Texas Stock and Farm Journal

GEO. B. LOVING . . . Editor and Mgr.

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If the Texas Stock and Farm Journal suits you speak of it to your neighbor and friend

The way to do well in Texas is to invest in the farming lands that, considering their true value, can be bought

Over in Central Asia a plan is being perfected to irrigate a great scope of country, showing that irrigation is not confined to this country.

Make your arrangements to take in both the Dallas state fair and the Waco for your visit to either one.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal would like to have some communications from cattle and sheep men in regard to the present lease price of state grazing lands.

A single tax exchange bewails the exhaustion of the public domain. The single taxers evidently believe in the free and unlimited grabbing of land at any ratio on earth

What will Texas do? is a momentous question in the financial world at present. With fat cattle, surplus corn and general prosperity, the key to a big part of the situation is in our hands.

The great law of supply and demand adjusts the business affairs of this world, despite the efforts of bulls and bears. With low prices for farm and stock productions comes low prices for the necessaries

The latest addition to the germ theory by the scientists is that bed bugs are transmitters of tuberculosis Almost anybody could have told them that these nocturnal pirates' main forte is in consumption

It is a great pity that so many agricultural and stock journals over the country should deal so much in politics. Often what would be a valuable article loses efficacy by being tinged strongly with doctrines and creeds of political parties.

If it is a fact that the cotton seed crushers of Texas have combined to keep down the price of cotton seed they should be handled vigorously by the state. Texas guarantees her own people and all comers immunity from "communism of pelf."

The dude's attire of today runs largely to points. He wears toothpick shoes. spike-tail coat, trowel shaped scarfs pointed crown hat, and some uncharitable person has remarked that his head runs to a point, making the ensemble complete.

Theday of the Leviathian sized porker is passed, except for breeding purposes. The hog that is in demand by the packer and the kind that the swine raiser should have are those that will take on fat early, weighing from 180 to 225 pounds at six months.

The farmers and stockmen of Texas are not tearing their shirts about polities as much this year as the politicians would have us believe. Besides being an off year, the two classes named above are rushing the harvest and sale of their bounteous product.

Several very wise philosophers and deep thinkers have been saying lately that should China with her nearly 400, 000,000 population ever get imbued with military ardor she could overrun the earth. This all looks very silly now. when the pig tails are quaking in their shoes at the threatened invasion of their empire by the Japanese.

The North American Bee Keepers association will hold its quarter centenial meeting at St. Joseph. Mo., October 10th, 11th and 12th. This is the first convention of the North American association west of the Mississippi and it is thought there will be, a great many in attendance. There are said to be 300,000 bee keepers in this country.

Texas is in a more prosperous condition than any of the stock raising or agricultural states. Her people will want this year lots of fine stock for breeding purposes. An advertisement placed in The Texas Stock and Farm Journal, the oldest and best known paper of its class in Texas, would catch the eye of many perspective buyers. Don't overlook your interests.

Texas Stock and Far mJournal would like for the sheep men of Texas to give through its columns their views on the future of the sheep industry in Texas, under the rulings of the new tariff bill. tive to the ultimate effect of the tariff which it will be betetr to feed it to this can be done. Look into it before he refused \$10.880 for it. People owning

Send in your communications.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal through the courtesy of Richard H. Edmonds, editor of Manufacturers' Record, is in receipt of a 32-page book entitled "Facts About the South." No man in the South is better qualified to get together and present such facts in a readable manner than Mr. Edmonds, and his little book contains material that should be in the hands of everybody.

Georgia is selling corn in the markets of England in competition with the A forty-acre farm on the black land of north. This is among the first instances recorded of the south putting corn on the docks of England so that money could be made. With Georgia doing this, why will not Texas, when deep water is obtained, be able to meet all competitors in the foreign markets? There are great things in store for Texas, and securing deep water is most important of them all.

The recent discoveries of rich gold deposits in South Africa and West Australia does away with the fear of a comparative scarcity of the world's supply of the yellow metal, says an exchange. It is interesting to know that the publisher of a farm paper has had some fears about the world's gold reserve. What is agitating the cotton palace. You will be well repaid minds of the people in this section is the price of cotton and live stock, not the gold reserve.

> Palace will be in complete readiness for the immense crowds that will flock been inaugurated in Texas that means | than just that the price of lease for the of the occasion will amply repay a if the next Texas legislature will do the proof of the flattering outlook for Texvisit, but for the encouragement of a west justice such a reduction will be as trade and manufactures. No effort worthy enterprise.

The daily press throughout Texas announces the usual fall and winter arrival of those peripatetic tourists known in common parlance as tramps. In other columns of the same papers can be found numbers of advertisements for cotton pickers and interviews with farmers saying that it is difficult to get sufficient help to gather their crops. The cities throughout the state should take a determined stand against these "aristocrats" and force them to either go to work or keep moving until they get across the line.

Nothing can be gained by misrepresentation. Prestige ofttimes gained by skillful manipulation serves as a blind for a time, but good, straight. honest dealing will win in the long run. Texas Stock and Farm Journal makes no absurd claim to circulation, but holds its list open to anybody that wants to advertise, showing practically an exclusive circulation among the stockmen of Texas and a general circulation among the farmers. To judicious advertisers it offers advantages they can easily see.

Fort Worth, already the leading cattle market of Texas, promises withir a short time to offer such inducements to sellers, that they will not find it necessary or expedient to go North with what they have to sell. Never day passes but what there are buyers actual killers of live stock-inquiring for good cattle, and while it is a little early for them to get just what they want, on account of feeding not having commenced, the supply in point of quality will soon meet the demand, to the advantage of both the seller and the buyer.

There is developing in a quiet way in this state an industry that promises to play no small part in the manufacturing future of Texas. It is nothing more nor less than the constant discovery of coal deposits in quantities guaranteeing a good return for investment in mining it ready for consumption. There has not been much blow about it, but at several points good paying mines are at work producing a quality of coal that meets the demand for furnace purposes, and in a few years if there is not a failure in the output and the development of new mines, the fuel question in Texas will solve itself.

There is some peculiarity about Tex as steers. Every once in a while one of them breaks away from his captors and runs amuck through some big city in the North and East, and the militia usually has to be called out to suppress him. They don't do that way in Texas, or if they do some cowboy's rope lays him low before he does any damage. It is peculiar that the steers from other sections of the country never display any desire to demolish things. The daily papers have recorded within the last few days the antics of one of these Texas steers in Jersey City, and another at Chicago. How the reporters can tell the antecedents, and the as state these steers hall from is beyond use the understanding of cattle men.

What to do with the big Texas corn crop surplus is a question that is agi-There are differences in opinion rela- present reports indicate, in view of by the concerted action of a number it three years ago for \$4500; last week

less be of benefit to the industry in slight advance that may be obtained by holding your surplus will not pay the interest on the money tied up. If good feeders, cattle or hogs can be obtained, the best money that can be made will be by putting fat on them. as all indications point to a healthy and active demand for fat killing stock throughout the season.

> been lost in attempting to farm west of the meridian in this state should be a lesson to people. Why they should want any better inducement than is offered by the great agricultural belt that lies east of that line is a mystery. Central Texas, well cultivated, is worth infinitely more than a 400-acre tract of land- no matter how fertile the soilwhere the seasons are so irregular. It is all very well to farm in conjunction with stock raising, that is to plant such crops as have a tolerable chance to mature, such as sorghum, millett, or the different farm grasses, but to depend solely on farming in the west half of Texas is foolhardy, as attested by the condition of the people who have attempted to brave it out in that sec-

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is not a political paper. It is not the organ of any party, but works for the best interest of the stockraising and farming people of Texas, and in that line sometimes urges the enactment of laws needed for the protection of its patrons. In view of the general period of de-By opening day the Waco Cotton pression that the cattle and sheep business have gone through on account of the drouth, and are yet to go through to this unique exposition. Second to on account of the new tariff bill, espethe state fair, no movement has ever cially the sheep industry, it is no more as much for the welfare of the state state pasture lands should be decreased, as the Waco Cotton Palace, and no and in electing men to the legislature "shrivelled localism" should prevail in this should not be forgotten, Two any section. Everybody should go, not cents an acre is enough for the grass only for the reason that the pleasure lands under the existing conditions, and

> The following are some of the reasons why you should subscribe to The Texas Stock and Farm Journal It is the biggest paper of its kind

published in the Southwest It contains reading matter and information specially adapted to this

It is not a "funny" or story paper. but is filled with solid ideas and sensible suggestion written by men who have given the different subjects upon which they write years of application and study. Practical ideas and not theory is what it advocates. It is the oldest paper of its class

advocates. Everything in its columns has some bearing on the different channels of farming or stock raising in It publishes the only complete market report, covering everything that a stockman or farmer has to sell in a weekly in the state. Its market re

ports are not stale, but come direct

from the markets on the day of pub-

branches of public industry which it

The state of Texas is not exclusively stock-raising country in the Western acceptance of the term, it is not exclusively a farming country by any known standard, and it is not a timber country because more than half of it is prairie. Texas is the "promised land" in all three of these great industries with enough territory devoted to each to support the population of half a dozen ordinary states. How ever the mistake should not be made that farming can be successfully carried on in either one of the other sections, especially in the stock-raising division which lies east of the 100th meridian. Disaster will certainly follow the attempt to convert that part of the state into an exclusive farming region, for the simple reason that the climate is too dry. The land is rich enough, and there may be and is a large part of it susceptible to irrigation, but it takes money to irrigate lands, a commodity which the majority of prospective settlers do not usually have in very large quantities Land can be had in the farming belt for from \$5 to \$40 an acre, every cent of which it is worth, and a very few acres of it properly tilled with the advantage of raising good stock will make any man prosperous this side of the limit of monopoly.

Scattered all over the western part of this state are some of the finest bodies of agricultural lands on earth, susceptible to irrigation at a small cost. Communities could by getting together reduce to a minimum the cost per individual of building big storage reservoirs, which would fill with water during the rainy months. The science of irrigation is being rapidly perfected. and with the various machinery now being used there is no reason why large tracts of land too valuable for grass should not be made to blossom the rose. There is

denying the fact that unstability of the seasons in the extreme west make farming a hazardous undertaking, with the chances against success largely in the majortating the minds of the farmers just ity. With a number of worthy people now-whether to hold it for better who have put their all in small farms there will be a much larger crop in the or irrigate. In many instances it will big corn producing states than the be found cheaper to do the latter and

work and accumulation.

"Congressman Thomas H. Paschal of Texas appears to be the first victim of the great indignation of Texas wool growers over the passage of the tariff admitting wool free. He was defeated for renomination by a Democratic convention and may thus be regarded as the Paschal lamb of the extensive sacrifice the people are expected to make next November. The Democrat who is nominated to succeed him is expected, if elected, to restore a duty on wool. How he will do this without going outside of his party may puzzle him should he be elected. There is more hard thinking being done by Texas wool growers just now on the tariff question than they have ever before given to that subject." The above from the American Cultivator would indicate more politics than is usually expected in a paper devoted agricultural interests. The Cultivator is laboring under an

error in the matter of Texas politics and sheepmen. While it is probably true that had the Texas wool growers controlled the votes of the district Congressman Paschal would have been relegated to the rear with small ceremony. As a rule, sheepmen don't do much work in politics, but even if they did, and had controlled the Democratic convention which defeated Mr. Paschal, it does not seem likely that they would have nominated another Democrat on a platform indorsing the tariff bill, as was done in this case.

ANENT THE FAIR.

In winding up a very flattering report of the condition of business of every kind in Texas, Mr. L. T. Tune of Bradstreet's has the following:

The opening of the Texas state fair at Dallas on October 20, to run until November 4 will prove a valuable means of bringing to the attention of the people of the Southwest tangible will be spared to make this year's fair an interesting and instructive one. Visitors to it will be allowed to consider the probable outlook for business in a state which this year will raise close to \$120,000,000 worth of cotton and its various products, seed, oil, etc.: \$12,000,-000 worth of lumber, \$7,000,000 worth of corn, \$13,000,000 worth of wheat, oats and hay, and \$2,500,000 worth of sugar, not to mention other less well known but corresponding valuable crops. With a total yield of fully \$160,000,000 worth of leading staple crops, lumber, live stock and minerals. Texan farmers and merchants, though not expecting to have any large surplus of money to "burn" confidently look forward to a

prosperous year's trade. _ A WRONG IDEA.

That the south should keep up a con stant campaign of education in the north is plain. While it is an injustice not warranted by the true condition that the south should occupy the position of the minds of the people of the east it does, strill a prejudice exists. The south needs eastern money and enterprise and should not let any sentiment of false pride stand in the way of showing the illimitable resources it contains, waiting for development, and that property and life in the south have their rights respected and taken care of, equal with the north. The Manufacturers Record, which has at all times done Herculean work for the development of the south, quotes from one of its exchanges and comments as fol-

that keeps northern capital away from the south. It is kept away by two causes-one, the prevalent idea that we are a people given to violent methods instead of the peaceful ways of the law, and the other, the idea that we think the easiest way to pay a debt is the best. The idea that we are a people who prefer settling personal differences with the pistol rather than by the process of the courts is one that has gone broadcast over the land, and if there is anything on earth that the capitalist abhors it is the state of society in

which that notion prevails. And both of these ideas are absurdly false, as every northern man now living in the south knows.

BUY TEXAS LANDS.

The future historian of Texas will date one of its epochs from this graclous year of our Lord, 1894. 'In the great adjustment of events some interest may suffer, involving changes in method of producing wealth. What is now done by a few will possibly be divided among many, but it will all be for the greatest good for the greatest number. The following interview, from the Dallas News, with Mr. S. M. Finley, a gentleman who has been loaning money on Texas lands for a great many years, and who was a heavy loser by the recent period of uncertainty and depression, bears the stamp of knowledge of the subject on which he speaks and the Journal commends it to the careful consideration of its readers, with the admonition contained in the headlines above:

"There is no more good chear land in the older states, and farmers' sons are coming here to get cheap farms. Of course those who come first will be best served. Land is going up, and the prices, feed it to stock, or sell it as throughout the west, the question has farmer who wants to sell off a patch of gathered. It is safe to assume that narrowed down to two issues, emigrate his estate can get ready money for it; hence the farmers are solid. The owner of a place that I know of tried to sell

bill and a free discussion will doubt- saleable stock or sell it now. The deciding to sacrifice your years of large tracts of land are cutting them Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and West this country so cut up. The celebrated Sanborn ranch of 10,000 acres has been divided It is assumed by this writer that all off into small farms. Another man has | taxed real estate can be incumbered for cut 15,000 acres into 108 little farms, two-thirds of 4ts true value, without another has cut 5463 acres into twenty- increasing the rate of interest to cover eight farms, and so on. The seven tracts I have referred to probably sup- has nothing to fear from mortgage inported a population of 100 souls. Set- debtedness. With the present return of tled by 456 families with five members prosperity, this comparatively small to a family, they will represent a population of 2280 people. In Cooke county one day last week 300 immigrants got off; the train. In Van Alstyne I saw twenty-one families get off the train. In Van Zandt county, heretofore neglected. I found people living in tents. In all the rich counties comprising the black waxy belt, there is a rush for land that is only the beginning of a most pheonmenal settlement. The depression that has done so much damage to the rest of the country has proved the turning point for prosperity in Texas by bringing it a most desirable population and millions of money."

COMMUNICATE.

The list of subjects suggested in last week's issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal is reproduced below, with the hope that its readers will send in something, if not more than ten lines, and don't be afraid of making the communication too long. Intelligent discussion by practical people is shat brings information, and ple is that brings information, and stockyards of Kansas City, St. Louis those who have had the experience and Chicago for their material, and should not hesitate to divide their knowledge with others.

Choose the topic on which you feel most competent to write, and whether accustomed to writing for the press or not send us your thoughts. Write on only one side of the paper.

If you have ever fed wheat to stock, give your method of feeding, and the results obtained

What proportion of wheat does your miller take for toll? Are your bran and shorts returned?

What is your method of killing out he cockle burr? What time of the year have you ound best for setting out fruit trees,

or berry plants? Have you a well-tested, unfailing preventative or cure for hog colera? Best time and method of killing

sprouts or deadening timper. Experience in raising turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. To protect sheep from dogs. Suggest

good dog law. Plowing in fall or spring. Which do you find best? Name kind of goil.

Is it better to cultivate orchard or to keep in grass? How deep do you break ground for

cropping? Give sub-soiling experience, methods, cost, and results.

What has been your experience in purchasing farm supplies at whole-

Cost per pound to put beef cattle on the market Profits in sheep compared with other

Best method of storing and keeping sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, etc.

How can farmers get better profits from their milk and butter? Plan for building a good, cheap hog louse.

Relative merits of pond or well water How to interest the boys and girls in the home.

Best varieties of ornamental trees, time to transplant, etc. How to make a good, deep pond. Best field for young ladies who have

to earn their living at other than domestic service. .To organize farm societies and sus-

ain interest in the same. Experience in silo and results of feeding ensilage.

Plan of constructing and paving for good country roads. This list should be more extended,

out this is sufficient at present. Preserve this, and do not hesitate to send us at least a postal card communication on one or more of these topics.

ABOUT MORTGAGES.

The census office in an investigation on mortgages shows, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean, some stupendous figures. The total mortgage of the United States, according to this statistician, is in 4,471,698 instruments, representing \$6,019,079,985, eight times the total of the national debt, and three times as large as all the public debt put together. The interest on this mortgage indebtedness takes from the resources of this country nearly \$400,-000,000 every year.

An astonishing result of this investigation shows that the cities carry the most of the mortgages, and not the farms, as is popularly supposed.

The number of morgages on lots is given as 2,474,637, representing an aggregate of \$3,810,531,554, while the acre mortgages number 2,303,061, representing mortgage value to the extent of \$2,209,148,b31, or 66.58 per cent. of the grand total on lots, as against 33.42 per cent. on acres.

Another astonishing thing shown is that the principal portion of the mortgage debt of the United States is confined to the six states of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ihio and Illinois, and not to the great agricultural district west of the Mississippi.

A table is given showing the percentage of mortgages existing to the true taxable value of real estate. Among the agricultural states, with the exception of Kentucky, North Carolina, South

up into farms. I know of seven tracts Virginia, Texas is lowest, her debt aggregating 78,839 acres that are being being 12.40 per cent. of the taxable value of her real estate.

additional risks. If this be true Texas amount will be lessened and in a few years our state will take front rank. not only in point of production, but in the unincumbered condition of the homes within her boundless limits.

THEY WANT TEXAS CATTLE.

Party of Eastern Beef Magnates Visit Fort Worth With that End in View.

Since it was determined that there would be short crops in the great cat-tie feeding states of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas this year, shrewd cattle buyers have been flocking into Texas trying in a quiet way to buy up the feed output of the cotton oil mills of the state, and beef cattle to feed. Representatives of these firms already the ground were instructed to buy and feed as many cattle as they could arrange for and that they had been carrying out instructions is evidenced by the great number of deals that have been made in this direction. It has all along been plain to the most casual observer, that whenever Texas would raise for market such carrie as the eastern markets demanded, the sale of sach cattle would be made direct to the men who have heretofore gone to the that that time has arrived, is shown by the visit to Fort Worth of a party dressed beef and live cattle dealers from New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, who arrived here last Sunday. To G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth stock yards com-pany, is due the credit of bringing these gentlemen who have formed their ideas of Texas cattle from the canning material they have seen from this state, to Texas, where by personal investigation they could see the fallacy of such belief. Mr. Simpson fallacy of such belief. has an abiding faith in Fort Worth, as one of the big cattle markets of the Southwest, which he has shown by his investments here. The party he brought with him was composed the following gentlemen: George Fiske and L. W. Fowle, both of whom are capitalists of Boston, and interwith Mr. Simpson in the stock yards and packing house here; J. R. Brock, president of the J. R. Brock & Whittaker dressed beef company of

Boston; Louis Samuels, treasuerer of the United Dressed Beef company of New York, the biggest concern of its kind in the East; J. H. Lee and N. B Hoyt, comprising the firm of Lee & moyt, extensive dressed meat dealers of New Haven, Conn.; and J. H. Mc-Elroy, the leading dressed beef dealer of Bridgeport, Conn. These gentlemen meant business on this trip, and were accompanied by C. B. Compton of Louisvile, Ky., general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville rail-road, and M. M. Hurley, general agent rect connecting lines from Memphis companied by his private secretary.

While in Fort Worth the party were the guests of Mr. Simpson at the stock yards hotel, from where they the packing house were shown over stock verds and the points ofinteres

After a four-days' stay the party broke up Wednesday and went home by different routes, all of them expressing themselves as well pleased with every thing they saw and confident that di rect trade relations in the cattle busi-ness would be established with Texas

at a very early day.
In conversation with a Journal pop resentative the following remarks were made by members of the party. amules-"What we want from Texas is fat cattle such as we have to in our markets in New York. We cannot use anything but large cat tle, and they must be very fat. A large part of our trade demands been killed in a certain way, and we must have live cattle, and we think we can get them from Texas. Just before I started on this trip we killed a lot of Texas steers that had gone around by Chicago—seven days on the road— There is no reason why we cannot b

and they were as good as we wanted. supplied direct from Texas, which would save the expense of a middle man stationed at Kansas City or I expect to buy a few car Chicago. I expect to buy a few car loads while I am here to ship back to New York as an experiment in the line of direct shipment from and if it is successful I expect to have a good mary more.

Mr. Brock-"We are situated exactly like Mr. Samuels. We want the very ream of the market, big fat steers and I see no reason why, with the illimitable amount of feed there is in this state, we can not get them. There would be more money in it for us and We exmore for Texas cattlemen. to establish a direct trade with Fort Worth as the shipping point, and would like to have all of our stuff from here if we can get what we and from what I have seen I

think we can." Mr. Lee-"For four months in the year at least, Fort Worth or Texas, ship as good cattle as any market in the world demands. concern deals only in dressed beef and we expect in the future to part of our supply from this state. You need not be surprised to in the near future—see a regular line of

refrigerator cars running from Fort

Worth to our eastern markets. Mr. McElroy—"The statements made by these gentlemen who have just am charmed with Texas-what I have seen of it-and especially Fort Worth which is a progresive, wide awake city, with metropolitan ways. country the impression that exprairie with very few towns of any mportance. I am delightfully sur prised with everything I have seen. Mr. Hoyt-"What cattle we see in our section from Texas are at a dis-

advantage. They are in transit about five days around by way of Chicago. and when killed there is a great deal waste in bruised meat. What is wanted down here is to encourage men from the North and more popuplenty of competition and put up big slaughtering houses and provide them with such meat as we must have in our cities; then with equal rates refrigerated meat can be laid down us at a profit. As with cattle, so it is

raised, so ways." Messrs. Simpson in expressed the Fort Worth big cattle may started once, as will soon get it stantly at the grade of cattle pound steers will than the rather than you h future of Texas is future of Texas

NEWS AND NO

New York bas 11,825 4w

Mexico is making pre

plexy. selva Lookwood has be to the bar by the Virgi

The Cleveland county fair at Le a grand success.

The colored country people's fall be held at Tyler has been postpountil October 5.

The ready made clothing to the number of nearly 600 on a strike last Thursday.

The East Texas Press held a very successful an session at Huntaville last w

last Monday refused to candidates of any po

G. C. Taylor, superintendent Navarro county poor farm, w Navarro county I

The founth annual meeting of Southern Exposition will take play Montgomers, Ala., November 61 16th, inclusive.

Ination for the West Points
of the Thirteenth consession
triot at Claco, October 17th

The Japanese are said to be an invasion of China with 50.0

Robbers held up on the Santa Fe road ing. They A devastating cycle of Iowa and Minner

night, destroying much killing and many as 35 A negro man and Forney shot and killed last Sunday night. Th

David B. Hill received to tion for governor vigorous protest, at the cratic convention last W

A movement is on foot to

of the United William Scott, county, was san

robbed of Tuesday. The Sloux City,

of the fair. A Texas Ir Texas city on

yet been de The Den Kentucky

tion by state sens

cereals.

cessity for keeping sheep dry. A dry cold does not penetrate to the skir

and close up its pores as cold water does.—American Sheep Breeder.

Don't Give Up the Flock.

When sheep are bred for mutton as swine are bred for pork flock-hus-

bandry will have rested on bed-rock. We do not mean that the time will

ever come when the sheep fleece will

tle, but we do mean that the profit

from fleece alone have been too long

emphasized in this country. In the

temperate zone the human race must be clothed in woolen garments. Sub-

stitutes are found for many articles of

food, but it need not be feared that

invention or discovery will supply a

product to supersede wool. Of course

shoddy supplants thousands of pounds

of wool, but only the poor wear shoddy, and if free wool means cheap wool,

then even the poor will discard shoddy and be clothed in woolens. Either way

the market for fleeces will be main-

ained, so that the flockmaster may

at all times count on some tangible

returns from the coats of his flocks— the incidentals of sheep husbandry, if

you please. This is putting it at its worst. As a matter of fact, wool, even

at present prices and a good mutton carcass will never let a man take

the proclamation of this truth would

ceives himself. If some politicians pur-

oose the destruction of American sheep

ausbandry they could not set about it

not deceived. Fashions in dress may

change and the long lustrous wools, the combing medium wools, may go up

or down, but fashions in mutton chops and legs do not fluctuate. It has been

growing greatly under the influence of

the superior quality of mutton now on

the market. But mutton eating on this

of its volume. Exclusive wool growing

but flock-husbandry fronts smilingly a

ay be face to face with dire extremity,

osperous future just now unfolding

seep sheep to advantage. Fresh mut-

ve. the treble profits-of the golden-

theme for Christmastide? Is the as-

clation of the shepherd with this gift

of holiday so far forgotten? Then will the green hillsides of agricultural

America be dotted with the fleecy coat-

ed sheep and prosperity return to an

Foot Rot in Sheep.

Michigan Farmer: This one of the

of his flock. But now and then, fre-

inspection; and upon the first symp-

toms of the disease the flock master at once takes measures for its extirpa-

the disease. But the large grade flocks,

maintained for the production of woo

and mutton and not for breeding

ter, frequently suffer severely. When

pastures and yards become contami-

nated, and it sometimes becomes an

absolute necessity to sacrifice the en-

ire flock, and wait for a year at least

until the land has become surged of

Any effort, therefore, which enables

owners of large flocks to hande the

disease successfully is worthy of con-

sideration, and in a recent leaner by

Professor Wortley Axe upon this sub-

cellent practical advice for flock own-

ers who have been unfortunate enough

rot was a simple matter, but if recer

result was sure to be disastrous. He

Should the disease become escab-lished-a condition of things that

ought never to arise-it was a safe

rule to withdraw at once any sleep

found lame. It must be remembered that one diseased animal quickly con-

the animil that was diseased be placed

ipon a dry floor, as dryness appeared

to destroy the virus. Unsound sheep

introduced in a flock might turn out well, but the practice was bad, and

a very costly experiment. The professor very severely condemned the indis-

criminate practice of paring and the use of strong, fuming acids. These

latter ought only to be used in rare instances, as they often caused more

mischief than even the disease itself.

No blunt knife should be used in par-

ing, as it was essential not to lift the

hoof, or cut away more than needed.

Only that part of the hoof should be

removed which had become detached,

as it would never unite again to the quick, and caused dirt to accumulate.

Every possible facility should be given

for the wound to heal. It was abso-

lutely essential to remove the animals

infected from dirt and wet into a dry

yard., He suggested the construction

of a trough with boards, ten feet or

six inches high, and placing this be-

tween two rows of hurles. Into this

trough it was necessary to put some-thing that would kill the virus and

assist the wound to heal, and through

this trough the sheep should be driven

mowning and evening until well. For this purpose Professor Axe recom-

mended the use of the following mix-

hot water add four ounces of alum and four ounces of sulphate of copper

effective if properly and consistently used. If taken in time, three out of

four sheep attacked would recover by

this treatment. Loss was occasioned

chiefly by gross negligence, and to prevent this loss, all cases should be

regarded as contagious and treated

accordingly. Much care should be ex-

ercised, too, in not purchasing animals with foot -rot. Then again, in feeding

sheep on low lying ground, especially

if the grass was old and long, it was advisable to occasionally remove the

flock to higher ground for chage The shepherd should be, and usually was, one the alert for the first indica-

tion of this disease, which should re-

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ceive his immediate attention.

ture: To every four or five quarts of

feet long, four feet deep, and

taminated a number of others.

remedies were not applied in time

to get their flocks infected. The profes-

ect, which appeared in the Irisa

stock, not being so closely looked

kind.-Breeder's Gazette

as well-ave, better-be admitted.

worth no more than the hog's bris-

as, Illinois, Kansas and Mispoards of live stock commission are arranging for a series of experi-nts to be conducted under the direcon of the bureau of animal industry, to ascertain whether Texas cattle which have been cleaned of ticks will communicate the fever to natives. The "tick" theory has been held by some as the real solution of the Texas fever em, and it is hoped to throw light upon the subject by the tests.

Governor Waite of Colorado has isocean wate of Colorado has issued a proclamation proceeding against Oklahoma, on account of the discovery that New Mexican herders who were barred from driving their herds into Colorado under the quarantine extablished a month has were driving them. lished a month ago were driving them into the strip with the intention of en-tering Colorado from that Territory. Mexico will probably retaliate with a quarantine against Colorado

Texas is waking up to the posibilities of her agricultural development in a way that is gratifying. There is still lots of room for improvement as too many people of means and ability still cling to the old free grass ideas of simply turning the stock out and letting it get fat or not as it could. The modern idea is developing the feed producing resources in a way that means great wealth for the state in the future.

An English exchange devotes con-siderable space to a series of experi-

ments in that country with different classes of feed for cows. A table of figures is given with the result of demonstrating the entire superiority of decorticated cotton cake over oats, cornmeal undecorticated cotton cake, hay, and oat straw. English feeders view with alarm the shortness of the corn crop in America, as they say "there is likely to be a larger home trade for cottonseed cake and meal in America in consequence of the decreased crop of maize, which has been considerably damaged by the hot, dry weather; but the quality will be choice, owing to the dry state of the seed, and it is anticipated there will be a smaller surplus for expert This shows that to this country."

cottonseed feed products may be ex-pected to go pretty nigh before the

San Angelo Standard: Last week A P. Bush, Jr., brought suit against the Western Beef company to revoer \$60,damages. The petition sets forth that the against the consent of the plaintiff and in violation of the Federal quarantine regulations, during the sum-mer of 1893, drove a large herd of Southern Texas cattle through the plaintiff's pastures in Howard county and as a result what is known as Texas fever was communicated to Mr. Bush's cattle, causing the loss of several thousand head. This suit will un-doubtedly be hotly contested, and will be a historiacl case. In the trial of this suit the whole question of Texas fever, its cause and results, will receive thorough sifting at the hands of

The Chicago stock yards men say the railways have agreed to withdraw the terminal charge of \$2 per car if the Stock Yords company will withdraw its charges for track service. But there seems to be no prospect that the company will do so, as it maintains that its trackage charge is a just one which should be absorbed by the railroads instead of being charged plus a profit, to shippers and commission men. The committee of the live stock exchange recently appointed to investigate the terminal charges, recommended in its report a few days ago that the ex-change furnish the committee with power to employ counsel with a view of taking action in the courts or if necessary to lay the mater before the legislature. The report was signed by C. A. Mallory, chairman, and was un-The report was signed by animously adopted.—Exchange.

The importation of American cattle into Switzerland has received a new impetus. Several years ago this en-terprise was begun, but from the determined prejudice against American-raiesed stock of any kind that then existed it was found necessary to discontinue shipment. The recent arrival at Hamburg of the steamer Prussia with 340 head of live American steers shows a resumption of this industry. The Hamburg Journal says: "It is to be expected that German agrarians will oppose these importations, but it will meet with the approval of the consumers and allow the poorer classes to eat meat, which at present is be-yend their reach. It is to be hoped that these importations will make good progress. Experience has shown that the quality of the American meat is as good as the best German, ard that in general American cattle are healthier than German cattle, and it is acknowledged that tuberculosis is rarely found among the American cat-

If the Chicago Drovers Journal stops to think it will find the best explanation to what it says below in the fact that rains were late in West Texas. Wait till next month and see: "The shortage in Texas cattle this year is rather surprising, and much greater than was anticipated a few months ago. September is usually a month when a good deal of marketing is done from Texas, but this year will hardly be 50 per cent of September, 1893, and that year less than half as man, were received as during the same month in 192. This may be accounted for in two ways. First, by a greatly reduced supply of cattle in Texas as compared with former years, and second, a dissition on the part of cattlemen to feed more extensively, thus shifting much of the marketing to the winter months. At the present time good feeding steers are worth more on the range in Texas than they are at marso it is not surprising after all time of the year have been greatly reduced. Texas stockmen are find-ing out that it pays to feed steers to a good finish and have them in first-class marketable condition when they are shipped. It is feed and time well invested."

As shown by the following from the Drovers' Telegram, the "gang" at Kansas City are expecting a big time on October 4: "The executive committee of the stock yards Karnival Krewe neld a rousing meeting yesterday afternoon and made preparations for the Karnival parade on October 4, two lays after the Priests of Pallas parade. mere will be a number of features, me of which we are not now at lib-ty to divulge. A detachment of fifty is to divulge. A detachment of fifty is to divulge, and sheep. Fifty others it wear the regulation cowbay out. The maskers will be under the the winter and holds until new the will be under the will be wiser than the man now.

Apropos of alfalfa I think to five years there will be a how will be the young laides of the exchange, probably dressed as milk-maids. The Transit House will be the young laides of the exchange, probably dressed as milk-maids. The Transit House will be represented on wheels and it is said that the horse and mule market will have several tallyho coaches rigged.

up in apropriate style. The parade as a whole promises to be the most laugh able ever seen in the West. Thousand will be in line, and more than 100 bands have applied for positions. This alone will be worth coming 200 miles to see, not to speak of the parade and deviliry at night and the Priests of Pallas two

Better Beef. Beef producers are learning that it

pays to use the best blood for beef. They have found that the best paying the most flesh in the shortest time with the least expenditure of raw material. The profit is in compact, medium-sized, thick, easy keepers mature at 3 years old and make a 1500 to 1700-pound steer.

Such animals can only be obtained by grading up our scrub cattle with best stock available, particular attention being paid to the sire, as the one who most largely influences the quality of the offspring. There has been a revolution in the feeding as well as the breeding of cat-

tle. When grass was the main de-pendence it was not possible to mature the stock as early as nowadays, when liberal rations of grain are also given. The improvement in the quality of the beef resulting from improved preeding and methods of feeding is shown by the difference in price be ween the good grade and the scrub. The quick sales and quicker and better returns resulting from modern methods go to prove that the old-time scrubs, which are so long in maturing into inferior beef, do not pay for the

Behind the Age. There has been some discussion and inquiry going on as to whether or not there would be any money in attempting to introduce improved live stock Mexico, now that the tariff bill makes it possible for Mexican cattle to be entered in the markets with those of Texas.

o come at least there would be

profit in attempting to sell high-bred stock in the Mexican republic According to the report of Mr. Theo dore Huston, the American consul at almost no demand whatever in Mexico for improved breeds of live stock, although the field is a large one and the facilities for growing stock are very good. The Mexicans do not, at pres ent, seem to know what live stock is, in our acceptation of the term. There is absolutely no value whatever placed pedigree, and a grade will sell for much as a pure-bred animal, provided it looks as well. The exportaions of domestic animals from the Paso del Norte for six months ending March 31, 1894, were as follows: Horses, 151; cattle, 206; sheep, 684; swine, 14. This is a very meager showing. Of the

horses, only ninety were stallions and mares, the remainder being geldings, and 109 of the entire number were en tered for the races in the city of Mexo, inaugurated by a St. Louis man, all of which have been returned ex- will remedy. But the chances also are ept 34, so that the figures, low as they that, if you did not attend to it, by are, give an exaggerated idea of the next week there would be ulceration among ranchmen for the cheaper class | fight for weeks to get the animal cured of both draft and roadster breeds, and first, but let them cluster around you in the cities for draft and saddle ani- until the one you want gets close mals, and smooth, heavy horses bring enough, then pick him up with the good price as coachers. Horses seem | crook. be sold entirely on appearance, speed, a variety of gaits or good breeding counting for nothing. The cattle were Shorthorn, Hereford and Holstein | hogs, or cattle. They bring as/much thoroughbreds and grades, in the pro- per pound on the block as any other portion of about one pure-bred animal meat, and noid their own per pound o twenty grades, and the swine were live weight. The wool says a writer all Berkshires. The field is entirely in an exchange, in addition, will pay unworked and the establishment of a for the keep, tariff or no tarff. trade with the country in fine stock of can keep about eight head of the Oxany kind would have to be begun at the foundation. The people are so tainly the eight head will weigh as

ct of breeding that they will never want virgin territory to conquer, here

they have it. The Outlook Not Bright.

Joseph L. Mulhall of St. Louis, a otoneer in the live stock commision ousiness, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way home from Waco where he has been for the past eleven months for his health, which is much improved. Mr. Mulhall has had fortythree years experience in the cattl business as a buyer and handler, and what he says about cattle is entitled to earnest consideration. In conversation with a Journal representative he said: 'I have no faith in the belief that there is going to be any money made in feeding cattle this year. I give as my reasons that there will be six states engag ed in feeding cotton seed meal, the cattle feeding fever having ex-tened all over the cotton producing states. Over in Clifornia cattle were never fatter than they are now, and there re lots of them for which their owners are begging a market. packing business for a lack of export rade has all failed and they will have to unload on the markets of Kansas City and Chicago. Let Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa feed as little as 50 er cent of the cattle they fed last year and it will make no diverence on the general market. The vastly improved condition in the southwestern states and territories from where they will soon be shipping range fat cattle, will more than offset the shortage in those states. Then take the big alfalfa fields of Colorado and the contiguous states which will fatten cattle to put on the market all through the winter mistaken idea, the one that exists that alfalfa will make dark meat. On the ocntrary alfalfa fed cat tle make as white meat as corn, and you can hardly tell them apart. know that the commission men and bankers are loaning money in great quantities, but it is always within a safe margin of the value of the cat-tle, even if they should take a slump, and there is nothing in that. It would not surprise me if the whole thing was being engineered by the combine which after all controls the beef mar ket of the United States. They could well afford to get a movement on foot which would lead to a regular stampede toward feeding, which they could do by expressing opinions of the future worth of cattle, and then after they get everybody to feeding they discover that the supply was in excess of the demand and prices would necessarily be lower.

There has been more money in the export of cattle lately than in anything else, but that is diminishing from a profitable standpoint, as so many countries like the South American republics are engaging in the export business, and cattle are fattened with out the use of corn and meal in those countries. I think that the Texas man who range feeds his cattle through the winter and holds until next summ will be wiser than the man who feeds

Apropos of alfalfa I think that within five years there will be a half million cattle fattened on it every year in Texas. It will grow in this state to perfection if it is properly put in, and it is the finest feed for cattle and hogs on earth, especially hogs. They fatten as well on

SHEEP AND WOOL

The best breed is poor property if the

sheep are neglected. The wool men of New York are making strenuous efforts to prevent the diminishing of that city as a wool market. They claim that they are now in a position to make it profitable for wool growers to consign their product

The recent establishment of wool scouring plants at several points in the sheep raising districts of Texas and New Mexico, shows that the wool growers have awakened to the fact that it does not pay freight on such a big weight of dirt, when putting their wool

That everything looks blue for the sheep man at present cannot be denied by the most optimistic. There is, however, a more hopeful outlook for the wool growers, and they should not get panic-stricken and sacrifice what they have accumulated by so many years of patient toll. The ulti-mate future of the sheep business in this country is clear, unless legislation changes in its favor, and it is the raising by the farmers of small highly-bred flocks, but in the meantime it will be a losing policy to throw away the chance of coming out whole on the investments now existing.

According to the latest official report, there are 47,000,000 sheep in the United States. Ohio has 4,400,000; Texas is very little behind, and California nearly the same number, 4,200,00. New Mexico, Michigan, Montana, Oregon and Utah have from 2,000,000 to 2.500,-900; Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and Colorado follow, standing in the order named. If the present ravalley will be left far behind. southern New England states have the smallest number of sheep-Massachu-The following from an exchange retts 53,000, Connecticut 42,000, and Rhode Island 13,000. would indicate that for some years

> It is suggested by men well posted in the wool trade, observes the Boston Herald, that before the end of many months this country will be exporting wool. The Texas and territory wool possess conditions that will certainly prove desirable to the foreign manufacturer. "There are the fall or eight months' Texas and California wools, it is suggested, which will be what the foreign manufactures of hats requires. Such wols are not produced in any other country. hatters of Europe might appreciate them, but heretofore the tariff has caused prices to be so high that they could not be touched, except at home

Do not be in a hurry when you salt your seep, says American Sheep Breeder, but stand and watch them closely for ten or fifteen minutes. Have the crook in hand and if you see one limp, even a little, catch and examine it. The chances are there is only a touch of scald-foot, which a little cleaning out and sprinkline of powdered bluestone There is a limited demand and maggots, then you would have to thoroughbreds and grade stallions up. The best way put down any sale

cannot be raised for meat as well as on the sub- much as the steer and live on much a thoroughbred flock suffers to any go abroad for breeding stock, and, if of sheep of the mutton breeds, and the they ever improve, the stock will have larger the sheep the more the returns. to be carried to them, and they will The howl of sheep men is confined to have to be taught the first principles. the breeders of the little Merino and In this line in the country has been the work of American traders who are will use their wool if in their reach, the disease gets a good start in a large flock, it is a serious work to stop its not connected with the breeding inter- and when once worn, the demand will progress and cure those attacked. The ests of either country. If our breeders be more than the product; and as supply and demand are the leading causes in manufacture our prices will

> The tendency of all live stock grow-ers who are producing for meat is in Any effort, t the direction o fearlier maturity, and growers of sheep are no exception the rule. The consumers want their young, also, so that both sides of the business are better suited with nger animals. An exchange says: Twenty years ago in England lambs were marketed in the latter part of March and the first half of April. The marketing period has been gradually growing earlier, until now the same kind of lambs are sent to market about change has been what is called "harvesting the lambs;" that is, feeding them generously and judiclously from In the old days it was regarded as sufficient if the lambs began to get feed late in the fall; now they get suitable meal feeding from the earliest period, when they will eat it. Profit change of policy, and the consumer is better pleased. He gets meat that has never lost its "lamb flesh"-neve known a day's pause in growth and improved condition. The meat is not only young and tender, but it is well and evenly fattened, and makes a dish fit for an epicure and for which the

epicure is willing to pay generously. Every well regulated farm should number among its belongings a small number of sheep. The number should be regulated and kept within the bounds of the amount of surplus feed grown on the farm, and not let to grow to the extent of encroaching on what constitutes the necessary horse, cattle or hog product. It is cattle or hog product. It is not advisable for a farmer to make sheep a specialty, but a few sheep can be made profitable on most Texas farms. It is essentially necessary that good shelter be provided for winter, but in this climate the expense connected is very small. When the great range flocks from which the country's principal mutton supply comes, are going through their hard season the farmer who has a few fat sheep on hand can get a good figure his mutton. Sheep can be turned out to grass earlier than any of the market animals and can subsist in good condition long after it is necessary to house and feed other stock With anything like ordinary atten tion a small flock of sheep can be kept free from disease, and taken all in all, no better investment can be made a farmer requiring a small outlay, than in a limited number of mutton

Above all thinks in the fall keep the lambs out of the long, chilling rains. These penetrate to the skin and cause it to contract with cold, thus closing the pores and throwing back into the system the excrementitious matter which usually escapes through these minute-orifices. Thus the skin ceases more or less to perform one of its natural functions—that of relieving the body of certain waste matter-and other parts have to take its place. The other members of the body divide the duty among them. The lungs have to discharge a part of the matter and this is the cause of colds, catarrh and the consequent coughing and disgusting discharge of mucus from the nos-POULTRY.

trils. Another portion of the diverted labor is taken up by the bowels and this causes diarrhoea. If the strain on the bowels becomes too severe, min-Don't fasten the nests to the wall. ute blood vessels are ruptured and The poultry house should be kept the fecal matter is streaked with blood crupulously clean at this time of the and mucus. The mucus is the matter which should have been eliminated through the pores of the skin in the Tobacco leaves and stems put in form of perspiration or invisible exhalation. All this shows the urgent ne-

to keep lice away. As a rule on the successful egg farms but ten fowls are allowed to roost on a space of 100 square feet.

Wheat is now sheaper than corn, and much better feed for poultry. Lay

in a supply before the price advances The success in breeding poultry not measured by the number of fowls kept, but the way in which they are kept and the quality of stock.

It is said a teaspoonful of hyphro sulphate of soda to one quart of water mixed with soft feed and fed daily is a good remedy for cholera.

Don't neglect your old stock now Select the ones you want to keep for breeders nother year, and give them careful attention during the moulting

Theories and fancies are all right for those who can afford them, but the average individual wants to follow the beaten path where the poultry does straight work. Buy your breeding stock for another

year now if you are fixed for taking care of it, as it can be bought for one Christmas dinner inside the alms-house and, men and brethren, this fact may half the price that you will have to pay a few months later. If any man imagines, however, that A small flock of turkeys is a good in any wise lessen the flappings of the politician's scare-crow wings he deand profitable thing to have about a farm. They get fat in the field on

> It is claimed by a French writer that he has known chickens to be hatched from eggs that had been kept two years in varnish. It was a special preparation that entirely excluded the

what would otherwise be lost, and pick

up a countless host of insects that you

don't want about.

The poultry products of the United States are valued at \$300,000,000, which is about \$5 for each person. these are consumed at home and \$2,-000,000 worth imported in spite of the high tariff. So there is little danger efore it. Large flocks may be scattered out few are the farms which cannot Geese are long lived, and it is not

on should supersede salt pork on the armer's table. The double profits worth yhile to sell off the old stock as they are the best for breeding. If you noofed animal should be reaped on every farm. Give up the sheep? Is that make a change, however, mate old ganders with young geese and young ganders with old geese. There never was a better time for

farmers to improve their stock. If you hve been breeding scrub stock, don't do it any longer. Get thoroughbred ndustry which is inseparably linked with the history and prosperity of manmles, if you think you cannot afford a flock of thoroughbred hens. Fowls are not ready for very much

profit in egg production for three or

four months after they begin moulting

It is evident then that for winter eggs most annoying diseases which the lock owner has to encounter, and one those that stort to throw their feather as early as September are the best which he spares no pains to keep out One year olds moult first and are the quently through purchases from flocks in the hands of ignorant or careless best for winter service. An expert in poultry matters says en, the disease gets a foot-hold in that once a week during dry weather, if powdered sulphur and crushed charthe flocks of the most careful. If the flock is a pure bred one, and kept for breeding purposes, it is never very oal are mixed with soft food for the young chickens it serves as an admirlarge and always kept under strict

them from becoming crop bound; aids the digestion materially and assists to tion. It is therefore very seldom that keep away lice. Let the adventurous and expert try toget up new breeds; you who do not want to take any chances will find all you need among the standards. ou want meat, there are a half dozen breeds that are good enough; and for eggs there are as many more that will

do excellent work if you give them a

fair chance-and for an all-rounder the

patriotic P. R. fills a big part of the

able cleanser of the stomach; saves

In New England many of the egg farmers do not keep and roosters at all in their laying pens. They claim that less food is consumed, and that more and better eggs are laid with less fuss and noise. Recent experi-ments by Mr. W. P. Wheeler, at the New York experiment station at Geneva, in which he selected four yards of pullets, in order to test the value of the males, demonstrated that males are entirely unnecessary. In fact, the pullets in yards containing no males not only laid more eggs than did the pullets that were with males, but also produced eggs at less cost.-Exchange.

Now is a good time to haul up a load of gravel, so that in the winter months when the ground is frozen or too muddy for your chickens to scratch around ou can throw a few handfuls in the coop every now and then. Fowls must have grinding material some kind, and especially when they can not get green stuff, which is much easier assimilated than the cracked grain and hard feed they get in the winter. Another seasonable hint, and one you might take advantage of the first day that it is too muddy to get in the field, if you are a farmer, is to fix up a good shelter, where your poultry can get in out of the chilling northers which are so prevalent in this country. The expenditure of a little time in this way will be of great benefit to your fowls, and when the proper time comes will on account of being hardy and healthy begin laying earlier than if they have to rough it through.

It will soon be time to make arrangements for the next season's hatching. It seems rather soon to consider winter projects, but at this season of the year there will be many unprofitable members of the flock to discard. This culling is no small task, and to select the best requires that some observation should have been made during the year. Geting rid of all the old hens and keeping the pullets is not a safe rule to follow. Some o the old hens that have proved to be extra layers that have proved to be extra layers had better be kept. I have known hens to be good layers when eight years old. Of course these cases are exceptional, but I would not think of discarding a prime layer until at least four years old. A pullet is an "un-known quantity" until she has been laying long enough to prove her worth. Reduce the flock to the minimum, as it will not be long until the increase will begin again. The late pullets should be thrown out in preference to those that were early hatched. Keep in view the amount of work that may be required by and by, and do not attempt too much. A small flock, well cared for, will yelld better returns in money and pleasure than a large number that must be neglected because the necessary time and strength are lacking.-Exchange.

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Don't be forever urging your horse. If he is not naturally la up a fast enough gait. he is not naturally lazy he will keep

Oil your harness not less than once every two months. It is by these lit-

In the stables of company D, Seventh United States (avalry, stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., may be seen old Tucker, a veteran war-horse that shared honors with Comanche, the only sur-vivor of the Custer massacre. Tucker has been attached to company D for twenty-three years. He was in first part of the great battle at Rose-bud on June 25, 1876, when Custer and five companies of the Seventh regiment were annihilated.

The man who wrote this for an exchange has evidently never ridden a Texas pony among the prairie dog and badger holes of a part of West Texas: "European horsemen have to be very careful in their rambles over Chinese plains. This is especially the case in scampering over the Pakhoi plain on a little native pony, which is about as surefooted as a donkey. The cause is easily accounted for. The natives dig holes for lizard traps. A sharp look out, therefore, has to be made for these holes, even on the path, or else the equestrian will come to

The statement going the rounds of the press that a firm in Sioux City, Iowa, have been slaughtering horses, the flesh of which they convert into "dried beef" must be taken with a grain of salt. It is said that the product is shipped to Jersey City, and that the number of slaughtered each day is about 1100. There is no question but that abbatoirs are being established at one or two places in the United States, where horses will be killed, but it is not likely the govern-ment inspectors would let it be labeled dried beef or anything else but horse The great amount of surplus horse flesh in this country must, and will be, utilized for some purpose. It is likely that the flesh and bones will onverted into fertilizer, and the hair and hide to the purposes for which they are now used.

To cure the mange of a horse or cow Galen Wilson says: Wash the affected parts with warm, strong soapsuds, using a stiff brush to remove the scurf and scabs. Then apply freely an ointment made of equal parts of lard and sulphur, with tar enough added to make the mass a mahogany color. Repeat the application every second day five times, then wash off with suds again and apply any unmedicated ointment—simple cerate will answer. The cow's stall should be cleaned of all litter at once, and the woodwork and cow fastenings well scrubbed with a solution made of six ounces of chloride of lime to a gallon of water. The fence and barn where the horse and cow rubbed should also be treated with the same solution. The animal should have a bran mash every day while under treatment, and be furnished continually a generous allowance of grain and sweet hay or other fodder.

An exchange advises owners to preserve the life and usefulness of their horses as follows: feeding them regularly

giving them nothing but pure By not exposing them unduly to he hot rays of the boiling sun.

By watering before feeding.

By giving them nothing but pure mating your ize, strength and endurance. By keeping them from fretting.

By not allowing the flies to wear the life out of them. giving the teams that have to work hard plenty of time to eat their By not allowing them to stand in the

rain when warm. By having comfortable and well ven-tilated stables at all times. By keeping them gentle and quiet by kind treatment. By treating them as you would have

them treat you if you were in their

A good story is told about how a vaquero came it over a shrewd Yankee. It appears that this Down Easter had been in one of the Western districts for some time with some kind of a patent arrangement which he had disposed of at a pretty good margin of profit, and before going back to the "States" he conceived the idea of buying some cheap horses to be shipped back East and disposed of at a good figure. He communicated his desire to an ordinary looking individual who happened to be in town from one that he himself had a very good bunch

of horses which he was anxious to dispose of and that he (the Yankee) could name his own price and take them. He accompanied the ranchman a few miles out on the prairie and from a high knoll on the wind side he was shown a goodly bunch of horses, which he closed for at a low price. Going back to the town to get men to help him pen and ship his purchase. he was informed that the man he had left town with had never owned a bunch of horses, had a doubtful title to the one he rode, and that if he had seen a herd anywheres they were mustangs and could not be captured. His feelings and expressions could better be imagined than described.

It is generally conceded that the month of September is the best time to take the foal from the mare. Of course allowance must be made, for whether the foals were born early or late. The colt that is weaned now will have time to recuperate before the hard winter months come, especially in this state, where grass will in all likelihood be good until the first of November. Weaning should be a gradual process and should inflict no injury on dam or progeny. Crushed oats are a very desirable feed for weaning colts,, especially if these are mixed with a little bran and a small quantity of salt. A liberal allowance of food that is nutritious and suitable for vigorous growth is necessary when a colt is weaned in order that the young animal may withstand the weether. Keep a lookout for worms, which, if they appear, can be killed by small doses of sulphate of iron given in the mash. Good shelter is another important consideration, one without which trouble can be expected in the growth and development of the animal.

The following from the Horseman is of interest to Texas race horse owners: "At the recent meeting of the turf ongress, W. J. Scott, representing the Dallas fair and other racing associaions in the Lone Star state, asked that the rule ostracizing men and horses racing on non-associated tracks be sus-pended as to the race tracks in the circuit he was empowered to represent. The chain of meetings referred to by Mr. Scott is held late in the autumn and down its line several of the minor, hough useful stables of thoroughbreds, have heretofore been taken with a vie to earning winter oats. The trotters have also received ample recognition, many a man whose charges had fallen out of condition in the summer having recouped at least part if not all his losses on the Texas tracks. The old maxim, make a rule and stick to it, gives excellent advice; but so long as the turf congress can modify its laws to protect California, why should it not do the same for Texas? In the latter state the thoroughbred has gained a giant hold on the sympathies of the people, and on account of the natural climatic and physical advantages many breeding farms have been established. Anything that would foster and encourage the growth of the breeding indus-try is surely of benefit to racing in general, and if rules are relaxed to suit one case, why should they not be in another, provided the welfare of the turf is the object in view?"

Some knowing grooms and cunning coachmen have recipes for getting horses into condition," says the North British Agriculturist. "Old authorities were wont to enjoin three doses of physic, the first to remove the humors, physic, the first to remove the minors, the second to purge them out, and the third to promote fresh, healthier secretions. A dose of physic may be needed if the horse to be put into connected to the horse to be put into connected the horse to be put into connected to the connected to the horse to be put into connected to the horse to be put into connected to the dition is 'gross,' itching, his bowels out of order, or his limbs puffed. But if in good health, and if his diet and exercise can be fittingly regulated, physic is not necessary. Neither purphysic is not necessary. Neither purgatives, tonic, cordial, or any other medicines can give young or soft horses the vigor and endurance which horsemen term 'condition' or 'fitness,' and which, we repeat, is only gradually acquired by proper feeding, appropriate work, and good stable management. Not a few horses are still subjected to a spring and autumn clearing out prescribed by the attendants on the plea that it keeps their charges in condition, helps the change of the coat and prevents worms and of the coat and-prevents worms and other ailments. Horses are thus physicked with the ridiculous idea that plethora or fullness of blood is the prime cause of ailments—a notion which sixly year sago took thousands of peo-ple to the surgeons in spring and au-tumn to have what they considered a salutary blood-letting. 'n some stables frequently-repeated balls or powders are systematically used with the view of promoting condition; but the owner who has regard for the ca-pability, health, and life or his animals will absolutely prohibit all such medicaments unless prescribed by the qualified veterinarian. "The measurement of a horse's leg

below the knee is no correct indication of the size of bone in that region any more than it is of its general quality," says a corespondent of the London Live Stock Journal. "In large," coarse draft horses this is particularly

A leg clothed below the knee with a thick skin and an abundance of sub cutaneous tissue will girth considerably more than another of equal and even larger. Many Shires beneath their long, silky feather have remarkably clean legs, and the fineness of the feather is generally indicative of clean limbs underneath. Large knee joints are highly prized, and rightly, because large joints are evidence of large bone beneath them. The student of horse anatomy knows this and appreciates the fact. The architect who is also an archaeologist and antiquarian can tell the size of a column by the exhumed fragments of the capital it once bore.

the case, and the coarser they are the

more deceptive is their measurement.

Each joint has a relative proportion to the bone immediately below it. In quality it is admitted that bone differs greatly-that the bone, for instance, of a race horse, although smaller, is of greater density than that of the dray horse. The cannon bone of the ante-lope is almost as solid as ivory, while the ponderous wild mammalia have leg bones of considerable porosity. Thick skin, a large amount of subcutaneous tissue on the leg, and coarse hair from the knee downward, usually denote a sluggish, lymphatic temperament and vulgar blood ligaments, and as to 'flat bone' it is a misnomer; but flat legs are desirable, for to approach this form the back tendons must be well developed, whereby strength and

Pointers On Horse Buying. The following rules are established Great Britain for selecting horses

one of the weak points in the exterior

of the bone." .

for the public service: Reject a horse whose forelegs are not straight; it will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as it walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects if they exist. Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the conformation is essentially weak; or a horse with long or short, or upright pasterns—long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussions, are apt to cause ossific deposits; or a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out ere more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out the fetlocks are

generally turned in, and animals so formed are apt to cut or brush. Both, owever, are very weak formations. Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind, and one with very straight or very bent hocks; the former cause undue concussion, the latter are apt to give way.

Reject a horse that is "split up"-

hat is, shows much daylight from between the thighs; propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs. Reject a horse with flat or overly large feet, or with very small feet; medium sized are best; also a horse with one foot smaller than the other.

Feeding Horses The following chapter on how to feed horses is a little previous for Texas people, but it contains suggestions that are good, and should be read with at-

"The great amount of hard work for ers look to the amount of feed they give them, and especially to the

amount of hay.
"When a horse is worked hard all day we give him a liberal supply of grain and usually all the hay he will eat. This is right; but when he is idle most of the time or at light work it is a different thing and he should be fed accordingly.
"Some have fallen into the erroneous

idea that as long as a horse will eat hay it should be placed before him, but this is a mistaken idea and should be carefully guarded against, especially at a time when the dollars roll into the farmers' pockets as slowly as they do, at the present time. "Most of our barns are now nearly filled with hay, but before spring the mows will present a very different ap-pearance, and the thought tells us to e as saving with the hay as possible. It is better for horses that we give

them a little more grain and less hay. They winter better and if they are well groomed and well blanketed after having been driven, will come out in the spring in better condition and be much better fitted to do the hard spring and summer's work than would otherwise be the case.

"A careful farmer will feed a certain amount to his horses each day, at regu-lar intervals, and will always be found working on the principle that a 'penny saved is a penny earned.' "-National

SWINE.

Hogs are reported to be dying in great numbers in parts of the Indian

In the recent Ohio state fair teh Poland-China breed carried off the sweep-stakes prizes over all competing breeds.

The pig that has been on clover in summer and the hog that has roots and clover hay in winter, says a writer, make larger profits than the grain-eating pig and hog. costs less to fatten pork early in

the winter than late. But to accomplish this, you must get a good start with the pigs. Feed them well as soon as they are able to eat by themselves, and keep it up all through the sea-

Hog-packers have made up their minds that if they want good hogs for a while they will have to pay well for them. All talk of a big crop for the winter months has been abandoned .- Drovers' Journal. This is a tip for Texas hog men.

The American Berkshire association has provided two prizes to be awarded at each state and provincial fair held in 1894, one premium for a young herd durability of muscle are assured at and one premium for an old herd. These are important prizes and Texas swine breeders should not forget to have as many of their herd as possible at their county fairs and especially at the Dallas State Fair.

> The following call has been issued: "The regular annual meeting of the exas State Swine Breeders' association will be held at 2 p. m. on Friday, October 26, at Texas Farm and Ranch building, on the Dallas Fair grounds. Election of officers for the ensuing year and other business of importance will be before this meeting, and a large attendance is desired.

"W. H. PIERCE, President.
"A. A. PITTUCK, Secretary."

It has been ding-donged into the ears of Texas farmers for ten years that they should devote more attention to raising hogs. While this constant urging by the farm and live stock press has caused that industry to take a decided impetus, the fact still remains that nothing like enough hogs are raised at this time. The steady increasing demand for fattened hogs by the big slaughterers will cause prices to steadily go up. The principal hog raising states are short of feed this year, except wheat, and every good swine man knows that wheat, while it can not be excelled for growing pigs, it will not make weight in quicktime like corn. The farmer who has a good big swine herd this year in Texas is in clover. They will bring him a good price just as early as he can put the flesh on them.

How to Tell Hog Cholera.

Symptoms of hog cholera are described by the Iowa state board of health as follows: The presence of the disease is indicated by a cold shivering, lasting from a few seconds to several hours; frequent sneezing, followed by a loss of appetite; rough appearance of the hair drooping of the ears, stupid-ness, attempts to vomit, tendency to root the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eyes, often dim; sometimes swelling of the head, eruption of the ears and other the horses of the farm is over for the parts of the body; dizziness, laborious season, and as now they have little or breathing, vitiated appetite for dung, no work to do, it is essential that farm- dirty and salty substances; accumula tion of mucous in inner corner of the eye, discharge from the nose; fetid, of-fensive odor of the discharge from the bowels, effensive exhalations; diarrheal spots, which, toward the fatal termination, turn purple. As the disease progresses the animal becomes sluggish, the head droops, with the nose hid in the bedding. If there has been costiveness, about two days before death there will be offensive, fetid-discharge, the voice becomes faint and hoarse, the animal is stupid, emaciation increases rapidly, the skin becomes dry, hard and very unclean; there is a cold, clammy sweat, and death soon follows with convulsions, or gradually by exhaustion, without a struggle. In chronic cases, or those of long duration, the animal becomes weak, lies down most of the time(eats but little and has the diarrhoea. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharge wherever they go.

In an address before the last meeting of Indiana swine breeders on "Care and Management of Fall Pigs," Mr. J. H. Shepard said it was a question that should interest every breeder of swine. should interest every breeder of swine. "While to a certain extent spring pigs are always most desirable, yet, unless we are willing to do with only one litter for each sow, we must expect to

have some fall pigs, and should not fall to make suitable preparations for taking care of them. Then I find that sometimes sows fall from cause to breed during the winter time for spring; hence, to avoid the sows farrowing in hence; to avoid the sows farrowing in the extreme heat in the summer; we must breed fall pigs. If pigs come in the fall I consider it very necessary that they should secure as good a start as possible before cold weather sets in, and by making preparations ahead so that they can all be made comfortable and by feeding good, nutritious food, first by feeding the sow well and making her comfortable. When the pigs are of proper age prepare a separate place to feed them in; feed them such feed as will make bone and muscle. Bran, shorts, ground oats and corn, with what skim milk you can get, is good for growing pigs. Never feed more than the pigs will eat up, but more than the pigs will eat up, but. feed sufficiently to maintain the growth secured by feeding the sow, and the desired end will be obtained. Under these circumstances fall pigs are profitable and I consider that which is profitable as an advantage. If, upon the other hand, fall pigs are neglected and large numbers of all sizes are allowed to pile up together, the large and strong ones gradually draw the life out of the small ones, and they begin to lock rough, and no difference how much you feed them it does but little good, and nothing seems to grow but the head and ears. Under these circumstances fall pigs are a disidvantage financially and otherwise."

The following communication is self-explanatory: National Swine Breeders' Association, Secretary's Office, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15.—Editor Texa.: Steck and Farm Journal: Dear Sir—The twelfth annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Sherman house, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, No-vember 29, 1894. The program will in-clude papers and address is by leading breeders and writers. The discussions thereon, as well as ideas presented by those in attendance upon other matters pertaining to the swine industry, will make this meeting one of especial interest. This meeting you are cordially invited to attend. The swine industry of the country has been for two years past and is now in more prosperous condition than any other of our live stock interests. It is expected that the meeting of the National Swine Procedure association to be balleting. Breeders' association, to be held in Chicago on November 28, during the "Fat Stock Show," will be largely attended, and that its members will freely discuss ways and means for a continuance of the prosperity of this industry. To members who cannot attend this meeting the published proceedings will be of great benefit. So that they may receive these proceedings they should, without delay, forward to the undersigned \$1 in payment for their annual dues. Swine breeders who have not united with this association may now do so and thus give their individual aid toward the advancement of the great industry in which they are engaged. By the payment of \$1.665 membership fee you will be placed on and bership fee you will be placed on and published among the roll of members, and you will be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of our coming meeting when printed, and in addition there will be at once sent to your address the proceedings for five preceding meetings of the association that contain most ecellent papers, addresses and to the swine industry, and are alone worth more than ...
for membership fee.
JNO. G. SPRINGER, Secretary,
Springfield, Ill. worth more than the amount required

A Portable Hog House.

