather than injury, because the present price does pay the cotton pickers 40 to 50 cents per hundred. Cotton has been relied on heretofore too much as our sole money crop. We must turn over a new leaf and raise other crops that the world seems to need worse than cotton. If you are in Georgia, practice the negro's idea of what is good to sell as well as eat;

raise plenty "possums," "taters," melons and a little cotton to pay taxes and other necessities; or if you are a resident of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee or Florida, you had better raise goobers, rice, tobacco and gofers, and quit 4-cent cotton. But if you are a sovereign, a tiller of the soil in Texas, you have got to make up your mind to plant less cotton at starvation prices.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.
McKinney, Texas, Nov. 28, 1897.

CURING MEAT.
The time is at hand to kill hogs and put up the year's supply of meat. It is a thing quite easy to do, and yet there are the fewest number of farmers who can cure bacon so as to sell in the markets in competition with northern meat. Now, it is true that our warm climate and mild winters are against us, and yet all these things may be overcome, and it stands men in hand to learn how to put up first-class bacon, and not sell hogs on foot for 2 or 3 cents and then give 8 or 10 cents for bacon later on. Salt, sugar and salt petre are the great antiputrescents used in curing meat. Cold to a certain degree, about 45 or 50 degrees, are necessary to keep the meat from tainting before the salts have time to fully enter the meat and destroy the life of the germs upon which putrefaction is dependent. To make a hog in August, cut it up into thin strips, dip them a few minutes into boiling brine, then drip, hang on a line to dry and in a few hours take it down thoroughly cured. Let the brine cool, take off the lard, then boil down the brine, skim off the fat, and add blood and albumin and you can get out all the salt and the process will cost little except trouble. Meat cured this way, bones and all, are as good eating as can be made by the most elaborate process. Meat kept at a temperature below 45 will keep for a long time. Life cannot grow and propagate at this temperature, but these germs are not destroyed, for let the temperature rise much above this, say to 60 or 80 degrees and decomposition will at once set in. These are the simple scientific principles which underlie all preservation and decay.

Salt alone will cure meat, but sugar and salt petre are great aids and also adds much to the looks and flavor of the cured product. Sugar can be left out, but salt petre should never be.

For 100 pounds of pork take ten pounds of salt, one pound of brown sugar and one ounce of salt petre; pulverize the salt petre and mix them thoroughly. A cold, dry spell is the best; does not need severe freezing weather; thermometer to 28 or 32 degrees is cold enough. Kill the hogs as usual, hang the carcasses up to stiffen in the cold; after night cut them open, take out the back bone, spare ribs and leaf fat; cut off the head, split the joints, cut out the tongue, cut off the feet and spread them out to cool all night. They should never be allowed to freeze.

Early next morning the meat should be cut up, the hams, shoulders and middlings trimmed, sausage meat and lard fat carefully separated, and both should receive immediate attention; and all the meat should be salted down as early as possible. We frequently have long warm spells of weather in the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up a result and give them the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence I cut my hams and shoulders in two, through their thickest part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw