

# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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## CATTLE.

The Texas Stockman and Farmer agrees with the Journal as to the shortage in cattle and hogs. It says: "It took the country twenty years to recover from the scarcity of beef cattle caused by the war, and would have taken longer but for the enormous development of the range business, which cannot again be duplicated in magnitude."

A great deal of steer feeding is about starting in Texas at this time. Generally the large feeders are men of experience and they know the benefits of the different kinds of feed, how they should be given and the most economical and efficient combinations of the different feeds. But probably many farmers will do some feeding, men who have given little attention to the reports of experiment stations and have little opportunity to learn the results of the experience who have for years been engaged in feeding steers for market. The first matter of importance to attend to is dehorning. This should be done as soon as the steer is taken to the feed lot. The lot should be large enough for the free movement of the cattle. There should be sheds with plenty of room for the animals to feed without crowding. The sheds should be built along the north side of the lot, and, if more are needed, on the west side to shelter the stock while feeding. The water tank ought to be large enough to permit a number of the animals to drink from it without crowding. Do not begin by feeding heavily with concentrated food. Too much of such stuff will soon get the steers off their feed. Roughness should be more plentiful at first and the use of concentrated food ought to increase gradually with the ability of the animals to digest and assimilate it. At all times let them have all the fodder or hay they will eat. If corn is the principal feed, wheat bran ought to go with it. All the feeding should be done by one man. The cattle soon learn to know him and are much less disturbed than they would be by a stranger. At first the grain feed that is, perhaps, the best is one-third corn and two-thirds oats. This may be gradually changed by increasing the corn ration until there are equal parts of each grain.

## HIGH PRICES FOR TEXAS CATTLE.

Some of the recent transactions in Texas cattle remind the stockman of good old times in the state. The sale of a large bunch of steers coming two years old for delivery next spring at \$29 is one of the best, and running back through Texas Stock and Farm Journal's columns of the present month one finds reports of many sales at prices which would have been considered impossible six months ago. Without attempting to find all that are good the following are given to show not only the strength of the market but the high class of cattle now handled on the ranges in Texas.

D. G. Stover of Albany, recently sold in St. Louis for \$4.25 a Texas heifer weighing 1200 pounds that had never had any food but grass. J. W. Vaughn sold his entire crop of calves to Amarillo parties for \$15 per head. The V. V. N. ranch will brand this season 3000 calves which can be readily sold for \$15. Twelve hundred head of the L. S. yearlings sold for \$24. Thomas S. Snyder of Georgetown, has sold all the yearling steers on his Sherman county ranch for \$21. Captain S. B. Burnett made a shipment of his 6666 grass fed steers to Chicago that sold for \$4.20. He refused \$35 offered for all his three-year-old steers. A herd of 600 choice cows and calves in Live Oak county recently sold for \$40 per head. A. G. Boyce of the Capital Syndicate sold a second out of 500 steer calves for \$20. The Reynolds Cattle company sold to a firm in Denver yearlings for \$22; two-year-olds for \$30 and threes for \$35. 1500 of the Spill cows sold for \$26.

Many other important sales might be quoted. All classes of cattle have advanced strongly in price but the above sales show the great improvement that has lately been made in the quality of our range stock. It is the strong infusion of the Hereford blood that has had something to do with the above figures, and the interest which the Texas cattlemen take in grading up their herds is extending and growing stronger as the sales market demonstrates the large profit resulting from it.

As indicating the confidence which the men of long experience are feeling in the future of the cattle business it is interesting to note the high prices many of them have been paying for stock cattle, hogs and calves. "Men who have been here" are going to stock up their ranges again, and they will not have to begin breeding up from the long horn but will reorganize their herds with a class of animals averaging up with the well bred cattle of many of the Northern and Eastern States. As predicted by the Journal some time ago, the cattle are worth more to-day than steers of the same age, and with the ideas in breeding held by our people, Texas will have, in a few more years, a reputation for heaves that will put her cattle products on a high plane in the world's market. The Texas cow has the intelligence, the enterprise and the capital to effect this change, and he generally does what he makes up his mind to do.

There are some men with small farms who raise too little grain for hog feeding, and these would find it profitable to keep one or two really good brood sows and breed them so as to have from each two litters of pigs each year, one coming in March and the other in August. The sow should be taken away from the pigs when they are about eight weeks old and in a few days she will be in a good condition to breed again. It has been truly said that "the first hundred pounds of a hog costs the least money," and unless there is plenty of feed the pigs can be sold off at an early age to very considerable profit. There is seldom a time when pigs weighing 40 to 60 pounds cannot be sold at a good price to men who make a business of feeding.

## THE FARM.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer has tried a horse-power corn husker and is not satisfied with its work. He says it takes the shock off, but knocks off many grains of corn.

The farmer is not exempt from hard times but he has his home, fuel supply and three square meals a day, and generally it is his own fault if he does not have plenty of milk and butter, chickens, eggs, vegetables and fresh or dried fruit.

The most cultivation given to a good crop of corn is given before it is planted. The land is plowed in the fall and no labor is spared in getting it in the best possible condition. This destroys many weeds and stores moisture for spring growth.

As the high price of wheat will doubtless cause farmers to try for a larger product next year the good advice now given them by agricultural writers is to seek the increase more from fertilization of land, good selection of seed and the best preparation of soil than from increased acreage.

Adam Smith, the father of political economy, said that "the nation is wise that makes its wares nearest ready for consumption." So the farmer who feeds upon his farm the products of the soil, obtains for them their largest profits, and returns to the soil renewed fertility and energy for future production.

In those parts of Texas most subject to drought the fall preparation should include subsoiling. Deep plowing is useful in preserving moisture, but the subsoiler goes down so far that scarcely any rainfall will be lost. The soil of the fields in which the corn is planted must be considered a storage reservoir upon which the success of the crop may have to depend.

The oil extracted from the sunflower is considered by experts superior to olive or almond oil for the table, and is extensively used for fine soaps and candles. The sunflower draws heavily upon potash in the soil and hence thrives on alkali land. Its cultivation has become an important industry in Russia, where it produces about a ton of seed per acre, worth, at present prices in the American market, \$40. We have no mills to manufacture the oil.

Several machines have been invented for cutting fodder and a recent invention both cuts and shocks it, the cutters as well as the cutter and shocker, doing their work with horse power. The corn ought to be shocked out as soon as it is in condition, and the fodder, when dry enough, put under shelter. In the states where clover can be raised the fodder of an ordinary corn crop is estimated to have as great a feeding value as the clover that could be raised on the same quantity of land. It pays to bind the fodder in bundles for the reason that it can be handled more easily when bound and the bundles give free circulation of air and shorten the time required for curing.

The farmer should endeavor to increase his production of wheat by better cultivation rather than by planting more acres. The latter method is being adopted in other countries that have the available area. Our people have an immense area of wheat culture in foreign lands to compete with lands where labor is cheap. Europe, except perhaps in Russia and Roumania and India, have dense populations and are less dangerous competitors. European and Asiatic Russia, Argentina, and, perhaps before many years, large areas of Africa will be in the market against us. We must diminish cost of production by improved methods.

To farmers good roads mean the saving of much time, the greater durability of vehicles and the wear of work animals. In the best agricultural counties in Texas there are times when the roads are almost impracticable for heavy draught. This frequently occurs first where the farmer wishes to get his crop into market. Much improvement could be made on the present road law of Texas. The work of construction or improvement should be let by contract. County surveyors should be road engineers, competent to supervise, and should be made supervisors of roads in their respective counties. They should make examination of each public road at stated times, determined by the county commissioners, and at special times if ordered by the county judge. Contractors should be subject to the orders of the county surveyor and required promptly to execute them, unless they can show to the county commissioners at a called meeting that such orders are unreasonable. Some of these ideas will seem impracticable to many, and would require more money for road work than the amount now expended, but our people generally would find such money well spent, provided it be faithfully used for the purpose for which it was collected.

The American Cultivator says it is from the working capital in money, cattle, horses and other stock, rather than from the growing and selling of crops, that most of farm profits of late years have been made. The best gains of the farmer are from stock breeding. There are times when his crops would hardly pay for the labor given them if they had to be thrown on the market, but could be made profitable if there were stock on the farm to feed. Often sales from stock prepared for market enable the farmer to carry over his grain or cotton during an era of low prices—and at any time they are a basis of credit that will avert the necessity of placing the soil products upon the market at a sacrifice. Besides the market value of the stock, the farmer who holds them can increase the productive capacity and the value of his land by properly caring for and applying their manure.

## HORSES AND MULES.

M. Liebre of Paris, France, recently purchased from a firm in Lexington, Kentucky, a carload of horses to be used in the French army. All the horses are sixteen hands and over, of unusually good form and action, and all bays. The French army will accept of its service no light-colored horses. All must be chestnuts, bays or blacks.

A new foreign market for American horses may be opened. The Mikado of Japan has sent agents to this country to buy thirty or forty of the best stallions that can be procured. They will arrive in this country during the week and, after a sojourn of a few days in Philadelphia, will visit the blue grass pastures of Kentucky. Some heavy prices may be looked for, as money seems to be no object with the agents. They have come for the horse and will buy what they think the best.

There is a good deal of nonsense floating about through some of the agricultural papers condemnatory of the trotting horse as unfit for any use if not speedy enough to be a winner on the track. It is often alleged that they lack beauty, style and action, and that a speed of 2:20 or 2:30 would give any value. The truth is that the average trotter of to-day has all the size and style required for the most fashionable uses and it is a point that will be conceded, if not conceded now, that the most stylish coaches, those that will readily bring the highest prices as coaches are generally half-bred trotters. Many of the most successful families of trotters carry in their veins blood of famous thoroughbreds and in form and manner as well as in size give evidence of their grand lineage.

American horses are said to be selling in England and Scotland for \$150 to \$200, and fine coaches at \$300 to \$500. In this country the best draft horses are taken readily by Eastern buyers for special orders as fast as they arrive. Big and heavy coaches and fancy coaches go at special auction sales at \$300 to \$1000. At a recent English auction sale in North Wales tenant farmers, ten heavy draft geldings went at an average price of \$485. Shire stallions sold at \$1000 to \$1200, and yearling colts at \$250 to \$350. Canadian horse breeders are buying and importing the heavy draft stocks and Hackneys, and noting the European demand, South American breeders are making large imports of English Shires, Scotch Clydesdales and French draft horses. These countries will be strong competitors on that line of horse. Attention here can be most profitably given to coaches, roadsters, saddlers and horses bred for cavalry purposes. Of the last, especially, Texas might be a large producer.

For the benefit of American breeders the department of agriculture is studying closely the demand in Europe for horses, giving special attention to the demand for saddle horses. Agents sent to this country to buy for army service in Europe have not been able to find any considerable number of Canadian horses that meet the requirements and have gone to the South American Republics to seek such horses. The market is too valuable to be neglected and offers an opportunity to build up in the United States a horse breeding industry of very great importance.

The secretary of agriculture, thoroughly appreciating the situation, has taken steps to secure the co-operation of American consular and diplomatic officers, and, generally, state department officials have given him cordial support. Secretary Wilson says "The Department will soon be in a position to give to horse breeders all the necessary information along this line, but our people must make up their minds to produce what the purchaser wants, and not try to force on him what we think he should buy."

The difference between a good horse and an inferior one is often made during the first winter of its life. Secretary James Wilson recently remarked of range horses in Arizona that from his scouting until several years ago the colts developed as satisfactorily as the good animals in the East, but that during the winter their development was entirely checked. A few years ago a Kentuckian who was one of the best informed horsemen of his state, came to Texas and remained more than a year, giving much attention to the range horses that he saw in the Abilene country. Until fall he often wondered how colts of such promise could be the offspring of the stock on the range, but the severe winter that occurred during his stay in Texas explained the condition of the older animals and their failure to fulfill the promise of their first season's development. It will be fortunate for Texas when the most worthless of the range stock has disappeared. Yet there is much of it that can be utilized in the development of a very valuable class of horses. In some ranges good stallions have been used and there are strains of the thoroughbred in the stock. From the best mares of these, bred to horses of the desired class, reserve the most promising of the mare colts and raise them with the care that is given to horse stock in Kentucky, to be the foundation of the stock that is to be substituted for that on the range. Never let hope of their future be destroyed by lack of care, feed or shelter; keep only the number to which feed and shelter can be given, and keep them growing throughout the year. Breeding will do the rest—mindful always that the blood of the thoroughbred must be the largest element of success.

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

The mutton breeds of sheep best known in America are Lincolns, Liecestors and Cotswolds, as long wools; Oxford, Shropshire, Hampshire, Suffolk and Southdowns as dark-faced middle wools; Cheviots and Dorsets as white-faced middle wools. The Scotch Highlander is a long-wooled, black-faced sheep.

Angora goats confined in small, brushy pastures are valuable in clearing the land. Some of the best vineyard lands of California have been cleared off in this way. A farmer in Eastern Oregon reports that for several years he kept a lot of goats in a brushy pasture together with cattle with the result that the pasture produced twice the grass for his cattle than it did before the goats were turned on it.

In a recent feeding test at the Iowa experiment station the ewe lambs proved to be light eaters. Their gains were light, but the cost of production exceeded very little the average cost among the vetchers. During the latter part of the feeding period the ewe lambs took on fat more rapidly than the other lots. The distinction between the sexes was also noted in cattle feeding. On the market the ewes sold 5 cents higher than the wethers and dressed 1.67 per cent more net carcass.

An Illinois correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette sold a bunch of lambs five and one-half months old, weighing 85 pounds, at \$5.40. They were mostly well bred Oxford Downs. They were kept on good pasture from the time grass came until oats were cut, then turned into the stubble field two weeks when they were shipped to market. They were not weaned until they were shipped and never had a feed of grain except what they got in the stubble field. The writer gave the credit to good pasturage and to the Oxford Down breeding.

A correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette in discussing the outlook of sheep sees much to encourage those engaged in raising them, and among other very sensible things, says the following:

"When we consider that twenty years ago (1877) there were 35,894,200 sheep in this country valued at \$80,826,683, and that on Jan. 1, 1897, 35,818,643 valued at \$67,020,942, and that the most prosperous time in sheep industry during the past thirty years was from 1881 to 1885, when the flocks of the country increased from 30,000,000 to 124,000,000, we are not surprised at the manifest disposition of farmers to raise sheep. It is noteworthy, however, that the flocks of this country reached their highest value in 1893—\$125,909,264. When we consider the increase in population during the past twenty years and the corresponding increase in the consumption of wool and mutton, together with the return of prosperity, there can be no doubt in the mind of the average man of intelligence that prices must go higher for wool and mutton so long as the number of sheep remains at the present figures. The large numbers will be used to supply the market with lambs at a price which will doubtless prove tempting to the average breeder. We do not predict as large a return from wool as the farmer once enjoyed, yet we can not see any reason why, when the present wool crop would not bring from 25 to 30 cents per pound for some years to come, which will make its production reasonably remunerative."

## THE CHANGE IN THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

For a long time wool prices have been so low that its production has been to some extent neglected. Many went out of the business because they had been engaged in it merely as wool producers and paid no attention to the mutton products of their flocks. With farmers who raised sheep only for their fleeces and on the great ranges of the West, the Merino sheep and their crosses were the all-important breed. Many of the Western herds passed out of existence, many dying purely from neglect and others sent to the mutton markets for such prices as they would bring.

This led to an increased use of mutton and the enlarged demand was strengthened by the market status of other meats. It is a demand that grows anyhow with increase of population and the probabilities are that mutton consumption at home and its exportation to Europe, will steadily grow. The idea that sheep can be profitably raised for their meat alone is not a mistaken one. They can be reared and placed on the market cheaper than any other animal. Besides all the large markets, their value in the small meat markets in the thousands of little towns and villages where large animals cannot always be offered because of the limited consumption is becoming more and more recognized, and offers to farmers opportunities for sale at his own home at satisfactory prices. This many have done in Eastern and Middle States than in Texas, but our Texas towns will also come to this use of sheep in their home meat markets.

And wool has again become a profitable product. The recent increase in price has been 30 to 35 per cent, making the sheep highly profitable again for its fleece alone. Again the country is stocking up. In many localities owners will not dispose of their ewes at all, and probably never before have the flocks of good animals been taken so readily, notwithstanding their advance in price. But it is to be noted that the breeder now keeps in view both utilities. He wants a mutton producer as well as a wool producer and it is not likely that he will ever again handle the flock of good animals that he has in view. Instead of the Merino he is buying the Rambouillet and the Shropshire to mate with their ewes, for the purpose of breeding sheep that will convert the grasses of the vast Western ranges and the foodstuffs of the farm into both wool and mutton.

## SWINE.

Swine need some bulky food, and often suffer from being fed entirely on concentrated food.

There is danger in dashing cold water upon an over-heated hog. Pour the water first on the nose and then up to the top of the head, continuing about two minutes, after which pour gradually back over the body.

A great deal of care must be exercised in feeding new corn to hogs, especially if they are low in flesh when the feeding is begun, and the corn is scarcely in condition for feeding until it has begun to dent. Pumpkins should first be fed some days. In the first feeding of corn if the stalk is not too dry to be eaten feed the stalk with the corn, only one stalk to the hog at first, giving it to them twice a day until the stalk has dried enough for the fodder stalk. The amount can be gradually increased. During the feeding give the hogs plenty of salt water of salt mixed with hard wood ashes. These will neutralize the injurious gases resulting from the corn feeding and the ashes will supply the bone-making material lacking in the corn.

A sow will come in heat every 21st day and will grow 11 to 12 days from service, rarely exceeding 115 days. Notice should be taken of the time when they come in season, and there is an advantage in breeding so that they will farrow in close succession. The several litters can be cared for better and cheaper at separate times, the preparation for feeding all at one time is more convenient than several separate preparations; and the marketing of an even lot and marketing all at once has a decided advantage. The farmer who has a considerable number of young hogs of uniform size can always get a better price than he who has a smaller number of various sizes. This is especially true if the sale is made to the trader who goes out among the farmers to make his purchases. In getting up his stock it costs him little to move a purchase of a hundred head from the farm where they are delivered than it would to move one-fourth of that number.

Speaking of hog raising, Prof. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, says: "The hog grows cheapest on the pasture and beside the fields that grow his grains. He is most profitable as a subordinate department, because he cannot consume the coarse fodders of the farm. He furnishes the best market in which to sell the by-products of the milk and dairy. He assimilates more of the most concentrated feedstuffs than any other animal of the farm. Quicker returns come from him than from horses, cattle or sheep. He pays the rents in European countries, lifts the mortgages in the Northern States, and in conjunction with the cows he will redeem the worn-out cotton and tobacco fields of the South."

Avoid permanent residences for the hog; move him about so that his environments may be clean and uncontaminated by germs that develop rapidly where they have suitable media. Avoid close breeding, as it intensifies predisposition to disease. Select your breeding from good milkers, as this is the best indication of fecundity.

A great mistake is often made by mating the gilt to a boar too early in life. Until maturity is reached the dam cannot transmit strength and vigor of constitution to its young. Some breeds mature earlier than others, but in no case, probably, ought the sow to be bred until it is upward of one year old. The first litter will indicate the value of a brood sow, and if good, she ought to be retained for that purpose until she is seven or eight years old. Some farmers will not keep anything longer than until it reaches about the age of two years, keeping up their stock entirely from young sows. Looking upon all swine only as mutton animals they are all alike, considered unprofitable to keep after reaching maturity. No greater mistake could be made. A good brood sow kept until it is eight years of age and properly cared for all the time, is worth more to its owner than a two hundred-dollar horse. Sold or killed at two years of age, it is worth probably not more than fifteen to twenty dollars, with the best care. Of course those that are not good should be fed for sale or for bacon. To be a good brood sow she must first be a good feeder, and also be a good feeder, a good milker and care well for her young. For her best development on these lines she must be well cared for, and, wise, unceasing care will be liberally paid for.

The hog needs pasturage for his well-being as much as the horse or the cow. Perhaps he needs grain more than either of the other animals, but he cannot be brought to his best condition by feeding him grain alone. The grass is needed for building up the frame upon which the grain is to lay the fat, and needed, too, to assist in the digestion of the grain. If ordinary pasturage cannot be had a substitute should be provided. Rye pasturage is, perhaps, the best, but in many ways that will suggest themselves to the intelligent farmer a supply of the needed green food can be provided to mix with the grain. Whole corn is less digestible than corn meal, but it is doubtful whether the difference will pay the cost of grinding. It certainly does not if the digestion of the whole grain is assisted by an adequate supply of green stuff. It would doubtless be found profitable to plant liberally cow peas, ground peas and other feed stuffs of that character to aid in the fattening process, or rather in improving the fattening process by contributing to the production of lean meat with the fat. There is a growing tendency to give due appreciation to the quality of the meat produced by the swine raiser. Formerly weight was almost the only consideration, but recently the taste of consumers has had influence upon the retail market price.

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## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The farmer should add a few more trees to his orchard every year, setting them very little deeper than when taken up. If it can be obtained put a liberal supply of leaf mould about the roots.

Raising figs is becoming a profitable industry about Alvin, Texas. The fig is a surface rooter and can be raised in fence corners and between pear trees without injury to the latter. It will yield a good crop the second year. During the season the average price was \$1.50 per bushel and the supply was not equal to the local demand. The magnolia is said to be the hardest, as well as the most reliable bearer. It shows palatable and ships well. The fruit can be crated and shipped a long distance. As they are introduced in distant markets they grow in favor and the demand is a growing one. It will probably become an important product of the coast country in Texas.

Mr. J. C. Bowman of Hornsby, Texas, has been trying the experience in blood grafting on the mustangs as a stock, and in every instance has found that it produced a thrifty and vigorous vine, and that the berry, in most instances, was improved in size. The exception was the Lindley grape, which would not ripen. Blood grafting on the Mustang or Isabella. The experiments were on sandy land. Later he has experimented on black land, and found the Lenoir and Hermonet very prolific so grafted, the Lenoir of usual size and the Hermonet smaller than when grown in sandy land. Four varieties were tried—Black Spanish, Carmen, Moore's Diamond, Niagara and Perry. All bore a good crop this year. He has since tried other varieties, but the vines have not yet borne fruit.

Late bulletins from the Virginia experiment station report on blood grafting system for tomato plants. It makes a strong stock plant that bears plentifully until killed by frost. Last year ripe fruit was gathered daily from June 23 to Oct. 10. The Beauty plant was grown, sowing the seed Feb. 1 and transplanting two before setting out in the field. The bulletin says: "In tomato culture, strong, well grown plants are the first requisite, well matured land stands second and then a mulch against drought. Never plant closer than 5x5 feet. For early crops always have a ready supply in bloom. Time to set them out. Acme, Beauty and Perfection still give us best results, though Buckeye State, Stone and Fordhook First are good. This station has been improving Beauty by selection for some years and now has a better strain of it than can be gotten from seedmen.

There is as large a proportion of honest dealers among fruit tree commission men as is found in other vocations, but it is unfortunate for the trade as well as to buyers that the business is so largely in the hands of inexperienced men. The farmer knows generally but little about selecting fruit trees and must depend very much upon the experience and intelligence as well as the honesty of the agent from whom he buys. Nurserymen in their advertisements for salesmen often announce that experience is not required. The result is that the salesman cannot be given any respect to important inquiries, knows nothing of the individual adaptability of anything he sells to the various soil and climatic conditions of his territory and can only recite glibly the brief descriptions of his circular and show its highly colored plates. It will pay the farmer to go himself to the nursery if he contemplates planting a large number of trees, vines or berries, talk fully to the nurseryman and know something of what he is doing when he makes his selections. There are honest, intelligent nurserymen in every part of Texas, men of experience in their business. They have learned the varieties that do best in their several localities and are better qualified to form an opinion of new varieties and probable value here than the buyer would be, and generally the farmer inexperienced in horticulture would do better to place himself in the hands of his nurseryman than in the hands of an agent to whom "no experience is necessary." Too often the farmer gets an experience in himself, a lesson in deception and wishes that nurserymen would train their agents, not intentionally wrong, to a thorough preparation as representatives.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has occasionally endeavored to impress upon Texas farmers the value of a garden and orchard as a matter of economy in two ways, an actual saving of money in food supply and a more valuable saving in preserving the health of the family. The garden requires labor often at the time when the regular field crops call for the farmer's attention, but he can well afford to limit his field work sufficiently to give the needed attention to the garden and he can feel well assured that whenever he does this he will be sustained by the approval of his good wife, that itself is a point of no little importance. She it is upon whom falls the care of preparing or providing for the family table and knows the almost insuperable difficulty of providing food fit for daily use if the garden is neglected. In line with this the Journal takes pleasure in quoting from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman: "Let us consider eight persons at the table regularly at \$3 per week. From a number of years' observation and the careful taking of notes, I am positive that during the five summer months the good housewife will get over one-half of all the boarding out of the garden, and for the other seven months over one-fourth. This alone amounts to over \$400. But this is the smallest item. The doctor's bills we save and the good health we enjoy are vastly more important, and the most valuable of all is the peace of mind and fruit diet promotes happiness, a sweet temper, and allows us to enjoy life as we go along, as well as those who come in contact with us. There is a world of difference in the temper of a meat-eating family and one that uses little meat and plenty of fruit and vegetables. If you never tried the 'garden cure' for that 'fired and irritable feeling' try it by all means; you will find it way ahead of all the nostrums extensively advertised and sold at \$1 per bottle. Indeed, good health is not put up in bottles.

## POULTRY.

Turnips will make an excellent green food for the poultry during the winter.

Red pepper is a stimulant and a tonic, and protects young chickens from disease by giving them vigor to resist it.

Chickens that are hatched late should have plenty of range and be brought to a strong, vigorous condition before cold weather.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal acknowledges receipt of September number of the Southern Poultry Journal, an excellent periodical published at Neches, Texas.

Corn parched for chickens should be thoroughly browned or charred. In this condition it answers the place of charcoal in the feed. It is invigorating and assists in stimulating egg production.

Early hatched pullets are now near their laying season, and their eggs should be well cared for. Keep them strong and in good condition, but not fat. Let them have plenty of exercise. Give them egg shells and grit.

The waste of the garden crops and other wastes from the kitchen and table can be made profitable by feeding to poultry. All vegetables not intended to be kept through the winter, save those that can be used upon the table, should be fed, such as squash, beets, cucumbers, sweet corn, the waste parts of celery, as well as the parings and refuse parts of fruits. The meat ration should be given three times a week.

The following is said to have proven a successful preparation for keeping eggs through the winter, provided they are fresh when placed in the mixture: Lime, one bushel (slaked with water), common salt four pounds, water enough to float an egg. It is claimed that by simply keeping the eggs in the mixture they will keep well twelve months. A test of the age of an egg is to put in a solution of four ounces of salt to one quart of water. Fresh eggs will sink to the bottom, those that are more than three days old will float on the surface.

A recent experiment in Ohio to ascertain how soon after mating to produce fertile eggs would be produced after separating the cock from the hens, showed that the mating should take place at least four or five days before the eggs are selected for hatching; and that eggs will continue to be fertile ten or twelve days after the male is removed. The experiment was with forty Leghorns, divided into three lots, and a male of the same breed with each lot. Two fertile eggs out of eighteen that were laid were secured the first day, and on the fifteenth day after removing the male, two out of nine eggs were fertile.

A poultry house ought to be thoroughly cleaned up every year, scraping the roosts and floor well, cleaning out the nests and burning the straw. Whitewash the walls, ceiling, and floor, using about a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a gallon of white wash. Occasionally give the roosts a spray of kerosene. Clean out the droppings frequently and throw about the floor and in the corners and cracks a liberal supply of air-slaked lime. When the chickens are infested with lice make them roost away from the poultry house until it is cleaned up and throw a quantity of the air-slaked lime and sulphur in the dust where they wallow.

The man who has made up his mind to embark in the poultry business for profit must keep his mind that strict personal attention to his stock is positively necessary to success. The idea that so many people get into their heads when starting out in this business that anybody can raise hens, and it isn't much work to take care of them, etc., is a mistaken one. I know of no business that requires more attention in all of its details than keeping hens and raising poultry and eggs for profit, but if the proper attention is given there is not a doubt but that it will give larger profits for the money invested than almost any other staple business. In proportion as you care for your fowls will the profits be.

Hens seldom lay when moulting. If they are kept in a generally best to give them nests of eggs and permit them to go to sitting. This is following the lines of nature and probably the annual production of eggs is not much, if at all, diminished. But sometimes when neither moulting nor wanting to sit will stop laying. If they have a range it is best in such cases to lower them in flesh by not feeding. If this does not bring them to laying feed them lean meat or cooked liver once a day, or cut green bone. Of the last one pound per day is enough for 15 hens. Blood cooked and mixed with corn. Or the same result can generally be obtained by feeding a gill of linseed meal to six hens, once every other day, and meat in the same manner, mixing the linseed meal with mashed potatoes.

Some prefer to have their chickens hatched in the fall, or along from August 1 to October 1. There are some advantages that make it well for farmers to have part of their young chickens come at this time. Generally the weather is more favorable than in the spring, farm work is not so pressing and more attention can be given them, feed cheaper and the chickens can run better and make most of their own living. In the late fall and winter they are of the right size for brooding and will bring better prices than chickens of the same size in the late spring and summer. They are feathered over well before the severe winter weather comes on and are ready to begin laying early in the spring and keep it up through the summer. If the farmer is not raising for market he will have the advantage. Let them have their own table, and they will furnish more spring and summer eggs than the spring hatched fowls of the previous year.

## DAIRY.

A good way for keeping butter for winter use is to make it into pound packages, covered with little muslin wrappers and immerse in strong brine, to which a little saltpetre has been added. Boiling the brine will sterilize it, after which it must be allowed to cool. The butter will not absorb any water from the brine.

The cow and the hen can generally assist the farmer in keeping some cash on hand when there is nothing else coming in. Every farm ought to have the dairy department of its work occupy more prominence. Generally farmers think this small source of income too insignificant to pay for the proper care of milk cows and dairy equipment but with good management its importance will soon be recognized.

Even if no milk and butter are to be sold from the farm it will pay well to keep a few good dairy cows and handle the milk to the best advantage. It would be time and labor well spent if only the table supplies were improved by abundance of more palatable and digestible food. But the benefit to the young poultry and pigs will be large enough to help out considerably the year's income. Every farmer's wife wants to make her table the best possible. Without an abundant supply of dairy products it cannot be made even passably good.

The farmer who prepares dairy product for a town market will have, if his management be good, a regular list of families to whom he periodically delivers his butter, etc., under a standing engagement. He can increase his income by supplying eggs, poultry, garden produce and such fruits as he may raise to the same customers. As a rule, if the customer is pleased with one article offered him he is more inclined to be pleased with the others, and with little more effort on the part of the farmer, there will be added to the dairy income quite a satisfactory and regular supply that will keep down the merchant's account and supply many comforts and luxuries to add to the pleasures of home.

The attention given to the Guernsey as a dairy animal seems to be increasing. Their number in the United States is far less than the Jerseys, and there can scarcely be enough registered animals for a long time for stocking the dairies of the country, but the graded offspring of the breed are found to be highly profitable. Their milk, rich in butter fat, is highly colored and presents a better appearance after skimming than that of other breeds. The Guernsey bull stamps his impress strongly on offspring from other breeds of cattle and are mild tempered and easy to handle. Their docility, strong health and attractive appearance will cause them to grow in favor. The best cross milk can be made for the purposes of the Texas farmer would be with high grade dairy strains of the Durham. The male offspring would have larger beef value than calves got by Jersey bulls.

Most of the advice given in agricultural papers by writers on dairy subjects is not applicable to conditions in Texas. Dairymen in the thickly settled parts of the United States, as in Europe, have grown to be a science as well as a specialty. Our people have not and do not need the appliances and equipment of the modern dairy, nor is it profitable to them, except in some few localities, to handle the strictly dairy breeds of cattle. Among both the Shorthorns and Herefords are frequently found cows that are excellent milkers both as to quantity of milk and as to the butter product. Their increase, if not needed for milk and butter supply, have a big value for their beef qualities. It will, perhaps, suit the man who has New York, Boston for his market to handle only the Jersey or the Guernsey or the Holstein and to have a laboratory in his dairy house, but the Texas wants a cow whose calf will grow up adapted to his own dairy purpose and will also have the beef form and qualities.

Best dairy cows are not always the best heavy cows. Occasionally among our native Texas cattle have been found cows of very great value both as to the quality and the richness of their milk. Where this has occurred the cow is the product of several generations of natives kept for the milk. handled, doubtless, with excellent care from the first mother of that particular stock that was taken up for milking. An instance of this was seen a few years ago at Abilene, Texas. Dr. Will Barry, a son of Col. Buck Barry, an old and honored citizen of Texas, had such a native cow, small in size, but an excellent milker. In 1884 he bought from Capt. John Steele of Kentucky, a heifer just about to drop her first calf, seven-eighths Jersey and one-eighth Shorthorn. His purchase was in every way satisfactory, both as to milk and butter product, but the little brown native, with no strain of the dairy breeds in her make-up and with no more care than a Texas cow ordinarily receives, continued regularly to produce more milk, and more butter, too, than the seven-eighths Jersey.

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY CALVES. The handling of the dairy calf is next in importance to his breeding. It may be of the most exceptional strains of highly developed dairy stock and yet fall in its own development for dairy purposes because of ignorant or careless management. From the earliest age it ought to be fed and handled with a view to the best development of the special characteristics for which it has been bred. The experience of one who has been successful in such management may be of service to the readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

He does not allow the calf to remain with the mother more than six hours. The anxiety of the mother is less excited by this early removal and the calf learns more quickly to drink from a bucket. In his dairy stables he has big, roomy box stalls, one for each calf except on cold days. During the first six weeks the feed is liberal and wholly of milk. After this he feeds skimmed milk, while still warm, mixed with old process oil meal scalded to a jelly. Soon the calf will eat a small amount of grain. Then he feeds a mixture of ground oats and

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MRS. M. H. ROBBINS, Montrose, Ala.

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wheat bran, equal in bulk. They also have access to good hay and corn silage. Bone and muscle and early maturity are the objects sought in this feeding. He says: "There is no time during the animal's life when the cost of 100 pounds live weight can be produced so economically as when they are young." Quite as important as rapid growth are health and constitutional vigor. These are promoted "by good sanitary treatment, freedom from exposure, cleanliness of pens, plenty of fresh air, supplies of clean water, and good food and kind treatment." During inclement weather and at night the calves should be kept in their pens, but during all the sunny days of spring they should be out for air and exercise. Until a year old some milk is fed and after that with plenty of grass, they will generally thrive on pasture. It advocates "good condition (not beefy) and the feeding of bone and muscle forming food in such quantities that her development may not be checked, so when she takes her place in the string of milkers she will shape herself and respond to a milk measure and more accurately to the dairy function and her true characteristic nature."

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## OUTSIDE MARKETS.

**KANSAS CITY MARKET.**  
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.—At Kansas City cattle receipts were 10,000. The best grades were steady and the others weak to a shade higher; Texas steers ranged from \$2.25 to \$4.25. Texas cows from \$2.00 to \$2.90, native steers from \$4.00 to \$5.20, native cows and heifers from \$1.00 to \$3.75, stockers and feeders from \$2.75 to \$4.55, bulls from \$2.75 to \$4.50. Hogs receipts were 4,000. The market was steady to strong; the bulk of sales ranged from \$3.55 to \$3.65, heavies from \$3.45 to \$3.70, packers from \$3.40 to \$3.65, mixed from \$3.60 to \$3.75, yorkers from \$3.70 to \$3.75, pigs from \$3.25 to \$3.70. Sheep receipts were 3,000; the market was steady; lambs ranged from \$3.25 to \$5.15, muttons from \$2.00 to \$3.75.

## ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 12.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 11,000, shipments 500. The market was steady on choice native and the others were none here. The other grades were 10c lower. Texans were steady for the best; fair to choice native, shipping and butchers' steers ranging from \$4.25 to \$5.00, the bulk from \$4.60 to \$4.85, dressed beef and butchers' steers from \$3.75 to \$4.75, the bulk from \$4.20 to \$4.50, light steers from \$3.50 to \$4.50, the bulk from \$3.90 to \$4.20, stockers and feeders from \$2.25 to \$4.25, the bulk from \$3.15 to \$4.00, cows and heifers from \$2.00 to \$4.50, the bulk of cows from \$2.50 to \$3.25, bulls from \$2.00 to \$3.50, Texas and Indian steers ranged from \$3.00 to \$3.85, with a few single steers bringing as high as \$4.25 to \$4.50, cows and heifers going from \$2.15 to \$3.25. Hogs receipts were 3,000, shipments 2,000. The market was strong to 5c higher, lights ranging from \$3.90 to \$4.00, mixed from \$3.70 to \$3.90, heavy from \$3.70 to \$4.00. Sheep receipts were 500, shipments 400. The market was steady; native mottos ranged from \$3.10 to \$3.85, stockers from \$2.00 to \$3.00, culs and bucks from \$1.00 to \$2.50, lambs from \$3.25 to \$5.35.

## CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—At Chicago there was a fair, active demand for cattle, and good cattle sold quite satisfactorily, the only weakness being in the commoner grades which moved off rather slowly and were 10c lower. Sales were on a basis of \$3.50 to \$4.50 for common to good lots of native steers, with pretty good to prime shipping cattle in good demand at from \$4.75 to \$5.45. The bulk went from \$4.85 to \$5.10. Stockers and feeders were fairly active from \$3.00 to \$3.20 to \$4.60. Native butchers sold better than might have been expected with so many range cattle offered. Texas cattle brought from \$2.25 to \$3.75 for steers. Feeding westerns sold chiefly at from \$3.60 to \$4.00 and canning steers at from \$3.35 to \$3.45. There was a much better demand for hogs than was witnessed most of last week and the offerings were well taken at an average price of 5c per 100 higher. Sales were at an extreme range from \$3.35 to \$4.10 for the poorest to the best hogs with the bulk at from \$3.70 to \$4.00. Pigs ranged from \$3.50 to \$3.85. There was a fairly active demand for sheep, and prices were steady for most good lots. Sheep sold from \$2.00 to \$4.00 for natives and \$3.80 for westerns. Lambs developed more strength, sales ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.50 for the best natives. Receipts of cattle were 12,000, hogs 27,000 and sheep 23,000.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

The Dick Sellman wool clip of San Saba county has been sold at 15 cents a pound.

Pecos Valley News: T. J. McElroy tried to buy some steer yearlings but found no one who would sell at \$15.

The Navarro County Fair, fifth exhibition, opened Tuesday, Oct. 12, and will continue until the evening of the 16th.

The Journal has received the October number of "The Gentleman Farmer," an illustrated monthly published in Chicago.

Fort Worth merchants offer to assist cotton planters in holding their cotton by giving free storage and advancing \$20 per bale.

A new oil mill has started up at Cisco, and bees from Shackelford, Throckmorton and other counties will be put there on feed.

Cattle buyers from Los Angeles are in Phoenix, Arizona, willing to buy anything that will do to kill, but find few cattle they can use.

R. Carroll of Henrietta, shipped 300 head of four and five-year-old steers of the Worsham Bros. at Honey Grove, to Carroll & Holt to be fed.

C. L. Young, a farmer in Floyd county, recently sold in Amarillo a wagon load of Mexican beans which he had raised, and sold them for \$122.61.

A. W. Rahl of Myrtle Springs, Texas, has recently bought the John Belcher homestead in Henrietta and will make that place his home.

The Nocona Argus and the Nocona Register, Montague county, have been consolidated and will be published under the name of "The Argus Register."

Chicago Drivers' Journal, Oct. 8: Texas cattle—Receipts to-day were nominal. The market was practically steady at \$3.00 to \$3.75 for steers and \$2.25 to \$3.25 for cows and heifers.

Recently one ship from Australia landed \$250,000 in San Francisco to pay for wheat and flour and last week Bradstreet's reports \$4,000,000 to arrive in a few days for like payments.

Colorado Spokesman: Wm. Carruthers sold his wool, about 10,000 pounds, to local buyers at 8 1/2 cents. V. W. Allen and W. M. Lay last week sold 200 head of cattle, twos and threes, for \$25 and \$30.

Colorado Stockman: J. W. Glover last week bought 220 head of stock cattle from Lynch & Holloway, of Scurry county, at \$15 around. George Elkins from Kent county, reports the recent purchase of 200 stock cattle at \$15, and a bunch of steer calves at \$12 and \$12.50.

Capt. L. S. Lee, a wealthy and prominent stock man of Shackelford county, died suddenly of heart failure at the J. R. Friend ranch in that county on the evening of October 4th. He was buried at Albany on the following day.

The Chicago Drivers' Journal of October 5th says that extreme dry weather in the middle West is forcing a lot of half matured cattle on the market that would otherwise be held back, and checking the shipment of stock cattle.

Hamilton Herald: A. S. Boynton has sold his entire flock of sheep to Mr. Baggett of Lampasas. The sale embraces about 2500 sheep, including 625 lambs, at \$1.75 per head all around. The Hogg Bros. have recently sold a nice bunch of steers at \$26 a head.

A press dispatch says that lobo wolves are numerous in the Pecos ranges north of the Texas and Pacific railroad and are killing many calves. Some stockmen are killing mares and colts and leaving them for wolves to feed on as a protection to the cattle.

The Journal has been notified by E. O. Faulkner, receiver and general manager of the Pecos Valley Railway Co., that on and after Sunday, October 10th, Sunday trains would be discontinued until further notice. The new time card of the road will be found in another column.

Western Eye Opener: F. G. Oxshier recently sold what is known as the Harris & Slaughter herd located in Hockley county, to John Scharbauer at \$17 per head. A carload of registered Hereford bulls will arrive in a few days from Kansas from the Bar S ranch. They will cost \$100 per head.

San Angelo Press: E. A. Drago sold Bob Low 120 cows and calves at \$23 per cow and calf. J. P. Bell sold to S. A. Runkles 138 eastern stock cattle at \$14.50. John W. Lovelady and Phil Gwin, the cattle king, sold to W. C. Jones of Christoval, 66 head of stock cattle at \$14.25.

Fort Pierre (South Dakota) Stock Journal, Oct. 1: The prices are holding up well, everything considered, as cattle are not as hard and finished as well as they will be later on. Cows are selling at \$3.50 and steers at \$3.75 and \$4. There are plenty of buyers here and they will still keep their eye on this range stuff.

A well informed North Dakota cattleman says that cattle will go into the winter in excellent condition. Grass has cured well and each shipment is an improvement on the preceding one. He thinks the shipments one-third less than those of last season and that those of next year will be still lighter, as high prices have caused stockmen to put few young cattle on the range.

A recent letter from Alpine, Brewster county, says there have been some big cattle trades made there during the past few days. R. L. Nevel has bought back the cattle and ranch sold some two weeks ago to Jackson & Harmon, paying a nice profit to Jackson & Harmon to sell back to him. He received \$75,000 for the cattle when he sold, and paid in the neighborhood of \$80,000. Jackson & Harmon then bought the M. Sedberry cattle for \$16,500, this being about \$15 around.

San Angelo Enterprise: W. W. Smiley bought for J. P. Quigley 1000 mixed stock cattle from E. G. Yates at \$15. On Wednesday J. Walsh sold 2040 dry sheep wool off at \$2.25. They were the Harcourt flock and W. B. Currie, of Glasscock county, was the buyer. Carpenter of the Territory, purchased in Coleman county from William Anson, his steer calves at \$15, ten per cent of the tops and the same number of tailings being sent out. H. Q. Lyell, of Water Valley sold 100 head of cattle at \$23.80 per head.

There will be a called meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association held in San Antonio on Tuesday, Nov. 2. At this meeting the time and place will be fixed for holding the next annual meeting of the association. The committee will also arrange the program for the association meeting, and other matters will receive attention. It is said that there are questions of vital importance to the association that will come before the committee.

Bay City Enterprise: Cattlemen certainly are in clover, big sales at fancy prices are reported everywhere. Many of the largest stock raisers are selling off every hoof they own, not expecting present prices to hold up longer than next spring, when they can again stock up at lower prices. Others have taken the fever very bad, and will not sell at present high prices, thinking the top has not been reached. Matamoros county has been cleaned completely of threes and fours and also many twos, and the assessor's rolls next year will show very few of those ages in this county.

T. P. Stevens reports a sale to John Scharbauer by Wilkins Bros. of Crockett county, of 8000 to 10,000 head of stock cattle for \$15, calves counted. This is one of the best herds south of the quarantine line and will average well with Texas natives above it. The cattle have been graded up for nine years with Shorthorns and Herefords, and as Wilkins Bros. have never used any bulls of their own raising, there has been no in-breeding. Mr. Scharbauer will move them to Howard county during November and December, though final delivery is set for May 1, 1898.

The Texas section of United States department of agriculture for the week ending October 5th, reports rainfall only at Corpus Christi and Beeville. Dry weather throughout the state was favorable for gathering matured crops but hurtful to general farming interests. The ground generally, especially on uplands, is too dry for plowing, and there has been little preparation for fall planting. The weather has been favorable for cotton picking and cotton has opened rapidly. Most of the crop will have been picked by November 1st. The prospect of the top crop has improved, but generally it is not hoped that it can mature before frost. A good rain is badly needed in the wheat belt.

On the night of the 9th there was a rainfall, light at Fort Worth, but heavy and general west nearly to El Paso. At Toyah it was very heavy, and at Colorado it rained twenty-four

hours. Rains are reported from various other Texas points, and at a number of places it was raining again on the night of the 10th.

A press dispatch of Oct. 10th from Denison, Tex., says: Considerable cattle theft is reported in the Indian Territory recently. A few nights ago 28 head of steers, ranging from one to four years old, were stolen from the ranch of J. J. McAlester of South McAlester, I. T. The steers were taken from Mr. McAlester's pasture near Kiowa, I. T. A reward of \$200 is offered for the arrest and conviction of any thief who stole any of the cattle. Col. McAlester is one of the wealthiest men and most extensive stockmen in the Choctaw nation.

Kansas City Packer, Oct. 7: W. N. Babcock, formerly general manager of the Omaha stock yards, has purchased an interest in the stock yards at Fort Worth, Tex., and will take the management. The Western Union Beef company, one of the largest cattle raising corporations in the west and southwest, is disposing of all its interests situated below the quarantine line. The company owns many large ranches west of San Antonio, Tex. The sale of one of these ranches, embracing 100,000 acres, near Junction, has been made to R. H. Jones, of Gonzales, Tex. The consideration was \$150,000.

The serious damage inflicted by drouth in the North and West has been rendered more disastrous by prairie and forest fires. In Winnipeg and Ottawa live stock and farms have been destroyed and about twenty persons burned to death. In the Winnipeg area extended south into North Dakota. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has already been destroyed. Forest fires in Arkansas and prairie fires in Wisconsin have destroyed crops and improvements. In Michigan marsh fires have burned up crops, and at one place several hundred acres of potatoes have been roasted in the ground.

The fifth annual meeting of the Hill County Fair association, lasting four days, closed on Oct. 9. It was well attended and quite successful. On the second day the merchants of Hillsboro closed their places of business and a holiday was given all the school children in order that the families of the town might attend. There was some good racing, but the special feature of the day was a flower parade, so beautiful that it will probably become a very attractive part of future exhibitions. The directors and managers are to be congratulated on their success. Our county fairs have a very great value in stimulating farmers and stock breeders to advance their occupations to a higher plane and greater value to themselves and the community.

Quannah Observer: One of the most extensive cattle deals of the year was consummated this week. Mr. Wm. Byrd purchasing Mr. Ed. Hawkins' ranch, located in Oklahoma, about the north fork of Red River. Consideration \$37,500 for the half interest. This is one of the best ranches in this section. Indications are that a great many eastern cattle will be shipped to this section this fall. Considerable money was made out of the dogies this year; but it must be remembered that last winter was very mild and the death rate exceedingly low. The weather prophets promise us a severe winter this year and the wintering of eastern cattle may be attended by great expense and probable total loss. As a matter of fact the dogie is a colossal failure.

The following is taken from a press dispatch of Oct. 10th from Brownwood, Tex.: Cotton is coming in rapidly now and the weather all that could be desired for picking and ginning. About 7,000 bales have been marketed in Brownwood to date, and a conservative estimate for the season marketed here will be 20,000 bales. A charter was granted some days since to the Brownwood Oil Mill company; capital stock \$50,000. Brownwood is making every preparation to make the stock show on Nov. 4 and 5 a great success. A long list of premiums are already offered for all kinds of fine stock and the premium list is not yet complete. About 300 to 400 bales of cotton are now being marketed. The peach crop is just beginning to move and in three weeks will be in full blast. Brownwood Oil Mill company will commence feeding 7500 head of cattle here in the near future.

A Boston, Mass., wool report for the week ending Oct. 2, says the advance of five per cent at the London auctions which we predicted in our last circular, having occurred, and followed moreover by a further rise of about three per cent since the opening, the result has been to further stimulate business in this market during the past week, and although prices have not actually been much higher, yet business has been done more easily than during almost any previous week of the year, and moreover mostly to consumers who have been present in large force and proved to be quite ready and willing to purchase raw material, even those who are already known to be holders of very large quantities of stock showing a desire for more and evincing a belief that before the advance ceases, it must reach a still higher level. Teas wool has been selling well at 14 to 17c, the secured cost being 50 to 52c for eight months' wool, and 48 to 50c for eight months'. Kansas and Nebraska wool is selling on about the same basis as the territories. Georgia wool is nominal at 22c to 23c per pound. W. B. Tullis, live stock sanitary commissioner of Texas, has issued the following: "The board have determined to permit cattle in the counties of Randall, Swisher, Hale, Lubbock, Garza, Lynn, Borden, Howard, Glasscock and

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## Nature's Detectives.



When a crime is committed, no matter in what corner of the earth the criminal tries to hide, he knows that Nature's Detectives are on his track.

Lung and bronchial diseases are among the most baffling complaints which doctors have to deal with, because it isn't the lungs or bronchial tubes alone which are affected, but every corner of the system furnishes a lurking place for these elusive maladies. They change and reappear and dodge about the system under numberless disguises. They are almost always complicated with liver or stomach troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, or "general debility."

The best detective remedy which Nature has provided to search out and arrest these perplexing ailments is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It lays an arresting hand directly upon the poisonous, paralyzing elements hiding in the liver and digestive organs. It gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundant supply of pure, red, highly colored blood which reinforces the lungs with healthy tissue. It feeds the nerve-centers with power, and builds up solid muscular flesh and active energy. It cures weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections. It is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severe cough it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

Cattle, to be moved or shipped upon the owner or person in charge of same making an affidavit before the county judge of the county where located, supported by the oath of two disinterested citizens of said county, stating that said cattle are healthy, free from ticks and fever, and giving brand of said cattle, which affidavit shall be made in duplicate, one to be forwarded to me by the county judge and one to be delivered by the shipper to the railroad agent where the cattle are shipped. All shipping points east of Childress and Big Springs are not affected by this order.

Quarantine cattle numbered about 2100 against 1100 last Friday. The steer trade was fairly active at unchanged prices, but the close was lower. Cows were steady.

Among the sales were the following: W. C. York, 18 head 839-lb steers, \$3.15; C. J. Grant, 25 head 810-lb cows, \$2.75; Guy Borden, 65 head 276-lb calves, \$11 each; Spauld & Co., 149 head 886-lb cows, \$2.75; J. E. Turner & Co., 29 head 992-lb steers, \$3.25; Minton & Middleton, 28 head 791-lb steers, \$3.25 and 86 head 711-lb cows, \$2.80; Jno. Bullett, 53 head 856-lb steers, \$3.20; J. T. Thompson, 149 head 788-lb steers, \$2.75; McCompton & Woodley, 29 head 799-lb cows, \$2.80; Frank Mahan, 89 head 1946-lb steers, \$3.95; V. Herard & Co., 89 head 756-lb steers and 78 head 767-lbs, \$3.25, and 97 head 1041 lbs, \$3.35; Joe Herard, 26 head 838-lb steers, \$3.25; E. E. Baldridge, 240 head 958-lb steers, \$3.25; W. Johnson, 25 head 906-lb steers, \$3.30; Collins & Wallace, 144 head 938-lb steers, \$3.50, and 21 head 926-lb steers, \$3.25.—K. C. Drover's Telegram.