Breeding sows do better in a small house to themselves, and the small portable pig pen is now as common with the progressive breeder as the shepard's house is in Scotland. The Swine Breeder's Journal gives the fol-

'I have a house six feet wide, seven tom, with a one-inch by six-inch cor-ner board nailed securely across each corner to strengthen it, sides and ends are made of well seasoned, clear from knots flooring, door in one end twenty inches wide, two feet high, hung on hinges and fastened, shut or open with a hasp. The roof is one-third pitch, made of best quality roofing and two boards from back side I have fastened cleats on under side of three of the boards on each side and fastened with two hinges over the peak so they can be raised at pleasure and left up, and -a.t st il uaum ul aulus uns aul lai quired. Have two runners made so that one man ca nraise the house one side at a time and another slip the runners under and with the aid of one horse can move them quickly and easily wherever wanted. This spring for early farrowing I think I can place them on south side of high fence or hedge and cover all over with straw or hay, except the south side, well packed down to make a warm place. I use dirt floors in both large and small houses and haul in fresh dirt each year, as I consider this much better than either plank or concrete."

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imated that fifteen per cent cat raised in Ohio, Michigan, entucky, Illinois, Kansas and where half of the wheat crop ed States is raised will be

A. Martin, a farmer living twelve ies south of Guthric, O. T., reports at he had thirteen acres in wheat yield of which was fifty-one bushels the acre. The wheat is a new vaty called "Winter Fife," and was ought from Japan.

The report of the chief of the seed division of United States department of lagriculture is being distributed throughout the country. It shows that 7.706,464 packages of seed were distributed during the fiscal year at a cost of \$160,000. The report winds up with the recommendation that the seed division of the department be abolof the department be aboled as it has outlived its usefulness conflicts with the raising of pure by individuals who have their time, and money invested in the

experience of practical, success-The experience of practical, successful farmers all points one way in resard to the best time to plow land for the next year's crop. Fall plowing, good and deep; is the very best treatment your land can have. The stubble and corn land should be broken now or is soon as possible, and when the cotton crop is gathered no time should be lost. Put teams at work and flat break every foot of ground you expect to every foot of ground you expect to work next year. Land so treated will produce more and stand drouth better than land broken in the spring.

Boys stay on the Farm From a careful compilation of statistics it is shown that the average life of those living outside of cities is nearly double in point of longevity to the town residents. The case of Paris, the cleanest city on the globe, is cited, where the average age attained is 21 1-2 years, while the Frenchmen living in the country live 41 years. Don't believe the stories you hear about the ease of city life. They are a delusion and a snare. Your health and long life should be more to you than the empty glitter and show

Too much cannot be said or written on the subject of sanding the boys of on the subject of sanding the boys of the farm to school. It is a lamentable fact that a great many farmers, whose education was neglected when they were children are willing and insist on their children quitting school as soon as the have acquired a knowledge of how to read and write. This is wrong, sadly wrong, and works a deep injustice on his offspring. In order that he may take his place in the world and not be imposed on in business and social life, the boy should have as complete an education as it is possible for plete an education as it is possible for his parents to give him. This is equally true of the girls. An education is the very best heritage that parents can leave their children.

Make your home life on the farm as attractive as possible to your boys and girls. They need recreation, and if they don't get it at home their minds will fill with vague longings, which will eventually take shape and resuit in them wanting to get away. The long winter evenings are approaching and there should be plans laid for pass-ing them away. Take a half a day some time soon, go to the woods and lay in a good lot of pecans, if you can get them, be sure to gather your pop-corn crop, subscribe for two or three good weekly papers—they cost but ourage your children to read; if they have any musical talent secure three instruments that can be two or three instruments that can be played in harmony, and above all, when light comes and you and your family und the hearthstone, the talk of business, and enter into the spirit of entertainment with them. By doing this you will stay in closer touch with your children, they will love you better, and will not be possessed with a burning desire to leave the farm. These little attentions to the happiness of children go a long way toward making life happier, and in justice to yourself and to them it should be

The true condition and the greatest frawback to the Southern, and es-pecially the Texas farmer, is that he is With the limitless area and low prices that prevailed, the first settlers who saw the future, grabbed up all the land they could afford to fence, which, through poor methods of management and attention to the one idea of cotton, has grown a burden on their hands. According to the ideas advanced by a thoughful writer, the remedy lies in old men dividing up their farms with their boys or other young men, and better methods of farming be adopted. It will be necessary to make one acre produce what is now produced by two or three. The constant flow of immigration southward make this imperative, and beward make this imperative, and besides that it can be done has been proven beyond a doub; by many men who have taken hold of land that was no better than the average, and in some cases not so good, and by skill and lenergy and perseverance have brought them to a condition in which they yield two, and in some cases, three times an average crop.

When that degree of skill energy and perseverance they will make the 40-acre farm equal to the present 100-acre ferm has become universal in the farming world, the question of supporting the large population that will be here in a few years, will have been settled.

Agricultural statistics from the census report show Texas as fourth in the number of farms, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri being the only states having a greater number. One surprising state-ment is that there is a much larger portion of unimproved land in rth Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi d Louissiana than there is in Texas point of fancy farming and fine equipment Texas does not compare at compare at the sequence of other states, nor does Texas make any showing in comparison as to the value of farming ands. This is due to the lack of improvements in the way of buildings and the method of cultivation. A Texas farmer will make \$1000 worth of improved farm machiners sultivate of improved farm machiners sultivate. of improved farm machinery cultivate everal hundred acres of land, Thile is common for an Illinais farmer stance to have that much money ted in farm implements with biy only a fifth of the land that exas farmer tills. In the vame m products Texas has a very low , which is a potent argument ity in raising such a little crops, or to put in its true st the single luea of cotton. henever Texas throws off the arbi-ary yoke of King Cotton and diversi-the crops raised, agricultural su-temacy will rest within her borders,

Feed For Young Pigs. here are no greater miseding animals than is with pigs. Indeed, we hink that the climax rdity is reached in of bad feeding. lop. Fat takes at fat is growth. g, we are entirely

too apt to fall into the error before the pig reaches maturity. It is al-ways a very great mistake, and the earlier in the life of the pig that we begin to make it, the greater mistake it is. To expect a young pig to de-velop bone and muscle, is a great absurdity. Yet that would often seem to be the theory in hog raising. After its birth the pig is either left to take care of itself, the dam not being properly fed sometimes, or is fed upon that reprehensible theory that fat is

growth Men have been known to feed all the cornmeal that the young animal would eat, just as soon as it could be eat cornmeal. What could naturally be expected as the result of such a course? Cornmeal contains 66 per cent. of starch, 7 per cent. of fat, per cent. of nitrogenous ele and scarcely any phosphate of lime, Now a growing pig can be literally starved to death upon such a ration, although it may be so fat that it can-not stand upon its feet. Indeed, its in-ability to stand upon its feet would soon manifest itself and would be an evidence that it was starved. Its legs would not be strong enough to hold it. Its bones and muscular system would have nothing to feed upon, and must necessarily grow weak, at least weak in proportion to its age and growth of fat. There would all the time be a demand for an increase muscular and bony strength to sup-port the growing weight, and no re-sponse whatever to the demand.— Breeder.

Weevil Extermination. College Station, Tex., Sept. 24, '94. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort

Worth, Texas.

Gentlemen: Recently we have received a great many inquiries about protecting corn and other grain from weevil, and asking the results with carbon-bisulphide or napthaline. These results have been published in our bulletin No. 31, and you have printed abstracts from this bulletin early in the year, but as the matter is one of so much importance I respectfully ask you to republish a digest of the weevil experiments reported upon by us and believe that it will be worth very much to the farmers of the state. There is no doubt that wheat, corn and peas infested with weevil may be entirely cleaned of this pest by the use of a small amount of carbon-bisulphide applied according to direc-tions. For corn in the ear we recommend filling four or six ounces bottles with the carbon-bisulphide and placing this some two feet under the surface of the corn and partly stopping the mouths of the bottles with cotton. One bottle placed every six feet in a crib of corn will kill all weevils in the corn in the shuck with certainty if the sides of the crib are ordinarily tight. One half this quantity of the poison is sufficient for wheat. The liquid poison evaporates and the fumes which are heavier than air sinking toward the bottom of the room or granary in which it is placed. To destroy weevil in peas I have used it successfully by placing the peas in tight barrels and burying two to four inches of the liquid just under the surface of the peas and covering the top of each barrel with a sack or cloth and let it re-main for several days. Cigars, cigarettes nor lanterns must not be brought where the odor of the carbon-bisulphide is noticed as the fumes are high explosive and will cause fire under such circumstances. The price of this poison is 10 to 15 cents per pound, according to circumstances. Grain treated with this poison is not rendered unfit for stock food or for table use.

this poison when he does not have it on hand. Truly yours, J. H. CONNELL, Director Texas Exp. Station.

There is but one precaution to be used;

beware of fire. Any druggist will order

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT The September crop report of the statistican of the United States department of agriculture shows a de-cline of 5@7 points from the August report on the corn crop in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. It shows that over 20 per cent of the entire acreage of the states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota has been abandoned or cut up for fodder. In most of the Southern states the condition has risen and a heavy yield is assured.

In the matter of wheat the report shows an improvement in the general condition since the July estimate. The wheat crop of the nation can be considered large.

Oats make an improved showing, and the same may be said of rye and barlev. Buckwheat and potatoes show a decline from August report of about

12 points each. The condition of cotton in September as outlined in the report shows a decline of 5@9 points from the August rating, which is 12.5 points higher than that of September, 1893. The principal that of September, 1893. The principal cause of the decided decline since the last report was excessive rains throughout the cotton belt, producing too great a growth of weeds, etc. The condition in Texas as indicated

by the report have changed but slightly, and with good weather to harvest the crop this state will have a big crop. Boll worms have done slight damage, principally confined to Texas and Alabama. Apples, peaches and grapes show a

very poor yield, while rice and sugar cane are reported to be in fine condi-tion, with the prospect of an immense yield. A short crop of clover is reported. The report on hogs is as follows: The number of stock hogs for fattening as compared with last year is represented by 90, a reduction of 10 per cent, and

the average condition as to weight and size by 91.0, a deficiency of 8.7 per cent. The lowest figures as to both number and condition are found in the returns from drouth-stricken Western states. Except in a few localities hog cholera and other diseases have figured but slightly as causes for the gratulation in being located in the

A writer in the Prairie Farmer dis-cusses the relative values of corn and wheat as stock feeds in the following "Drouth has been general over most

of our country, but severe and distressing in only a comparatively few of the states. Corn states have suffered most, and that grain promises to be light. Hay is not in full supply, and prices have risen. Pastures are very short, and some summer feeding is already necessary. In view of this condition of necessary. In view of this condition of things, it is necessary to plan closely that our store of winter feed may not be too scant or costly. It is not business to drift into winter with lots of stock and little feed, as prices of feed must go higher as the winter ad-

vances. "We want to know the relative feeding value of wheat and corn before we figure much. These are hard to get Many farmers have reported experiments with wheat as feed, especially for hogs, and it is to be regretted that these seports do not give comparative prices. The wheat was converted into high-priced pork, and under favorable conditions a big price per bushel was realized, Corn might have given equally as large, or even larger, returns. What we want to know this DAIRY.

food, a bushel of wheat, or a bushel of corn? Shall I keep wheat or corn, or corn? Shall I keep wheat or corn, or shall I buy wheat or corn, the price being equal? How much difference in price for feeding should be made? Cows to do well need succulent food. That is one advantage of the silo. A few stations have tested this mat-

fall is: Which is the most valuable

conclusion is that one pound of wheat

view. As there are 56 pounds in a bushel of corn and 60 in a bushel of

trifle more for general feeding purposes

Encourage the Fair.

be hoped that the records made by the

munities have often been referred to in

these columns. Those who have ob-

served carefully the results which fol-low where purely agricultural fairs are

properly conducted know the influence

improvement in live stock and agricul-

ture in general in this country is due

oné cause. Enthusiasm is contagious.

lessons that can be taught in no other way, and the impressions they make

who have been successful in breeding

or farming owe their success to impres

sions and ideas received at some agri-

cultural exhibition, and it may not

The rivalry of exhibitors stimu-

watchword of improvement on to

have been a very extensive affair, ei-

lat s those who have already adopte

further good work, and if perfection is ever closely approached it will be due

to the influences of good fairs more

It is not only the privilege of those

interested in live stock and agriculture

to lend their aid and support to these

well. The management of fairs is gen-

erally an arduous task at best, and it

not be pleased. All tastes and interests

must be catered to, and features some-

times have to be admitted that are not

in accordance with the ideas of some

who have well defined views in regard

to how fairs should be run. It is al-

of this kind than it is to steer clear of

errors that might be worse and the fault-finders a chance to manage things

themselves. In all such affairs it is

better to endure some things than to

discourage the enterprise by criticising

and working against it. There are few

fairs which are not worthy the sup-

port and influence of everybody in the community in which they are held,

and where they are not it is caused

who could manage them better. The country can not afford to drop these

institutions, which have done so much

for it. To make them better means

the hearty co-operation of everyone.

They not only need the support of all

but the influence of all. Your presence

may do more good at these annual gatherings than the pittance which

you contribute to the receipts which

may be worth more to you than 'the

them. If there are wrongs to be cor-

them the better by knowing personally wherein the wrong lies. It is best to

take liberal views as regards the weak

points, for what might not meet with

your approval might be the means of

interesting others, who can by degrees

be led to an appreciation of better

things. It is true that many of the

what they ought to be, and it is also

true that they have lost their prestige

as agricultural exhibitions because those who should have guided them

eright have allowed their management

to fall into bad hands. These institu-

tions need your aid and influence, and

they should have it in an unstinted

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throughout the country are not

rected, you' can assist in correcting

them. The social feature afene

the lack of interest taken by those

is not surprising that everybody can

than to anything else.

forcible and far-reaching.

which they exert upon the farming in-

early fairs will be excelled by

The following, clipped from an ex-

than a bushel of corn.

wheat, a bushel of wheat is worth a

One has truly said that oleomargarine ter, and only a few. The experiments have been limited in character. After s the product of corrupt legislation. comparing all the results I can find, the

Some claim that ensilage made from rye would be dangerous to feed breedis about equal to one pound of dry corn for feeding purposes. The wheat may be worth a little more for young stock and poultry, but it is worth no There should be no excitement about the milking place. Milk cows are un-favorably affected by such things. more for fattening. I know there is a pretty general idea that wheat is by far the most valuable food, but careful comparative tests do not uphold this

Wooden bowls or butter printers should not be set in the sun or by a

stove to dry. They should dry gradu-A New York dairyman is trying the experiment of feeding fat into the milk by feeding the cows tallow shaved into

change, the name of which was lost, while lengthy, contains so much solid One dairymtan defines perfect butter as that which perfectly suits the taste of the customers for whom it is made and for which they are willing to pay advice and good reason that it is re-produced in full: "The fair season has fairly opened up, and from reports received the manathe highest price.

gers generally have been encouraged by good attendance and good displays Making butter with a buttermilk flavor can in a majority of cases be easily in the various departments. It is to stopped by washing the butter while small grains in the churn, says a writer The work is easier done then than a which come later on. The beneficial effects of fairs upon districts and comany other time.

There are 17,000,000 milch cows in the United States. A dairyman calls attention to the fact that if only 1 cent per pound be added to the value of the butter it will mean 25,000,000 more income to the dairy farmers of this country every year.

terests of the country in which they are held. It is safe to say that the Cows in milk, it is claimed, will consume nearly 50 per cent more water than the same cows when not giving milk. The New York experiment stamore to the fairs than to any other tion at Geneva found as an average of several breeds that each cow drank and visitors who inspect the exhibits are liable to become as interested in 1039 pounds of water and consumed 547 pounds more in food per month. improvements in all directions as are. the exhibitors. Fairs, when conducted as they should be, are great object

When a young calf is gorged with milk indigestion follows and the stomach is clogged with a mass of compact curd. The consequence is, says the Mark Lane Express, that the animal becomes dull, dribbles at the mouth and grinds its teeth. The treatment should be to give a teaspoonful of car-bonate of soda or saleratus in half a pint of water, which will dissolve the curd and aid its passage through the intestines. In six hours after give one tablespoonful of raw linseed or castor Offer no food until the bowels are cleaned out, and then give one quart of warm fresh milk at a meal every three hours. When a calf is drinking milk it should be fed slowly and with intervals of rest, and cold milk should never be given, as it chills the stomach and provokes indigestion.

The digestive and microscopical investigations made for the New York dairy commissioner, by Prof. Clark, Albany, and detailed in his report, show that he made a specialty of physologicways easier to find fault with matters al features of this subject, making experiments in digestive and microscopical investigations, and in other ways, showing the importance to public health of a thorough knowledge of what enters into any food product. As a result of his researches he arrives at the conclusion that oleomargarine or butterine is unwholesome and dangerous to health, for four reasons: First, because it is indigestible; sec-ond, because it is insoluble when made from animal fats; third, that it is liable to carry the germs of disease into the human system; and fourth, that in the eagerness of manufacturers to produce their spurious compounds cheaply, they are tempted to use ingredients which are detrimental to the health of the consumer.

The National Dairyman says: In the composing room of a printing office each compositor is paid for the amount of type he sets. His "string," the printed copy, of what he has set in a time and money spent in attending certain number of working hours, is the test of his ability. In hundreds of great manufactories throughout the world workmen and women are paid for "piece work." The workman who produces twenty pieces in a given time receives twice as much pay as the one who produces only ten pieces in the same time. A dow is a worker. You must test her to know her productive ability, just as human workers are tested. You must find out if she is bringing you in a profit or causing you a loss. A printer who makes a certain number of errors is "fired," a hand in a factory who cannot produce a certain number of pieces in the regular working day must give place to one who The same rule should be applied can. to dairy cows as workers. Test them, and when you find them wanting as milk and butter producers, sell-them for beef and get one that will pay you a profit over her keep.

> Experiments have recently been made to ascertain whether the giv-ing of salt to dairy cows has any direct bearing on the supply of milk, and the results have been of a character which will be surprising to many who attach little importance to

providing salt for their cattle. Salt they must have in some form or another, and if it is supplied to them in suitable quantities and ways, they will take sufficient and no more for their own benefit. For about a month, from June 20 to July 18 last year, three cows were kept without salt, and the milk from each weighed twice daily from the 4th to the 1th of July, when they gave 454 pounds. From July 18 to August 1 the same cows received 4 ources of selt each cows received 4 ounces of salt each, and during that time the milk showed an increase of 100 pounds, the weight being 564 pounds. From this experiment it appears that there was a considerable gain, which would pay admirably any one to keep his stock well supplied with salt and it may also be added as another good custom to follow, to keep plenty of fresh water where it can be always accessible.— Exchange.

Now that the ranches are chiefly abandoned the small farms of the states must produce the cattle and milking qualities of all our beef breeds must be developed to meet the new order of profitable stock breeding. Milk is essential on the stock farm even if no milk or butter is sold the young calves, colts, pigs, and chickens should have milk; they do so much better with liberal supplies of milk that it is found to pay to include milk in the properly balanced ration for young things and milk is always a desirable and profitable product of every farm. The pigs want it all the year round after the calves and colts have outgrown it. The creamery man can come around and whirl off the cream and the milk is just as good for man or beast. It is therefore beneficial to develop the milking qualities in the shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway breeds; it will give to them a twofold value.-Western Agriculturist.

Professor Henry of Wisconsin once took three representative cows of their respective classes, a common, a grade and a thoroughbred cow, and put them in the same stable under nearly as exact conditions as possible. Each was fed the same exact ration, in amount, quality and kind, costing seventeen cents each day. The common cow from her seventeen cents' worth of food, made a pound of butter, the grade a pound and five ounces, and the full blood one pound and fifteen ounces. Why did not one cow appropriate as much of her food for butter making as the other? If it is dairy produce that is wanted, does feed make the breed and produce the thing and amount we want? Does the common steer put as much food onto his ribs as the well-bred animal? Does breed-ing, even in its most successful aims, give animals that are essentially all alike-where individuality is lost high average? No, but it comes far nearer it than where no breeding is in view, and feed is held up as the great essential in excellence in animals.-Practical Farmer.

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ward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. We the undersigned have known F. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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We have this issue an illustration of the celebrated Shropshire ram Eureka, owned by A. H. Foster, Allegan, Mich., a well-known breed of high-class Shropshire sheep and Poland China swine. Mr. Foster has grown up with the business, enjoys a large trade and believes the Shropshires good enough to prosper any man capable of handling sheep, even with weel on the free list. He is now quoting delivered prices in the Southwest and in October will ship in carlots to central points and re-ship direction of a central points and re-ship direction within the reach of all. He has taken great pains in the selection of a foundation flock, believing that any sire in order to be valuable must be strongly bred in order to transmit his quality with any degree of certainty. If you are in need of breeding stock, by all means write him for delivered prices and in the carried of the selection of a foundation flock, believing that any sire in order to be valuable must be strongly bred in order to transmit his quality with any degree of certainty. If you are in need of breeding stock, by all means write him for delivered prices and in the selection of the selection of

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know when cake is done 'isten to hear if it "talks," Cake is silent

Line cake tins with buttered paper. It insures the cake slipping out easily, and prevents burning on the bottom. It costs nothing, because any brown paper can be used. A paper bag cut

An iron weighing seven pounds does better work by passing it over the clothes once with a firm, steady pressure than a lighter iron hurriedly passed over the clothes two or three

The scratches which so often disfigure and spoil the appearance of varnish will entirely disappear if a coarse clotn that has been well saturated with linseed oil be laid over them. This simple remedy is havaluable to those who have the care of highly polished furni-

There are natures so super-sensitive onthe point of looking for affronts that they find a sting in nearly every common place remark. The human being rossessed with this kind of an infirmity is to be pitied. They keep them-selves and these around them on the gridiron of apprehensibility in action and expression.

open answers on a pinch. The elegant host with a turkey or chicken to carve does not ask his guests any questions. Each portion served contains a piece of dark meat and a slice of white meat if he wishes to know the preference of the honored guest he draws it out by telling what his own favorite morsel is.

The lady readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal are respectfully asked to write for the Household column. You have doubtless experiences in your home life, and impressions that will be of benefit to some one. It is intended to make this column of interest to every lady reader and to that end your communications

Few people appear to realize the value of oatmeal as a means of thickening soups and stews, etc. It should be smoothly mixed with a little cold water, and stirred thoroughly to the in a boiling state. It requires brisk boiling for fifteen minutes, but needs not be stirred all the while as cornstarch or flour must be. This means of thickening is not only the most nourishing, but also the cheapest.

Borax is an excellent washing powder. The women of Belgium and Holland are noted for their snowy linen; they attain this desired result by the use of borax, a handful to ten gallons of water. Borax being a neutral salt, does not injure the most delicate abric. Water in which borax has been dissolved is excellent to wash all kinds of lace, also all kinds of woolen goods,

When putting gloves on always begin by buttoning the second button, then, when buttoned to the top, you can easily fasten the first button without tearing the kid. Never remove the gloves by pulling the fingers, but by drawing the part covering the wrist over the hand, and leave them thus wrong side out for some time before turning them to their proper shape. Always lay gloves lengthwise; never roll them. Light colored gloves should be placed between two pieces of white

A frothed egg is an egg cooked so that an invalid usually needs no coaxing to eat one. It is prepared by tak-ing a large "fresh laid" egg, and beating the white to a stiff froth. The process is always quickened by adding a small pinch of salt. Butter slightly but thoroughly an individual earthen or bright tinware mould or low cup, and turn the white into it, spread it evenly, and make a slight depression in the center. In this drop the yolk of the egg very carefully. Set the cup containing the egg in a pan filled with hot water and bake three minutes in a hot oven.—Exchange.

This one thing I write unto you, love-bewildered girls: You can trust your happiness, other things being equal, to a tender man. By this I do not mean a man who makes a good lover. All men make good lovers while they are about it. The expressions of courtship go for little. girl who gives herself to a man proved before marriage to be rough or cold take her. How many roses does he bring? How many kisses does he These are not the questions. Are his vows ardent? These matter less than it would be possible to make you believe. But what kind of a son is he to an aged or a lonely father? Is he patient with an uattractive, an ailing, even a nagging mother? Do you know how he treats his sister?-Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

Managing a Husband. We hear a great deal nowadays about the matter disussed, as if man-agement of husbands, like embalming the dead, was one of the lost arts, writes Edward W. Bok, in "At Home With the Editor," in the Ladies' Home Journal. But I notice that the women who are agitating the question are not the gentlewomen of this country. No, my positive friend, you who will rise at this and say that these other women are under the subjection of their husbands and are afraid to speak. This is not so. These women have found a warm and tender place in the hearts of their mankind. They have found the secret of "managing a husband," and you have not. Prate all you like, agitate all you wish at neetings and at women's gatherings, but the secret will not thus be found. The place to learn how to manage a husband is not at the meeting of your club, but in your home, at the side of your husband and with your children. "That's the old-fash-loned idea," said a positive woman, contemptuously, to me the other day.



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Yes, thank God, it is, my friend; and it would be better for the happiness of hundreds of women today if they would be a little more old-fashioned in this respect.

For the Baby.

Perhaps the following suggestions may help you to find occupation for your busy baby boy, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovil in the Ladles' Home Journal: A baby will be attracted for a short time by some fine toy that he can simply look at, but he will spend ten times as long in putting into holes in a board contrived for the purpose, or in taking out one by one from a well filled basket artieles. no matter what-spools, blocks, clothes pins-anything so that they are sometimes changed and he does not tire of the monotony. Then the task of putting them all back keeps him busy for a still longer time. baby becomes more discerning and his fingers more nimble, a pleasing vice for his employment is a board with variously shaped holes, square, triangular, etc., with blocks and spheres to fit into the various places. Should these be in bright colors his love for color may also be gratified, and learning these colors soon follows. Little tasks of carrying articles from one portion of the room to another, or from room to room, will often keep a child busy and inter-ested for hours, a small hammer and tacks, with a soft wood board into which to drive them, is generally a delight to any child old enough not to put the tacks into his mouth. simple are the employments that will satisfy the little tot that almost any mother will find them constantly suggesting themselves.

The Good Cook. Cream of Chocolate.—Take a pint of milk and thre ounces of chocolate. Boil

this with five tablespoonfuls of sugar until thoroughly mixed, then remove from the fire and add four eggs braten light. Pour into a cold bowl to cool, and when cold add a pint of cream beaten stiff, and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Steamed Apples.-Take richly-flavored apples, wash and core, but do not peel. Steam them in a steamer until perfectly ender, take them out and serve with sugar and cream.

Potatoes a Maitre d'Hotel.-Cut about quart of potatoes in slices. Put one and one-half ounces of butter in a saucepan, and when melted add small teaspoonful of flour, stir till turning yellow, then add a quart of milk and salt to taste. Let it boil up once, take from the fire and add the potatoes. Put it back over a slow fire for ten minutes, add a teaspoonful of minced parsley, the yolks of two eggs and serve.

Omelet.-Add to six eggs beaten very light a scant tablespoonful of flour, mixed smooth in two tablespoonfuls of milk, half an onion chopped very fines a little ham, a sprig of parsley, also chopped fine, and salt and pappar to taste. Put a piece of butter half the size of an egg into a frying pan, and when hot turn in the mixture, stirring Then let it stand three minutes to brown, lap it half over, slip it on a dish and serve at once.

Caif's Head Cheese.-Beil a calf's head in four or five quarts of water for three hours, or until the meat leaves the bones. Take up the head with a skimmer, remove the bones and chop the meat very fine. Season it with a tablespoonful each of sait, pepper and weet herbs. Mix thoroughly. Fut it into a deep dish, lay a plate over it, put on a weight and set away in a cool place. When cold it can be served cut in thin slices, or for sandwiches, seasoning each slice with made mus-

Cookies.-One and three-fourths pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, three-fourths pounds of butter, four eggs, a teaspoonful of mace. Blanch and halve some almonds and decorate the tops of the cookies.

Quince Cream .- To equal quantities of cooked and strained quinge and su-gar add the whites of four eggs; heat till white and serve in glasses.

MARY MASON.

Fashion Notes.

The new tones in brown for autumn and early winter wear show a decided tendency toward red reflections. Burned flour, auburn, mahogany, rust color and autumn leaf are the names by which some of them areknown, tumn leaf being hardly more than a dull red with bronze shadows, which show only in folds.

These shades are all the more effect ive if made up in plain wools touched somewhere with velvet in a deeper tone, but some of the latest materials in them show checks, plaids and even stripes accented with a thread of definite red or gold.

Along with the red, browns are seen the familiar dull leaf shades, deepened and melted into indistinct greens. The old fashioned snuff brown, so be coming to fair, high colored complexions, will be much worn, and for this sade Persian embroidery or black Russian fur makes the handsomest trim-

ming. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve is in for an other year. It comes wrinkled, like the mousquetaire, to the elbow. It is seen not only in silk and stuff, but in cloth bodices and coats of light ma-It is not good judgment, however, to put it in a bodice to be worn under a coat, for reasons of grace and

comfort. In tailor made coats and skirts pleas ing combinations may be found that are at once economical and smart. Capital Holland coats and sgirts tailor made, with the skirts boasting suffi-cient fulness to meet the decrees of fashion, can be made for little cost. A pretty, simple gown, recently seen,

was of white dotted Swiss over pale yellow. The overskirt was just caught up on one side to show the narrow ruffles of yellow silk. The sleeves were not lined, and were in deep puffs, ending in equally deep ruffles. There was a belt of ribbon, and the half-low neck was finished with a ruffle edged with yellow. A tortoise shell comb in the sweet young wearer's hair completed the costume.

A convenient and simple wrap for cool mornings or evenings and just the thing to take for short excursions by water, may be made of heavy silk-moire or satin-or of any fancy or plain cloth, and be lined with silk or simply bound or hemmed on the edges. Wraps of black moire or satin are usually lined with a bright fancy silk; and finished on the edge with spangled gimp; those of cloth are lined with

gayly-plaided silk, or unlined and finished with several row of stitching.
A snug turn-down collar finishes the

How Many Know

That at a formal dinner one should never take a second helping? That you should dip the spoon from you in your soup plate, and should drink the soup from the side of the spoon next you instead of from the

That it is bad form to make a bib of you napkin? That bread should be broken into convenient morsels as needed, never bitten off?

That warm bread should be pulled That warm breat should be pured apart, not cut?
That fish should be eaten with a fork and the aid of a bit of bread?
That spoons are used as little as possible, and never with vegetables?

That your knife and fork should be laid parallel with each other obliquely across the plate when the meal or ourse is finished?
That in case of an accident it is sufficient to express your regret at the time, and apologize later to the hostess?

That it is just as easy to say pleasant things as to croak?
That if you wish to keep your friends you must be right cheerful?
That if you are not quite well it is not necessary to inform every one of the

That it is as easy to be hopeful and enjoy life as to consider everything That if you show a dislike for children you are not the gentlewoman you

think yourself? That if you devote half an hour daily to real study you will be a well informed woman before many years have passed .- Ex.

Pleasantness.

Housekeeper. There is something in great effort that appeals to the imagination and gives one the stimulus of the heroic Yet it is not the moments attitude. of great trial that thuild he character. Such a moment is only like a dramatic climax, a condition slowly lived up to. The true heroism of life is in the endurance bravely of the minor trials, the never ceasing worries. I read a short time ago a remarkable epitaph. On the white stone was carved the words: "She was always pleasant." Certainly that served to record a life of quiet heroism, and was a tribute

from those whom her serene soul had cheered. To be "always pleasant," means to have a temper well controlled a self-sacrificing desire to be helpfu and a soul that through trust in the Divine can see there is wisdom in all that tries the spirit. It means a mind trained to obedience in love. The mind that dismisses unkind thoughts, entertaining only the trustful and loving, is the servant of the higher self, and in expression is "always pleasant."

The woman who is the sunlight of home through love and kindliness, is

one of the illuminating forces of the earth. Man is dependent upon this sustaining tenderness for an elevation above the sordid aims of life. In the atmosphere of a loving home, where harmony through kindness reigns, the child man, through reverence for the mother, receives his impression of God, who, through love, reigneth in the universe. The fatherhood of God becomes a part of his consciousness through the motherhood that is ever loving, wise, patient and just. To the man, who, struggling amid the battle of life, can turn from it all to a center where sympathy and tender love enthere is established a conscious link between earth and heaven A tribute paid a faithful wife, who had recently passed beyond, by the loving husband was pathetically expressed the simple words, "She was always kind to me," while the face grew con-clusive and the lips quivered as the words were uttered.

She was always kind to me!" That is a higher meed of praise than all the plaudits of the multitude. Let us resist the emotions that lead to disconthereby the grumbling, or the word. Le us stand guard lest tent. the ambitious motive become para mount, and we desire things beyond our means of getting with a care-free mind. Let us prize more highly the privilege of giving and receiving kind sympathy, a rappy, hourly compan-ionship, than anything else the world can offer.

Boys As Well As Girls-A Talk Or

Morality. We rarely ever look at a paper nowadays but we see an article on "Framing the Girls." Oh, if they were managed according to all the advice given what would existence be like for them One would think they were harder to control than two cyclones, a tornado, and a whole menagerie of wild animals thrown in. Why isn't more said on the subject of training boys? In my opinion this is where advice is needed more, for many of them are not raised at all, but simply permitted to spring up like weeds along the by ways. You never see girls loitering in the alleys for a game of "craps," or sneaking off behind goods boxes to smoke the handful of "snipes" they have accumulated. Lecture the girls, certainly, but don't make it so exclu sive. One boy said, "Oh, well, it's easier for girls to be good," but when asked why, he made no answer. The question is still open, why? When I think of it I hardly know to which sex is due the thanks for the superiority of our sex in this respect, but am in clined to believe it is because they-the men-demand it of us, and we are faithful and assiduous in meeting their requirements. Now, have we not an equal right to point out to them their duty and show them the high standard of moral excellence to which they must attain if they would present themselves as suppliants for our hearts and hands, which we have kept pure through all the trials and temptations of our girlhood years? Have we not the right to demand as much as we give? Teach them positively that they must stray no further from the path of rectitude than they would from us, else they must suffer the penalty of banishment from our society. Girls, as a rule, are wont to demand too little of them, in consequence of which many a pure, good woman has lived to see her life a wreck. No individual has a right to thus sacrifice herself—or compromise hood years? Have we not the right to thus sacrifice herself—or compromise her sex. There is no earthy reason why a man should not be just as virtuous as he would have the woman he intends for his wife. It is too true that sofrow oftener has its origin in the deprayity of man and an erotion which sofrow oftener has its origin in the de-pravity of man and an emotion which is mistaken for love. If we could but see the hearts of the average society young men, if given their proper hue, what would it be? Pure White, think you? Yet these selfsams young men seak innocence and purity for a mate. They are admitted into the sanctity of

some of the best homes of our land. Skilled in flattery, knowing well the arts of voice and eye, they have suc-ceeded in leading many an innocent, unsuspecting girl astray, only to leave her at last to bear alone the punish-ment of shame, for while he may again take his place as an honorable, (?) respected citizen, who of the friends she had will stay to confort her in that saddest, that loneliest of widowhood? I say teach the boys to be noble and true as the girls are pure and good. Teach them that they can not afford to frequent places of amusement from which their sisters are excluded. Then, and not until then, will our society have reached a high standard of mor-ality that is as yet unknown.

Typhoid Fever and Its Causes. There are a few diseases common among us, the most important of which are consumption and typhoid fever, which are caused by the presence and action in the body of certain well defined and well known species of bacteria. These diseases never occur except under the influence of these peculiar forms of germs. And the reason why consumption and typhoid fever continually occur is because certain of us get some of these bacteria in the living condition into our bodies, where they grow and induce the disease. All persons are not alike susceptible to the action of these bacteria naturally or at all times, so that they, doubtless, not infrequently gain access to our bodies without producing ill effects. Now, every intelligent persons knows, or ought to know, that water polluted with sewage is not a proper thing to drink and while there may be many ther causes which render it nowhole. other causes which render it unwhole-some, the cause which we know most about is the presence of certain forms of disease-producing bacteria. This of disease-producing bacteria. This knowledge is what has led to the conshowledge is what has led to the construction for large towns of expensive systems of water supply, whose reservoirs are situated at considerable distances, where, presumably, no sewage contamination is possible. If we can be certain that the water from our city supplies cannot sware a human of the supplies cannot sware of human city supplies cannot sware constitutions. city supplies cannot sewage of human or animal excretions of any kind, we are pretty safe so far as our present

knowledge goes in giving ourselves lit-tie concern about the number of bac-teria which it may contain. * * A great deal of careful experiment has shown that water in freezing largely expells its coarser visible contamina-tions, and also that a large proportion of the invisible bacteria which it contains may be destroyed, even as many as 90 per cent. It is in the wick-ed remnant of 10 per cent that slumber boundless potentialities of mischief, dormant it is true, but ready at the ouch of warmth, and in the presence of their blood, to start on a career of multiplication to which the increase in the world's populousness s ince the old ice age faded is but a poor and halting comparison.—Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden.

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompsch's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

\$3000 FOR \$2000.

Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds Its Value.

good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 82 1-2 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land, lo cated near Handley, nine miles east of Fort Worth, good four-room house, 10 acres in cultivation, good crop, 30 head of fine cattle, a few exceptionally well bred hogs, farming implements, etc. The entire outfit including live stock, growing crop, etc., will be sold for

This land is really worth \$25 an while the live stock, growing farming implements, etc., are chean at \$1000. We give long time on \$600 or \$800 of the purchase money, but will not ex-change for other property. To any one having the required amount of cash we are prepared to give a great bargain. Write or call on,
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10,000 CATTLE WANTED. We want 8000 to 10,000 cattle to pasture at the old Jumbo ranch in Garza and Borden counties. This pasture is covered with a fine coat of luxurian grass, is bountifully supplied with and winter protection.
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E. E. AXLINE.

Breeder and Shipper of Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo. Mention this paper.

Registered and Grades HSREFORD BULLS

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World's Fair Blood.

Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51185. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid individuals with gilt-edge pedi-grees. Apply at once and state what W. GETTYS.

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Baird, Tex. The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatch ing, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

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Breeders of thoroughbred poultry. My stock consists of Cornish Indian games, the great table fowl; Red Caps, Bared Plymouth Rocks, the great American White Plymouth Rocks, all purpose fowl; light Brahmas, Patridge Cochins and Buff Cochins. My stock is from the well known breeders of Ohio, E. J. Bull, Yellow Spring; William Mo-Cabe, Kelsey; John Sebolt, Lorain, O. E. B. Thompson and other noted breeders. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these yards. Enclose a 2-cent stamp for circulars; correspondence solicited. Being conveniently located to all express companies, can furnish eggs that are fertile, at \$2 for thirteen, all varieties, except Cornish Indian games, \$3 for thirteen. Will also give prompt attention to orders for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder the Poultry Keeper, Weeks' patent drinking fountain, William Stahl spraying outfit, Mann bone cutter, or, any other poultry supplies.

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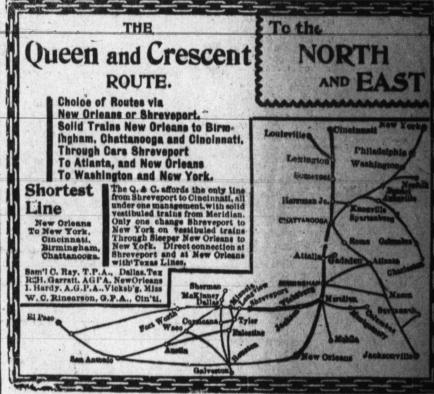
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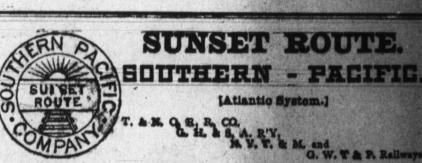
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mproved Stock and Stable For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built automate these she Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run late is hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at 1 alshed at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling lives the sant of the sant of

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SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS

RAILWAY COMPANY

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Marke

PERSONAL.

ade Adkins, the Bowie banker, was nitor Tuesday. He reports business a and the outlook better.

The purchase price of the "Sug" Rob-tson ranch, bought by Winfield Scott at week, was \$80,000, which he paid

aries Coon, the well-known Weath-d cattleman, was in Fort Worth week offering a string of choice

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, first ce president of the Cattle Raisers' sociation of Texas, arrived in Fort

Wm. O'Connor of Taylor, Tex., holds ome inducements to intending pur-ers of fine breed hogs in the Breed-

W. H. Collyns in another column offers some choice, well-graded feeders for sale. Anybody wasting some good feeders should write him for prices.

President A. P. Bush left last Saturday for a trip west along the line of the Texas and Pacific as far west as El Paso, to be gone four or five days. J. M. Russell of the firm of Miller, Russell & Reedy of Henrietta was in Fort Worth this week on his way home from West on the Texas and Pacific, where he has been shipping cattle.

eral R. M. Gano of Dallas is in ort Worth disposing of a number of entucky standard bred horses. He has sold about twelve head and will probably trade the others for land.

Jot J. Smith of Itasca, Hill county was circulating among the boys in Fort Worth the early part of this week. He was looking for some feeders to add to the number he will put fat on

at Itasca this winter

The Magnolia Cattle and Land Co of Canadian, Tex., want to lease their pasture in Hemphill county; also to sell their entire outfit of horses, mules, wagons, etc. For particulars read their ad in another column.

J. W. Holt, with headquarters at Eddy, N. M., one of the inspectors for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was in Fort Worth one day this week. He says the grass is fine all over New Mexico and cattle fattening.

John Dennis and James Carradine were in from their ranches in Callahan county last week, looking for some yearling steers. They report their sec-tion in a good condition, grass, cattle and crops being specially fine.

W. R. McIntyre of Dallas was in Fort Worth Monday looking after business. He says that he will feed as many of his own cattle as he can get feed for this year and thinks there will be some money in cattle fro mnow on.

E. Overstreet, representing Stewart & Overstreet, commission merchants, of Chicago, Kansas City and the National stock yards, was in Fort Worth Monday. He left for South Texas to look after his firm's interests.

J. L. Johnson, who was recently in the employ of Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris, is now with the Fort Worth Packing company in the dressed beef nt, and will look out for their interests in this line over the state.

Jake Ehrman of Jackson, Miss., was in Fort Worth this week looking for about 500 head of choice steers, which he wanted to ship home to feed for use in his big markets at Vicksburg and ckson. He is immensely - pleased with Texas.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Dr. McGrew, a Dallas specialist. He has columns of testimonials speaking of his ability in the specialties he treats and comes well ommended to the citizens of Texas.

Dr. R. W. Fisk, the well-known Fort Worth specialist in chronic and nervous diseases, has a good-sized ad in another column. If afflicted with any of the diseases he treats it will be well worth while to read what he has to

D. D. Swearingen, the well-known cattleman, was shaking hands with the boys in Fort Worth last Tuesday. Said he was not trying to buy or sell, just looking around to see what going on. He left for home Wed-

F. E. Wilson of Comanche, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday looking for feeders. He wanted 300 4-year-old steers. He reports everything in firstclass condition in his part of the country and says that the outlook in the cattle world is brighter.

J. W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., was in Fort Worth last Saturday, looking some steers to carry through th winter on the luxuriant grass on his territory ranch. Mr. Waggoner is one of the most popular cow men who come to this city.

William R. Curtis of Henrieita was in Fort Worth Tuesday night on his way to Denison. He reports more grass up in his section of the country than there has been in ten years at this time of year. He said cattle are looking fine and buyers plentiful.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, traffic manager for Texas and Indian Territory of the National Stock Yards, was in Fort Worth last Saturday, hustling nd among the stock men. He says that the cattle business looks all right in Texas, as far as he can judge.

J. L. Powell of Rice was here Monday en route to Coleman. He is a prom-inent cattle dealer and says land in his section is getting too valuable for running stock and he is hunting for fresh fields and pastures green. He says he never saw the country in finer shape than it now is. He is quite hopeful for the future.