San Angelo Standard: S. A. Runkles bought from J. P. Bell 138 East Texas stock cattle at \$14.50. R. S. Campbell bought 20 threes and fours yesterday from B. J. Williams at \$25. John Sheehan of Fort McKavitt, bought through Jess Lewis, the Booker cattle on Lipan at \$12 round. Mart Tankersley of Pecos county, has refused 11 1/2 cents for his fall wool clip of 30,000 pounds. Col. T. W. Abney of Denton county, sold 500 two and three-year-old steers in Nolan county at \$24 per head. E. R. Jackson of Crockett county, bought in San Angelo Wednesday from John McDermott of McCulloch county, 200 dry sheep, worth \$2.25. The sheep are now in the hands of Col. T. Turney of Sutton, was in town this week. He bought 10 registered Hereford bull calves from Busk of Coleman, at \$75 per head, and one bull from John Lovelady at \$50. R. B. McElreath of Sterling county, sold to W. R. McIntire of Dallas, 235 three-year-old steers that he bought last year in Erath county, for \$25 per head. No cut back. Yesterday, in San Angelo, Tom Shaw sold the Trail cows and calves, \$34 head, and 19 bulls at \$10 each. Col. W. C. calf and \$32 for each bull to Bill McAuley of Runkles county; immediate delivery. The Waring Bros. sold 450 steer yearlings in May last for \$20 round, and everyone thought they had made a fine sale. The party who bought them has already refused an offer of \$27.50 per head, and the yearlings have not yet been delivered.

St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter, Oct. 8: During the week the Texas and Indian Territory offerings were sold as follows: Calves in large lots at \$5.50 to \$13.00 per head; the bulk sold at \$5.50 to \$11.50; bulls sold at \$2.00 to \$2.65. A variety of stags and oxen sold at \$2.50 to \$3.15; cows and heifers were sold in car loads from \$2.15 to \$3.20. The bulk sold at \$2.65 to \$2.85, and a few up to \$3.25. The steers sold in extremes at \$3.10 to \$3.85 and a few single steers at \$4.25 to \$4.50, bulk sold at \$3.25 to \$3.65. J. V. Kennedy, Catoosa, I. T., marketed 715-lb. cows and heifers at \$2.70. The J. W. Gibson & Co. steers from Lellaatia, I. T., marketed 141 and 1090 pounds and sold at \$3.75 to \$3.75. Swift & Company, L. P. Alexander, Catoosa, I. T., marketed 666-lb. cows at \$2.55 and a few bulls at \$2.40. O. Limberger, San Antonio, Texas, had in 860-lb. steers sold at \$3.30 and 845-lb. cows at \$2.90. E. Eason, Dryden, Texas, marketed 996-lb. steers at \$2.45 and 1020-lb. steers at \$3.50. The G. H. Doerr steers from Lellaatia, I. T., averaged 921 pounds and sold to Kingan & Company at \$3.55. From Holderville, I. T., G. B. Withers marketed 916-lb. steers at \$3.10 and J. R. Withers, 1068-lb. steers at \$2.55. W. J. Lipscomb, Catoosa, I. T., marketed 662-lb. cows at \$2.10, 847-lb. steers at \$3.20, 746-lb. cows and heifers at \$2.50, 784-lb. cows at \$2.60, and Lipscomb & Kaya, Jr., 675-lb. cows at \$2.15. J. E.

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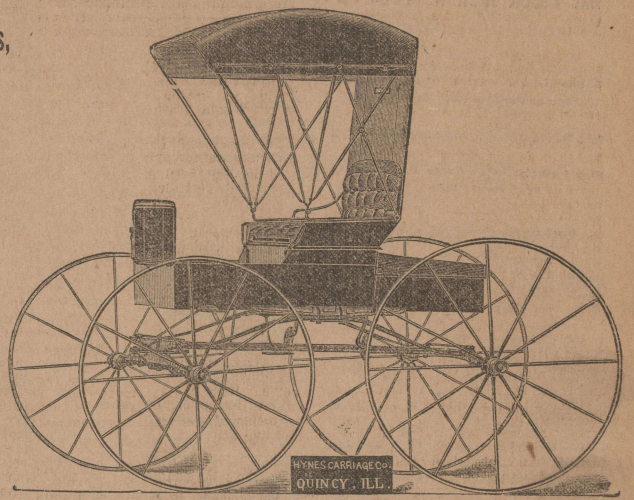
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- 10,000 mixed stock cattle located in Southern Texas.
- 30,000 highly graded stock cattle and 300,000 acres of patented land.
- 16,000 well graded Western Texas cattle together with leased range.
- 14,000 highly graded Panhandle cattle with 180,000 acres patented land.
- 5,000 cattle and 100,000 acre pasture, half patented land, balance leased.
- A Panhandle ranch containing 125,000 acres, 70,000 of which are patented, balance leased.
- 10,000 finely bred Panhandle cattle and 140,000 acre pasture half patented land, balance leased.
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will be appreciated by the management.

Nothing, perhaps, could be more significant of the appreciation of shortage in cattle by those who are well-informed than the method adopted by a Nebraska cattleman to re-stock his range. He has bought in Wisconsin and New York a large number of young calves, which are fed on skim milk at dairies until they are old enough to be shipped to his Nebraska range.

The yellow fever situation has improved since the last issue of the Journal. In the localities to which the disease has been confined it has been of an unprecedentedly mild type and the success in keeping it within limits has been gratifying, indicating that medical science in grappling efficiently with the dread enemy of the Southern coast and may hope finally to stamp it out. The lateness of the season would prevent its extension even if it should now be admitted into Southern Texas, which is most improbable, and all parts of Northern Texas are said to remain throughout the season, as safe as Canada.

The Journal acknowledges receipt of the Ladies' Home Journal for October, an excellent number of an excellent periodical. An article interesting to stockmen shows how and where all parts of beef animal are now used. The writer says, "Not many years ago when an ox was slaughtered, forty per cent of the animal was wasted; at the present time nothing is lost but its dying breath." Even the undigested food of the stomach, which formerly cost packers of Chicago thirty thousand dollars a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. The numbers of new utilities of the refuse add many thousands of dollars to cattle values of the country, and science is continually increasing them.

The stories of suffering and crime in the Klondike grow worse with each arrival at Juneau. Hundreds are making their way homeward. Along the road men going to Dawson City are held up and robbed of their supplies of provisions. Typhoid fever and pneumonia are raging at Dawson. Hundreds are sick and the mortality is very large. Many along the road, both among those making their way to and those fleeing from Dawson, are stricken with these diseases, and away from care and shelter, exposed to the terrors of an Arctic winter, few can recover. With famine threatening the land and pestilence already upon it and crime rampant, the Klondike is preparing for history a story of mingled horrors such as have seldom darkened its pages.

To those who know the situation it would seem strange that rumor could be started that the Dallas Fair would be postponed. At no time has the idea of postponing it been for a moment entertained by any of the management. Preparations are going on rapidly and to an extent larger than ever before. The applications for space and entries of exhibits indicate that all previous exhibitions will be surpassed. Perhaps the greatest improvement will be in the live stock exhibit. Animals in every live stock department are on the ground in unprecedented numbers, some of them famous throughout the United States. The racing programmes are excellent, and a number of the really great horses of the country will compete for the liberal stakes offered.

On October 4 Judge Foster of the U. S. District Court at Topeka, Kansas, handed down his opinion in the Kansas City Stock Yards case, in which he decided against the company in every legal question raised. The company will appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The case grew out of the effort of the Stocks Yards company to prevent the enforcement of the laws passed by the last Kansas legislature reducing yardage charges. The company endeavored to prove that its charges were reasonable and that the rates fixed by the legislature would be ruinous, and also, the yards being on the state line and partly in each state, Kansas and Missouri, alleged that the legislative act fixing rates was an interference with interstate commerce. As the company is the second largest in the United States, the interests involved amount, probably, to millions of dollars. The decision is, in substance, that the law governing stock yard companies is only an incident of

commerce and, in the absence of action by congress, is subject to state laws. Congress has not acted to fix regulation governing it. Charges fixed by the legislature would give a reasonable return on the capital invested.

## INTEREST RATES.

It is reported that a syndicate recently offered to assume the entire debt of the state of Missouri and issue bonds for the same at 3 per cent. The report may be unfounded but such an offer would not be a surprise. There is such an abundant supply of capital in the United States that lenders on choice securities have to content themselves with very low interest rates on their money. Loans to farmers have ordinarily called for interest rates generally higher than loans in other legitimate branches of business, and are certainly now bringing an income too great as compared with that secured by transferable collateral of the most enduring and uniform value. In very many enterprises investors are content with 3 per cent.

A great deal of land in some of the Western States has passed into the hands of loan companies because the loans were too burdensome on the mortgagors who had to pay abstract fees, commissions to loan agents and heavy rates of interest. A series of unfortunate years made the burden to some debtors too heavy to be borne and their lands passed into the hands of creditors. A large majority of the borrowers paid regularly the interest due even during the most unfortunate years and the favorable conditions of the present year have enabled debtors to raise their mortgages. This has been the effect of economy and wise management of resources that will have value for the future.

It is not unwise to borrow money for good uses. Much of the borrowed money in Missouri and Kansas and Texas and elsewhere was secured for payment on lands or purchase of live stock, utensils, etc., in short, to provide a working equipment. It is safe to say that those who have suffered from borrowing, as a general rule, would have suffered as much or more had they not borrowed. Some borrowed too much. All paid too high for loans.

Borrowed capital can be used to-day in Texas to very great advantage by stockmen and farmers, a very large amount of it, provided it could be obtained at reasonable rates, and provided it be providently employed. Much improvement could be made in the condition of the stockman and the farmer alike by the purchase of the best class of animals in each department of live stock. The farmer with sufficient money at hand could equip himself with improved implements, buildings to shelter his stock, put out orchards and in various ways prepare his farm for producing a more certain as well as a larger income. In a certain portion of Texas stock farming could be made highly profitable, and the man who has some capital but not enough, could well afford to borrow for such an enterprise.

And as there is abundant reason for believing that a prolonged season of better times awaits us, that live stock will hold to its increased value and that lands are certain to advance there certainly is no reason for exacting 8 to 10 per cent interest on securities such as the stockman or farmer can now offer. Many of them need capital to take full advantage of the opportunities which the situation presents and ought to be able to get it at 5 per cent. No more ought to be asked by lenders, considering the strength of the security that can be obtained. Natural conditions are more favorable in Texas than in Iowa, a larger development awaits us, our resources are hardly yet estimated, they are so large and varied, our people are law-abiding, industrious and intelligent, and yet in Iowa, as we are told by a staff correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, bankers are doing well to get 4 1/2 per cent for their money. It is unreasonable for rates to be so much higher in Texas as to make it imprudent to borrow for farm improvement or for extension or multiplication of live stock enterprises.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A FARMER'S LETTER.

For the past ten days I have been interviewing the farmers and stockmen of Parker county. I find stock of all kinds in fine condition. E. D. Farmer and Charlie McFarland, the big stockmen of the Alamo neighborhood, are buying and having delivered at their feed lots a tremendous quantity of cotton seed for stall feeding several hundred head of their big steers this winter. These gentlemen are amongst the largest feeders in North Texas. I understand they are paying 15 cents per bushel for cotton seed, giving the farmers a ready sale for their surplus feed. McFarland and Farmer are friends to the farmers indeed of their neighborhoods. The weather has been very fine for the past twenty days for gathering crops of all kinds. The corn crop is about all in the crib—but I am sorry to say it is a short one. The cotton crop is also very short and about two-thirds of it has been gathered, ginned and already sold. I have often times heard that the over production of cotton made cotton low. I would like for some gentleman who preaches this theory to rise up and explain the cause of our present prices. With a short crop last year and the present crop no better, and the prices now lower than last year. What in thunder has become of the McKinley boom? If it is going to boom cotton any lower I sincerely hope it will quit booming. I have given this subject

considerable thought and study for the past three weeks, and I have come to the conclusion that the farmers should resort to some scheme to protect their shares against the Wall street and other speculations. For the past two summers I have plowed and hoed in the hot, boiling sun, and only one-half crop each season, and still the prices go lower. Farmers' think of it! Can you make ends meet at five and one-half cents per pound? I, for one, can't. Oh ye farmers, how would this scheme work: let all of us go on this winter and prepare our lands for a heavy cotton crop, send in the report to all our county newspapers that a tremendous cotton crop is going to be planted, and when the time comes round for corn planting, plant it all to corn, only a small patch of cotton, and have some extra fine stalks full of bolls on exhibition at all the newspaper offices, blowing the tremendous prospects for cotton. Then you farmers in July turn speculators and buy cotton futures, and when the time comes this way I think you can ring the tails of the men who have pressed us to the wall. Now, if any of you farmers have any better plan than this, let him rise up and speak out in meeting. The farmer produces all the raw material that the people eat, drink, wear, come and seldom have the pleasure of pricing any of it himself. When he takes his products to town in the shape of bacon, lard, eggs, corn, wheat and potatoes, etc., etc, the merchant prices it for him and their goods to him. This is too much of a one-sided business. He has seen a few dollars and he has planted and prepared for wheat sowing in the last ten days. A number have already commenced planting wheat.

I would like to mention the many gentlemen and ladies who have patronized the Journal in my rounds in Parker county, but I sincerely thank you for the many favors shown the Journal and myself. Very respectfully,  
C. C. POOLE.

Aledo, Texas, Oct. 2, 1897.

## FROM QUANAH.

Editor Journal:—Quanah is the county site of Hardeman county, and Hardeman is the last Continued on Page 5.

## For Sale.

RED DURHAMS. 100 head, 1 and 2 year old. For sale. Old heifers, balance cows and calves with stock in 2 years old. A few registered Durham Bulls.  
H. O. SAMUEL,  
Box 240, Dallas, Texas.

## CATTLE FEEDERS WANTED.

The attention of cattle feeders is called to the fact that we are prepared to furnish feed and meal to feed 1500 or 1800 head of cattle at Clarksville, Texas. Pens free. Write us for particulars, stating when you wish to put cattle on feed.

## THE CLARKSVILLE COTTON CO.

## FOR SALE—

## DELAINE EWES.

Address, S. W. ANDERSON,  
Asbury, W. Va.

## SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The Commissioners Court of Board County, Texas, will receive bids on 6002 1/2 Acres of land, Section 34, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., for the sale of the county's school land, 4 leagues, situated in the eastern portion of Bailey County, Tex. Terms: Forty years time at 6 per cent, with option at 20 years on principal. Court opens for bids the right to reject any and all bids.  
J. J. STOKER, County Judge,  
Crowley, Texas.

## Pasture for Sale.

A number one pasture of 16,000 acres in a solid body. North line of pasture runs one mile south of Indian station and stock yards, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., Mitchell Co., Texas, and is 15 miles west of Colorado. Yearling calves, 400 in this pasture. If pasture is not sold by the last of October, will stop sale and take cattle on lease, or lease pasture for a term. Come and see for yourself, or write to  
J. H. OTTEN, Iatan, Tex.

## CATTLE FEEDERS WANTED.

We have accommodations for feeding 5,000 head of cattle at one mill. Good feed and feed troughs furnished free of charge. Excellent grounds surrounding our works. Reasonable prices. Write for particulars. Packing houses of cattle of 300 to 500 head. Packing house, with capacity of 100 head of cattle daily, within two blocks of our feed pens.  
MERCHANTS & PLANTERS' OIL COMPANY,  
Houston, Texas.

## ATTENTION FEEDERS.

Parties intending to fatten cattle on cottonseed meal and bulls this season, will probably do well to correspond immediately with the undersigned. We are fully equipped to take care of 1000 to 1800 head, having ample pen room and plenty of good water and troughs. Also have shipping pens in feed lots.  
BRYAN C. S. O. MILL,  
Bryan, Texas.

## HICKORY GROVE.

Registered Polled Durham Cattle, of double standard. Registered Red Polled Cattle. Registered Aberdeen Friesian 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, located on the Texas and Pacific R.R., near the town of M. K. & T. R. and will stop one day at Fort Worth and one day at San Antonio, Oakland, Dallas, on the Cleveland Road, about 10 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. The price of these calves will be from \$25.00 to \$100.00, delivered in Texas. Where we keep them on our ranch, near San Antonio, Texas, till after they are acclimated and make an additional charge, and in case of death it is our loss.

For further particulars address J. F. Green, San Antonio, Texas, box 877, or M. W. Gilbert, Oakland, Cal., box 11.

## WANTED.

A man with \$300 or \$500 cash capital to loan the photograph business and buy out an old established gallery which for 10 years has averaged over \$1,600 a year. Will show up books. Address  
H. B. HILLIER, Belton, Texas.

## Raw Furs and Skins Wanted.

The Providence Fur Company, Providence, R. I., is now buying skins and furs of all kinds, sent, seals, etc. Prices quoted for next sixty days are as follows:  
Silver Fox.....\$15.00 to \$25.00  
Bear.....\$4.00 to \$5.00  
Other.....\$4.00 to \$5.00  
Martin.....\$2.00 to \$3.00  
Beaver.....\$1.00 to \$2.00  
Wolf.....\$1.00 to \$2.00  
Badger.....\$1.00 to \$2.00  
Mink.....\$2.00 to \$3.00  
Skunk.....\$2.00 to \$3.00  
Gray Fox.....\$2.00 to \$3.00  
Rat.....\$2.00 to \$3.00  
Price list on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment, and immediate remittance on all consignments.

## BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

## 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 Knight," 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 coat, 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 or 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. This is 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, fine individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car lots at reasonable prices. Address—

G. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Colorado.

## HICKORY GROVE HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.

Tons! Tons! Both sexes, ready for use, sired by BLACK MODEL by KLEVER'S MODEL, MOSHER'S BLACK U. S. LONG LOOK, by THE 1800 LOOK OUT, HUNBOLT CHIEF, a worthy son of the great and old CHIEF TECUMSEH, 2nd. My herd boys are BLACK MODEL, sired by LOGAN CHIEF, one of CHIEF TECUMSEH 2nd's great sons. First come first served. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
H. E. KEELEOR, Clearcreek, Mo.

## The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

ESTABLISHED 1898.

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... REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Property of C. S. Cross.

400 head of registered animals. The sires in service are Wild Tom 5192, Lomond 6405, Archibald U. 54533, Climax 60952, Archibald 60921, S. Bartle Beau Reg 61009, Gladious 60959. Wild Tom Archibald 60921 and Climax are all sweepstakes winners. Our breeding cows are by the best known sires of the breed—English or American—and they contain more of the direct blood of the great Red Poll than any other herd in the U. S. For his record of winners see vol. 21 A. H. R. 75 Pure Bred Serviceable Bulls for sale. We have over 200 specially selected breeding cows belonging to the choicest blood English and American Hereford families. Choice cows and heifers for sale at all times. You are respectfully invited to visit us and look over one of the largest and best known breeding establishments in the United States. Direct your inquiries by mail or wire to  
H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

## Registered Herefords.

Bulls in service, Stone Mason 191, 4297, the sweepstakes bull over all best breeds Kansas State Fair, 1896, and Kodak of Rockland 4079, sweepstakes bull over all breeds, New York State Fair, 1895 and 1896. 35 head of cows, heifers and a few bulls for sale. Highly bred and good individuals. For Berkshire herd numbers over 200 head, and is now the largest registered herd in Kansas. Inspection and correspondence invited—C. A. STANARD, Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas.

## Clover Blossom Short Horns.

125 Bates &amp; Scotch Topped.

Bulls in service, Grand Victor 11572.

Kirkpatrick Duke of Excehburst vol. 41.

## 20 CHOICE YEARLING BULLS AND 20 HEIFERS FOR SALE.

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

George Bottwell, Nettleton, Caldwell Co., Mo. J. F. FENTLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo. Unionvale, Kansas City, 90 miles east of St. Joseph on A. &amp; S. Joe. railway, Burlington system.

## GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS OF ANCIENT BRITON, ANXIETY,

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

475 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 &amp; SON, Connor, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

## HEREFORDS AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, AT MOWEAQUA, ILL.

I will sell on the above date 35 young cows and heifers and 15 first-class bulls. There is no herd in America that carries more ANXIETY, LORD WILTON and HORACE blood than does mine, and the cattle I shall sell on this occasion will be desirable in every particular.

Send for catalogue. Sale will be held at my farm, one-fourth mile west of Moweaqua, commencing at 12:30 p. m. Moweaqua is in Shelby County on the Illinois Central R. R., 16 miles south of Decatur, 104 miles northeast of St. Louis, 50 miles east of Springfield. Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer. Address for all particulars,

TOM C. PONTING, Moweaqua, Ill.

## Pleasant View Stock Farm, Registered Hereford Cattle.

475 head. Bulls in service Boatman 5001, and Cephas 3707. Breeding cows Anxiety 4th 6004, North Pole 5846, Imp. Peppercorn 3rd 18496, Lord Milton 4098 and others of equal note.

## 33 VERY CHOICE YEARLING BULLS

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

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

## FOR SALE—CON.

## MULES FOR SALE.

I have several carloads of good mules for sale, cheap for cash, mostly 3-year olds past.

A. G. WEBB, Baird, Texas.

## STALLION FOR SALE.

A thoroughbred English Hackney Stallion, young, well acclimated and in good condition every way. Write  
W. H. BUSH,  
Greenville, Texas.

## WANTED—500 GOATS—Address

DR. G. A. W. ROSE,  
Hess P. O., Oklahoma Ter.

## FOR SALE—CON.

## SALE DATES CLAIMED—

November 24th.

W. P. HARNED, Eumecora, Mo. Short-Horns.

March 16th, '98 Jas. A. Funkhouser, Grudged and Simpson, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

April 13th, '98, T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.

April 15th, '98, Scott &amp; March, Herefords, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.

## The Bourbon County Herd

English Berkshires.

100 head best English and American blood—23 brood sows. Herd boys are Prince Jr. 3982, Leiford 3355, King Silver 4550 and Major Les 4469. 15 fair boms and 12 fat, all ready to go. 35 spring pigs coming on. Correspondence and a personal inspection invited—J. S. MAGERS, Arcadia, Crawford Co., Kansas.

## DURCO-JERSEY HOGS—Registered stock

Send stamp for 60 page catalogue, illustrated, prices and history. Useful information to young breeders. J. M. STONE, Panama, Ill.

## Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Herd headed by Catcher, sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1896. 1 Brood Sow, 100 head, 1st in class and second in sweepstakes. Dallas 1895. T. S. Lord Corwin whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds. Texas Claude 2nd grand sire Claude, won sweepstakes at World's Fair. My breeders are of the larger families, of the best herds of the north.

C. W. THOMAS, Prop., Pottsville, Tex.

## BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

## PUBLIC SALE NOVEMBER 9, 1897, OF

## 100 Head of Pure Bred Herefords

To the highest bidder at the farm of SAM DUNCAN, near WINDSOR, SHELBY CO., ILLINOIS. Catalogue on day of sale.

WEST & DUNCAN,  
Windsor, Illinois.

## CATTLE.

## Hereford Park Stock Farm,

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, 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, 35,014, weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Hereford, Texas.

## Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale, three miles from Hereford, good high grade Holstein, Devon, Hereford, Shorthorn, and black and white Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write 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, Walter P. BULLS, Stewart, Garfield, Jack Co., Texas

## W. P. HARNED,

Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri.

## BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd is now the largest in the State, numbers 200 head. Special attractions are its Cruickshank and Booth titles.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Annual public sale, Nov. 24, 1897, in the city of Bunceton. Catalogues ready Nov. 1st.

## NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT HORNS.

Imp. Lord Lieutenant, 120018, heads herd. Young stock for sale. Address, D. F. NORTON, Council Grove, Kansas.

## ROYAL HERD RED POLLED CATTLE.

One car Calves and Yearlings, both sexes, for October delivery. Address  
J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

## The Oakland Herd of richly-bred registered

Angus cattle, headed by the greatest Blackbird breeding bull Black Abbott, 10423, and Young Wellington 22, 3000; 40 choice young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.  
H. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Logan Co., Ill.

For sale, Hereford, Durham, G. B. GRIMES, Jr., Ashland, Kansas.

## J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.

Breeder of the best strains of ABERDEEN ANGUS. These cattle now stand at the head of all best bred cattle in the world, having taken first prize at the World's Fair over all breeds, and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

## REGISTERED JERSEY. I have for sale two

BULLS. Jersey Bull, 60921, S. Bartle Beau Reg Jersey Bull, S. Lambert, -toke Pogis, Darlington and Eutaw's blood. Both old and young. Also, serviceable Jersey heifers. Write for prices. GEO. R. RUFFIN, Hope, Ark.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

Bred and raised in Southwest Missouri from Imported Stock. Address  
L. K. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

## Iatan Short Horn Ranch.

J. D. EARNEST

PROPRIETOR.

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



## HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 214 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

## YOU WERE FALSE, BUT I'LL FOR-

Fare thee well, for once I loved you,  
Even more than tongue can tell;  
Little did I think you'd leave me,  
Now I bid you all farewell.  
You have wrecked the heart I cherish;

You have doomed me day by day;  
You are false, but I'll forgive you,  
But forget you I never may.  
You are false, but I'll forgive you,  
But forget you I never may.

When I saw your eyes in virtue  
I scarce could believe my own;  
When I heard your voice in anger  
It was death to every tone.  
They have told you some false stories,  
And you believed them, all they say.  
You are false, but I'll forgive you,  
But forget you I never may.  
You are false, but I'll forgive you,  
But forget you I never may.

One more word, and all is over—  
Why are you unkind to me?  
Tell me why you do not love me,  
I am sure, how I can be true.  
No word, not one word of pleasure;  
You believe, then, all they say.  
You are false, but I'll forgive you,  
But forget you I never may.  
You are false, but I'll forgive you,  
But forget you I never may.

—By Dutchie.

## TO HOUSEHOLD.

How the Household membership is increasing! And so many declaring ours is the most helpful and interesting Household extant. Whether this is true, or no, it is pleasant to hear. I had been grieving that Alamo had deserted us and we no longer had a correspondent from the Alamo city, when this week there comes a charming letter from Mae Magruder, a young school girl of our historical city. I hope she will prove more faithful than Alamo. Her sex bespeaks she will. Is not the weaker sex the most faithful? Mae is an up to date girl, I know, from the way she spells her name. I thank her for encouraging words regarding the Household. As regards my name, I do not think of it as a name, but as a name in a name. It is very old-fashioned, not up to date, like "Mae."

Then a dear little country girl writes next. She expresses an admiration for Purple Pansy. I am sure that this week, so our wish last week is granted. Indeed, I will be delighted for any of our members to assist Purple Pansy in any way with her enterprise, but I can not send her names and addresses without consent of the parties. I hold these names in trust, and give them to no one without consent of the persons. But I will give Purple Pansy's address if she wishes and ask all who can to write her letters for her enterprising little Household.

I wish to say now with earnestness that I do not expect of young men and young women who are not acquainted corresponding and I will not forward letters to either. I will not be the medium of bringing about possible unhappiness to anyone. I will give your full addresses if you wish it in the Household, that is, if you can do the rest if you wish to correspond. Letters can be very deceptive. Especially would I protect my Household girls from all possible disappointment and unhappiness. This in no way refers to Purple Pansy. Her desire for the address of correspondents is explained. Those for whom it is intended will know it.

Happy Boy writes a short letter telling of his appreciation of the Household.

Bettie is a welcomed new member this week. I like her and hope she will write again. She is right; Careless Bill was too severe on city girls.

Christina is another new member this week. Our new members are all welcome. Lady Normah writes interestingly of her country home; will be glad to hear from her again. Texas Tom speaks for himself this week.

For poetry this week will give words of a song asked for repeatedly. It is with pleasure I give the readers a story from the Household this week; it is called "Another View."

## A YOUTHFUL BACHELOR.

Mrs. Buchanan: Please admit a bachelor who lives in the West? I have long been a silent reader of the Journal and like to read the Household letters the best of all. I think Texas Tom had a good letter. Vivian and Texas Lily also had good letters in last issue. All seem to sympathize with Man. I would like for Man to tell how he happened to lose his love. I can't help but believe he was partly to blame for his loss, yet he has my sympathy. Vivian said it is better to love and lose than never to love at all. As I have never had any experience in that line I cannot say which is the worst. Lost love is the best of all. I have seen murders and failures in life while men that never love are always uncultivated, rough and unfit for any kind of society. I hope none of these misfortunes will ever befall Man. I hope his trouble will end soon by regaining his lost love. Hoping this will miss the waste basket, I will close with love to the Household.

## A HAPPY BOY.

## INTERESTED IN HOUSEHOLD.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Will you let a new member come in and chat a while with you all this evening? I have become very much interested in the Household, and think the letters very interesting. I am out with Careless Bill this week. Think he has said a little too much peering out from a cat's paw where he finds so much difference between city and country girls. Don't they all use powder? Careless Bill, I think you and the girls in your part of the country must be regular old fogies. I know they are if they don't use powder and curl their hair. Now, let me tell you you have no business going anywhere your sisters can't go. I think we would have better boys and men if the girls could always go with them everywhere. I would wish nothing better than that the boys could always be surrounded by the right kind of girls, and that is the only kind we have out here. Man, I haven't any sympathy for you. I think it a great pity that there isn't more men as true as you seem to be. Mrs. B., I love to read your kind words. Hoping you must be! If I see this in print I may write again.

BETTIE.

Rock Springs, Texas.

## A LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Will you admit another country girl into your charming circle? My father takes the Journal and I like to read it so much. I am a little girl thirteen years of age. I live on a ranch. I have two little sisters. My oldest sister and I have a real time riding horses back I think Purple Pansy writes such nice letters. With best wishes to the Household. Lovingly, GLEN.

Seymour, Texas.

## ON A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I will attempt to write you a few lines. I have just been reading the Household letters and I enjoy them very much. I like Chestnut Burr's letter. It was so true. I differ with Little Pink. I do not think that girls are to be married until they are a little older. Some one asks if marriage is a failure. In some cases I think that it is not a failure, while a great many are failures. Man and woman require mental and spiritual food as well as that which nourishes the physical body. It is heart hunger which makes one feel lonesome, creates a desire for something which we do not possess, and is the basis of that union which we call marriage, but just as some can sit down and eat and still be unsatisfied, so can some be heart hungry, even when mated with the one chosen. Why? How can this be accounted for? Just in the same way that we can account for the unsatisfying nature of some physical food. There are some who become disgusted because it is not the kind best suited to our wants and so unless heart is drawn to heart, soul to soul, there will always be a feeling of heart hunger. It is this feeling, this longing which has led to the establishment of divorce courts and has broken up so many homes. It is important that a mere longing should not be the only reason for conjugal union. There must be adaptability, an agreement of purpose, and above all, an assimilation of character which will link individuals and make each become half of a perfect whole.

When a marriage is based on this assimilation, when the man and woman are so united that they have but one ambition, one hope, one purpose in life, we shall find that it would be as easy to expect a divorce court case for such a couple to be unhappy. Let us try to satisfy the heart hunger of the rising generation. Saxebo, don't you think your ideal would look much better with a nice brown mustache. Man, I sincerely sympathize with you. I am sure it would be interesting. Mrs. B., if you find this not worth being printed, do not hesitate to drop it in the waste basket. I will close. If I see this in print I will write again. Best wishes to all. CHRISTINA.

Edwards County, Texas.

## MORE SYMPATHY FOR MAN.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will you be kind enough to admit another ranch girl to your happy circle? I have often thought of writing but could never get started. I suppose I had as well tell about ranch life and our country in general. I live about seventy-five miles from any railroad, or the divide, five miles from Rock Springs, the county seat of Edwards County. I like to reach just too far to have any city girl. But I was about to forget about a beautiful place called the Devil's Sink Hole; it is about seven miles from Rock Springs and covers about one-half acre of land 350 feet deep in concave. The forms are about one-third of a mile long and as thick as they can grow. My pen cannot do our country justice, so I will leave that subject with you and tell you more in the near future.

Hurrah for Careless Bill! Your letter was just splendid! Will send you Bettie, the drunkard's Lone Child, and also I'll forgive, but I cannot forget, if Mrs. Buchanan will give me your address.

What has become of Isabelle? Come again dear Isabelle! I for one will take your part. Violet writes very interestingly. But I don't think Careless Bill meant for his letter to be so hard on city girls. Do not understand me to say I like city girls best. Never, no never. Give me the dear old country every time. But I have some friends who live in the city and are very noble and kind. But I am not finding any fault with his letter whatever. Lightning, I believe I would fall in love with you at first sight. Ah! What has become of Miserable Man? I would like to meet you. Cousins, what do you think about him any more? Do you think he is just about the jolliest one of our members. I mean his every-day life, but oh, my, my! How sad his letters are. After reading them one feels like having been to a funeral. I am very sorry indeed for you, but don't suppose you want our sympathy. Mother's Girl, I do not agree with you about ideals. I never meet any ideals. Mrs. B., if you will excuse such a long letter I will try not bother you all again soon, that is if I can stay away. Would you like very much to get the halcyon "Only Flirting," and "At Last the Words Were Spoken." In return I will give "Little Sweetheart," the "Drunkard's Wife," or "Putting on Style," or several others too numerous to name. If this misses the waste basket will come again some time. LADY NORMAH.

Rock Springs, Texas.

## ANOTHER VIEW.

"Will you please lend me your knife?" asked Miss Gertie of one of the boarders at a seashore hotel. "I will, with pleasure," said the boarder in question. As he handed it to her he thought, "What a charming little lady!"

She did look charming in a pretty dress of pink and white, with her hair curled and pinned out from a dainty bonnet of muslin and lace. Her face was bright and smiling. Mr. Gray admired her voice, too, which was pitched in the pleasantest key imaginable. Miss Gertie had made a favorable impression. Wishing to see more of her, Mr. Gray is sauntering along the veranda watching her as he takes a seat under a tree and begins to peel peaches. Perhaps he is hoping his little girl will be nice like her when she grows up. Just then her little brother runs up.

"Oh, Gertie, what nice peaches! Give me one," he cried impulsively, and then as Gertie goes on peeling her peach he takes one up and holds it up admiringly; but Gertie snatches it away, saying crossly, "Let them alone. You horrid boy! You have soiled my dress with your dirty boots; I wish you would go away and let me alone!" Her voice is trembling with anger and an ugly frown contracts her white

brow. Fred does not go away, so she gave him a rough push, which sends him crying into the house. Gertie goes on eating peaches, and very soon the ugly frown disappears, and she smiles as she thinks, "Perhaps that nice gentleman would like some of my peaches; I'll take him this choice white one."

Mr. Gray has resumed his walk thinking over the ugly behavior of Miss Gertie. He is disappointed to find that her pleasant manners didn't last, but here she comes.

"Many thanks for the knife, and here is a peach," she would like it, she says sweetly.

"Ah, thank you!" There is evident surprise in his voice, and Gertie notices a shade of displeasure on his handsome face.

"Thank you," he said again, and then almost sternly, "You may take it to your little brother; I yield my claim to him."

Had he seen her and heard what she said to her brother? Gertie is dismayed. Yes, her seat is in plain view. Oh, why didn't she look that way? She repudiates her own behavior. Yes, why didn't she, and save herself from this disgrace? Now she hurries away to hide her burning cheeks. She can never meet Mr. Gray without a feeling of shame; but why didn't she experience that feeling before, and not treat Fred so badly?

Mr. Gray had thought her very polite, very nice and sweet tempered, but now he knew she was only so to strangers. She was rude and cross to her little brother, who had the best claim to her kindness. The eve of establishing her sisterly relationship instead of setting him a good example, she had shown him how selfish and mean she could be. She didn't think it necessary to be polite to him—he was only her brother. How many people are like her, nice and obliging to others, but ill tempered to their own home folks, who of all others have the best right to their sweetest smiles and pleasantest words.

## PURPLE PANSY.

## UP TO DATE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been a constant reader of the Household since the department was inaugurated. At first my conscious inability kept me from contributing, and after a time Alamo came forth from the Alamo city and just as I was, as I thought, on the eve of establishing his identity his letters ceased. Why? It is so provoking to have my plans so upset when I had my heart set on proving myself a detective. Alamo, I forgive you, for I know you would not have been so cruel knowingly, and besides there is the eve of establishing his identity his letters ceased. Why? It is so provoking to have my plans so upset when I had my heart set on proving myself a detective. Alamo, I forgive you, for I know you would not have been so cruel knowingly, and besides there is the eve of establishing his identity his letters ceased. Why? It is so provoking to have my plans so upset when I had my heart set on proving myself a detective. 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## 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 &amp; Aransas Pass.

For Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 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, Uvalde and Waco, leaves daily at 8:50 a. m., arrive at 6:30 p. m. For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:35 p. m., arrives at 1:35 p. m.

## Southern Pacific.

East—Leaves at 12:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. 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 4:30 p. m. and arrives at 11:50 a. m.

## International &amp; Great Northern.

North—Leaves at 6:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. South—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:00 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 &amp; Texas.

Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 7:25 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

## San Antonio &amp; Gulf Shore.

Train leaves San Antonio for Matamoros, San Diego, Adkins, Laredo and Sutherland Springs at 4:30 a. m., daily except Sunday. Arrives at San Antonio at 9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday.

## THE SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

Prices for cattle remained practically unchanged and the week closed at same figures as last week. The horse market was perhaps a trifle duller, owing to speculator's inability to take them to the desired territory. The yellow fever news from Galveston is not calculated to stimulate the market much during the coming week. If the developments confirm the rumors prevalent, shippers will no doubt run up against another quarantine.

San Antonio quotations: Choice shipping beefs, \$2.60 to \$2.90; medium beefs, \$2.35 to \$2.50; choice cows, \$2.40 to \$2.75; medium cows, \$2.00 to \$2.30; yearlings, \$2.35 to \$2.65; calves, \$2.75 to \$3.25; choice corn hogs, \$3.50; meat hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.00; goats, \$2.00 to \$2.50; hogs, \$1.25 to \$1.65; stags, \$1.75 to \$2.25; sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

J. Y. Pettus, the Victoria stockman, was here Friday.

Willis McCutcheon came up from Victoria again Saturday on business, but returned Thursday.

J. C. Beasley of Beville, a well known attorney came up Monday and spent most of the week on legal business.

A. Armstrong, Sr., of Cotulla, was here this week on a deal of some magnitude, but particulars are as yet unobtainable.

W. H. Weeks, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, was here Wednesday and reported a satisfactory business in the live stock line.

J. C. McCarthy, commercial agent of the M. K. & T., has been absent from the city most of the week and is now in North or Central Texas.

W. B. Turner, commercial agent of the Vandalia line, came in Tuesday and spent a couple of days very profitably in the interest of his road.

W. T. McCambell was up again Wednesday from Goliad county on business, but was called back to Berdair by telegram on Friday morning.

Five hundred head of feeders were shipped Wednesday from Clip, Goliad county, by J. M. Moore to Kaufman where they will go into the feed pens.

A. M. Nichols, the Kennedy stockman, was here again Saturday on a cattle deal, and returned to Kennedy Sunday morning. He had no complaint to make especially, but said they needed rain down there.

F. A. Moore, heretofore stenographer with Strahan-Hutton-Evans Co., at St. Louis, arrived in San Antonio Friday morning, to fill a similar position with the San Antonio office under Mr. Wm. T. Way, manager.

A. H. Jones, the Gonzales stockman, came in Wednesday on his way out to Kinble county to inspect his recently acquired interests out there. Mrs. Jones accompanied him as far as San Antonio, but returned to Gonzales Thursday.

C. D. Lawson, traveling passenger agent of the M. K. & T., with headquarters at Houston, is in the city, having been confined to his room several days with dengue. He is up and around, but not capable of articulating so persuasively as of yore.

Capt. Harry Land, owner of the cotton oil mill at New Braunfels and also one of the most prominent feeders of South Texas, was here Saturday. He informed the Journal that contracts had been made to feed about 4000 steers at New Braunfels this season and that 7000 head had already been put on feed there.

Wm. T. Way returned Thursday from a trip down in Bee and Goliad counties and the Journal that considerable activity in the live stock trade. Feeders have begun moving steers from the range to the feed pens and considerable traffic is still going on between buyers and sellers.

R. W. Walker, the Cotulla stockman, spent Tuesday night in the city, and left for his La Salle county ranch Wednesday. He was feeling good, in fact he was feeling better than he looked, having just recovered from a tussle with the popular fad—dengue. He said everything was in good shape down in his section and that some portions needed rain.

John K. Rosson was in town from about Tuesday until Saturday night, when he returned to Fort Worth. He was persuaded by L. W. Krake to accompany him, as Mr. Krake had made representation to the St. Louis market while here that made him afraid to go anywhere at night by himself.

L. H. Brown, one of the leading attorneys of San Antonio, was in San Antonio Friday on his return from Kansas City, where he had been attending court. Mr. Brown owns a stock farm near San Marcos and expressed himself as being confident that the time was approaching when fewer cattle and better cattle would yield a greater return on the investment than any other line of business.

About Thursday or Friday H. B. Woodley, the San Antonio stockman, left the city for some point south, and on his return Saturday the report also came that he had purchased 6000 head of cattle from W. T. McCambell of Berclair. The details of the deal have thus far been lost out. The fact that 6000 head of stock cattle changed hands is all the information the Journal has been able to obtain thus far.

G. E. King of Taylor, an extensive feeder, was here Wednesday on his return from a trip to Goliad county. He informed the Journal that he had been down to look at the 2000 feeders he had down there and that he would probably begin feeding about the 20th inst. He will feed this season at Austin and does not appear to be suffering any more from the loss of any money on his investments this year.

Gus Witting, the Floresville cowman, came up Wednesday and remained over until Friday, taking in the situation and doing a mighty sight of figuring. He thinks cattle are either cheap or too high, but doesn't care much about expressing an opinion. The Journal is of the opinion that Mr. Witting either wants to sell or wants to buy, but doesn't care much about expressing an opinion.

J. S. McKinnon of Tobey, Texas, and proprietor of the Model Stock Farm, was in town two or three days this week, arriving Thursday. Mr. McKinnon is not only a successful breeder, but is a farmer of some magnitude. He has about 1000 acres in cultivation, a large percentage of which is in cotton. He stated that his section will not make more than a quarter of a bale to the acre and that the range is sufficient for winter pasturage should they get no more rain.

The Journal in reporting a sale made by J. H. Gage to H. C. Story, of some 400 head of two in its issue of Sept. 29, stated that the price was \$21. These figures were obtained from what the Journal considered a reliable source, but it seems there was some misunderstanding some way, and the Journal on investigation finds that the price paid was \$20, and that the number included a good sprinkling of three-year-olds, and the contract provided for a 20 per cent cut.

Capt. Jno. T. Lytle and George Lytle, who were here Saturday en route home from the Territory. Capt. Lytle seemed to be enjoying the best of health and stated to the Journal representative that this year's business had been very satisfactory to the cattlemen who are holding in the Territory. He said he had completed his shipments from the Quage country and had no reason to complain of the season's business, but that some portions of the country were getting very dry. They left for home Saturday night.

J. S. Alexander and O. R. Slaven, two prominent cattle buyers of Kansas City, returned Wednesday from a trip down the country in search of beefs. They purchased from Lowe & Dobie 1500 long twos, from A. M. Lowe 600 twos, and from H. G. Austin 300 twos. These cattle are located in Nueces and Victoria counties and will be shipped out when the quarantine is raised. They left for Kansas City Thursday night, but will probably return in a week or ten days to make further purchases, provided prices do not advance too rapidly.

L. W. Krake, of the St. Louis Stock Yards, has been here most of the week. After promising the Journal that he would leave the city several days ago, he lingered until he took his departure for Fort Worth. His stay was occasioned by his continued calling to mind the many advantages offered by the St. Louis market to shippers, which he desired the Journal to note. Briefly summed up, the information obtained from the Journal is as follows: The St. Louis National Stock Yards have lost nothing by Mr. Krake's visit to South Texas.

S. Nations and Pat Nations, the Kansas City stockmen, who during the past 90 days have made contracts in and around San Antonio for about 10,000 head of feeders, returned from a trip to Kansas Friday morning. They left Saturday for Live Oak county and other points south, on the lookout for more stock. Mr. Nations said in conversation with the Journal representative that Kansas had made only about half a crop and he was not prepared to say just what the neighboring states had raised, but none of them had made full crops. He will probably remain in Texas until all his purchases are shipped out in November and December.

The printer last week made a blunder in getting the San Antonio news in type which the Journal readers doubtless noticed. In writing up "The San Antonio Market" the matter under that head should have been followed by that under the head of "A Combine to Corner the Market." Just what the "intelligent type" took a notion to do some newspaper work on his own hook and have the latter part of the article appear under a new head can never be satisfactorily explained. The Journal readers who have by this time discovered evidences of a diseased brain on the part of the San Antonio correspondent will please read both items as being the same article.

Geo. Leigh of the Stoneleigh ranch in Kerr county, has been entertaining his brother, E. B. Leigh of Chicago, who came down just previous to the opening of the Guadalupe Valley Fair at Centre Point on the 29th ult. The two gentlemen are owners of the Stoneleigh ranch and are breeders of Brown

Swiss cattle, an undertaking which has proven an eminent success. Geo. Leigh conducted the amusement and racing features of the Guadalupe Fair and his brother was one of the distinguished visitors. They were both in the city Thursday, George remaining over until Friday, his brother having left for Chicago Thursday, much pleased with his visit to Texas.

Col. N. T. Wilson, superintendent of the Western Union Beef company, returned Monday from his Western trip and reports cattle and grass as showing up well out where he has been. A report gained currency during his absence and reached San Antonio about the time of his return that he had purchased 18,000 or 20,000 sheep at \$1.12 1/2 while he was gone. The Journal representative on questioning him found that the report was without any foundation. Thus the chance for an interesting live stock item vanished. Mr. Wilson is heavily interested in the sheep business in Crockett county, where he established a ranch in 1884, and was the only occupant of a section within a radius of 100 miles of Howards Springs, where his ranch was located for several years. He left for Kinble county Thursday to be gone several days.

IMPORTATIONS FROM MEXICO. During the month of September 4753 head of cattle were imported from Mexico. The ports of entry and number of head is as follows: El Paso, 687 head; Laredo, 39 head; Eagle Pass, 298 head; Nogales, 3749 head; crossed the Rio Grande into Arizona. The Journal has been informed, were young steers, those at Eagle Pass were high grade calves brought over by Geo. Chessman on Sept. 27, mention of which appeared in the last issue of the Journal, while the importations at El Paso and Laredo were to complete contracts which had not been completed when the Dingley bill went into effect.

## WHERE WILL IT BE HELD?

Secretary V. P. Brown has issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee of Texas Live Stock Association to be held at the office the Texas Stockman and Farmer in San Antonio, Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m. The object for which the meeting is called is to fix the time and place for holding the annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association, formulating a program and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The meeting in '98 will doubtless be the most enthusiastic and largely attended of any for several years, and several Texas cities will extend invitations to be their guests next year. These meetings have always been a great benefit to the cities which have entertained them, and the new life which has been infused into the business will make the next meeting the most important held for years.

## A NEW ZEALAND SHEEPMAN.

Visits America and Talks Entertainingly to the Journal Readers. He is Pleased With What He Has Seen.

Thos. McMenamen of Wellington, New Zealand, who is largely interested in the sheep industry of that island, and who is in the United States for the purpose of investigating the various live stock interests, spent Monday and Tuesday in San Antonio. The Journal was an interviewer in the Territory. No doubt proved interesting to its readers. Mr. McMenamen comes from near Wellington, a seaport in the southern part of North Island, and has been in the sheep business thirty years, and said that his visit to the United States had proved very profitable. He left New Zealand in February last and previous to his visit to Texas had been spending most of his time in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston and Chicago. His visit to Texas is to especially the investigation of the sheep industry, and incidentally to take note of the various other branches of the live stock interests. In reply to the Journal representative's inquiry as to the impressions thus far made as a result of his sojourn for the past two or three months, Mr. M. said: "I am much pleased and agreeably surprised at the magnitude of the live stock interests over here. I have not, until I arrived in Texas, had an opportunity to see much of the stock raising portion of the United States. On my arrival, I am inclined to think that her possibilities can hardly be over-estimated. Of course I have naturally paid more attention to sheep and wool than any other branch of the industry, but the conditions here are so much more favorable for the successful growing of sheep and wool than they are in New Zealand. Our pastures there are expensive, as most of the land is heavily timbered. Having practically no use for the timber, it is felled and after it becomes sufficiently seasoned, is burned together with the undergrowth. This, as you see, is a tedious process and often requires several years to clear the ground sufficiently before sowing and getting a stand of artificial grasses. The cost of the land is also a heavy factor in the cost of production. Should the sheepmen however be forced to the necessity of buying land, the native grasses are ample for pasture and cost a mere pittance (50c to \$1 per acre) as compared with our lands, which are in most cases heavily timbered and cost on an average of \$5 per acre. The business with us is in a prosperous condition and is the chief industry on the island. My section, North Island, is better adapted for the sheep business than South Island, and the business there is assuming greater proportions each year, while South Island is decreasing in a much greater ratio. The statistics of 1895 show that North Island had 394,338 sheep, and South Island 9,873,429. In 1896 the returns show for North Island 4,108,641, South Island 9,873,429, a total of 13,982,060. North Island thus showing an increase of 113,995, and South Island a decrease of 958,519, leaving a net decrease for the whole colony of \$44,524. Again, according to the returns of 1886 North Island had 5,285,907 sheep, and in 1896 the number was 9,108,641, an increase of 3,822,734. The returns for South Island in 1886 were 9,888,256, and in 1896, 9,873,429, a decrease of 14,827 head. The South Island is better adapted for

raising flax, wheat and other small grain. The cattle business of New Zealand is quite extensive, but is conducted on an entirely different plan from this country. All the farmers have a small herd but they are well bred. The Shorthorns and Herefords being the favorite breeds. There are something over a million head of cattle in the colony. The stock raiser realizes about 5 pounds, or \$25 for his steers when they are ready for market. Wellington is the principal market for all of our live stock and wool. Buyers from England either come down or reside there, and shipments are made by the producer when a satisfactory offer cannot be obtained. Our wool for the greater part, is usually sold at home and brings on an average of 8 pence, or about 16 cents per pound. The Lincoln and Romney are the principal breeds of sheep used, although the Leicester, Shropshire and Merino are well represented. The population of New Zealand is something over 750,000, which includes about 50,000 Maoris or natives."

Mr. McMenamen will remain in Texas for a short time visiting the sheep ranches which are accessible and will leave San Francisco early in November. He will, on completing his tour, have traveled almost twelve months and escaped any cold weather, August and September being their coldest weather in New Zealand. He left on the 6th inst. for Kinney county, to visit the ranches of Judge C. W. Standart and other prominent sheepmen in that section and take notes on the condition of the live stock industry generally.

## NEWS NOTES.

The Brackett News, one of the Journal's most appreciated exchanges appeared on the half shell Oct. 2 owing to the blockade and consequent failure to receive a shipment of paper en route from Houston.

The Alice Reporter: Let every one who raises beef for market have the export trade always in his mind's eye. The cattle sold for the foreign market are a principal factor in determining the price for all classes.

Brownsville Herald: Heavy rains fell Saturday evening and also during the following night, but the sun shone all day Sunday. There was another heavy rain early this morning, however, and several slight showers during the day.

Calhoun County News: Texas weather and the "top crop" are about as uncertain as anything on this mundane sphere. Many farmers who predicted a heavy fall crop have now discovered that bull weevils and sharpshooters have stepped in and gathered nearly all of it in a green state.

San Diego Sun: Bill Burke shipped four carloads of mules to San Antonio last week... Chas. I. Coffin, a well known stock raiser from Itasca, was in the city this week and purchased 100 head of mules from John Wood. They were shipped to Itasca yesterday morning.

Live Oak County Times: Cotton is being picked now in this section. Farmers say it is much better than last year's crop. The corn crop is a good average about 25 bushels per acre. Our Ramirena correspondent says about 25 bushels of corn per acre was made this year in that vicinity. And this is a dry year in droughty Live Oak.

The Kinble County Citizen: M. L. Leman sold last week to W. V. Treadwell 24 head of stock cattle at \$13. J. H. Pepper sold last week to N. H. Corder 91 steers at \$24, and 4 cows at \$15. G. W. Hodges' outfit brought in 642 one and two-year-old steers last week, bought in Houston; prices not learned. E. Ratliff, who bought the ranch property of Wm. Graham, was in Junction last week hunting for pasture for part of his cattle.

Alpine Avalanche: J. M. Sedberry has sold his cattle in this county to J. D. Jackson for \$16,500. Mr. Sedberry is a partner of Capt. J. B. Gillett, and the latter made the deal. Messrs. Gillett & Sedberry have been contemplating moving to new range on account of their present place being somewhat overstocked, but since the above deal has been made Capt. Gillett will have sufficient room for his own cattle.

Calhoun County News: Mr. C. C. DeWitt, who lately bought 1000 acres of cotton land in this county, arrived here with his family from Gonzales last Wednesday. They will begin the new year in the DeWitt ranch. Mr. DeWitt sold his farm in Gonzales county for \$35 per acre and bought here for \$10. He is a grandson of the pioneer DeWitt who established one of the first colonies in this part of Texas and for whom the now populous DeWitt county was named.

The Beville Bee: A. H. Warden, of Francis Smith & Co., loan brokers of San Antonio, sold the Thornton ranch under a trust deed Tuesday at public outcry in front of the courthouse door, and it was bought in by John Thornton for \$43,000. The sale is made to confirm the title made by Francis Smith & Co. to John Wade, a transfer of the ranch having been made to him a couple of months ago, and the sale Tuesday was, therefore, a mere formality.

Karnes County News: A. W. Talk has sold to a San Antonio buyer 200 cows and calves, seller's selection, at \$20. This is a pretty good sale, but it is reported that J. A. Martin recently sold 100 cows and calves, his selection, at \$25, with the same result. The cow man is in the swim this year, if the cotton growers are in the soup. It's a good thing prosperity is visiting some of our people, else the outlook would be gloomy indeed. May Williams, who has just returned from a trip to Fayette and adjoining counties, has a rather gloomy account of things over there. He says they are as dry, if not dryer, there than we are here and, besides, have twice as many bull weevils in their cotton as we ever saw in any field in this section.

The butchers of Laredo have raised the price on meats and the Independent Club of that city has concluded to adopt measures to protect the poor people to some extent, as will be seen from the following which is taken from the Laredo Daily Times: Messrs. Felipe Marquez, Honore Ligarde, Francisco Almaguer and J. M. Vela were

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appointed a committee by the Independent Club to investigate the meat question and report at the meeting next Saturday. They are supposed to find how much the butchers pay for beefs and how much they realize from one. And if the club considers the profits too large they will raise money to purchase beefs and sell meat to the poor without a profit until the butchers agree to reduce the price.

The Pearsall Leader: Our sister town Moore Station has turned out a large number of bales of cotton, far in excess of the total ginned last year. A heavy fall crop is predicted... Mr. Wm. Cassin has made what is probably the largest sale for some time in the county, having sold to Mr. W. A. Mangum his entire stock of cattle, something over 6000 head, at \$18 per head. The bulk of these cattle are stock cattle... Several sales of hogs have been made lately in his county, some having been sold at \$5 per head on range, others at 3 cents per pound gross, delivered at railroad... Mr. C. W. Cox has purchased all the grown steers on the Piper, Ellis and Dibble ranch at \$25 per head, delivery to be made Nov. 20.

Menard County Enterprise: W. W. Russell refused an \$18 offer for his yearlings while in Brownwood... The Callan & Co. calves shipped to market this morning brought \$9 per head... Lee Russell bought of Callan & Co. this week 1000 head of two-year-old steers, spot delivery, at \$20 per head... R. R. Russell bought 100 head of steers, different ages, from Robert Flutch at about \$20 around... Bob Winslow of Rancho Escondido, bought some fine bucks while in San Angelo last week... Walter Russell is off to Kansas City with another car of calves for Callan & Co... Wm. Bevans says he is behind the excitement and that he doesn't know what his cattle are worth, therefore will hold his yearlings at about \$30.

The Boerne Post: Of late years an increasing amount of tobacco has been raised in Kendall county, and it is of a fine quality. At first only a patch was grown for home consumption, but now many growers have the charmed weed for sale, and they have been making inquiries of our county attorney, Mr. J. Stewart Clarke, as to their status under the law governing them in the sale of it, and he furnishes the following information through our columns: Section 38 of the state constitution of 1884 provides that farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco. That it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any inland revenue officer, or other authorized agent of the treasury department, to furnish said officer a true and correct statement verified by oath of all his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases or pounds, with the name and residence of each instance of the person to whom shipped; and every farmer or planter who willfully refuses to furnish such information, or who knowingly makes false statements of any of the facts aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

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

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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.

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER. It is humane, rapid and durable. Fully warranted. HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR. Descriptive circulars FREE. A. C. PROSSER, Cochranville, Pa.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

DON'T FORGET IT! By this line you secure the

MAXIMUM OF SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT, SATISFACTION.

MINIMUM OF EXPENSE, ANXIETY AND DELAY.

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale at Reduced Rates from All Points on this Line and Connections to NASHVILLE and RETURN during the Continuance of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Between NASHVILLE and CHATTANOOGA, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MACON, JACKSONVILLE, KNOXVILLE, ASHEVILLE, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, JACKSON, NEW ORLEANS, ROCKFORD, BIRMINGHAM, SHERMAN, WACO, DALLAS, and FORT WORTH.

Palace Day Coaches On All Train

Information pertaining to TICKETS, ROUTES, RATES, ETC., will be cheerfully furnished upon application to Ticket Agents, or to

A. J. WELCH, Division Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

J. H. LATIMER, Southeastern Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

D. J. MULLEN, Northeastern Passenger Agent, 60 W 4th street, Cincinnati, O.

R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent, Room 408 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent, Room 323 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

J. L. EDMONDSON, Southern Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. L. DANLEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, NASHVILLE, TENN.

16 to 1.

This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to

COLORADO

VIA Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY.

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.



## DALLAS.

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

## DALLAS TIME TABLE.

| Texas & Pacific Railway.   |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| BRICK DEPOT.               |                           |
| EAST BOUND.                | WEST BOUND.               |
| No. 2 leaves... 10:15 a.m. | No. 1 leaves... 6:30 p.m. |
| " 4 " 10:30 " "            | " 3 " 8:30 " "            |
| " 6 " 10:45 " "            | " 5 " 10:30 " "           |
| " 8 arrives... 9:25 a.m.   | " 7 " 10:45 " "           |
| " 10 " 11:00 " "           | " 9 " 10:55 " "           |
| " 12 " 8:30 p.m.           | " 11 leaves... 3:00 p.m.  |

| East Dallas.               |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| UNION DEPOT.               |                           |
| EAST BOUND.                | WEST BOUND.               |
| No. 2 leaves... 10:25 a.m. | No. 1 leaves... 6:40 p.m. |
| " 4 " 10:40 " "            | " 3 " 8:40 " "            |
| " 6 " 10:55 " "            | " 5 " 10:40 " "           |
| " 8 arrives... 9:35 a.m.   | " 7 " 10:55 " "           |
| " 10 " 11:10 " "           | " 9 " 11:00 " "           |
| " 12 " 8:40 p.m.           | " 11 leaves... 3:10 p.m.  |

| Houston & Texas Central Railway. |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| NORTH BOUND.                     |            |
| ARRIVE.                          | LEAVE.     |
| No. 13 News train... 8:00 a.m.   | 8:30 a.m.  |
| " 14 " 10:25 " "                 | 10:50 " "  |
| " 15 Denton... 12:10 p.m.        | 12:35 p.m. |
| " 16 " 10:25 p.m.                | 10:50 " "  |

| South BOUND.                   |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| ARRIVE.                        | LEAVE.     |
| No. 13 News train... 9:25 a.m. | 9:40 a.m.  |
| " 14 " 10:50 " "               | 11:15 " "  |
| " 15 Denton... 12:30 p.m.      | 12:55 p.m. |
| " 16 " 10:50 p.m.              | 11:15 " "  |

| Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| NORTH BOUND.                      |            |
| ARRIVE.                           | LEAVE.     |
| No. 28... 8:00 a.m.               | 8:30 a.m.  |
| " 30... 10:25 " "                 | 10:50 " "  |
| " 32... 12:10 p.m.                | 12:35 p.m. |
| " 34... 10:25 p.m.                | 10:50 " "  |

| South BOUND.        |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| ARRIVE.             | LEAVE.     |
| No. 28... 9:25 a.m. | 9:40 a.m.  |
| " 30... 10:50 " "   | 11:15 " "  |
| " 32... 12:30 p.m.  | 12:55 p.m. |
| " 34... 10:50 p.m.  | 11:15 " "  |

| Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe. |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| NORTH BOUND.               |           |
| ARRIVE.                    | LEAVE.    |
| No. 74... 1:00 p.m.        | 1:30 p.m. |
| " 76... 9:20 p.m.          | 9:50 p.m. |
| " 78... 7:40 a.m.          | 8:10 a.m. |

| South BOUND.        |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| ARRIVE.             | LEAVE.     |
| No. 74... 7:05 a.m. | 7:35 a.m.  |
| " 76... 11:00 a.m.  | 11:30 a.m. |
| " 78... 8:30 p.m.   | 9:00 p.m.  |

| Texas Train.       |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| ARRIVE.            | LEAVE.    |
| No. 1... 3:30 p.m. | 3:50 p.m. |
| No. 2... 8:00 a.m. | 8:20 a.m. |

## THE DALLAS MARKET.

The Dallas market is steady as it has been for several weeks past. There seems to be no improvement in number of receipts, but the qualities of the different grades are somewhat better. The demand is still greater than the supply and prices are firm, quotations being unchanged.

Thomas & Searey, proprietors of the Central Stock Yards, report the supply far short of demand. Hog arrivals liberal and fine ready sale. They can handle several hundred head of fat muttoms at very satisfactory prices, also veal calves in any quantity. Their yards were bare at the close of the week.

Choice fat steers, \$2.75@3.00; common to good steers, \$2.00@2.50; choice fat cows, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good cows, \$1.75@2.20; common to fair cows, \$1.00@1.70; choice fat heifers, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good heifers, \$2.00@2.20; common to fair heifers, \$1.25@1.85; choice milch cows and springers, \$15.00@25.00; choice veal calves, light, \$3.25@3.50; common to fair veal, \$2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, \$1.00@2.00; steers, three and four years old, per head, \$20.00@27.50; steers, two years old, per head, \$11.00@17.50; steers, one year old, per head, \$8.50@12.50; cows, three to nine years old, per head, \$10.50@15.00; heifers, two years old, per head, \$9.00@11.00; heifers, one year old, per head, \$8.00@9.00; choice corned hogs weighing 175 to 250 pounds, carload lots, \$3.25; choice corned hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.25; stock hogs, \$2.00@2.25; choice fat mutton weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.00@3.50; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to 80 pounds, \$2.00@2.50.

Some of Thomas & Searey's representative sales are as follows: Oakley & Winn, 7 head of cattle, averaging 696 pounds at \$2.60 per hundred; J. A. Odell, 12 cattle, 932 pounds, \$2.67 1/2; T. L. Huggins, 17 cattle, 758 pounds, \$2.25@2.40; M. Love, 5 cattle, 700 pounds, \$2.50; S. D. Smith, 6 head, \$8.20; Ham Taylor, 5 head, 620 pounds, \$2.15; J. P. Warren, carload of hogs sold for \$3.35@3.50; Boon Sachse, hogs, 170 pounds, \$3.30; J. I. Warren, hogs, 224 pounds, \$3.50; G. H. Hodges, hogs, 165 pounds, \$3.40; E. H. McCullum, 22 hogs, 190 pounds, \$3.40; D. A. B. Floyd, 11 hogs, 130 pounds, \$3.35.

W. O. Hamilton of Comanche, was here Monday.

Henry C. Purl of Georgetown, was here this week.

Robt. A. Natt of Waxahachie, was among the week's visitors.

J. P. Warren was on this market with a carload of hogs this week.

E. B. McCuen, one of the big cattle operators of San Antonio, was here Friday.

D. A. B. Floyd of Richardson, was among the visiting stockmen this week.

Marion Mullins of Brownwood, a prominent cattleman and politician, is in the city.

Col. Thomas McConnell of Sunset, Montague county, was a visitor in Dallas this week.

Col. S. E. Moss, the Cleburne cattleman, was in the city this week on one of his regular trips.

W. M. Feagle, the oil mill man of Denison, was a guest at the Grand Windsor Thursday.

M. P. Exline of Waxahachie, was among the visitors this week who are interested in the cattle business.

Thos. E. Gerren, one of Denton county's most progressive farmers, was in the city a few days this week.

Don't forget the fair—it opens Saturday and will be the greatest show of its kind ever seen in the southwest.

W. C. Forbes, general passenger and ticket agent of the Mineral Wells and Weatherford, was in the city this week.

J. E. McCarty, the Dublin merchant and cattleman, was a visitor in the metropolis Sunday and was domiciled at the Windsor.

C. J. Larimer, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, came in from Fort Worth Monday.

J. A. Odell of Roseland, Collin county, was on the Central Stock Yards this week.

Max Bowman, the popular chief clerk in the general passenger office of the Texas and Pacific, has gone to St. Louis for a brief visit.

October 23 will be State Farmers Alliance day at the Fair. An elaborate program is being prepared and a great time is anticipated.

From all reports the rain of Saturday night and Sunday reached as far west as Toyah. It had the effect of brightening everything considerably in Dallas.

Only three days more until the big fair opens. Dallas is in holiday attire and will treat all visitors in a right royal manner. Farmers, do your duty and attend it early and often.

Ham Taylor of Duncanville, was in the city Monday. Mr. Taylor is one of the progressive stock farmers of this county, and always has some choice stuff for this market.

T. F. McNauley of Lewisville, was in the city Wednesday. He says the farmers in the vicinity of Lewisville are holding their cotton longer than the producers in any other section of Texas.

H. O. Samuel, one of the old-timers in Dallas county, paid his respects to the Journal Monday. Mr. Samuel has an ad in the For Sale column this week, of some registered Durham cattle.

Brooke Smith of Brownwood, was here for a few hours Sunday. Mr. Smith says the entire Brownwood country is "chuck full" of business, cattle "way up," and everybody wearing a smile of contentment.

Mr. A. J. Sandegard, business manager of the Fort Worth Register, was in Dallas Wednesday in the interest of his paper. Mr. Sandegard was for several years a valuable member of the Journal force.

The store of Samuel L. Randlett, at Lancaster, was burglarized Friday night. The burglars carried away revolvers, knives, etc. Deputy Sheriffs Sloan Lewis and Ledbetter were sent to Lancaster yesterday morning to investigate the robbery, and if possible unearth the guilty parties.

A hole in the Maple avenue bridge over Turtle creek caused the loss of a fine black colt last Friday morning. The colt, hitched to a cart, was being driven across the bridge when he stepped into this hole and broke his leg. His owner, whose name could not be ascertained, had to shoot the animal to put him out of his misery.

Dodge Mason, the banker and cattleman of Kemp, was in the city Monday on his return home from Denver. Mr. Kemp has just closed a contract with a Denver firm to ship them 100 carloads of Texas cattle, shipment to begin within a week. This will be the largest shipment ever made from Texas to Denver. The purchasers are a wealthy Colorado syndicate.

T. L. Huggins of Denton, was in this week with cattle for this market. He says that good rains have fallen all over the county and the wheat farmers who have already planted and those who expect to plant this week, are jubilant, as the rain will not only prepare the ground for the former but will bring up the crop of the latter.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

In just three days the 12th annual state fair will be opened. The Journal representative has been a visitor at the fair every year since '99 and has also visited the grounds frequently during the past summer. He can confidently assert that this year's entertainment will be given on a larger and more gorgeous scale than any of its predecessors. Some of the attractions at this year's fair are as follows:

Over 100 Shetland ponies will be on the grounds, and Shetland races will

be a new feature of the fair.

Till's Majestics, an makers for the continent, will give daily exhibitions in the music hall.

A better view of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett battle for the world's championship than was to be had at Carson, can be seen at the state fair.

By means of the veroscope, the wonderful electrical photographing apparatus, a perfect and faithful picture of every movement made in the ring was obtained. Many of these movements were necessarily lost by the observers at the inside, but they are all reproduced with life-like distinctness by the machine which presents the great fight battle that gave to the world a new champion, so vividly and naturally.

In the pictures made by the veroscope, the figures move and appear as natural as in real life. Every blow, feint and counter is given just as it appeared at Carson from the time the pugilists stepped into the ring until there came the terrific left hand swing over the heart which sent Corbett to the floor, dazed and defeated, only to rise for a vicious attack on Fitzsimmons, and then to fall at his feet, and with tears, then to fall for another meeting. Only the shouts of the audience as they crowd around the ringside are lacking to complete the illusion that the observer of the pictures is really on the battle grounds witnessing the fight.

Dan A. Stuart, of Dallas, the great prize fighter promoter, is president of the Veroscope company, and will be on the grounds during the fair.

Governor Bob Taylor, the greatest orator of the South, has telegraphed that he and his entire staff will be at the state fair on Tennessee day, October 21st. All the great prize fighters will march in procession through the city of Dallas, and at the fair grounds addresses will be delivered by Governor Charles A. Culberson, Governor Bob Taylor, Hon. John H. Culberson, and others.

An elaborate musical program has been arranged by the State Society of Tennessee-Texas for the occasion.

A complete ostrich farm will be one of the attractions at the state fair this year. Thirty live birds, varying in age from chicks of a few days, to ostriches of full size, will be brought from an ostrich farm in California, and placed in a specially prepared enclosure, so as to show in full the methods of operating a regular ostrich farm.

Eggs weighing three pounds, equal to thirty hen eggs, will be on exhibition, as will be ostrich feathers of all kinds in their natural state, and waxed into boas, plumes and tips. After the fair the owner of the birds proposes to select a place for a permanent farm in Texas.

The racing department offers \$30,000 in purses for the races this year. There will be seven days' racing, with five races each day. The Hill Country Watchmaker, J. M. B. His Brother, Utopia, and other equally well known horses are already on the grounds, besides scores of others from the Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco tracks.

Last year there were over five hundred race horses at the state fair; this year there will be many more. The finest racing in the history of the fair is promised for this meeting.

The longest bicycle track under cover in the country, has been provided for exhibition during the fair. By actual measurement it is a little over one-seventh of a mile in length, and devotees of the wheel will find it open for their favorite sport in all kinds of weather.

Four thousand chickens, representing all the standard breeds, will be in evidence at the state fair, and the chicken crank will be in its glory.

The premiums offered by the fair management this year number between 2500 and 3000, covering every branch of art, science and industry.

A horseless carriage, in operation on the grounds, will be one of the attractions at the fair.

Registered dogs of various breeds will delight the dog fanciers.

The cinematograph is an improvement on Edison's vitascope. It throws pictures on canvases which have all the grace of the camera, and to the observer, the pictures appear as real persons and material objects. The most intricate dances, the most difficult marches, and the parades of multitudes are reproduced with such exactness as to easily deceive the eye. Exhibitions will be given nightly at the music hall.

Confusion as to choice of a blood-purifier is unnecessary. There is but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

forced out with great velocity. It will drop from the same sized well, two to five times more water than can be gotten by a deep well pump. Many of these plants are in practical operation for water works and others in use in our State (Texas) being the latest, best and most economical means of raising water from deep wells.

When it is required to bring water a long distance from a river, etc., the duplex in-take is placed on the bank of the river, either above or below water, and pipe connections are made between the compressor and the in-take. It is duplex and automatic, and is filled by suction, and the water discharged by force to any distance or elevation.

This new air compressor is manufactured by The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.

Two Stage Air Compressor.

The illustration on this page is from a photograph of a High Duty Compound Steam Driven Two Stage Air Compressor for compressing air to raise and aerate water from deep wells for city water supplies, etc., economically.

1. It economizes in the use of steam by using balanced steam supply valves.

2. High pressure steam is used in all of the cylinders for starting; then the steam is shut off from the large cylinders, and used expansively in the compound cylinder for continual operation.

3. High pressure steam is used around the compound steam cylinder to maintain a uniform heat and to save the loss of power caused by condensation (as used in marine engines).

4. It is arranged for adding the condenser for the further economizing in operating expenses where fuel is expensive.

5. It economizes in the compression of air by first compressing it to a part of the pressure required, then taking out the accumulated heat by cooling thoroughly before compressing it to a higher stage. Reheating and cooling may be continued from the first stage until the desired pressure is reached.

6. The largeness of its inlet valves for admitting of air saves the loss suffered by expansion of heat, caused by the frictional contact in passing through a small opening, as generally experienced.

7. Their new outlet valves have the least possible loss by opening and closing on account of the largeness of

its valve openings and its quick short clearance.

8. Air can be taken from the coolest place to the compressor, and conducted in a pipe to the compressor.

This engine should not be classed with the ordinary compressors used in mining and for operating quarry drills where high duty is not essential, but with the high duty pumping machinery, as the engine is finished and fitted for well appointed engine room.

Our readers will be interested in learning that by the Chapman air water lifting process, air is forced down the central pipe to a sufficient depth in the water up through the ejector on the lower end of the central pipe which lifts the water by its force. The air then expands as it nears the top carrying the water gradually faster and faster as it reaches the top, and is then

## A MOTHER'S EFFORT.

## A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, but Manages to Rescue Her.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The St. Paul correspondent for the New Era recently had an item regarding the case of Mabel Stevens, who had just recovered from a serious illness of pneumonia and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case and her recovery was considered such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip.

Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case, and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20, 1897.

Editors New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

"DEAR SIRS—Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We don't want any newspaper notoriety, but in a case like this where a few words of what I have to say may mean a great deal for some child, I feel it my duty to tell you of her case.

"Two years ago this winter Mabel began complaining of pains in her limbs, principally in her lower limbs. She was going to school, and had to walk about three quarters of a mile each day, going through all kinds of weather. She was thirteen years old and doing so well in her studies that I disliked to take her from school but we had to do it.

"For several months she was confined to the house, and she grew pale and dwindled down

to almost nothing. Her legs and arms were drawn up and her appearance was pitiful. Several doctors had attended her, but it seemed that none of them did her any good. They advised us to take her to the springs, but times were so hard we could not afford it, although we finally managed to get her to the Martinsville baths. Here she grew suddenly weaker, and it seemed that she could not stand it, but she became better, and it seemed that she was being benefited, but she suddenly grew worse, and we had to bring her home.

She lingered along, and last winter became worse again, and was afflicted with a nervous trouble almost like the St. Vitus' dance. For some time we thought she would die, and the physicians gave her up. When she was at her worst a neighbor came in with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and wanted us to try them as they were advertised to be good for such cases, and her daughter had used them for nervousness with such good results that she thought they might help Mabel.

We tried them. The first box helped her some, and after she had taken three boxes she was able to sit up in bed. When she had finished a half dozen boxes she was able to be out and about. She has taken about nine boxes altogether, and she is as well as ever, and going to school every day, having started in again three weeks ago. Her cure was undoubtedly due to these pills.

(Signed) Mrs. AMANDA STEVENS.

D. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore exhausted vitality. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all kinds of female ailments. In cases of radical cure to all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

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 Examinations 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 Examinations Sept. 27; Matriculation fee, payable only once, \$20. A two years' course leads to degree of Bachelor of Laws and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue 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.

A Cart-Load of Gold

"If you dumped a cart-load of gold at my feet it would not bring such joy and gladness into my life." So writes a prominent man after using the method of self-treatment that has restored so many men who had been wrecked by excesses, over-work or evil habits of youth. A little book that makes it all plain may be had by writing to THE ERIC MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

No C. O. D. scheme; no patent medicines—just the book under plain letter seal.

FREE TO ALL MEN

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No C. O. D. scheme; no patent medicines—just the book under plain letter seal.

Col. Jno. N. Simpson returned Thursday from business trip to San Antonio and other Southern Texas points. He says "Down in that section of Texas it is very hot and dry. The grass is scarce and cattle will suffer for grass and water before long. These are conditions as they exist today, and stockmen are not in the best of spirits over the outlook. Speaking of short grass and hot weather reminds me that all the Tennesseans in Texas will visit Dallas on Tennessee day at the State Fair. As chief executive officer of the Association of Texas-Tennesseans I am doing my very best to make this year one of the grandest successes of the year."

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6. The largeness of its inlet valves for admitting of air saves the loss suffered by expansion of heat, caused by the frictional contact in passing through a small opening, as generally experienced.

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8. Air can be taken from the coolest place to the compressor, and conducted in a pipe to the compressor.

This engine should not be classed with the ordinary compressors used in mining and for operating quarry drills where high duty is not



## 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.

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

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE  
12:30 p.m. Mail and Express. 2:45 p.m.  
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE  
10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:50 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART ARR. FROM  
7:15 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:40 p.m.  
8:20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:40 p.m.

DEPART ARR. FROM  
8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 p.m.  
9:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 a.m.

DEPART ARR. FROM  
8:20 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 a.m.  
6:10 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARR. FROM  
9:50 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex. 6:40 p.m.  
10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex. 6:40 p.m.

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Drew Woody, a cattleman of Decatur, was a visitor in the cattle center Sunday and Monday.

W. A. Smith, a cattleman of Ponca City, Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth Saturday and Sunday.

Col. William Hunter returned Friday to Fort Worth from Mineral Wells much improved in health.

L. C. Beverly, the well known cattleman of Claremont, was among the visiting cattlemen here Saturday.

Davidson & Washington have just delivered to Ardmore Oil Mill 1200 three and four-year-old steers, at \$28 a head.

Davidson & Carver, on last Friday, sold to Nevill & Myers 1500 head of two and three-year-old steers at \$22.50 a head.

H. A. Pierce, the well known cattleman and feeder of Waxahachie, passed through Fort Worth Friday en route to Sweetwater, where he goes to ship out some fat cattle to market.

Frank Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, sold to S. B. Burnett, Saturday, a lot of high-grade bulls. Mr. Burnett will ship these bulls to his ranch near Wichita Falls.

B. G. Davis of Fort Worth, an old-time rangeman, has just returned from a trip to the plains country. Mr. Davis reports cattle on the plains in good shape, with plenty of grass and water.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver, returned Saturday from a trip over his road. Mr. Ware reports stock and range in good shape, but the movement of cattle much lighter than last year.

Dick Sellman, the breeder of Polled cattle at Richland Springs, Texas, who also handles sheep, in a recent letter to the Journal says: "I sold my spring clipping of wool on the 6th of October, consisting of 45,000 pounds at 15 cents per pound."

Sam Wilm, the cattleman of Morgan, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Wilm has been making some quite extensive deals of late, and the smile on his face extends from ear to ear. He is now delivering 1000 one and two-year-old steers to Scott & Harrold of this city.

John Scharbauer and W. N. Waddell returned Wednesday from Howard's draw, in Crockett county, where they bought the Wilkins Bros. stock of cattle as reported elsewhere in the Journal. They say the grass and cattle of that part of the country are in the best condition and that very few more cattle can be bought there.

A. H. Moncre, president, and J. C. Robertson, secretary, of the Texas Live Stock and Cattle company, both of Dundee, Scotland, arrived in Fort Worth Thursday on their way to the Laureles ranch in Nueces county. These gentlemen are highly pleased with the improved outlook for the cattle raising industry in Texas.

A. C. Herd of Midland, was in Fort Worth Thursday and Friday, on his way home from Amarillo, where he delivered for Herd & White 500 head of yearling steers to Truesdell & Gardner. The sale was made some time ago at \$20 a head. Mr. Herd also sold to Tol War 100 head of cows at \$20 a head.

Walter De S. Maude was in the city Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Maude has just returned from England, where he has spent several months in the past. Mr. Maude disposed of his cattle interests in Texas before leaving for Europe. It is possible that he will embark in the business again and continue to make Texas his home.

W. W. Daily, the live representative of E. W. Snider-Buel Co. at this point, returned Sunday from Mineral Wells. Mr. Daily reports business in that section good. Says the cotton is turning out fairly well and that the receipts at Mineral Wells are rather large. Says that he finds the people up there in good spirits and hopeful for the future.

Charles Coppinger and wife returned Wednesday from their ranch in Scurry county. Mr. Coppinger says the range and cattle are as good as can be desired. Many settlers are going in and out on the old or railroad sections in block 97 recently recovered by the state in what was known as the Bacon & Graves case, threatening to seriously interfere with owners of pastures who had obtained title from the H. and T. C. Railway company.

Sam Davidson, the energetic and enterprising agent of Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., cattle commission merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., returned Sunday evening from Ardmore, where he had been on business. Mr. Davidson reports a constantly increasing business for his firm in Texas, and says that they are in shape to advance money to handle any deal that is presented to them, no matter how large, that they are in the field for a good class of business and make it a point to always be fixed to take care of their friends.

L. W. Krake, general agent for the St. Louis National Stock Yards, has just returned from quite an extended trip in Southern Texas. Mr. Krake reports effects of the drought in that section as being very perceptible. Says that a good many cattlemen are moving their cattle on account of scarcity of water and grass. He also says that there are a good many cattle being put on feed and mentions the mills at Cameron as receiving their share of feeders. Mr. Krake says the movement of cattle to market thus far has been much lighter than last.

The Merchants' association of Fort Worth, in order to enable such farmers as wish to do so to hold their cotton for better prices, have made arrangements whereby any farmer who brings it to Ft. Worth will be enabled to store it free of cost to him, and cotton in storage will be insured without charge thereon. Upon presentation of his warehouse receipt the farmer will receive an advance of \$20 per bale (on basis of middling cotton) from any of the following banks: State National, American National, Farmers' and Merchants' National, Traders' National, First National and Fort Worth National. Besides being of assistance to farmers in enabling them to hold their

cotton, it is certain that the accumulation of a large lot of cotton in one place will bring here a greater number of buyers and facilitate sales at the best market prices. Further information can be had of J. R. Sandidge, secretary of the Merchants' association. Farmers having cotton should call on or address Mr. Sandidge, who will give any information desired and direct them to the warehouse and banks.

Col. J. W. Burgess, breeder of Short-horn cattle, was interviewed in Fort Worth Monday by a representative of the Journal. The colonel says just at this season there are never many bull sales. Says, however, he is having a good many inquiries and expects a good trade later on. Col. Burgess has for a good many years been trying to build up a purebred herd of acclimated Short-horn cattle in Texas. To this end, he has all along maintained a breeding farm in both Missouri and Kentucky. On these farms he breeds purebred Short-horns, and ships all the calves to his breeding farm near Fort Worth. The bulls he sells to his customers, but the steers he keeps. He never sells a heifer. In this way Col. Burgess intends to build up a purebred herd of 500 acclimated cows. His herd now consists of something over 200 purebred Short-horns. He breeds nothing but purebred stock, handles no grades or crosses, and the breeders and ranchmen appreciate the value of an acclimated animal, and consequently applaud Col. Burgess in his industrious effort to build up an acclimated herd of purebred cattle.

## TWENTY THOUSAND CATTLE CHANGE HANDS.

The Geo. B. Loving Co., commission dealers in cattle of this city, sold Monday at Columbus, Tex., to Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, the entire herd of cattle of the Stafford Land & Cattle company. Also the individual herd of Mrs. E. Stafford, aggregating 20,000 head. Mr. Scott will receive about 4000 of the young heifers the last half of November and ship them to the new breeding ranch he is establishing in Big Springs, Texas. The remainder will be delivered during the months of April and May next, shipped direct to Mr. Scott's pasture in the Indian Territory.

The owners of this herd have used only highly graded bulls for the past three years, consequently the young stock are well bred and strictly first-class cattle, while the entire herd will compare favorably with the best in Southern Texas. The sale will amount in round numbers to \$300,000, and is, perhaps, the largest that has been made in many years.

## MORE GOOD BLOOD—RED POLLS THIS TIME.

Mr. J. H. Jennings of Martindale, Texas, has just arrived from Maquoketa, Iowa, with two cars containing over fifty head of thoroughbred Red Polled bulls and heifers and has found at his home near the Texas Live Stock and Cattle company, the largest and most valuable herd of Red Polled cattle within a thousand miles of the capital of Texas. These cattle were selected by Mr. Jennings, by the assistance of Mr. J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book, from the largest, oldest and best herds of Red Polls in the United States. To do this, Mr. Jennings made two trips to Iowa, the American home of Red Polls, one last spring and the other during the past week, at which time he brought the cattle below the quarantine line. Mr. Jennings has also constructed a large, new and commodious barn, has had the cattle all vaccinated, after the method employed at the experimental station, to prevent Texas fever, and offers for sale, so we are informed, a few choice young bulls of this new and valuable breed, of which we recently published a cut of a typical animal. Persons desiring to learn further in reference to this importation of new blood to our state can address Mr. J. H. Jennings at Martindale, Caldwell county, Texas.

## NO NECESSITY FOR QUARANTINE AT FORT WORTH.

There was considerable excitement at Fort Worth Sunday, caused by telegrams in the "News," to the effect that there were signs of yellow fever in Galveston. Some were in favor of quarantine, while others thought this step entirely unnecessary. Many of our physicians hold that Fort Worth is immune to yellow fever and that there is no need of quarantine. There was a meeting of the city and county physicians and board of health, called Sunday afternoon. At this meeting it was to be determined whether or not the quarantine should be established and a decision to be made public at 7:30 in the evening.

During the afternoon more excitement was caused when the Santa Fe special from Galveston, bearing the clerks of several offices of that railroad arrived. The train was stopped by the county authorities at Polk stock yards and a parley ensued, but Mayor Padgett ordered the train released, he did not think there would be any danger to be apprehended from the coming of these people. The train then came to the Santa Fe depot.

The general manager, the chief engineer, the general passenger agent's and the general freight offices of the Santa Fe will be located here until moved back to Galveston. The others moved from Galveston will be located at Cleburne. The force in all of these offices is much reduced, all except those indispensable, having been laid off.