W. C. Bishop of the Liberty Cattle company in Dawson county struck fort Worth last week in his perigrinations. He has been traveling all overthe United States looking after the interests of his concern and says that Texas and the cattle business are looking up were up to the cattle business are looking up up were up to the cattle business are looking up up were up to the cattle business are looking up up and the cattle business are looking up up a light of the cattle business are looking up to the cattle business are looking at the cattle business at the cattle business are looking at the cattle business at the cattle business are looking at the cattle business at the cattle business at the cattle business are looking at the cattle business at the cattle up. Mr. Bishop's extreme modesty tes him adverse to seeing his name brint, but his many friends among he cattle men throughout the coun-ry will no doubt be glad to learn

Leather

gets hard and old fast enough; to keep

Vacuum Leather Oil.

in the money spent for leather. e, "How to Take CARE PARTHER, " send to EATHER, " send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rothester, N. Y.

through the columns of the Journal that he is still one of the "boys" and has not yet lost his love for Texas.

C. W. Word, traveling agent for the Kansas City stock yards, was in Worth last week looking after the interests of his concern. Mr. Word has sold a big part of his ranch in Archer and Clay counties to a German colony who he says will put the land in a fine state of cultiva-

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothlan, Ellis county, was in the Texas stock market last week, looking after some private business. He reported cotton seed bringing \$8.75 at his town, which, he said, showed a break in the combine. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the first family that settled in Ellis county, having moved there in 1847, and where a majority of them now live.

John Lovelady of the San Angelo country was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way to Amorilla, where he has some investments. He says that every thing connected with the cattle busi-ness in his part of the moral vineyard is in better condition than it has been for twenty years. He has been buying cattle for shipment pretty extensively lately, and is in the market for more.

D. R. Barrett of Atlantic City, N. J. general manager of the Pecos Land and Cattle company, was in Fort Worth last week on his way to his headquarters at Dryden, Pecos county. Mr. Barrett has been away from Texas nine months and came back as a result of the vast improvement of everything connected with the cattle business, about which he said he kept posted by being a regular reader of

Joseph L. Mulhall of St. Louis was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday evening. Mr. Mulhall is well known to all of the old Texas stockmen, having been up to a short time since in the live stock commission business at St. Louis for forty-three years. He retired from the business on account of his health, and for the past eleven months has been in Waco, which he says is one of the best health resorts in America, as it has about completely restored him to his former health.

R. L. Dunman of Coleman was in Fort Worth last week. In reply to questions he said: "My part of the country has the best grass that I have seen in the west for ten years. In the spring the whole face of the earth was as bare as a desert, but now it is matted with grass with nothing Of course there are a few cattle, but nothing like the number that could do well on the grass there is. And cotton there was never such The stalks are as high as a man's shoulder with the limbs breaking off from the weight of bolls. Comparatively speaking cotton is a new venture in that section, but if every year were like this one the whole country would soon be in cultivation." To show the value at which land is held by old Texans, in point of acres, Mr. Dunman, when asked if he had in farm, replied: "Yes, I have a small farm out there, three or four hundred acres, but I pay most of my atten-

R. K. Erwin, secretary of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association of Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. In speaking of the demand for hulls and meal he said: "On account of so much fine grass in Texas feeding has not yet begun and while it is no trouble to contract the grass output the oilmill men find no demand for feed as it comes out, that is to sell it in small quantities as fast as if is crushed. In regard to the suit of the state argument the essection it will not association it will not against the association it will amount to anything. No profit was ever put up, and seed are selling above \$7 a ton in several places in Texas. Suppose the charters of the different mills were forfeited, what would be done with the immense amount of seed that will be produced this year? The association has not infringed any law of the country and we expect to keep grinding at the old stands."

Active Exercises

and good food in plenty tends to make children healthy. If children suffer however, from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases-if their blood is impure and pimples or boils appear, they should pimples or boils appear, they should be given the right medicine. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery brings about the best bodily condi-tion. It purifies the blood and renders the liver active as well as builds up health and strength. Puny, pale, weak children get a lasting benefit and "a good start from the use of the covery," It puts on wholesome flesh, and does not nauseate and offend the stomach like the various prepar ations of Cod liver oil. It is guaranteed to cure you, or your money is returned.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cures constipation, headaches, indigestion, dyspepsia, One a dose; sold by all dealers.

A part of the expedition which has been engaged in surveying the boundary between the property of Great Britain and Alaska has returned to Washington. The joint survey of the boundary by the United States and Great Britain is now practically complete, and the state departments of the respective countries may begin work at once on the conflicting claims. The greater portion of the region purchased from Russia is definitely cated on the 141st meridian. The object of the English is said to be to force the line down to cross some of the broad inlets which would give them water access to their own territory, so that they would be entirely indepndent of United States custom

regulations. One of the interesting facts established by the expedition was that Mount St. Elias is not on United States territory, and that it must give precedence in regard to height to three mountains further inland, which all stand in British possessions. The height of Mount St. Elias as determined by this year's party is 18,023 feet, while Mount Logan is 19,534 feet high. There were no lives lost in the expedition, and the trip was regarded as being very satisfactory,-Scientific

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SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Office. Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank. San Antonio.)

Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions. contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

Ed. Corkhill is in from the San Diego country. Has been buying steers down that way for a few weeks, and has about 2000 good ones on hand to date. Awhile back nearly everybody want-

ed to sell cattle, and hardly anybody

wanted to buy. Laterly, however, the

conditions seem to be reversed. "Dandy Jim" of San Antonio won new laurels for himself and his owners at Indianapolis the other day, winning first money and lowering his record to 2:10 1-4, against a field of great ones, including Pixley, who trotted second to Alix when that horse made

It is reported that Bennett Bros. of the Cuero country have purchased the cattle and leased the ranch of Banker Buchel of Cuero, and will feed heavily this winter.

a record of 2:05 3-4.

. Mr. O. G. Hugo of Frio county was in the Journal office on his way to the territory, where he has a bunch of big steers. He was feeling good over late range and trade reports from the B. I. T. Beside all this, another reason for his complacent frame of mind was the fact that he was leaving behind him for a short time only a big cotton crop and mesquite grass pretty nearly knee high.

Captain J. F. Rountree of San Antonto, ranch in Atascosa, left for the cotton counties with a shipment of good Texas plow horses, which, he says, now that the cotton cash is coming in, will sell, though at a very low

Fine driving horses are getting very cheap up north. A great many are being brought to Texas and sold at prices that would have seemed almost a give away a few years ago. After all, considering the slump that has taken place up north, the people who bring them down doubtless make more than there.

Mr. J. H. Blackaller, Frio county, is here. Mr. Blackaller is noted for raising good beeves, and attributes his success largely to gentle handling. He rarely ever pens his cattle and of late years his corrals have grown up with weeds. As the cattle he desires to move are gathered they are turned into small pastures kept for the purpose, and he has pastures for each class of cattle, so that when when one class is to be handled the others are not disturbed. He condemns the hurrah style of handling cattle and has very little use for the rope. He has a nice lot of several hundred beeves on hand, but thinks the market not quite good enough for them; besides, he has grass and water in abundance

Uncle Henry Stephens says that theoretically the idea that crossbred bulls will not do to breed may be all right, but that practically it will not pan out. He says that the famous "JA" cattle on the Adair ranch are by crossbred Hereford-Shorthorn bulls, and that the pisture group of "JA" which I mentioned last week are no exception. Uncle Henry rays, however, that no matter what the blood strain may be, to produce cross-breeds capable of getting such steers as are shown in that photo t must be pure on both sides; in short, that cross-bred grades cannot fill the bill. While this statement is at variance with the usually accepted theories of the breeders, Uncle Henry is thoroughly practical, and mentions a case in point, and cattlemen will accord weight to what he says. There were several cattlemen in the group when Uncle Henry gave his experience with cross-bred bulls, and the conversation drifted to the subject of bulls in general, with a discussion of the relative merits of the various breeds I stated, as I have many times before, that, considering the number that got loose in Texas, the not very fashionably bred Shorthorn family known as the old "Seventeens" had shown better results on the range than any buils ever brought to Texas. At first they all agreed with me, but finally Colonel John M. Bennett mentioned a shipment on Devon bulls that somebody turned loose down on the coast before the war that, in his opinion, put their mark of color and shape on more cattle than any other lot of bulls of their number that ever came to Texas. Un-cle Henry Stephens seconded the motion and remarked: "Yes, and to this day you can see their mark in that country."

I hear a good many compliments on on the improved size and appearance of the Journal.

With the disposition of the banks to let money go to buy cattle, and the commission men to advance on them, the indications are that there will soon be quite an increase in the volume of money in circulation in Texas, which must have a stimulating effect upon general business. Indeed, so intimately are our varied interests that it is impossible to help or hurt-one of them without corresponding benefit or damage to all of them. Too many of our statesmen (?) do not seem to under stand this principle of political economy, more is the pity. But I didn't start into this item with the idea to give Journal readers a dissertation on political economy. A pear item in the Express the other

day reminded me that Colonel String-fellow told me one time that the near-

est he had ever been beaten on pears at the Dallas fair was by fruit grown near San Antonio, and, said the great pear grower of the Galveston coast, "You people have a fine pear country up there." He said, furthermore, that on the coast they are confined mostly Chinese varieties, while in the to the San Antonto country may be successfully grown the Bartlett and other market favorites. Considering the splendid results obtained from the few careful experiments made in this section, I have been surprised that more attention has not been devoted to the raising of pears for profit, These chocolate loam, post oak flats in the hills above San Antonio are choice pear lands, beside being well adapted to the growing of peaches and grapes. It may however, save some people a good deal of mental and physical wear and tear if I warn them that young trees and young calves do not get along well together, and that as a mulch for young trees, Johnson grass is a rank failure. This warning is suggested by some attempts at fruit growing I have seen lately.

The farmers are after the cotton seed trust, and when they go after a thing, regardless of politics, they generally get it.

A stockman who handles successfully cattle, sheep and horses says the same reasons that may be given in favor of diversified farming will apply with

equal force in favor of liversified stock raising. While the principal part of his business is to cattle, he keeps two or three flocks of good sheep, and says as mean as values have been, they have helped him over some hard places financially. He says they eat a great deal that cattle do not, and when the number is limited, are hable to be healthy, and cause minimum damage to the range. Beside, in the matter of furnishing a cheap, wholesome and ever ready meat supply for the ranch,

they are very desirable. Several buyers from north and central Texas are rosing round down this way for cattle, but there is little trading, as they come down with values of some weeks ago in mind, and of course are discouraged when they learn that a large proportion of the cattle are not offered, and those for sale held higher than some weeks ago. The commission men, taking advantage of the disposi-tion to hold, are advancing money more readily and more liberally than for a long time, which may be set down as one of the encouraging signs of the times. On the whole, local conditions have not seemed so favorable to cattle owners for several years. The one weak place in the combination is the continued low prices at the general markets.

A 12-year-old boy was roped on the street and put into one of our public graded schools. His education had been sadly neglected, and from the following list of books they made out for him, they evidently aim to make up for lost time: Barnes' fourth reader, Prang's composition, Johonnat W. and S. book. Spencerian penmanship No. 3, Hall's Our World reader, Hyde's first book in English, Sandford's common school arithmetic, slate pencils, lead pencils, double ruled tablet, pencil case, rule, eraser, tablet, Prang's lead pencil "M," ink, practice paper, sponge, penholder, writing book. You may think that there are only two chances for that boy, namely, to go insane or take to the woods. If this is your idea it shows that you don't understand boys as well as I do. They will simply not get enough of it into him to damage his intellect or cause him to run away. He will not absorb any more of this jumble than is measured by his capacity, or more likely still, by his inclination. And really, what a blessing it is to the children that the fin de siecle teacher can't cram any more into them than they can hold. I believe in education, and I know that in the acquisition of learning books are necessary, but I believe at the same time that there are too many school books and too much cramming. In a rough and tumble tussle for a living, about the most helpless people we have are the latter day graduates from a long course in our colleges, and I am sometimes inclined to believe that under the cramming system in our lower schools, the general effect upon the younger generation is to fill them full of a confused jumble of educational odds and fused jumble of educational odds and ends—a little of everything and not much of anything, that is worth but little to them, whether their education ends with the cramming school, or ends with the cramming school, or some time I may whether it does not. Some time I tell you how I would have that boy educated, if I had my way with him.



The subject of the above sketch is strictly western man, having lived all nis life on the frontier, educated in the hard but thorough school of experience. Losing his parents at an early age, he was thrown on the world and compelled to hew his own way in the battle of life. Entered the railway service as station agent in 1857 at Castalia, later filling the same position at Ossian and Decorah, Iowa, on what was at that time known as the McGregor Western railway, which afterward became a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system, under W. B. Strong, Esq., at this time assistant superintendent. In 1873 he quit the railvay service and went to what is what is known as the San Juan mining country of Colorado. Engaged in mining, smeltering and lumbering with varied experiences, some months rich, some months poor. Quit in a poor month, and in 1884 applied to his old friend, W. B. Strong, who had become president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, for a railroad posi-Was appointed to a place under C. M. Foulks, general claim agent, at Topeka, Kan. Remained in that de-partment five years. Was sent on official business to Texas. This was his first visit to the state. He was charmed with the country and the people and concluded it was the best state he had ever been in, although he had visited them all between the Atlantic and Pa cific. On his return to Topeka he made application as live stock agent for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe in Texas and the Indian Territory. Was ap-pointed to that osition by W. H. Masin the fall of 1890.

ters, at that time general freight agent Mr. Pennigton is, in wesptern parlance, all wool and a yard wide, a broad gauged, genial gentleman, with one weakness, and that is his well known love of all cattle men, is untiring in his efforts to make the interests of the company and stockmen one for the benetfi of both. There is probably no live stock agent in Texas so we and favorably known among all mer directly or indirectly connected with the live stock industry of the southwest as J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. His headquarters are at 403 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex., where all live stock men and their friends will find a generous and hearty welcome.

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It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full

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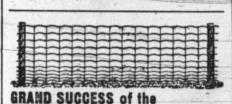
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Every day the "Historical and Bio graphical Record of the cattlemen and cattle industry of Texas," is becoming more popular. A subscriber from San Antonio writes the Woodward & Tiernan Printing company of St. Louis and Fort Worth, the well-known publishers of this work, as follows: "I received this afternoon the new prospectus, and say frankly that it equals if not excels, any work I ever saw. I have spent several thousand dollars myself for high grade work, but never had any that would equal this. I don't how any first-class cattleman can resist the use of its pages."

Go to Swartz for the best photos.

A peculiar standard of value was fixed in a trade made in Fort Worth one day last week. E. M. Daggett traded 32 head of horses whose weight aggregated 21,500 pounds for double their weight in cattle, giving one pound of horseflesh for two pounds of cattleflesh. This is truly a day of progression.

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Fort Worth, Tex.

THANKS!

New Orleans, La., Sept. 22. I like the change in the Journal very much, and find a marked improve-ment. I hope you will continue the style, as the readers get better acquainted. Wishing the Journal continued success I am yours truly,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

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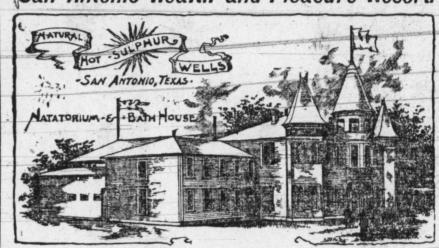
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I will sell from Cherry Orchard Herd of Poland-Chinas, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., from fifty to seventy-five hogs and pigs of superior quality of above breed. Brood sows in herdare by Wm. H. 2319, Black Duke 3558, Good Quality 4700, Kansas King 8911, Young Model 9857, Orient 8131, El Capitan 10606 A., and others. Stock in sale will be by Kansas King, Young Model, Allerton, Sensation by One Price, Transcript by Black U. S., El Capitan by Chief Tecumseh 2d. Tops of all litters offered will be in the sale. No choice pig in any litter will be reserved or sold before day of sale. Everything bid on will be sold, regardless of price. Pigs closely related to Orient, Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d will be in the sale and will probably be sold in trios and herds. Breeders looking for something out of the common should not neglect this sale. The grandest herd boar ever used in this herd. Kansas King 8911, will be in the sale. Breeders that want something to breed the spots and swirls out of their herds should look up his breeding and be in attendance. Will also sell Royal Short Stop 10887. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo., writes me that he has as good pigs by him as he ever raised.

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111; sheep, 292.

SLADE ON THE RANGE. He Lectures on Hard Times and

Henven. Several years ago my habitat for at least a part of each season was in Archer county and adjacent ranges. In those dys the festive cow puncher In those dys the festive cow puncher was wont to chase the rolicky bovine over prairies now dotted with neat farm houses, and covered with fields of stubble and acres of brown and heavy-laden corn stalks. When then the coy and "skeery" nester girl paddled her bare feet in sands of the dim cow trail to yank the buil calf back to the pen, so that Old Spec might be induced to give down her clabber, keeping a sharp lookout for might be induced to give down her clabber, keeping a sharp lookout for the rusty line rider, who occasionally stopped at the parental dugout and jawed pleasantly with her as he lighted his pipe, now the high-toned farmer's daughter with a corn on the small phalanx of the right foot drives her phaeton and sights for the dude who is clerking in Archer City for the munificent stipend of \$13 per month. Where ificent stipend of \$13 per month, Where Lute Clark, Ed East, Bill Mann, Pitts Neal and a few more kindred spirits used to round up the horned animals of the surrounding scenery and spend a pleasant Sunday afternoon in burna pleasant Sunday afternoon in outring their respective monograms and trademarks on everything they could get their hands on, now the camp of the revivalist under a brush arbor cries aloud to the rising generation, speak-ing words intended to save the inhabitants from a region where overcoats are not in demand. How changed is everything! In those early days the poor untutored cowboy had none to tell him of the error of his ways and point him to paths which were straight But even before the farmer with his sulky plow and freckled faced girl caused the saucy cowboy and lonely sheep-herder to give way before him and seek other fields and pastures new, we had inaugurated a rude system of civilization, which had done much for society. Byother Luther Clark on one of his visits to the settlements for the purpose of spending a few days in company with a red-headed girl who lived over in the timber, and in-cidentally to locate a few sleek yearlings which might be induced to stray off some forty or fifty miles some moonlight night, chanced to fall into a gospel roundup where a preacher of much potency was warning sinners to flee the wrath to come, and Lute "fleed," so to speak, and came back to the range full of spirit—not that it was any uncommon thing for the boys to come back from a little trip full of spirits, except that now I'm speaking of a different brand of spirits. Owing to the vigorous eloquence of Mr. Clark and the large caliber of the gun he wore, there was soon a marked change in the morals of the boys who ranged in this vicinty. Even before I left there a stranger could set down in a game of poker with some hopes of not being cold-decked, and when a horse thief was to be lynched he was sure of religious consolation from Clark, who afterward divided with even justice such effects as the unfortunate speculator in horse flesh happened to have about him. On such sad occasions it was very affecting to eee this pious brother console the candidate for immortality and to hear his soothing words of comfort. The last scene of this kind I witnessed was just before I left this country quite a number of years ago. After that end of the rope which was not around the candidate's neck had been securely fastened to the limb of a cotton wood tree, and before the mule was led fro munder him Brother Clark rode up beside him and spoke, as nearly as I can remember, as fol-

"Dyin' sinner, the good book sey 'man, goeth forth in the mornin' and is cut down—yea, he wasteth away and where is he? He yieldeth up the 'Dvin' sinner, the good book sayeth these words comfort you in your last moments. In less than ten minutes the mewel you now straddle will be led away and you will be left kicking at the intangible air. As that lariat around your neck is as good as new, and in case it should break, thar are seven or eight pounds of lead in the guns you see around you just ready to fly into your sinful carcass, I hope that you will realize there is not one chance in ten millions for your per-varse and worthless life to last fifteen minutes longer, and that you will employ what time you have in thinking over your misspent career. You acted the fool mighty big when you stole Kennedy's blazed-faced mewel, and thought to live much longer, an' while it's true the boys had to chase you nearly to Fort Griffin, it are also true they would have trailed you to New Mexico or fotch you back, an' now, as we've got to go over to the edge of Throckmorton and hang your brother, take your last look on this green range, an' may the Lord have mercy on your ignorant and thievin' soul."
"Boys, lead that mewel out from under the durn chump an' let's go and perform the last sad rites of that other

I started out to tell you something of the future career and actions of some of the pious gentlemen mentioned, now occupying other ranges, what I meant to say will make this document too long and I will defer it till next week, as I have a lecture prepared on the subject of "Hard prepared on the subject of "Hard Times and Heaven." I will give it here, as follows:

(Continued Next Week.)

A TRIP TO JONES COUNTY. Cottonwood, Tex., Sept. 25.

Editor Journal: I have just returned from Anson, Jones county, where I went to attend to some business. Prof. J. E. Aycock of this place accompanied me in order to see the country and to have the fun common to traveling. We found Jones county farmers "in the ring," but a little behind. Very little cotton has been picked there. \$11.50. C. B. Scarbrough, who has a large Munger gin outfit on the Clear Fork, had ginned eleven bales only up to the 22d of this month, though they will make a moderately good crop of cotton this year in portions of Jones came through Abilene esterday and saw cotton selling at \$5.45 per hundred and wheat at 40c per bushel, and oats at 28c per bushel. Cotton is being gathered and marketed rapidly in this county at from 5 1-4 to

Oscar Jones, one of our enterprising cattlemen, will start to Greer county today with a herd of about 800 steers.

J. C. G.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

Sales, Figures and Opinions. W. J. Logan, Paradise, sold a load of hogs to the Packing House last week.

W. L. Gatlin will ship 6000 head of cattle from the Indian Territory to winter in Texas.

J. D. Farmer and A. Hightower of Tarrant county were in Fort Worth Friday with hogs to sell.

It is reported that Winfield Scott has bought the "Sug" Robertson ranch, with 15000 head of cattle. Terms pri-

J. H. Redding of Throckmorton sold f70 feeders last Thursday to Thompson Bros. of Little Washita, Chickasaw

D. Waggoner & Son sold DeBord & Lackey of Sulphur Springs 400 4-year-

old steers at \$27.50. They will be fed for market, beginning at once.

Levi & Garrett of the Arden ranch sold George Simpson of Fort Worth 200 head of four-year-old steers one day last week. Terms \$18 per head.

Sam Lazarus in addition to buying the Magnolia cattle and the Schuster cattle in Lubbock county, has bought the Schuster cattle at San Pedro in South Arizona.

E. H. East bought the "Turkey Track" three-year-old steers last week at \$26. These are said to be the best lot of three-year-old steers in the Panhandle. They will be shipped direct to

Quinlan Bros. of Kansas City bought last week of E. A. and R. B. Hearn 600 two-year-old steers at \$15. These cattle are in Donley county and will be removed and wintered by the purchaser in Greer county.

Comparative statistics issued from the quarantine divisions at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, show that there is a short age in Texas shipment as compared with this time last year

E. Foot, McKinney, sold the top weight load of hogs in Fort Worth last G. H. Crittenden, Bridgeport, was one of last week's cattle marketers, having sold a load in Fort Worth.

The Texas cattleman is as independent these days as a "hog on ice." With fine grass and plenty of feed he is mas-ter of the situation, and can ship his cattle or keep them at home. "It's a long lane that has no turning."

From St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter, September 19: D. Waggoner & Son of Decatur, Tex., had 485 steers sold here today at \$3 and yesterday 500 head sold at \$2.90. They also had trains at Chicago and Kansas City.

L. Hearn & Sons sold L. M. Webb of Bellview, Tex., 900 cows out of their Donley county pasture at \$12. It is understood that a part of these cattle will be shipped direct to market, and the balance wintered near Woodward, O. T.

Sterling Courier: J. G. Rice sold 207 three-year-old steers to J. B. Wilson this week, delivered at \$14. Copeland Bros, sold Geo. Kellogg twenty-nine head of stock cattle at \$8. Reed & Davis sold same party twenty head 1s, 2s and 3s at \$9, \$12 and \$15.

L. Hearn & Sons sold to J. R. Zimmerman of Kansas City 3000 3-year-old steers located in Donley county, at \$17.50. These cattle were formerly from Callahan and adjoining counties. The purchaser will winter them in the "Shoe Bar" pasture, near Memphis,

Quinlan & Rowden bought of — Richardson last Tuesday 600 3-yearold and 400 2-year-old steers, paying \$19.50 and \$17.50 respectively. These cattle, which are in the Jeffrey pas-ture, near Clarendon, will be moved to the purchaser's ranch in Greer county, where they will be wintered.

Lazarus of Sherman has cought the Magnolia ranch cattle in Borden county. The Magnolia com-pany had 220 head of cattle in Hemphill county which Mr. Lazarus did not buy, but it is understood that they have been sold, as the company has gone out of the cattle business. It is also reported that Mr. Lazarus has purchased the Schuster ranch.

The following from the National Live Stock Reporter shows how slow stock is being put on the market: "A year ago today sheep receipts were: Chicago, 17,000; Kansas City, 2400; Omaha, 400; St. Louis, 2100. Total at four markets, 21,900 head. A year ago cattle receipts were: 18,000; Kansas City, 7600; Omaha, 4500; St. Louis, 3800. Total at four markets, 33,900 heaod." There bids fair to be a marked gain in these figures as soon as Texas shipments get well under

Devil's River News: Frank Gibbons left this week for the Nueces country to buy cattle.

G. P. Hill. the sheepman, bought ten head of bucks at \$7.50 per head from T. T. Thomason & Bro. this week. Major A. A. DeBerry left on a cattle buying trip Saturday. He will probably take in Brackett, Rock Springs and Uvalde.

Oscar Clark sold 350 head of stock sheep to D. J. Wyatt at \$1.12 1-2 a head. J. C. Johnson and Will Halcomb re-turned fromSan Angelo Friday, where Mr. Johnson sold nineteen, head of horses to Mr. Dupree at \$30 & head. D Waggoner & Son sold Kelley Bros. of Hunt county 800 four-year-old steers.

a fine lot, at \$27.50. Kelly Bros. will feed then on cotton seed meal at Ladonia, Tex. Sterling Courier: Joe Hanson leased his entire pasture to J. S. Mc-Call of Colorado this week. Also sold

him 282 head of cattle, consisting of 140 cows and calves at \$10; 47 yearing steers at \$8; 40 head of dry cows at \$8.50; 50 head of heifer yearlings at \$6; 15 head of 2-year-old heifers at \$7. Joe says he is going to try the Indian Territory for a while. Territory for a while.

C. M. Rawlins sold to — Rice of Waco 200 head of stock cattle at \$6

and \$8.

J. S. McCall bought this week of. Foster Bros. and Templeton 300 yearling sters; terms private, and of E. Brownfield 15 head at \$9 per head, J. G. Rice bought of N. B. Fisk 100 yearling steers at \$9 and 200 2's at

A. F. Jones and C. M. Rawls bought of C. L. Owen his entire stock of cattle, about 200 head at \$6.25 ptr head.

San Angelo Standard: Otto Schauer on Saturday bought from H. K. Kried of Fort McKavett, 960 grown stock sheep and 160 lambs at \$1 and 50c respectively. Copeland Bros. sold George Kellogg

29 head stock cattle this week at \$8. Reed and Davis sold same party head 1's, 2's and 3's at \$9, \$12 and \$15. Rice sold 207 3-year-old steers to J. B. Wilson this week delivered at

14.—Sterling Courier.

L. C. Dupree bought of John Johnson of Sonora, 1 car of tip top horses, also 1 car from F. M. DeLashmutt and 150 head of stock horsesfrom Capt.Wm. Turner.
F. O. Perry shiped one car of horses

to Southern Texas yesterday.

John Ryburn is in the market for steer cattle. The Brownwood Oil Mill is feeding

San Angelo Enterprise: H. McKenbought 1500 head of mixed sheep

last week from Thos. McCall at private Campbell & Hinde sold 500 hear of mixed sheep to Mr. McGill and others of Midland county last week at private

Friday Sol Mayer shipped to St. Louis four cars of cows and three of calves.

Joe Thiele bought 500 head of stock sheep from Hinde Brcs. last week at John Lovelady sold 20 head of one

and two-year-old steers this week to A. P. Robinson at \$8.50 and \$11.25. John Lovelady bought of Kearney Mays 250 beeves this week and shipped o Stewart & Overstreet, St. Louis, John Lovelady bought of Chas. Col-

lyns 100 head of fat cows at \$9 pe head and shipped to St. Louis. John Lovelady bought of Jesse Lewis foryt cows and forty calves at \$9 per cows and \$5 for calves and shipped to St. Louis this week.

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market

Report. Fort Worth Stock Yard company Live stock market September 26,-Th run of cattle was not as heavy as could have been wished, owing, it is expected, are stiff and the demand far in excess of supply. Some good steer stuff sold to the Omaha buyers and whatever was offered during the week sold readily and at good prices.

Cows averaged well and brought from \$1.45 to \$1.60 per 100 pounds. Steers brought \$2.00, averaging 783. The hog market has showed a decline all week, but good fat hogs sold up well right along. The trading in stock and feeder hogs was very active all week, and prices paid were satisfactory all around. This is a very successful branch of the industry and is conducted by a local man who is familiar with the class of stuff required. The bulk of sales on drive ins was between \$4.80@ 4.85, and the hogs shipped in brought from \$5.00 to \$5.25 per 100 pounds. The demand seems to be in exces of supply on good stuff.

Darnell, T. H. Sexton, J. D. Farmer, A. Hightower, L. Thomson, J. D. Thomas, H. P. Luman, C. B. Daggett were on the market this week with cattle from local territory. Other local shippers to the market this week were E. M. Daggett, F. Huster, J. B. Denton, M. Judge, J. P. Farmer, E. W. Farmer, J. A. Hovenkamp, C. C. Glass, W. B. Redford, having brought in either hogs or cattle.
J. H. King, Ennis; G. B. Bord, Craw-

ford; T. D. Merritt, Marletta; M. San-some, Alvarado; E. Foot, McKinney, were each on this week's market with load or more of gattle or hogs. Mr. G. H. Crittenden from Bridgeport a car of cattle on this week's market.

W. J. Logan, Paradise; Sam Black, Marietta, were other regular patrons on this week's market with hogs.

Chicago Market.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 26.— Receipts—Cattle, 17,000; most grades 10 cents lower. Native cows, \$1.60@3.75; steers, killers, \$3.00@6.25; Western com-ing at the rate of 7000 to 9000 dally, quite a number of which are now taken for feeding purposes at \$2.90@3.20; cows and heifers \$1.85@3.20; dressed beef, steers, \$3.00@4.65; Texas cows and heifers strong at \$2.00@2.50 for common to best canning; steers, \$2.40@2.95; good to best dressed beef, Texas steers, \$2.90 @3.20. Two trains of the Dougherty cattle sold here today at \$3.00@3.05, average 960 to 979 pounds. A train of "K. W." steers owned by Tamblyn, averaging 829 pounds, sold at \$2.70. Texas calf market half dollar lower within a week. Hogs-Receipts, 19,000; market weak; heavy, \$5.00@6.20; light, \$5.00@5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; market dull; a string of good fat 83-pound Texas

sheep brought 3 cents here today. Omaha Letter. Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Sept. 22.—Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal-Cattle receipts have been fairly liberal the past week, 7500 head more arriving than during the preceding week, or about as many as were received during the corresponding six days last week. The figures were as Receipts this week-Cattle, 24,811;

week-Cattle, 16,189;

hogs, 24,551; sheep, 5315.

hogs, 29,979; sheep, 5528. Same week last year—Cattle, 24,974; hogs, 31,852; sheep, 3975. There has been no radical changes in the market for beef steers and butchers' stock during the past week. While the supply has been liberal the demand been active for suitable killers from all classes of buyers and the movement has been free throughout. Lots of western range cattle sold at from \$4.00 up to \$4.60, and good Texas cattle brought from \$2.50 to \$3.25. On account of the comparatively small number of low grade western cattle and in the absence of anything like active competition from Texas and southwestern cattle the market for butches' and canners' stock, particularly the latter, has been active and the tendency of prices upward. Right choice cows and helfers, and even the fair to good grades, have not advanced so much as the common canning grades. These are selling anywhere from 25c to 50c higher than a week ago. Veal calves are in active request and stronger and there is more inquiry for

bulls, stags and rough stock generally at stronger prices.

The market has been badly overstocked with stockers and feeders, and while prices have held up fairly well on the good to choice fleshy stock the common light stock cattle are quotably all of 15c to 30c lower than a week ago with the pens full. The prevailing comparatively low prices, however, are sure to bring out a good line buyers next week, when stronger prices may be expected. The movehas been active, however, week and an unusually large number of cattle have been taken to the coun-

Local packers are again buying lots of Texas cattle at Kansas City on account of the lower prices there and the insufficient supply of that class

Current cattle prices are about as Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs. \$5,40@5.90 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs.. 5.00@5.50 Fair to good steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs .to good steers, 900 to

Poor to medium cows 1.50@2.50 Fair to choice feeders 2.80@3.40 Poor to medium stockers 1.90@2.60 Bulls, oxen and stags 1.25@2.75 met with a ready sale at sight around

last week's prices western wethers selling up to \$3.00, and choice lambs up to \$4.00. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

New Orleans Letter. New Orleans, La., Spet. 22,-The receipts of good fat. 850 to 1000 pound beeves continues light; the few arriving selling readily and for quotations. There is a good demand for good beeves weighing 900 to 950 pounds. Light weight steers must sell in competition with good cows. Good fat (straight) cows and helfters are active and prices firm. Poor and old rough stock is slow sale.

The receipts of calves and yearling from Texas have been moderate during the week, good stock has ruled active and values stronger. The supply left over is composed mostly of Mississippi and Alabama yearlings.

Hogs are firm and good, corn fed

Texas and Western Cattle. Good fat beeves, per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4c. Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-2c.

Good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2c. Common to fair cows, each, \$8.50@

Bulls, 1 1-4@1 3-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$7.50@8.50. Common to fair calves, each, \$4.50@ Good fat yearlings, each, \$10.00@11.50. to fair yearlings, each, \$6@

Hogs. Good forn-fed, per pound gross, 51-2@ Common to fair, per pound gross,

Sheep. Good fat sheep, each \$1.75@2.25. Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.50. ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Ouacuitas, 4@5 1-2c.

Chicago Letter. Chicago, Sept. 25.—The closing days of the last week witnessed a good market for cattle, and all kinds, good, bad and indifferent, ascended the scale of prices anywhere from 10 to 20 cents. As is the general rule, the improvement in values resulted in a big run the first of this week, and prices declined slightly. The fluctuations in the price of Texas cattle has not been as no-ticeable as in other departments. Not enough have arrived to fill the demand at any time and sales this week have ranged a little higher than they did ten days ago. The quality of the Texas cattle is poor as a rule, and few are coming that could be considered as A good many cows are in choice. A good many cows are included in the receipts, and a liberal percentage of calves. Packers continue to get most of their Texas cattle at outside points, either St. Louis or Kansas City, which has a tendency to keep the trade at those points and weaken it here. We do not look for anything like a decent run of Texas cattle until the fed steers begin to

come in. Last week 9232 Texans arrived and a year ago 12,879. Among the sales during the past week were following: 418 steers, 999 pounds.....\$2.65 steers, 953 pounds..... 262 steers, 835 pounds..... 372 steers, 981 pounds...... 2:70 steers, 979 pounds..... 70 calves, 178 pounds,..... The sheep trade has improved a little, but lately heavy receipts have swept it about all away. The demand is fair and good Texas sheep have been selling quite well. Among the sales this

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5100; shipments, 2100; market steady on low grades; slightly lower on others; native steers, \$5.00@5.15; cows, \$2.10@2.30; Texas steers, \$2.75@3.15; cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.45. Hogs—Receipts, 6600; shipments, 900 market generally 5@10c lower; bes

heavy, \$5.80@6.00; fair to good light, \$5.60@5.70; common to medium light, from \$5.50 down. Sheep—Receipts, \$500; shipments, none; market slow; 100/25c lower; native mixed, \$2.80@2.90; sheep and lambs, \$2.75@3.00; lambs, \$3.60.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 7700; shipments, 3900; market weak and slow, and Texas steers, \$2.30 @3.00; Texas cows, \$1.75@2.50; beef steers, \$3.25@6.10; native cows, \$1.50@ 2.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.65; bulls and mixed, \$1.60@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7100; shipments, 2600; market steady and weak, 10c lower; bulk of sales, \$5.25@5.60; heavies, \$5.30@ 5.65; light, \$5.30@5.60; mixed, \$5.20@5.40; packers, \$4.80@5.30; pigs, \$3.00@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5800; shipments, 800;

market slow and steady. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards says: Horses and mule department report the past week as being the largest of the season so far as value of business is concered. The receipts of native stock were larger and there were more buyers on the market than at any time since last spring. Everything sold that came in, and while some of the top drivers and knee-actors sold for very good prices, still as a rule there was no increase in quotations. The demand was mostly from the South. There were several buyers on the market buying some good streeters for the Texas trade. Shapey, smooth turned blacks sell fairly well. Nice tasty little mares are always in demand. Rough mean colored, blemished or agey stock sold at redicuously low prices. Prospects for the coming are about the same as the past.

Mules. Very little activity in the mule market. Farmers and shippers must make up their minds to take lower prices or feed their mules at a loss. Parties in the South, who heretofore mules are buying horses. It takes a top mule with plenty of fat and quality to bring anything like a fair price.

Horses. Extra draft Western ponies 15@ 30

14 hands 4 to 7 years\$25@\$ 40 14 1-2 hands 4 to 7 years35@ 50 15 hands 4 to 7 years50@ 80 15 hands 4 to 7 years 15 1-2 hands 4 to 7 years 16 to 16 1-2 hands 4 to 7 years.. 90@ 125

Dallas Live Stock. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26 .- Market quoreported by Carter's stock tations yards

Choice grass steers, 2; common to fair steers, 1 3-4; choice fat cows, 1 3-4@ 1 90; common to fair cows, 11-2@1.60; yearlings, \$6.00@9 00; choice veal calves 2 1-2@2 3-4; common to fair, 2@2 1-4; bulls, 11-4; stags, 11-4; milch cows, \$15 00@25 00; choice fat mutton, 21-2; common to fair, 2; goats, \$1.00; choice corn fed hogs; \$4.90, common to fair, 4@4 1-2; stock hogs, 4@4 1-4; mass fed hogs, 4@41-2.

The hog market opened strong the

beginning of last week at 5 1-4c and all the hogs that were marketed found ready sale. But the latter part of the week they declined 50c on the 100 pounds, and at present hogs are firm a t43-4c. Good cattle have been very scarce and what few that were mar-keted found ready sale at good prices. The outlook for this week is good

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, Sept. 26, 4 p. m .- Closing:

For Sale or Exchange.

stock weighing 130 to 160 pounds are in fair demand.

There is no change in the sheep market and the "mutton butchers' ring" continue to dictate prices, and the time when they will buy from the merchants. North Panhandle Pasture for Rent. On hand at close of sale: Beef cat-le, 364; calves and yearlings, 262; hogs,

Ten miles south of Canadian, on Southern Kansas railroad, in Hemphili county, loading pens in pasture, contains 50,000 acres fine grass, two-thirds mesquite, abundance of water, superb shelter; one-half of it virtually ungrazed since winter; will winter 3000 cattle in safety; well fenced, houses, stable, pens, etc. Will rent from October 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895.

Will sell the outfit of horses, mules, wagons, implements, etc., extraordinarily cheap. Closing out business.

Address, MAGNOLIA CATTLE AND LAND CO., Canadian, Texas

WANTED.

From 500 to 2500 cattle to winter and pasture in Kansas next summer. Are prepared to advance freights and pasturage money. An abundance of feed, water and grass. Address McCoy Bros. & Bass, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kan-

vats

And all kinds of field, garden and grass seed in quantities to suit. Hay for stock shippers a speciality, Address. C. J. MARTIN, Grain and Seed Dealer, 202 to 206 West 6th St, Austin, Tex

Pure blood Poland China sows bred for fall farrow. One good two-year-old boar. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. D. A. Kramer, Washing-

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of-creek valley in cultivation running water some ber, house; barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value. 312 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth pack-

S. M. SMITH.
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

WANTED Stock cattle, horses or sheep to handle on shares, or will pasture large bunch at reasonable rates. Plenty good water and grass. Galloway bulls for sale, Can refer you to stockmen that you know. L. H. HALLAM, Mirage, Deaf Smith Co., Tex.

FOR SALE.

3100 acres on Nueces river in McMuland acres on Nucces river in McMul-len county. This pasture is fenced and has on it fine permanent lakes. There is also a convenient 4-room ranch house and a good farm. Price per acre, \$3.50. For full particulars ad-dress M. C., care this office.

FOR SALE A herd of excellent Berkshire hogs.

Will sell singly or at wholesae. Some laway cattle of best breeding and in-dividual merit. Prices low. DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Ark.

want a situation as housekeeper on a ranch or stock farm in Texas or the territory, where my two sons, aged 13 and 17, could also be employed. Are a customed to farm life and familiar with the management of household affairs Can give satisfactory references, and would not employ except to first-class people. Address Housekeeper, care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

Wanted-Cattle to Pasture. I can pasture 6000 cattle from the present until spring in my pasture 25 miles south of Midland. Good grass and water and splendid fence. For particulars address George G. Gray. Clarendon, Texas.

FOR FALE 600 feeding steers, 4s, at \$18.00 and 500 3s at \$15.00. For full particulars address ARMITT WEST, Brownwood, Tex.

Cotton-Spot firm, but business only moderate; prices favoring buyers; American middling, 3 19-32@3 20-32. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 11,000 bales American; receipts, 3000 bales; no American. Futures opened easy, with a moderate demand and closed irregular. American middling, L. M. C., September, 3 50-64 sellers; September and October, 3 25-64@3 26-64; October and November, 3 24-64@3 25-64; November and December, 3 25-64 buyers; December and January, 3 27-64; January and February, 3 26-64; February and March, 3 29-64@3 30-64; March and April, 3 31-64 buyers; April and May, 3 33-64 sellers; May and June, 3 34-64@3 35-64. The tenders of today's deliveries were 800 bales, new dockets,

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.-Cotton-1-16c lower; quiet; middling, 6 1-8c; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 800 bales; shipments, 700 bales; stock, 8800 bales.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.-Cotton-

Easy; no sales; spot, 1700; to arrive, 1950. Ordinary, 4 7-8c; good ordinary, 5 2-8c; low middling, 5 5-8c; good middling, 6-1-4c; middling fair, 6 3-4c; fair, 7 15-16c, nominal; receipts, 10,267; exports coastwise, 5225; stock, 35,446.
Futures quiet; sales, 50,200. September, \$5.72 bid; Octobar, \$5.71@5.73; November, \$5.80@5.81; December, \$5.87@5.83; January, \$5.90@5.91; February, \$5.95@5.96; March, \$6.00@6.01; April, 6.06@6.07; May, \$6.12@6.13; June, \$6.18@6.19; July, \$6.24@6.26.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.-Wheat-Dull and 1-2c lower; No. 2 hard, 46@ 46 1-2c; No. 2 red, 45c; No. 3 red, 44c; rejected, 42@42c.

Corn—Declining; No. 2 mixed, 46 1-2c; No. 2 white, 50 3-4@51c.

Oats—Easier: No. 2 mixed, 28@30c; No. 3 white, nominally 32@32 1-2c.

Butter market was weak on common produces are market as weak on common produces are markets. mon grades; creameries, 18@22c; dairy, 16@18c.

16@18c.
Eggs—Active and firm at 13c.
Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn
1000 bushels; oats, 8000 bushels.
Shipments—Wheat, 5000; corn, 8000

EMEMBER there are hundreds of land of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not Whit Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other metavals But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following b ands are standard "Old Dutch" process and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with Fational Lead Co.'s
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sell them, the best painters use them.

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WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. Vexceptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Always keep few choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction grant

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FROM DALLAS.

AAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL; om 305 Cockrell building,

r. Bailey is fully authorized to ive subscriptions, contract adng and generally represent Journal. All communications onnection with this department hould be addressed to him.

A lady in Dallas has raised two crops of peaches off of two trees this year.

Cotton pickers are in great demand and good prices are in great demand will be about three-fourths of a bale to the acre. Cotton seed is selling at \$6.60 per ton. The farmers are the same way with their cotton as they are with the seed—they are holding on for good prices. or good prices.

It would pay some people if they would sell out their red sand farms and come to Texas and purchase a black waxy farm while they are cheap.

Mr. E. R. Parks of Dallas county, the owner of 640 acres of fine black waxy and four miles west of Lancaster, was in Dallas a few days ago for the first time in many years. Mr. Parks claims to be one of the old settlers of Dallas a few days ago for the first time in many years. ounty, having come here fifty-nine sars ago from Gallath county, Tensee. His old age is telling on him ow, he says, for when he was a boy did not mind any kind of weather any time, and could ride all day in blizzerd or rainstorm and would blizzard or rainstorm and would never change his clothes until they dried on him. He does no work at all He rents out his place and lives use. He says the rust has ruined lots of his cotton this year, and he can not account for it. Other crops he reports good; oats the best crop he has had for years.

Every farmer that owns a ten-acre pasture can improve the grass by keeping a few sheep, not saying anything about the delicious mutton and the excellent crop of wool twice a year.

Mr. T. D. Edwards of Oak Cliff, Tex prescribes the following as a sure cure for sore head or roup on chickens: Carbolic acid and snuff mixed with lard; make it strong with the acid and apply on the chicken's head often. Mr. ards has used the above and says it is a sure thing.

If you are stocked with Plymouth tock chickens, Berk hire hogs and Jerey cows you are strictly in the push.

I regret to announce the sad and sudden death of our enterprising citizen, M. D. Garlington. He had resided in Dallas since 1872. He came from orsicana, and was in the produce and n business here for several

Texas is the richest state in the Union. The Trinity river is now navigable to Dallas. What is to keep her from doubling her capital and popula-

out soon.

J. H. Tomilson of Ellis county was in Dallas a few days ago and reports ereps Al. Cotton, he says, will make a little better than three-fourths of a bale to the acre. Oats was the best crop for some years. Fruit is about on an average. Mr. Tomlison came to an average. Mr. Tomlison came to Dallas after a carload of cotton-pickers. but says he will be disappointed.

over the Jouston and Texas Central railroad this morning for the south to pick cotton for Mat Evans, who has ut 2600 acres, which he says is ruining for the want of picking.

Col. John N. Simpson, banker and stockman of Dallas, has just returned from a trip North. Mr. Simpson says that the corn crop in Iowa and Nebraska is small, owing to the drout h. He reports feeders in demand in Texas and Texas cattle fed on seed and hulls bring a good price on the market

J. W. Proctor, telegraph operator of the Texas and Pacific at Dallas, has invented anovel machine for the sleepy rator. There are two bands con-ted by wire to be placed on the sts, and if the operator should fall to sleep in the lonely night and should be called over the wire, after the third call he will receive a shock sufficient ugh to awaken him to his duty. machines are being adopted on all roads in the United States.

Cats are selling on the streets of Dallas for 37 cents; corn, 48@50 cents good demand for corn.

J. C. Boyd brought to Dallas a few days ago 265 bushels of yellow yam potatoes raised on one acre of sandy loam on his farm six miles north of Dallas. Mr. Boyd said if the potatoes were given time to fully mature they would easily make 600 bushels to the acre. He has the reputation of raising the finest "yams" of any farmer in the

to the corn shuck! See the Tat cattle on the many hills! Hear the "bob-white" from the middle of the den field! Do you find any halffarmers with patched pants in Not much! Do you see any d and over-worked farmers with bare-footed children and one etwen them all, in Texas? Not much! Then, young man, come to Texas, buy a farm and subscrige for the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, the best paper in the universe for the farmer and ranchman.

A farmer informed me a few days to that he had rid his cotton of boll vorms by planting a row of corn for yery ten or twelve rows of cotton. He says the worms will take to the nrn and not molest the cotton. He farmers in the future who are with boll worms to do as he

x-Governor Barnett Gibbs returned out west Monday, and are looking good and many

A. Gardner of Dallas county, merly a ranchman of Mexia, Limene county, in a conversation with says he was the first man to put a wire fence in Texas and the first to have his fence cut by nippers. Cardner is a stock-raiser of many three years ago he rience. Three years ago he es and moved to Dallas and arked in the wholesale cigar

f fine black waxy land, a few days ago and says very good. He cannot ag to the frequent rains frequent rains acres, on which breeds of hogs, He has some 2-year-rough this winter.

the old cow when she runs out. Mr. Smith says he puts her up, fattens her, and he finds it is the tenderest beef he ever ate. Mr. Smith sold a bunch of 2-year-olds some time ago to Mr. J. W. Springer of the Panhandle.

Albert Glaskell of Dallas county was in a few days ago looking for a man and family to work on his farm. He says the crops in general in his section of the county are very good. The boll worms have done little damage to him. Fruit is about on an average. Owing to the frequent rains he has been delayed in cotton picking.

J. P. Kelly of DeWitt county was in Dallas last Tuesday and says Cuero, in DeWitt county, has shipped 3520 bales of cotton. He reports cotton good, prices fair and plenty of buyers.

Let our prominent dairymen form a co-operative company and have an all-day milk and butter depot. Let it be right in the midst of the city.

Will H. Atwell of Dallas county, attorney-at-law and owner of a 640-acrefarm in Madison county, returned from there last Tucsday and says his cotton will yield a good crop, but the late frosts have knocked the fruit; oat crop better than it has been for years.

Some weeks ago in company with my better-half, we visited some of my wife's life-time friends in Grayson county. One of the folks which I will make mention of is the home of Wm. Tolbert, better known as Uncle "Buck" Tolbert. Uncle Buck as I will call him, is the owner of a 1200 acre farm of black waxy land. He has lived on this place since 1852, and is surrounded by one of the finest farms. I have ever walked over. Everything is arranged as complete as it could be for a model farmer, and I must say, in looking over this place that Uncle Buck has been a successful farmer in every sense of the word. The woodland in front yard contains about five acres, which has a gradual slope from the house to the road, just enough to give it a very picturesque appearance. The house is one of the old quaint -Southern style farm houses, painted white and having green shutters. It is two stories high, with porch above and below, a large wide hall running through the middle of the house and an old-time bucket well at the back door gives it the appearance of the model farm house. During my stay on the farm, which was about a week, was all over the place. I took a good survey of the barn, which is about 200 by 140 feet, with a large loft above, which will hold about 25 tons of hay. On either side of the barn at the entrance is large bins for grain, which will hold about 6000 bushels. These are both well filled. At the rear end of the barn are the stalls. I think 13 in number, also a harness room 12x12, and inside at the rear entrance, is a well and is the finest water I have drank for many days. On the place is also a house for the farm machinery, which is well filled with the best machinery money can buy. A grainery a short pace from this is also well filled with about 20,000 bushels of grain. The place is Hon. T. F. Nash, judge of the county court, has been very sick for some weeks. Hon. J. R. Oeland is acting as special judge. We hope Judge Nash over the place. I would say he had at least 600 frying size chickens. While I

well stocked, there being 12 or 15 head of fine mules, several fine brood mares was there I ate chickens until I crowed all night, and drank milk until I dreamed I was churning. I be-lieve if I lived on a farm and ate like side show in the course of twelve months. The dinners were rare. They Two hundred and twenty-six negro chicken butter beans corn, okra, snap beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes. mashed peas, corn bread, biscuit, butter. Buttermilk, sweet milk, hot coffee, iced tea, preserves, custard ple, cake,

etc. This meal is not one in particular,

but an average everyday meal. Surrounding the place are vast fields

of cotton, corn and oats, and they show plainfy that the generosity of nature, which has smiled so lavishly on Texas this year, has not forgotten Uncle Buck, who sets on his veranda and views his land for miles around. He has raised several sons and daughters on the old farm. They have most all left him now, except two who are living with him to comfort him in his old age. He says: "Some people will laugh at me (because of my wealth) for farming, but to me it is the sweetest life. Our cities are fast becoming cesspools that breed despair, and unless there is a change in city life the time will come when this republic will go to ruin. Society is running loose unbridled, and destroying the manhood and womanhood of our country. Sturdy manhood is no longer a premium in modern society. A spindling dude is a social lion, compared with the man who lives within his income. The time is almost at hand when clothes make the man or woman with character playing second part. I would have never raised my children in town, because the present social,

industrial and municipal conditions in our city life. Extravagance is undermining the whole business and is breeding dishonesty like the dismal swamp breeds mosquitoes. There are more good, rugged honest characters on the farm in a week than you will find in the cities in five years. It is because men on the farm earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, according to God's comand, and while there is a little too much sweat for the amount of bread that is obtained, still there is the consciousness that what bread we do get is honest bread. No avocation on earth has been as pleasant to me as farming. Here I am, "far from the citie's busy strife and madning crowd," in the quiet and peace of humble home life. True, we have not the glamor and sheen of the city, but look you at the golden colors of autumn all around me. We awaken to the music of the birds in the early morning, we see all the changing glories of nature at the

sun's first rays, gleam upon the tree tops, we look upon the fields of golden grain at noon-tide, and see in the evening the burnished clouds in the west massing to make a downy bed upon which the sun falls gently asleep. When darkness comes we look up at the guiet stars which keep their vigils over us, and when the breezes spring up and murmer through the orn tops we listen to the sweet music of the night and fall asleep, to awaken in the early morn at the first sound of the twittering birds above."

"Uncle Buck" now sits at his ease, surrounded by his vast friends, he is an ardent admirer of Governor Hogg, also of Congressman Joe Bailey, and says, "Balley will beat the breeches off of Browder, the Populist nominee in his district." Uncle Buck is an ex-Confederate soldier, having served as captain under Gen. Robert E. Lee and no man dare to abuse the South he loves the South and all her people, and has lived and will die among those

he loves.

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List your land, whether improved or mimproved, with us for sale, provided it is worth the money you ask for it. LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

One Dollar Saved is One Dollar Made. That is Old!

FIFTY PER CENT SAVED ON THE PURCHASE PRICE OF A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY IS BETTER THAN SO MUCH MONEY EARNED.

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Because it enables you to lend your intelligence and judgment to the bene-nt of your endeavor at judicious economy:

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

Machine, which is now in the hands of the manufacturer, is being built for this purpose, and our object in offering our readers this machine is to save them money and to increase the circulation of the paper. To do this we give them the very best light-running. give them the very best light-running, finest finished machine made, at or as near the factory price as possible.

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED

FOR FIVE YEARS. If after fifteen days trial it is not und satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded. country should be released from the high-priced. monopoly-protected ma-chine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the counwe are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best This machine is of the very latest pattern with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

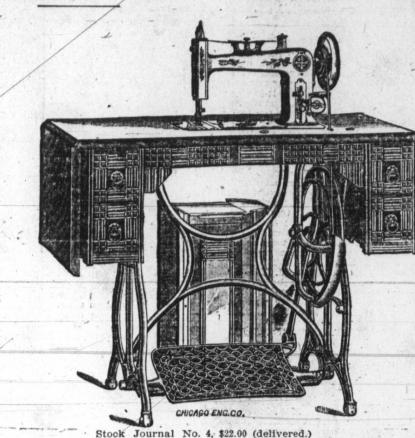
DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Do not allow yourself to be deceived by persons interested in reflecting on the value of these machines. In the purchase of one of these machines you save about one-half of the expenses which enter into and form a part of the expense of a sewing machine, such as agents' salary, board, horse-hire, profits of middlemen and jobbers, who stand between the manufacturers and the small dealer, retailers' expenses and profits, canvassers' commissions, loss of accounts, interest on money and on past due accounts, store rent, in-surance, clerk hire, taxes, etc. None of these things affect us. and we can sell almost at manufacturers' price. The Gleaner Machine embodies all of THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND

DEVICES known, and is warranted by the manufacturers for five years and by us-a proof of their almost absolute perfection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for hadling the most bulky work. All of the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel carefully hardened, and so well fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed with ease and without danger of getting out of order. The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock-stitch. The take-up and feed are positive in their action. The needle is self-setting and held in the needle-bar by a patent clamp.



better shuttle made. AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER. Every machine is fitted, without extra charge, with a perfectly automatic as evenly as a spool of thread. The adjustable hand wheel enables the operator to run the bobbin winder with-

SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION Permits change from light to heavy work, or vice versa, with no change of

out operating the needle.

ATTACHMENTS. With each machine is furnished free one full set of attachments, which are warranted of solid steei, polished and nickel-plated and warranted for five years, which no other manufacturer in the United States does.

ACCESSORIES. The following accessories are also in-

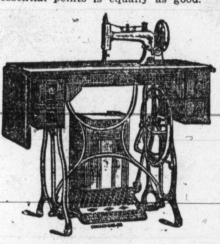
rhe following accessories are also included: One dozen needles, one sewing gauge, six bobbins, one large and one small screw-driver, one gauge-screw, one oil can filled with oil, one wrench, and one elaborately illustrated instruction book containing complete directions for book containing complete directions for operating the machine and attachments and other such information as will enable a novice to handle the machine with ease.

WOODWORK AND STAND. The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trimmings being polished and nickel-plated. The many is of the very latest con-

THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, struction, having both treadle and simple, made of the finest steel, and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel has the latest movement. There is no centers. The legs are fitted with nickelplated casters, and the treadle support

has oil cups. • The machine No. 4, as per cut above will be shipped, delivered at your near-est railroad station for \$22, which will also include a year's subscription to THE TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The machine No. 3, as per cut below will be delivered at nearest rairoad station for \$17, which will also include a year's subscription to The Journal. The five-year guarantee also goes with this machine. It is not finished so elaborately, nor has it so many attachments, as the No. 4 above, but in all essential points is equally accorded. essential points is equally as good.



Stock Journal No. 7, \$17.00 (delivered.)

exas Stock and Farm Journal,

Fort Worth, Texas.

HORTICULTURE.

Don't neglect your orchard if you have one. If you haven't a respectable sized orchard on the place, don't stand in your own light any longer but set ne out. The preserves, jams, marmalades, etc., that you enjoy so much through the fal land winter should remind you of the necessity of having a first-class and good sized or-

The Tarrant County Market Garden, Fruit and Flower Growers' association met in Fort Worth last Saturday morning. The object of the association is declared to be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches. A constitution was adopted which clares the association auxilliary to the State Horticultural society. The annual meeting of the association was set for the second Tuesday and Wednesday of uJly of each year, and the other meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month. The Journal hopes to see like associations formed in every county in Texas.

October is the most favorable time for general pruning says a writer whether of young trees with a view to shape and growth, or of older ones with a view to fruit. If cut just as the extension of young growth ceases at the end of the shoot, and before cold weather arrests the movement of the sap too much, even large wounds, if smoothly cut, become varnished over-with a film of insuissated sap effused from the cells. This protects the wood from dying and from decay just as the water proof bark would, and renders it unnecessary to apply tal, shellack, paint or any other artificial var-nish such as we should always put on large wounds during winter, or on any raw old wounds that show signs of allowing decay to set in. The saving to young trees by preventing the loss of sap by dessication is obvious; the saving of fruiting power to old ones results not from retaining the sap. but in the case of pruning at the time, an accumulation of sap will take place during the warm weather yet to come.

In the Flower Garden.

General work: The present is a good time to go through your gardens and borders, taking note of the more desirable plants and observing which might as well be rejected, so that you will be able to work intelligently when the proper time comes for making changes. In both borders and beds the best effects of many plants are lost because of being wrongly placed. lost because of being wrongly placed.
All plants should now be re-labeled,
and at the same time a memorandum can be made to change such as may be desired .- Use a good, strong and neat label, about fifteen inches long, thinly coated with white lead on the front, writing the name over this with lead pencil while the paint is fresh. The label should be driven into the soil fully one-third its length.
Routine work will still occupy a large share of your attention; attend well to watering whenever it can possibly be

done, taking particular heed of plants in vases, boxes and tubs. Grading, seeding and sodding may be carried Aquatics in tanks and ponds should now be growing strongly. Remove all dead and decaying leaves and spray or syringe occasionally. Seeds of nymphaea Zanzibarensis and others may

be saved if the seed vessels be taken when fully matured, before they begin to decay.

Pansy seed should be sown at once to get good, strong plants for early spring flowering. The soil should be light, using leaf mold or old manure in considerable quantities. Give slight shading until the seedlings have made three or four leaves.

Seeds of other perennials may yet be sown and good plants procured for next spring's planting. The seedlings should be wintered in a cold-frame. Self-sown seedlings of such plants as delphiniums, foxgloves, acquilegias, upins, coreopsis, campanulas, etc., will appear about the old plants. Soon after a good rainfall these may be taken up and transplanted to cold frames.

Dwarf evergreens, such as retinosporas, junipers, dwarf arbor vitaes etc., make effective beds or groups. These may be transplanted at almost any time now when the weather is propitious.

Weeds in lawns may be taken out now to good advantage, as the grass will have a chance to fill up the vacancies when the fall rains start it into growth.-Exchange.

Go at It Right.

I do not are how good your location. soil, climate, fruiting vigor of your plants, or environments are, I insist you can't raise uniformly large crops of big berries, that sell in the mar-ket readily at fancy prices and give the grower fame and name, without beginning at the beginning, and going at it right. The time to begin, is not a few hours before the plants are to be set, by plowing under a large quantity of coarse half-rotted manure. Plants do not eat manure. It is rank poison to their roots, and if it comes in contact with them in any quantity it will surely result in injury. It must be thoroughly decomposed, and be-come a part of the soil itself, before the little roolets can take it up as liquid, and pass it through the plant-cells to the leaves, and digest it, to furnish the materials for manufacturing wood, foliage and fruit. No matter how thorough your after tillage may be, you can not atone for the lack of proper prepartion in ad-

The land should be deeply and carefully plowed, thoroughly harrowed and pulverized, not later than October 1; then draw out any kind of the best manure you have and spread the venly. In no case leve it in es.
The fall rains will wash all the juices and plant food into, and distribute it evenly throughout, the soil.

If you apply unleached wood-ashes, put them on before you do the manure, and harrow them in thoroughly, not over fifty bushels to the acre on sandy land, and twenty-five on clay. Bear in mind ashes are a disinfectant, and if you put them on manure without mixing the whole with soil at once, it will set the ammonia free to go off in the air, and thus the

nost valuable part of the manure will

As early in the spring as you can get on the ground without poaching it, rake up every particle of litter and draw it off for mulching currants and gooseberries. When the ground is dry enough, put on the spading or disc harrow, or cultivate it about six inches

the surface, then roll and harrow as before, finishing with the roller. When you plow in the spring, have the subsoiler follow, breaking it up as much deeper as you can. If you do not have a subsoil plow, use a narrow shovel plow, set as slanting as possible. The object of this is to break up the capillary passages that exist all through the lower strata, and separate the particles of earth, so capillary action will be slower and hold the water there, to tide over the drought If the soil is sufficiently fine, roots penetrate and fill every square inch of it deep down, and far out, and when the great strain of perfecting the fruit comes, the plant has the tools and materials to do it to the greatest

perfection. As an evidence of the priceless value of this method of preparing the ground cite you to my plantation of twenty acres of strawberries set last It is conceded, by old setspring. tlers of Michigan, that we have never had a year of such drought as at pres-

Corn, potatoes and pastures are ruined, and yet, there has not been a day when you could not remove an inch or so of the dust mulch, and get soil, not only moist, but even wet The growth of the plants is a marve to all our visitors, and what shall the

harvest be? Pardon a little personal pride, dear reader, if I smile at the stunted, sickly growth of some of my neighbor's plantations, who have poohed at my methods of throwing away work.

What has been said applies with equal force to the planting of any kind of small fruit or trees. An apple, peach or pear orchard, started on ground thus prepared, will show the effect of the work for many years. Shall we irrigate? Yes, certainly, if you can; but if people will practic this method of preparing the soil for all their crops, it will not make much difference whether the science of rainmaking and irrigation advance not, the surplus water falling in April is held for the plants in July and August. But you can't succeed if you wait till the water is all gone, keep the surface loose and mellow. When a crust forms, the water gets away fast. Begin in time and keep at it and you are a winner.-R. M. Kellogg

SIGNAL TRIUMPHS WON.

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, First it received Highest Award and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Next it secured Highest Award and Gold Medal at the California Midwinter Fair of 1894. At both Fairs it surpassed all competitors in every reect. The award, in each instance, was for strongest leavening power, pedfect purity and general excellence. It was sustained by the unanimous vote of the ludges.

The victory at Chicago establishes the supremacy of Dr. Price's as "The

Foremost. Baking Powder in the World." The triumph at San Francisco confirms and emphases it.

Visit Swartz's new art parlors.

Most Perfect Made,

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders,

SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE.

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON.

WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO. Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from. Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the bush ess; also an army of Eastern buyers insures this the lest market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the cen-With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fire drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chiego. continue with us ket of Chicago.

N. THAYER,

stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO, T. WILLIAMS. Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

Secy, and Treas.

D. G. GRAY J. C. DENISON, -- JAS, H. ASHBY, Asst. Supt. Asst Sec. and Asst Treas Gen. Supt.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

E. RUST, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

Hogs Sheep 1,746,728 1.948,373 956,792 1,427,763 249,017 10,125 960,927 510,469 35,097 Official Receipt for 1893.... Slaughtered in Kansas City.... Sold to Feeders 569,517 Sold to Shippers..... Total Sold in Kansas City... 458,869 22,522 E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. 1. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD. Ass't General Manager.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders Sent to the Country in 1893.

RECEIPTS FOR	NINE	YEARS:	
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	130,867 390,187	18,985 40,195	1,950 3,028
1887	1,011,706		3,202 5,035
1888	1,283,600		7,595
1890 606,699	1,673,314 1,462,423	156,185 170,849	5,818 8,592
1891	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893 852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager;