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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

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TEXAS

Live Stock and Farm Journal

GEO. B. LOVING.... Editor and Mgr. JOS. L. LOVING.... Associate Editor JNO. O. FOR Business Manager.

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SHOULD KEEP IT OURSELVES.

England now wants the Nicarauga canal, and it may be that our government will see fit to dispute the lion's claim to a commercial scheme so truly American, one which the commercial interests of our country demand should belong to the United

The commerce of the United States needs this short route from one ocean to another, and if the welfare of the country is regarded by those in power, we will keep this canal for our own use, even with more force than "moral suasion."

THE INCOME TAX.

The year of 1894 will not be a very profitable year to corporations, firms and individuals, and the income tax will be yery much less than has been anticipated. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated August

"The amount that will be collected

from tax on incomes for the calendar year, under the act now in the hands timated from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller is inclined to the belief that the returns for the year from this tax will surprise those who have fixed upon the higher estimates. Ueder the law returns of income for taxation are to be made for the calendar year 1894. The current year, so far as it has gone, has brought little profits to corporations, firms and individuals, and positive loss to many of them. There will be no appreciable improvements during the rematning five months of the year, so that Commissioner Miller believes the gains and profits being abnormally small, the amount of tax to be collected from that source will be disappointing to those who have been figuring on a large aggregate. The experience of former years in the collection of income tax is of comparatively little value in estimating what will be collected on the income for 1894, for the reason that 1894 stands almost unexampled as a year of commercial and industrial depression and disaster. This is not only true as applied to the gains and profits of individuals, but large corporations, including transportation companies, will show largely decreased earnings for the current year, while many of them show no earnings at all. For these reasons Commissioner Miller logically concludes that the advocates of the income tax, and those who are looking to the collection of a large sum from that source, are likely to be disappoited when the results of the year's collection are exhibited." From all that could be now learned.

the tax would be quite light anywhere in Texas, and the Journal believes Texas and the Southwest to be the most prosperous of all sections of the

CHINA AND JAPAN AT WAR.

The underlying irritation which has for years existed between Japan and China has at last broken out on the surface and presents possibilities that at the moment it is difficult to grasp or comprehend, says the New York Ledger.

Envy, hate and malice and all un charitableness has smothered in the hearts of those peaple for generations. The sovereignty of China at one time included Eastern Asia, Burmah, Siam. Corea, Siberia and other provinces. One by one they set up more or less independent housekeeping for themselves, or have been absorbed in various ways by other powers. China, with a population of about four hundre million, and Japan with forty million, are contending for the possession of Corea, with its approximate ten million peo-

The contest has points of interest to

the whole civilized world.

The Chinese know very little about modern methods of warfare. On the other hand, Japan is well up with the times in everything that pertains to for pasture or May, and then in its 206.000.

the most advanced ideas in drill and equipment.

The question is between an unwieldy, bulky adversary and one well trained, lithe and skillful. Under ordinary circumstances or by all the rules that govern contests of all sorts, Japanshould win. If China is successful it will be only by sheer force of numbers, by means of which she will absolutely smother, choke and drag down her

China can muster men enough so that while 1000 are shooting, 10,000 may pour in while the Japanese are reloading or getting their breath, and ten Chinese can fasten on one Jap and literally overpower him. Of course this can be accomplished only by a course of slaughter, the magnitude of which makes the blood run cold to contemplate, but the Chinese are as plucky as they are conservative, and probably the governing powers have them sufficiently well trained to enable them to mass their armies in such fashion as to pour them like a devastating simoon over everything Japanese that stands in their way.

The situation will be watched with breathless interest by all interested in the modern methods of warfare, armor-plated ships, torpedos, smokeless powder and big guns.

Hogs and Other Live Stock. Drovers' Journal.

For the past two or three years, while prices for cattle and sheep have ruled generally below the cost of production. hogs have sold at a range of prices that has paid well for the cost of production, and as we have throughout the corn and hog raising districts of the country established markets on every day in the year for the ready sale of hogs, the production of hogs has been vastly important to farmers throughout the entire district to which we have referred. It is, of course, for the best interest of every farmer that he should adopt the best possible system of producing such hogs as are in the best general demand at the packing centers and in the general consuming markets. Our American pork packers have built up of the president has heen various of one kind and another over Creat Britain and other European

> And, according to the present outlook, it would seem that our pork would occupy the field as now occupied in Europe without having to encounter such competition as we now have to encounter against our grain trade and also our trade in beef cattle and mut-

> ton sheep. The bureau of statistics, in its recent report, shows up to advantage the work of the American hog as a debt-payer, and its influence upon the foreign trade of the country. From the report on the provision exporting trade it appears that bacon is the principal item in foreign shipments, as will be seen by the following table of exports of bacon and its value for the ten fiscal years ending July 1, 1890: Fiscal year......Value.

Piscal year
1884\$33,797,430
1885 31,053,174
1886 26,899,111
188727,338,943
1888 27.187,175
1889 29,872,231
1890 37,404;989
1891 39,149,635
1892 39,334,933
1893 25,781,471
The same report states that 391,-
758,175 pounds of bacon were exported
in 1893 as compared with 507,919,830
in 1893 as compared with 501,515,650
pounds in 1892. Of the exports of 1893
93 per cent, or 377,279,489 pounds, went
to Europe, and 11,020,363 pounds to
North America. Canada and Cuba being
the customers. The only noticeable
quantity outside these divisions was
that sent to Brazil, 2,964,037 pounds.
Of European countries Relgium takes

Besides bacon in 1893 we exported 82,178,154 pounds of hams, 52,459,822 pounds of pickled pork and 365,693,501 pounds of lard. Though there are of course fluctuations in the yearly totals, general tendency in hog products is distinctly toward larger totals. The same is true in regard to the shipment

the largest quantity of bacon, the figures being 25,730,586 pounds in 1893.

of provisions, including canned and fresh beef, mutton, tallow, dairy products, etc. This table of exports shows cleatrly the reason why the bacon hog is in demand, and also the steady increase in favor shown American products by foreign nations. There should be every care taken to preserve the reputation so far attained by Amer ican meats, and to add to it when pos It is much easier to hold an established reputation than to regain it when once lost, and exporters should ep that point steadily in view

matters pertaining to the quality of

the products they are sending abroad. For the British trade in hog product bacon seems to hold a leading part, and hogs suitable for making this ar-ticle can be produced in from six to seven months, as they are only required to weigh from 180 to 220 pounds gross, and they should only be middling fat, and with the adoption of perfect system and with the adoption of perfect system any well-to-do farmer can produce two crops of such hogs in each year. In early days of hog raising in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana clover pasture was generally used largely all through the grazing season of each year in the production of hogs, but since those days a new forage plant which is helicity. a new forage plant, which is believed to be better in all respects for the production of hogs than clover, has come to the front. We refer to alfalfa; this plant, when well set in the right kind of soil, will produce in the course of each season about double or more per acre than the common red clover, either

natural quality as animal food it is far richer than any other forage plant that is known. It can be pastured through the grazing season of the year just as well as clover can, and when it is cut for hay at the right stage of growth it can, if cut fine, be fed to hogs in the winter season to the best kind advantage in case the hogs are kept good winter quarters and have an bundant supply of good pure water. We are of the opinion that the pro-duction of hogs will, as a common rule, be the most profitable branch of farming, take the time through any decade, provided, of course, that the hogs are kept from first to last under the best system possible. In a common way grassy hogs are not desirable at the packing centers, but while hogs running on either clover or alfalfa they can daily have a slop made of cornmea, or a small amount of corn in the ear. according to the old-time plan of feeding corn or slop lightly to hogs while

on clover pasture. As to the production of sheep in the United States, we are likely to always have strong competition to contend with either in the production of mutton or wool sheep. Australia and New Zealand produce millions of sheep of as good breeds as are to be found in the world, and their grazing lands make them as fat as need be for any consuming market, and monstrous car-goes of mutton carcasses are all the time being shipped from these coun-ries to the markets of Great Britain

for consumption. Beef cattle and horses are now selling on a low range of prices in a genera way, leaving producers a very small, if any, profit. Many young horses, 3 to 5 years old, sell in the market here a range of \$45 to \$65, while in the cattle market well-bred beef steers that have been well handled from calfhood up at 24 to 30 months of age sell at about the same range of prices as given above for young horses. An outsider would say that the production of cattle must be decidedly the best business of

We do not here refer to this matter for the purpose of discouraging raising of horses; our purpose is to induce all parties who engage in the raising of horses to drop the scrub and common stock and raise horses of the best blood and stock; in this way the men that raise horses can at least keep even as to profit with the men that produce cattle.

The re-union of the Crockett Clan, or

in other words the descendants of Davy Crockett, the Hero of the Alamo, will held in Humboldt, Tenn., Wednesday, September 5, and the citizens of that town are making preparations to entertain 10,000 people. Humboldt is easily reached, being at the crossing of the L. & N. and M. & O. railroads, both of which offer reduced fare. Any person desiring any further information can address A S. Jessop, secretary of the Crockett Clan re-union committee, Humboldt, Tenn,

Losses in Live Stock. The latest government report makes

a startling revelation in the deprecia-tion of value of live stock from 1893 to 1894. The total depreciation is \$335,-

The values of all live stock have de creased, with the exception of milch cows, which on January 1, 1894, showed an increased value of 4 cents per head as compared with their value January 1, 1893. The average value of all horse in the country which was \$61.22 at the beginning of 1893 declined to \$47.83 at the beginning of 1894, the average loss in value per head being \$13.39. Mules also depreciated in value, being worth \$8.51 less at the beginning of this year than they were in 1893. The department of agriculture also gives the loss in the value of sheep at 68 cents per head; of swine at 43 cents per head, and of oxen and other cattle at 58 cents per head, as can be seen from the follow-

ing:			
	Value per	head.	Decrease
Stock.	1893.	1894.	in value.
Horses	\$61.22	\$47.83	\$13.39
Mules	70.68	62.17	8.51
Milch cows a	21.73	21.77	*.04
Oxen and other			
Cattle		14.66	18 .58
Sheep		1.98	.68
Swine	. 6.41	5.98	.43
Annual Street Control of the Control			AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

Taking the total value of all the different kinds of live stock the entire loss to the farmers of the country amounts to \$312,266,095; their property was worth that amount of money less on January 1, 1894, than it was worth to them a year earlier. Farmers lost over \$223,-000,000 through the lower value of their horses: they lost over \$18,500,000 through the lower value of their mules; they lost more than \$11,000,000 through the depreciation in the value of their oxen and other cattle; they lost over \$36,700,-000, according to the department of agriculture estimate, through the depreciation in value of their sheep, and they lost more than \$25,000,000 because their hogs were worth less money in the market.

Against this total loss, exceeding \$312,000,000, must be offset the gain of \$2,122,000 in the value of milch cows, thus leaving a net loss in live stoc of rather more than \$312,000,000, to which should be added a loss of \$23, 073,576 in the value of the farmers' wool clip in the same period, which brings the total up to \$335,000,000.

successful swine raiser in detailing the result of his experience says the most economical mode of making pork is not in furnishing the pigs any cer-tain amount of green stuff with their feed, but in letting them have the free run of the pasture.

The report of the number of hogs in the country on April 1, indicated a shortage that has not been equalled since 1888, being on that date but 45,-

CORRESPONDENCE.

Good Seasons on the Plains. Dean, Texas, August 21, 1894. Editor Live Stock Journal:

Since writing my last we have had a number of good rains. The grass is "simply immense" and still growing. If we could have a year like this every time, you would never hear a kick from the plains about anything. We would do most anything to get permission from our East Texas moss back. friends to live here; we will even un-dertake to pay their price for land and support their schools, and all we ask of them in return is to guarantee this

kind of season every year.

Messrs. Haynes, Boon, Fuqua and others of Roswell, New Mexico, will be here about the 10th of September with a mixed herd for sale. They have been supplying our stockmen with feeders and stock cattle for a number of years. S. K. Hallan of Deaf Smith county has just returned from a trip to the Pecos Valley. He reports range from here to the valley in splendid condition, and grass and cattle in the val-ley in good condition for that section. Roswell is enjoying quite a boom from the prospects of an early completion of the railroad from Eddy.

The irrigated farms in the vaffey are the chief attraction. The difference between the raw land and that under irrigation is wonderful. They say, however, that the most wenderful thing in the Pecos Valley is the prices charged by Roswell merchants for everything that is sold.

L. H. HALLAM.

JOSEPHUS'S JAUNTS.

Runs Down to Brownwood and Sees a Fine Country-Lots of Grass and Few Cattle.

Brownwood, Tex., Aug. 24.

Dear Journal:
When the boss informed me yester-

When the boss informed me yester-day that my presence would be required in this city today I was happy yes, I was "tickled to death," for if there is a trip I do like to take, it's a ride over the best little road in Texas—the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. Now, if anyone thinks I don't mean that I'll go just a little further and say that I believe that this road is, taken all along, about the best ballasted, smoothest road in the state, and it makes good time, too.

Trusting that the above is explana-

Trusting that the above is explana tion sufficient; I will now proceed a little more. As I said before, I was happy. I went home, dusted up a small grip, carefully packed my hair-brush and a novel therein, went out and told my troubles to Col. Hornby, president of the road, and left Fort Worth at 11:50. Of course, Col. Horn-by would not let me walk since I was needed so badly down here today. is very fond of us newspaper fiends, anyhow, and would always keep the latch-string to his office door hanging conspicuously on the outside but for the fact that he keeps the door open

for us all the times.
But, anyhow, I got on the train and had soon gotten well acquainted with a couple of comfortable seats. After thus fixing myself. I took the nove from the depths of my grip and at tempted to read, but found that I could not keep my eyes on the book-not because of the duliness of the book, nor the bouncing of the train (it don't bounce, for the track is a dalsy, as I've said before), nor even of the thoughts of the fair damsel I'd left behind, nor the one I had before me (she was ugly and weighed 200), but because of the many interesting sights I beheld from the car window, were my eyes and mind taken from the book. Every now and then as we whirled along would I see first a fine field of grain, then of cotton, then of sorghum, potatoes, melons, or an or-chard full of fruit. In fact, everything good which grows in the field could be seen. When it was not a field it was a pasture, with the finest possible grass, traversed by beautiful streams or dotted with numerous tanks, and filled with fine, fat cattle, horses or other stock, all apparently happy and con-Was not all of this sufficient tented. to make me forget my book, my girls and my troubles? I never traveled 150 miles in my life and saw a better looking country. That is what I expected to see, so I was not disappointed. I made this same trip last winter, and the country had been going through protracted drouths for months and was in hard shape. Then not a spear of grass, scarcely a dried leaf on a tree, could be seen. And now, what a con-trast! Nature and the weather clerks -in fact, all the powers-had combined and made the seasons all that could be desired, the crops splendid, vegetation of all kinds abundant and stock fat.

Stockmen and farmers all along the route were in good spirits and were feeling as good and as rich as Sain Scaling says the cattlemen feel in the spring, but they have no intention of feeling as d—d poor this fall as Mr. Scaling credits the cattlemen with feel-

ing. However, this country is a dandy this year. Cotton is opening fast and several bales have been marketed already. Other crops are about all made, except the second crop of sorghum, and that is virtually made. Cattle are as scarce or more so in this section as they are in other parts of the state. The ranges could easily carry as many again as there are now

The oil mills here, at Comanche and at Dublin will feed the usual number of cattle this winter. Besides this, many cattle will be fed on corn, sorghum and other feeds. Hogs are quite a crop, too, and the Fort Worth packing house will get

Well, I've been writing this before breakfast, and mine host Walker of the Aliman house is here telling me to get a move on myself, so I'll quit and go eat a good square meal, and if I den't cause the waiters and cooks to go on a strike it will be because they have more grub, patience and an

durance than I have appetite, and my appetite is usually fine, isn't it, pa? Thine, JOSEPHUS.

He Travels to Taylor, Taylor, Tex., Aug. 27.

Dear Journal: I'll have a letter in this week's parer from Brownwood if Pa don't throw it in the waste basket. I hope he won't, because I got up very early that morning down at Brownwood in order to write it, and I think he ought to ap-preciate my efforts to help him furnish something good for our readers, even if I do get a little windy occasionally.

I have nothing in particular to tell about from this booming burg except that I'm here. Got here about two hours ago (it's now 1:40 a.m.) and I'm doomed to stay here another two hours believe. I'm trying to get over to Georgetown, and from present pros-pects there will be considerable try about it before I get there. Anyhow, I'm going. I have lost my pocketbood somehow, and I'm afraid the I. and G. N. conductor, whom I'll encounter when I leave here, may want some money in the absence of a pass, which I forgot to get before I left home.

I'm much obliged to Mr. Barker of the Katy for letting me ride this 162 miles over his road. I spread out all over one of his beautiful reclining chairs coming down here, and enjoyed the ride immensely. For fear some of our readers who lives way off in Siberia or some other place may not know it. I want to say that the Katy is all right. It stops only on the top rung of the ladder. I met Mr. O. J. Wood of Throckmor

ton at Temple. That is, he got on the train and sat down by me. He is an extensive cattle dealer, and has been in the business for years; is an old-time Texan and has lots of faith in cows if they are the right sort. He has a big pasture in Throckmorton county and is now stocking it with young steers. He also has a lot of fine three, four and five-year-old steers in Donley county. He feeds about 800 steers every year at Hannibal, Mo., too. In fact, he's a cattle raiser, feeder and dealer and knows the business thoroughly. He seems to think that the cattle crop of Texas is very short this year. there are several buyers for every bunch of cattle. "And still," he adds, "the dog-goned things ain't hardly worth having." Now there's a subject for careful consideration. Don't you think so? A number of buyers for every bunch of cattle, and cattle are not worth anything. It's true, too, cattle are worth as little as for any time in the past ten years, and still there is lots of demand. market and the range they sell for a song, and even less, and yet they are wanted. I can't understand it. Mr. Wood is puzzled about the same

thing. Among other things he told me, he said that in the Northern states the number of cattle was larger than ever; that feed was scarcer, and hence he believed the cattle there would be forced on the market early this winter. This being the case, the market be ruined. In fact, there would be no market until in January or February. And then what? Why, our Texas feeders would keep the market glutted with the meal cattle, and unless something happened or these meal cattle were marketed in some systematized or regular manner the market would be ruined again. However, there is a good chance for Texas feeders to make money, and I believe they will. believe the meal cattle from this state will be on the market in sufficient numbers all at once to break it and if I am right, I can't see why they won't sell well. I believe the Northern cattle will all be forced on the market before our meal cattle begin to go, and if the Northern feeders are compelled to break the market, why, we can't help it.

Then another thing decidedly in our favor is the fact that Omaha will be getting a good share of Texas business by that time, to say nothing of the large number of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., that the Fort Worth market, will consume.

May be some of our readers are tired of this. I wonder if any of them have read all this? Well, I hope they have, though I sympathize with them for having done so. I'll give it to them in broken doses after this.
You may hear from me again in a

day or so. Thine, JOSEPHUS.

FROM E. P. P.

In Eastland and Comanche Countles -Peaches and Watermelons-Mad at the Gazette. Baird, Texas, August 26.

Editor Journal: I have just returned from a flying trip to ancient Eastland and Comanche

counties to rest awhile and digest the peaches and watermelons eaten when out among my country friends.

Although our Western fruit crops are

as abundant this year as usual, I occasionally you find a tolerably still well fruited orchard in these counties. When in a well fruited neighborhood it was only natural to drive up and ask for a drink of water. Will you have some fruit, too? Certainly. From the manner I filled my pockets on leaving no doubt made the impression I had a brother at home who also liked peaches. It does a fellow really much good to get out among the farmers and partake of their whole-sou liberality and manner-born courtesy Their hearty hand-shake and bluff, but honest, cherry "howdy-do and come in' a bashful kid like myself at ease and reminds us of our native heath.

and reminds us of our native heath, where we are always welcome.

On my return from my rambles my friends congratulate me on improved personal appearance, and the rotundity of my stomach. If they don't desist they will make me vain of my matchless beauty. Really I am surprised the Gazette failed to include Western Texas in its "handsomest bachelor" contest, so that I could have entered the arena. This acglisance of the Gazette has made it very unsequiar out here, and

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

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all the winsome, bonnie lassies are highly indignant. Truly a fellow is never without honor asave in his own country. It is true I have to lie down, kick up my heels to see my feet, but such a small thing as that would cut no figure in the case. Western Texas is the most methodical country concelvable. Our people have a time for everything. In the spring and early summer fish-frysoften without much fish-is the program, but the indispensable appetiser, known commonly as "red-eye" is there in suitable quantity. No doubt "some-thing" like this contributes materially to the frequency and pleasure of such outings. Later on, during the summer and early autumn, all religious denomi-nations vie with each other in religious zeal, each striving in their turn to herd the lambs "away on the moun-tains bleak and bare, away from the shepherd's tender care."

Fine dinners, sweet music, friendly.

intercourse, an occasional fliration among the young fry, carried on by soft looks, floral offerings and facial telegrams; all help to drive off-dull care and kill time. When callly December comes, with its biting blasts, the unrodly and those who failed to the ungodly, and those who failed to get enough religion to winter on, have their inning. This is composed of dances, play and card parties—in fact innocent fun and frolic of all sorts, including pound parties for the cierry, perhaps to soften their opinions. The time-immemorial Christmas egg-nog is not forgotten, and the country fclks save eggs for home consumption, as well as for the usual Christmis rise in "hen fruit."

All in all life is not without its charms, even in West Texas our cynical Eastern dude would say. Crops in both Eastland and Comanche are good, though there is much complaint about boll worms. Some few crops are already badly damaged and farmers seem to fear the worst. In this county we are comparatively free from pests of all sorts, and something over an average crop is almost assured with proper season for gathering. People generally have lived closer this year than usual, worked harder, consequenty many come out nearer even than they did last winter. At Sipe Springs, when I passed through, the Pops and Democrats were holding joint rival services, each trying to save us from the wrath to come. I did not hear the discussion, but suppose they both came out ahead as customary on these oc

I was very pleasantly entertained while in Comanche county by Mr. J. C. Kilgore and his interesting and obliging family. His unbounded urbanity stamps him as a gentleman of the ante bellum days. On being asked his relationship to our own unique Buck Kilgore, he said there was nothing in common, but their big feet After slyly sizing up his pedal ap-pendages I readily appreciated the resemblance. Now if I ever return to Comanche this don't go. I might be invited to leave p. d. q. This letter is written at Cottonwood, the mecca of political and theological debaters. If is getting late, so excuse me while woo the drowsy god. With Don Qui xote's man Friday, I agree, "God loves the man who invented sleep." Ver truly, E. P. P. truly,

NEWS AND NOTES.

The shortage of Texas cattle so fa this year is 58 per cent. Brown county is venting her im

agination on irrigation. A number of Boyle county farmen

are feeding wheat to their hogs. Cotton picking has commenced and

corn gathering is also now in order. A fine rain fell at Devine, Texas, on the 24th inst., which will insure plenty

of grass. A watermelon weighing 65 pounds was on exhibition at Cisco, Eastland

county, recently.

Farmers are much concerned over the work of the boll worm in parts of Rockwail county.

Texas offers the most flattering inducements of any state in the Union to all classes of manufactures.

A new disorder among sheep is re-

ported from Shelby county, Illinois. The state veterinarian will investigate me came. Malone & Wright, ginners of Abilene, turned out their first bale of cotton Saturday. It was raised by Mr.

Beatty of Taylor county.

An apple grown near Hutchinson, Kan., this year measured fourteen and one-half inches in circumference and weighed seventeen ounces.

Residents of Wharton, Tex., say the situation there is becoming serious as regards the cotton crop, on account of the heavy rains they are having.

In consequence of the heavy rains that have fallen at Gause, Texas recently, cotton picking is suspended. Prospects for fall gardens and an abundant crop of sweet potatoes are fattering.

Word from Groesbeeck, Limestone county, is to the effect that a heavy rain fell there on the 26th, and the outlook is much brighter. Cotton is rap-idly coming in, 102 bales having been

An old farmer when urged by an implement dealer to buy a new binder, refused, saying he had nothing to sell but a lot of horses and could not sell them, for threshers were now run by steam, street cars were run by electricity, and this government was run by a lot of decrease in, anyway!

CATTLE.

uniformity, comes from the ranches

Unfortunately in these years of de sion the quality of the cattle has

run down. Buyers tell us that in coun-

ties/in Kansas, for example, where they could six years ago point out great numbers of herds of high-grade cattle,

few can be found now. We think this statement is true quite generally. Com-

mission men tell us the same story. Our foreign friends gloat over the fact

cattle grower, and the skies begin now to promise it, the thing to do is to

hold the platter right side up, a good big one, and catch the shower as it falls. We cannot begin too soon."

We are quite aware that a good many

of our readers will say that the times

are hard, and talk "depression" about

the way the business man talked "want of confidence" last summer. We wish

them to bear in mind, however, that

the calf that is dropped in 1894 w.ll not

be leady for market until 1896, and the produce of the cow that is bred in 1894

will go to the market in 1897 and not

in 1894. This should never be left out

of the account. No man can foretell what price they will bring but, as

things usually go in this world, there

is a hill on the other side of every hol-

low, and a period of prosperity in ad-

vance of every period of adversity.

Therefore, we advise every cattle grower in this country to make up his mind that in the future he will raise

a young bull, not only of excellent breeding, but of very great individual merit. Do not look at the color of his

hair, but note whether the hair is harsh or not. Get a good handler. Buy him as cheap as you can, provided he is a good one, but do not higgle over a

few dollars. Do not buy a poor one at any price, no matter what his pedi-

gree. Select the best cows you can get for mating, and then be prepared take care of the calves. "Every dollar lost in years past in

keeping cattle will be made back, and much more, by the man who raises good cattle, feeds them well, and has

faith "as a grain of mustard seed." The steer will have his turn, and his

dam and sire will be counted worthy

of honor just as surely as the horse

sheep and the hog have had their turns. There is no radical change

human stomach on account of which it is likely to refuse good beef, and

until this change comes, of which no

doubt our medical friends will advise

The above article has several good

hints and suggestions in it. Horses,

times since the steer, and it now looks as if it surely was the steer's

turn. The greatest trouble with our cattle is their quality or rather the

lack of quality. Buyers always de-mand good cattle and can't get them

at all in some instances. When they

do find good cattle they have spent so much time and money traveling around looking for them that they are

not inclined to pay good prices for

them. Breed up and improve your herds every way possible. Weed out

your scrubs and have a herd that will

With the present bright prospects our ranchmen can certainly afford good bulls. They can afford them anyhow when they know that scrubs

are no longer any good, and even if they can't have as many cattle as

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be

pleased to learn that there is at least

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been able to cure in all its stages, and

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medical fraternity. Catarra being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Ca-

tarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous sur-

faces of the system, thereby destroy-ing the foundation of the disease, and

giving the patient strength by build-

ing up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. .The pro-

prietors have so much faith in its cu-

rative powers that they offer One Hun-

dred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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sires and take care of the progeny.

sheep and hogs have all

be proud of.

herds at any cost.

best stuff possible, and the way to do it is to buy for the head of the herd

A stock buyer says that in many countries in Central Illinois only purebred bulls are used, and the cattle are high grades that mature early, feed well and sell at a profit even in these low priced times.

our foreign friends gloat over the fact as we see from our exchanges, that the grade of our cattle is being lowered. The thing, therefore, now to do is, figuratively speaking, to spit on our hands and begin at once in dead earnest the work of grading up. If a shower of blessings is to fall on the Dehorned cattle require less room less feed, less care and handling; when shipped they can be packed closer and will go to market with less injury to hide and flesh. Begin with the calf and stop the growth of the horn.

British beef stock has justly held its place at the front, and the superior quality alone of their stock has made it possible for British breeders to breast the competition of the world. They were never more watchful and active to maintain their lead than now. One of the indications of this is seen in the fact that pedigree Shorthorns sold in 1893, \$7.50 higher than in 1892.

There will be a shortage in the marketing of Texas cattle this year of at least 30 per cent, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal. So far at this point. alone the shortage from last year is 85 per cent. Texas cotten meal and corn feeders are already buying cattle in Indian Territory to ship back to Lone Star state to fatten, having paid \$20 per head for a good many. It is very evident that Texas is going to do her best to take advantage of the unusual situation in the Northern corn

Breeders' Gazette: The Texas, Illinols, Kansas and Missouri board of live stock commissioners are arranging for a-series of experiments to be conducted under the direction 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 to be the real solution of the Texas fever problem and it is hoped to throw light upon the subject natives. The "tick" theory has been by the test proposed.

Cattle Wanted.

We are having a large number of inquiries for yearlings and twos, also for feeders. Those having cattle for sale can no doubt greatly expediate matters by writing or calling on Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers of The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

To Cattlemen.

If you have any kind or class of cattle for sale, or if you wish to buy feeders, young steers, mixed bunches, or any other kind of cattle, write or or any other kind of cattle, white of call on Geo. B. Loving & Son, mana-gers of The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth , Texas.

"All this talk about cattle being moved back to Southern Texas from the Territory is stuff," said a man who knows, the other day, "A good many cattle may be brought back for feeding purposes, but you can just bet that none will come back to go on grass. Cattle once shipped to the Territory never see Texas grass again. I have not been over the ground, but believe I know what I'm talking about." The Journal believes him, of course. But there's another fellow comes along and "My cattle are coming back, and so are thousands and thousands of thers. I know this, because I've got herd up there, and know others who believe as I do." Then what is the newspaper man to do? It is impossible that both sides are correct-and both are good men, well posted, etc. But third man comes along and says: I am going to the Territory, and hope to sell out everything I've got there. Just as soon as I can do this, I will stock up my Texas pastures, and if anyone ever catches me north of Red river with cattle again I want to be shot." That talk is good for Texas; comes from a man who has been here for years, and fought Indians off his range and property and helped generally to civilize the country. This kind of talk makes the Journal man feel pretty good, but when that good, old-time Texan comes along and says: 'I'm going to the Territory; I'm taking my stuff up there; I'm virtually burning the bridges behind me so I can't get back;" then the Journal man begins to wonder which of these mortals is the greatest crank. Here are four good cowmen, all well up in the details of the business; in fact, all are

High Priced Yearlings.

raised in the business, and each one has a different view of the situation

as regards the Texas-Territory busi-

Folsom, New Mexico, correspondent, writing to an exchange, says that buyers have paid as high as \$17 per head for good yearling steers in that neighborhood recently, and adds that that class of stock seems to be in de-

The Journal don't want to buy any of those yearlings, but believes that the Fort Worth and Denver would let its representative ride up there to get a look at those cattle. The man, or men, who bought them could doubtless make some money putting them on exhibition at 10 cents a look, and travel

around the country with them.
What's the matter with our Texas ranchmen finding out something about theose yearling steers and raising more just like them. We need good cattle in Texas, but those Folsom cattle are certainly daisies. The Journal would like to hear from some of its friends in Northeastern New Mexico about them, what breed they are and if they pace or single-foot, how much they weigh and if they eat ambrosia or

grass.

If the matter is investigated it will probably be found to be a typographical error, where the printer run up the price about \$10 per head.

Now for Better Cattle.

An exchange says: "The horse, sheep and hog have all had their innings since the cattle have had theirs. The farmer has taken off his hat to each of them in turn. They have served him well, have put money in served him well, have put money in his purse, partly because they had the power to earn it, and partly because he treated them well. Even now the dairyman speaks to his cows something like he would speak to a lady. She has heen good to him and his. Every dog has his day, at least so they say, and just as surely as the years come round the steer will have his.

the steer will have his.

The testimony of every man we know who has given the subject careful attention is that there has been a decline in the number of beef cattle in the corn and grass states of the West. The same report, but not with the same same report, but not with the same

SHEEP AND WOOL

White mustard is highly spoken of

as pasture for sheep. Wool is a nitrogenous product and re-

quires such feed as bran, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, etc. It is estimated that the United States

consumes about 650,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool and in wool and woolens one-half of this is imported. At Chicago lambs are being held over by the acre. Common to fair lambs which countrymen call good and which

On Friday the top lambs sold at \$3.90 and choice lambs at \$3.75. The end of scrub flocks and the end of scrub flockmasters may be at hand, but not the end of American sheephusbandry. This has conie to remain and on safer, broader, n ore progressive and better conceived principles than have been practiced save by few. The value of this industry to the United States cannot be estimated. Lands that could not advantageously be used for any other purposes are thus utilized. There are thousands of acres of this kind of land in Texas and other thousands which will soon be worn out, if not employed for sheep hus-

Sheep industry is important to the

state because it gives employment to

labor, and thus adds to population and wealth. We often hear farmers say, "I own no sheep, I have no interest in the wool tariff." But he is interested. The proper increase of sheep would make an increased demand for corp and oats to supplement the pasture and hay furnished by the transfer of a part of the lands to sheep husbandry. An increase of 4,000,000 sheep will make additional annual market for at least 4,000,000 bushels of corn for stock sheep, and for 1,000,000 mutton sheep, nearly if not quite 3,000,000 bushels, or otal of 7,000,000, worth an average of \$2,100,000. The increased demand would enhance the value of all that would remain. If all the states would follow-the example proposed, it would be worth all the foreign markets that Eu-

Our Wool Consumption.

rope crop failures could produce.

The total supply of raw wool for the which as yet has been heard of in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893, was human stomach on account of which about 532,000,000 pounds in addition to the importation of about \$38,000,000 worth of imported cloth at the foreign value. It is estimated that he wool us in time, it will pay to hold on to required to produce these goods was the best cows, select for them the best per dollar's worth of goods. This would therefore make a total consumption by the American people of nearly 650,000, 000 pounds of raw wool, equal to about 27 per cent of the world's suppply. The American people are only 5 per cent of the world's population, and they use 27 per cent of the world's production of wool, the per capita consumption is 9 3-4 pounds, which is the largest by any nation in the world.

> Summer Care of Sheep. Among other things a writer in Sheep

Breeder says: "It is as imperative, and perhaps more so, to see that the sleep are pro-vided with an abundance of salt and pure drinking water in summer as in winter. Do not conclude because the where. Do not conclude because the sheep do not drink large quantities of water from stagnant ponds or foul tanks that they will do as well without water in summer. It is true, however, that they will do better in the long run without any water than to be comformerly, they can have them all good. pelled to drink from stagnant pools. Get good bulls and improve your which are teeming with parasites so which are teeming with parasites so destructive to sheep. Better fence out such places and furnish them good

pure well water to drink. While there are objections to feeding coperas in salt, yet from the growing prevalence of stomach worms we be-lieve it advisable to mix it with the salt in the proportion of one pound of powdered copperas to ten of salt, for we consider it a useful preventive.

Among other enemies of the sheep to be guarded against during the summer season are dogs, grub in the head, foot rot, liver fluke, ticks, lice, scab, etc. If you must keep a dog, dose him periodically with vermifuges as you would a sheep affected with internal parasites. Unless he is a trained sheep dog, never permit him near the sheep. We have made a practice of putting a sheep bell on every twenty-five sheep, and while neighbors have had some sheep killed by dogs we have not lost any from this cause in several years. "In laying your plans for pasturage, try and arrange it so you can change the flock to a different field as often as once in two weeks. We find they thrive better even if the feed is no im-

thrive better even if the feed is no improvement. It is an acknowledged fact that sheep favor close grass rather than tall fresh feed, so it will be unnecessary for me to do anything more than to make a note of the fact.

"Let your flocks be as small as postible and graded according to size sible, and graded according to size, age, etc. If you have some which are thin in flesh and out of condition, put little extra chance. A light feed of grain daily will do much in a short time to place them on their feet.

"Opinions vary in relation to the good effect of changing from pasture to pasture as frequently as once n two weeks because of the unrest in the flock both before and after the change."

From the Pecos.

In our last "Boston Market," says the Wool Reporter, special allusion was made to the comparatively large quantity of Texas wool which had arrived in the seaboard markets the first days of the current month, and the sales of considerable blocks; in this connection it is interesting to note the move-ment this season from the Pecos Valley, a section which is now being brought for the first time by extended is now being reilway facilities into easy communica-tion with the Eastern markets.

Last year by the Pecos Valley road,

in its then condition of availability, the total shipments from that section agregated 400,000 pounds; in the last two fronths alone of the present year 800,-000 pounds of fleece were carried over the road, and it is calculated that as the road is extended, shipments will be made from points as far north as the section contiguous to the Santa Fe

A special wool train that went out from the valley, about the 22d of June,

had 225,000 pounds, filling fifteen cars. This cargo was delivered to the Texas and Pacific, which ran it in a solid

and Pacific, which ran it in a solid train to Marshall, whence it was sent to Philadelphia via New Orleans.

This was the first solid train of wool or any other product ever sent out of the Pecos Valley. A large part of the shipment was from the Miller ranch, above Roswell, Tex., which feeds 18,000 sheep; this season the increase was 80 per cent of the number of ewes. It is declared that henceforth through the declared that henceforth through the season, wool shipments from this particular section will be in train lots

WHAT PART WILL SHEEP PLAY In the Future Development of the United States

Correspondence Wool and Cotton Re porter.

Blackstone, Va., July 18, '94. Very many unoccupied farms and large tracts of worn-out land in this portion of Virginia, south of Richmond and throughout a large area, extending both easterly and westerly along the lines of the Norfolk and Western and Atlantic & Danville railways, can purchased at \$2 to \$5 per acre. ough temporarily exhausted, the land is capable of prompt improvemnt and will respond liberally to the application of fertilizers. It is free from the rocks which are so prominent a feature of New England abandoned farms and is easy to work except for the trees bushes which must often be moved. This locality affords grand opportunities for sheep husbandry, were it not for the affection for worthless curs and unprofitable fox hunts that still constitute a characteristic of our Virginia friends.

HERDING IN THE SOUTH.

Under these circumstances it is suggested that sheep herding might be profitably practised here in the same mannner as in the states and territories est of the Mississippi river. Housing of sheep here is unneccessary at any season of the year. Ploughing may be done thronghout the months of January and February. The lambs are us-ualy dropped in December and Janu-ary, and are ready for market in April and May; and the sheep will find good pasturage throughout the year, except when the ground is covered with snow. A successful farmer here, who keeps fifty or sixty sheep, thought ten tons of hay would be enough to save for 1000 sheep during the year. In Maine it is necessary to save 200 tons of hay to carry 1000 sheep through the six months of housing time.

Such is the respect still entertained for hunting and for dogs in Virginia that the men who should surround his sheep pasture with a dog proof fence would speedily find it destroyed in places sufficient to admix all the canine enemies of his flocks. The hunter who came to the fence in the ardor of pursuit after a fox or a hare would speedily make an opening, and though his action would be theoretically illegal, yet it would be sustained by neighborhood opinion, and the land owner's only defence would consist in organiz-ing a watch along all the boundaries of his domain. Hence, I say the solu-tion of the problem seems to lie in herding sheep in bands of 1000 to 3000 as is done in the West.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFIT. A tract of 400 acres of "worn-out" and would support 1000 to 2000 she the first year, and the land would cos \$8000 to \$15,000. Sheep accustomed to herding could be bought in the far West today for \$1.50 per head, and 2000 of them could be brought here in eight double-deck cars at a cost of, say, \$800. Putting the cost of the flock delivered here at \$4000 and the cost of the land at \$10,000, the total immediate invest-ment would be \$14,000. There would be no trouble in securing 12,000 pounds of wool from the flock in March, worth certainly 12 1-2 cents per pound, or \$1500. and 1600 lambs at \$2.50 each; a total of \$4000 for lambs and \$1500 for wooi, or \$5500 in all. The 2000 sheep could be herded and cared for by one man and a boy; and the above statement of income represents merely the first year's business. Meantime, the land could be steadily improved; some of it could be plowed and sowed to grain or other crops; fences could be built; the soil would be constantly fertilized so as to maintain increasing numbers of sheep, and prices of wool and lambs would average far higher than those which I have given above for the present depressed period.

THESE "WORN-OUT" FARMS.
In the vicinity of Norfolk truck farming for Northern markets has given the

ing for Northern markets has given the farmers abundant resources from which to provide themselves with fertilizers. Hence the soil has begun to be considered as teeming with fertility. But it is naturally of the same character as these "worn-out" farms of south-side Virginia. I am beginning to believe that the tobacco culture, which is the leading interest of this section, is nothing but a curse, since its speculative character distracts attention from other and more stable forms of agri-

culture. What I have said about sheep husbandry refers to the reclamation of fair-sized tracts of Virginia land. For cheap, "worn-out" farms of 200 to 300 acres, the purchaser's main reliance the first year or two would need to be upon the plow, and he would keep a few sheep, as do the majority of farmers in this neighborhood. But even upon the smaller farms the size of flocks should constantly increase, and I have no more doubt that increased flocks of sheep are to be a primary agent in reclaiming the uncultivated lands of the Southern states as well as of New England, than I have that the ers in this neighborhood. population of the United States is to show an increase from decade to de-

REASONS FOR THINKING SO. The reduced acreage of public lands in the West, the repeal of the preemption and timber-land acts of 1891, the restriction of acquisitions of title by parties desiring ordinary farming or agricultural lands to the method provided in the homestead laws, and the extension of the time of preliminary residence from six months to fourteen months, have lessened the movement of immigrants to those sections. These occurrences, together with the collapse of Western mortgage companies, and of Western mortgage companies, and the unsuitability of many of the West-ern areas more recently settled for agri-cultural purposes, have all combined to turn the attention of future settlers toward the rural districts of New Eng-land, Virginia and other of the older states, both North and South.

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HORSES AND MULES.

Drive slowly through sandy or mud-ty places or on rising ground.

A little whitewash is excellent for cleansing and purifying the stable.

Trotting sports are steadily gaining in popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. When training the colt do not forget to teach him the art of standing after being hitched.

The champion trotting record of England is 2.24 3-4, made last season by the American trotter Rowley.

With moderate care and good usage

a horse's life may be prolonged to twenty-five, thirty-five or forty years. The demand for good carriage horses is reported as fully equal to that of last year, but prices are a shade lower.

Overtraining is apt to cause young solts to break down in the legs or be-bome weak in their organs and to ruin them beoynd recovery.

An excellent sign for the future is the fact that more attention is being given to the development of driving qualities in the road horse.

Horses in training should be fed regularly, and the quality of food should be proportioned to the work and digestion of each animal.

The English royal breeding stud, founded almost a century ago, is about to be broken up. Some of the most noted of the English race horses were bred at the royal stud.

The heavy draft horse is the staple product of the farmer in this country as n Europe. The mares make good farm teams, and the geldings from good grade mares by the best pure-bred sires are as standard as gold. The cities must have them, and there is no crop or product of the farm that pays as well at all times as good heavy draft horses."

The experience of breeders has fully demonstrated that draft horses must be raised on the farm where the mares are worked, and the young horses worked as they mature to pay for their feed. The ranches cannot produce draft horses; the cross of the draft stallions on the Texas and Colorado mares is a failure. The same wild disposition keeps them out of good mar-ket society. The big ranches of our millionaires that were so lavishly stocked with imported stallions have proved a lamentable failure, just as similar ranches stocked with fast trot-ters have failed to produce good horses.

Good horses are the production of civilization and it requires intelligence, skill, energy and enterprise to produce them. Formerly it was thought that luck produced the trotter, but the best breeding is required to secure speed. So it is with draft and coach horses; we must get the best sires and dams and then use all our skill and experi-ence to produce what the ever-changing market demands. With the growth of our cities more heavy draft horses and large stylish coachers are wanted. Such horses must be bred and reared on the farm under the constant care and attention of the breeder. There are not mough horses to supply the markets.

THE FUTURE OF HORSE RAISING. The Type to Breed for and the One

to Avoid-American Horses. Breeders from habit, purposeless breeders and misdirected breeders, alarmed at the accumulation of stock on their hands, with no apparent prospect of sale, are dropping completely out of the business. This is as it should be. It promises much for the future of the American horse. Men destitute of good "horse sense" have no place in the future of horse breeding. On the other hand, no business open to the stock breeder of fine perception and practical ideas of breeding who feeds renerously and handles skillfully promises better results than that of horse-

raising.

Fortunately the type of horses that may safely be made the breeder's pattern in production is the same that at the present time brings the best price, soys J. M. True in The Horseman. There is little danger of an oversupply of typical roadsters. As the smooth, nicely-finished thorse, weighing from 1100 to 1300 pounds, 15 1-2 to 16 hands high, with stylish carriage, good knee action and a level head, rendering him safe and trusty under all ordinary circumstances, brings today, almost accounts and a level head. cumstances, brings today almost any price the owner may ask, so in the future one may safely hope to find an eager demand for all such animals he

may produce. not sacrifice size, style and disposition in an attempt to get extreme speed. The market we speak of is not seeking speed for sporting purposes, and is satisfied before reaching the low figures in seconds required to win the hotly contested race. Success in breeding is a superstructure raised only on the foundation of first-class broad stock. Carefully bred and critically selected dams are the first requisite. The time has come for a recognition of this principle, and due credit must be given to pedigree as the basis of future results. Joined with individual merit, it will be proof against failura. In mating avoid the use of animals possessing weakness or imperfection. Never breed from a vicious or rattle-headed animal of either sex. Select your type and stick everlastingly to it -stickingly everlastingly to it brings success—and govern your selection by the demands of the market.

Are we making a great mistake in breeding indiscriminately our well-bred American roadster mares to imported coach stallions? There are very few mares fitted to produce really good coachers. Never cross types. When a really good mare of the right conformation is found, by all means breed her to a coach horse; but with the majority of a coach horse; but with the majority pof native mares, why not stay with the American horse? We must consider the present low prices of horses as a godsend to the American horse industry? This low priced era will usher in a new order of thirgs. Now, if men lack the intelligence, tact and discorrect the state of t men lack the intelligence, tact and dis-cernment necessary to successful work will keep hands off, the time will quickly come when, with better stock and better methods, we shall produce better horses that will command better

prices than even in the past. AILING HORSES.

How They are Managed at City Hos-pitals.

From a City Exchange. Sick or injured horses are somewhat difficult to treat on account of the size and sirength of the patient. When a human patient, for instance, is laid ap with a broken limb the injured member can be quite easily set and tightly sonfined with splints and bandages, and the patient has intelligence enough to keep still during the process of here.

But with a horse the question of treatment is different. When a fracture occurs it is more often a very pevere one, with perhaps several splin-tered pieces of bone. The bone is, moreover, very hard to set, on account of the bulk and strength of the mus-ples of the horse's limbs. When the break is near the hip it is said to be next to impossible to set the bone. The question of treating an injured

horse is usually a matter of dollars and cents, and not a question of senti-ment, as with human beings. Hence if ment, as with human beings. Hence it it will not pay to incur the risk and trouble and expense of caring for the horse, he is killed at once. In nine out of ten cases of fracture, say the doctors, the result of restoring the leg does not pay for the expenditure. The broken leg is never so strong as be-fore. It is a common supposition that horses with broken legs are not often treated because the bone will not unite or knit. That is not the case. When once set the bone will readily unite again, but, as said before, the treatment is difficult and expensive.

KEEPING HIM ON HIS FEET. An illustration shows the method of uspending a horse during treatment for fracture, or when from any cause the animal is unable to stand. The scene of the picture is the interior of the Boston Veterinary Hospital. The horse in the foreground is suffering from a sickness which renders him un able to stand, and to prevent injury he is supported on his feet by the holst-

ing blanket and slings. THE AMBULANCE. In the background is seen the hos-pital ambulance, which can be summoned in all cases of emergency, or where the horse is too sick to travel. It was especially constructed with a view to its use, and the fact that its daily calls are on the average four or the street's surface. The horse is then

placed upon it and, after being securely placed upon it and, after being securely fastened to prevent injury, is hauled into the ambulance by means of a windlass. Next a padded hood is placed on his head so that it cannot get bruised, and the animal is transported to his destination. This ambulance may frequently be seen in the streets of Boston transferring discontinuous contracts and contracts of Boston transferring discontinuous contracts and c streets of Boston, transferring dis-abled horses to the hospital.

A BUSY PLACE. It is very interesting to watch the methods of conducting the hospital on a busy day. A call will come in for the ambulance, which is run almost as fast as a fire engine; in a short time the horse comes into the hospital, as shown in the picture, and then an examination is made, and the owner notified how badly the animal is injured.

When the horse is not able to walk, the false floor of the ambulance is run out and the patient turned over on to out and the patient turned over on to it and drawn in. On reaching the hospital, slings shown in the picture are put under the horse and if he can use his legs at all he is kept up; if not, the thick layer of tan bark which is kept upon the floor pre vents the body being bruised or cut by the animal's efforts to rise.

On a cold winter day, especially following a period of bad weather, as many as six or seven horses may be seen lying in the center of the tan-bark space in all stages of azootima. This is a peculiar disease, causing great losses, in heavy team horses particularly, and can be better prevented than cured. If it happens that a horse is taken with this disease, the first symptoms are sweating and loss of power of the hind legs, and the great thing to remember is not to attempt to make the herse walk, but to get him at once into the nearest stable by means of the ambulance.

Whenever a surgical operation is necessary, horses are not choloroformed, but are given internal doeses of chloral, which paryly stupefies them.

CITY HORSES. Dr. H. B. Hamilton, who appears in the picture near the horse in the sling, is one of the physicians at the Boston hospital, and is a perefet encyclopedia of horse management. Said Dr. Hamilton, when asked to give a few hints

on the health of farm horses: on the health of farm norses:
"The cases which come to city hospitals are somewhat different from the which affect horses in country. City horses live under more unnatural conditions. They live on hard, dry food the year round. Some of them are worked very hard nearly every day in the year. Others are not exercised enough, but are allowed to stand in stable most of the time. THE FARM HORSE.

"The farm horse name be worked hard sometimes, but he has plenty of rest in winter weather and on stormy days and he frequently gets green food, and perhaps a bit of pasture.
"There is really very little trouble,

comparatively, with horse diseases on a farm. Sometimes green horses brought from different sections and climate are temporarily troubled with lung affections. In such cases they should be carefully kept away from air drafts and treated with anti-febriles. It requires so much experience to detect the different stages of lung fever that I should not advise a farmer to himself attempt to treat such a case medically.

HEAVES. "Farm horses are often affected with the heaves, which is an incurable dis-ease, caused by such things as driving a horse too hard when he is filled up

with food. "It is claimed that in lime-water re-gions horses do not have heaves. The disease may be helped by not allowing the horse to drink too much water at one time and by not driving the animal hard after a full meal or after drinking. A full stomach impedes the action diaphragm and aggravates the trouble. A dose of two ounces of lin-seed oil every day will help. The hay should be fed moist. Some claim that heaves are a nervous disease, others say they are a blood disease.

"Colic is of several kinds. When the horse swells up it is needful to tap him and liberate the gas, but this operation is unsafe for the farmer to perform. Opium is given to quiet the pain of colic, and in cases of wind colic cooking soda is administered.

CAUSES OF DISEASE. "Farm horses are liable to disease from exposure to rain during fall and spring work. Sometimes horses are not properly bedded in winter and the manure freezes in the stall. Stalls should be well drained and ventilated. Bad be well drained and ventilated. Bad air containing ammonia is likely to cause eye disease. Horses should be kept clean with currycomb and brush.

FEEDING AND SHOEING. "The horse should be fed coarse hay and oats. When for any reason horses are long idle, they should be cut down two-thirds in their amount of grain, shorts being substituted.

"Horses often have trouble with their feet on account of improper shoeing. Western horses coming from soft soils, with their broad, soft hoofs, are ing. Western horses coming from soft soils, with their broad, soft hoofs, are liable to corns. Sometimes too small a shoe is used or the shoe is left on too long. I have known a shoe to be left until the horn had grown down and completely covered the shoe. There is a great difference in the feet of diffrent horses, and each animal, almost, requires somewhat different treatment. "As to the management of horse allments by farmers, it is seldom adments by farmers, it is seldom advisable where surgery or complicated medical treatment is needed. But good care and careful treatment will do much

in the way of preventing disease and

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POULTRY.

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about the lousy chickens-two drops about the head is enough to kill the

Have the henhouse ventilated so well that the chicks will stay in it instead of seeking the trees for roosting places. This is good weather to bring out

the lice. Give your coop a coat of whitewash and the roosts and nests a

spraying of kerosene Do you relish a cool drink these hot days? So do fowls. See that they have a chance to get at least two during the twenty-four hours.

Victuals and drink are what poultry need, especially drink these hot days. Give twenty fowls a gallon of water at 6 o'clock in the morning and see how little will be left in the dish at 6 p. m.

Green food, plenty of fresh, pure water and a little corn will be what the hens will enjoy these days they will give eggs in return, too.

ON A GREAT SCALE.

The Poultry Establishment of Levi P. Morton-Largest in America. Ex-Vice President Morton is a tancy farmer on a magnificent scale. He has lately finished rebuilding the immease stock barn at Ellersile, N. Y., which was burned down a year ago. The appointments are the most complete imaginable. Mr. Morton is a chicken fancier, with all the rest, and is preparing to conduct an immense poultry business. This department is under the supervision of James H. Seeley. Six hen houses were built last August. to accommodate 600 laying hens. These further details are given by the Rhinerick Gazette. Sufficient number of hens were bought to start with and then came the erection of brooder bouses to raise and care for the small chickens, which are to be hatched with ircubators and raised for fancy market broilers and larger ones for roast

ing.
The hen houses are fitted up with electric wire and no person is allowed or can cross the threshold of the door or open the windows without ringing a bell in the house; also it will ring a bell in the room in the incubator house where the man sleeps. Chicken thieves stand a poor show to get a liv-ing around these houses. They are built for winter laying hens. The size of the hen houses is 16 by 54, made in three sections, two rooms in each section, one room for laying and roosting, the other one is for exercise in bad, snowy or stormy weather, there being no floor but the ground. Down under the top of the ground is placed wire netting to prevent rats, from getting in or making a home in the building. The room for laying is fifted up with movable nests, 12 in number, in each cabinet and in each room are crates to confine hens that want to set as they have no use for setting hens, the in-cubators do all their work. All hens purchased are white Minorcas, white Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes sprinkled with a few light Brahmas. is wanted to have hens enough to lay eggs to supply the incubators

which require 150 daily.

The brooders and incubator houses are located in the same space of ground; between the six hen-houses; is perhaps the largest plant of the kind in the United States. The two brooder houses are 132 feet long by 18feet wide and are fitted up with all the vices. In each of the houses there are 25 pens 5 feet by 15 feet, which will accommodate 2500 chickens. There is a three-foot hall way running in front of the pens to fed from, also being very convenient to do all the necessary work. In each pen there is an artificial brooder heated with hot water pipes, it requiring one-half a mile of hot wapipes in these houses to give the necessary heat from a Gurney hotwater heater.

The pens are furnished with water fountains, feed troughs and boxes for dust and ground. The floors are of spruce underneath, which is fine hardware cloth to prevent mice and rats from getting the young chickens. The frame is of planed hemlock, and a lan-tern is placed in the center of each building, which furnishes light and ventilation. The sash is operated by device from the hallway and opens six windows at once. Each pen has a window and also an opening to let the chickens out into the yard on the south side of the houses. The sides are placed upon a movable frame and with one pull of the lever in the incubator house every pen can be opened or closed at once, and by changing the slide any number of pens can be opened or closed at will. In each house there are five solid partitions of wood, so that one part of the brooder can be shut off from the other, and the partitions between the pens are of one-inch mesh wire, and about 20,000 feet of wire was used in the brooder houses and yards.

The brooder houses have a capacity for 5000 chickens at once and they will be graded from the chickens just taken out of the incubators to those weighing four or five pounds. James H. Seely, the manager of this department, aims to produce all white chickens for market. The incubators are heated with gas from a gas machine, being in every way complete, heating the incubators accurately, and at the same time furnishing light for the building. There are ten Pull and incubators in this building, with a capacity of 300 eggs each, and when the plant is in full op-eration it will require three men be-sides the manager to do the work and care for the hens and young chickens. They expect to raise 20,000 broilers a year. The duck house is east of the brooder house, and the young ducks will be hatched out in the incubators, and they expect to put upon the market 5000 ducks annually, all of the white Pekin variety. The incubator house has, besides the room for incubators, an office for the manager, feed rooms for mixing and storing feed, a picking room, a room for gas pump and weight and a hallway connecting all rooms with brooder houses and stairway to a bedroom.

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SWINE.

A mess of partially eaten food left in his trough is distasteful even to a hog and makes him eat less in quantity and with less relish than he otherwise

It is cheaper to raise hogs and cure meat for home consumption than to buy bacon at 12 to 16 cents per pound Everp farmer can and should raise enough pork for his own use, and a surplus for his neighbor who raises

The fattening hog has usually less variety in his feed than any other animal. What is worse, its nutriment is concentrated in small bulk, and when this feed is corn, as it usually is, there is too much starch in it and too little other nutrition. The result of such feeding is that the hogs become surfeited and their digestion is injured. They may increase fat, but it is not good, healthy pork, and they will not gain so rapidly as if they had greater variety. They will eat cut clover hay in considerable amounts if it is steamed and wheat middlings put on it Hogs thus fed will continue to grow and may be fattened until a year old with profit.

In fattening swine the first requi-site is a dry, warm place to lie in. Cold, damp pens are a hindrance, reduiring more food and more time. Regularity in feeding is also an important matter, as it prevents them from being restless and noisy. Another point to be observed is to feed all that will be eaten and no more. There is more economy in fattening early in the season, before the weather is cold. The practice of some, of shutting up hogs on a hard floor, is entirely wrong. Give them a place where they can have access to the ground, to root all they wish. When this desire seems too great, feed some charcoal, which will, in a great measure, prevent it.—Exchange.

Every farmer is interested in seeing his pigs increase in size as fast as pos-sible. It is from them he expects his future increase and profit. The foundation of their future growth and dedation of their future growth and development is in the present care. While corn and water with good pasture and plenty of slop is supplied the sows, the pigs themselves should be given special attention. If fed only will their mother they are apt to fare begest hog" getting in its black a splendid idea to have a separate of the pigs away from all the larger thous and arranged so they can go in hogs and arranged so they can go in and out as they please. The next important thing is to give them all the milk or slop they can eat twice a day. The less corn your pigs have until they are ready for the fattening pen the better, that is if they are well supplied with other food for the production of bone and frame.

Experiments have recently been made at the Ohio State University to ascer-tain whether or not corn and wheat could be as profitably fed to swine whole and dry as any other way. In this experiment the corn fed whole and dry was almost completely masticated. No kernels of corn passed through the hog whole. In the case of the wheat, however, fed in the same manner, much of it was not properly masticated, as many whole kernels of wheat were to be found. In the last experiment nine high grade Poland China hogssix barrows and three sows, whose average weight was 135 pounds, were fed during a preliminary week on corn and wheat, half and half by weight. They were then divided into three lots, with two barows and one sow in each lot, due regard being given to weight and apparent feeding quality. One lot was then fed corn, another wheat and the other wheat and corn, half and half. In addition, to each lot was giv-en water, coal ashes, sulphur and salt but no other food whatever. The hogs were weighed two days before beginning and upon the day the experiment began. The average of these three weighings is given as the initial weight. The final weights were obtained in the same way. The experiment was continued during ten weeks. The re-sults are given in the fololwing, taken from the Indiana Farmer: It took 438 pounds of wheat to make 100 pounds of increase, and 553 pounds of corn to produce the same gain in weight. A bushel of wheat made 13.7 pounds of pork, while a bushel of corn made 12.3 pounds. This is in part due to the different feeding value of the wheat and corn, and in part to the fact that there are 60 pounds of wheat in a bushel and only pounds in a bushel of corn. The he sold for \$5.15 per hundred weight. Put-ting aside the question of labor, a bushel of wheat brought 70.5c, and a bushel of corn 63.3c. With wheat at 55c per bushel the cost of food for 100 pounds of increase was \$4.01, while with corn at 35c per bushel the cost of food for 100 pounds of increase was \$2.85. According to this experiment it would have been a profitable procedure to trade wheat for corn at the ruling prices, for the purpose of fattening hogs.

Changes in Pig Feeding.

Many years ago the pig went from acorns to corn in the timbered sections of the country, says National Stockman. The pig didn't know how to eat anything else, unless it was a rare little slop. In those days the pig was a coarse, hardy animal, maturing in two years fairly well to 300 pounds. This was later succeeded, a writer says, by the gospel of grass and the clover fields. The farmers were not long in discovering that a bushel of corn ted on good clover or blue grass pasture went much further than a bushel fed in aa dry pen. The next idea was, why not feed the hog altogether on grass? Simply because the hog is not built that way. The stomach is not large enough to enable it to utilize enough coarse feed to make a profitable growth. Give the hog time enough, and select a grazing type, and it can be done, but the time involved, together with the risk from disease, and the interest on the investment, render it unprofitable in the grass and corn states of the West. How much of the frame should be made on grass and how much on grain to secure the greatest profit depends very much on condition and circumstances. The point that we wish to emphasize is that the hog cannot be grown profitably on grain alone nor under ordinary Western conditions on grass alone; that it is not grain nor grass, but grain on grass that brings the profit.—Farmers' Review.

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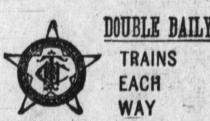
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A good way to clean a woods pasture field of aprouts is to turn sheep in on them.

If we have a good pasture field, one of the most foolish things we can do is to overstock it.

We made some mistakes this year. Will we not be fools to make the same over again in future years? Do not neglect your tools that the

manufacturer may become rich the

faster. His interests are not yours. To be successful in any line of stock growing it is necessary to stick to the business year in and year out. Years of good prices will offset an occasiona

A stockman names as one advantage in keeping a variety of stock on the farm, that a larger number can be kept in preportion to the pasturage and the amount of feed.

Never let an animal get in poor flesh If you do your profit is gone. The ex-pense of restoring it to good condition is greater than the profit in any sort of stock will warrant.

Continue to cull and weed out the scrubs. Improve the herd. These hard times and low prices will drive some cattlemen out of the business, but the man with good stock will lose nothing by sticking.

If you are feeding any stock with the dea of making a profitable gain of flesh, see to it that they are well protected from storms and cold. You cannot feed them profitably otherwise. Nothing in the whole system of stock management has been more thoroughly proven than this.

Wheat has never been so largely used for stock feeding as during the present season. We think most of the farmers who have tried it have been well satisfied with the result. It fortunate for stock raisers that well-fed stock has not been such a drag in the market as has well-grown wheat.

Good breeding and early maturity are recognized as the highways toward profit with stock. The good breeding helps somewhat toward the other, but early maturity is mainly a matter of the proper feeding of the young stock. Early maturing is simply impossible if the animals are stinted while they are

Another way in which economy might be well practiced, is in choosing the food with more care. It is curious that a matter of study as to how we shall feed our cattle with the utmost economy, giving them the food that will best promote health and strength and weight with the least cost, and give no attention to the matter of feeding ourselves.

Scrub stock is getting the grand bounce now with feed high and stock low. It will rid the country of scrubs and with the reaction we will adopt the improved breeds for profitable stock growing in future as the scrub stock will not pay to produce for the market that discriminates against them and will only pay the best prices for high class stock, high grades and the pure-

One important lesson out of the de-pression should be to stop the ruinous practice of over-fattening breeding stock to their great detriment in breeding. All intelligent breeders admit this, but the fear of their rivals in the up to the highest point and risk the danger of non-breeding rather than lose the prize. Few judges have the courage to ignore the fat after it has been so carefully laid on for his special benefit. This over-fattening for the shows has driven out many impoved stock breeders from our fairs which are now in the hands of the professional

Sorghus as a Feed Crop.

An Oklahoma correspondent of the Journal of Agruculture writes the followist communication, which will be of much interest to Texas stockmen and farmers:

"It is hardly to be presumed that any of your readers care now to read of planting sorghum, though it is just possible that where there has been s failure of other crops, and there is a scarcity of forage, and in sections where frost is likely to be late, that the quick-growthed saccharine sorghums ike the Early Amber and Early Orange might make fair crops even planted as late as August. For the best forage they only need to have the seed in the dough stage. The non-saccharine sor-ghums require a longer season, but they matured seed last year in Oklahoma plant d in July after wheat har vest, and we see a number of wheat fields planted to Red or White Kaffir this year. Much will depend on August and early September weather being moist and favorable, as it was last year, to force rapid growth. If thought desirable to plant the planting or sow-ing should be much thinner than early in the season so that there may be full nourishment for the plants.

"But it is harvesting the crop that is of general interest at this season of the year. It will seem strange to many of your readers to think of cutting up corn in July or to make a business of it every day in August, but when one of those years come that it ripened prematurely it has to be done or the brittle eaves would be blown off and the fodder be wasted.

"The various kinds of sorghums will be effected somewhat by the heat and winds that will kill the tassels of the corn, but generally they will with-

stand and grow to maturity.

'Your readers may not all know yet that we seldom write anything but our own experience. We have raised sorghum for many years. ghum for many years, and we have noticed other farmer's methods. We believe there are more diverse methods of planting or seeding sorghum and in caring for it and harvesting than any others will have to tell their own story. Then the seasons vary so much that the results are equally different, so we can lay down no rule even for our own guidance, uniformly, and so are governed largely by circumstances. retofore we have raised it much as Heretofore we have raised it much as we would corn, though having three or four times as many stalks. We cut and shock in the field in much the same manner. As it is more of a fodder than grain crop—that is, the sweet sorghums, we cut where the fodder is best, and that is just when the seed is in the dough stage. As any kind of grain ripens it takes substance from the stalk. If it has been planted thick enough so that the growth of stalk it not more than one-third natural size, and cut while they have full strength—before becoming woody—then cattle, before becoming woody then cattle, horses and sheep will eat almost every particle of the stalk, and will eat all of it if out or shredded.

"The mistake of many is to leave un-til after the seeds are fully ripened. There is just as much sugar in the stalk, but the outside has become hard leaves blown off; so there is much loss with only a little gain in the seed. The seed fed whole is largely wasted, as it is very hard and is not digested. So we should advise early cutting. In and indigestible and many of the should advise early cutting. In non-saccharine sorghums like the

Koffirs, the stalk never gets woody and the seed not so hard, and as the grain is an important part of the crop we should let the seed get ripe before cutting. With Millo maize, in a favorable season, the stalk grows so large, and it takes such a long season for the yellow variety that good fodder and grain cannot be had at the same time, so each farmer will decide which he needs the most, as one cannot be had at its best stage only at the expense of the other. The white variety requires a short season, and the stalk does not grow so large and woody but does not make good fodder when seed is fully

"We stack or rick all our fodder as soon as cured in the field, but of this we will write again. Last season was our first experience in sowing sorghum to be cut with the mowing machine. With as favorable season as then it will readily make two crops. It began to head in July at about five feet, and was cut. It laid two days in the sun, as then shocked, stood two days and was stacked as hay. You doubtless have correspondents who have tested it largely and we leave it to them. August and September being favorable it made another crop to be cut before frost. Many do not sow until after harvest, cut but once, put up in large shocks in the field or even leave in the winrow until they feed it out during the winter. Harvest commences here June 1 to 10, and where headers are used the field is cleared at once and the plow can start same day. We have seen corn six inches high thus planted before harvest was over. We have had no need yet to plant any kind of for age this way as we have plenty of good sod ground for all needed forage.

Since early harvest this year the weather generally has been very dry, through special sections haave had an abundance of rain, so while we ex-pected to cut over fifteen acres of sowed sorghum as soon as wheat harvest would be over, we have not cut it yet (July 31) though some of our neighbors have. We had sowed one and a quarter bushels seed per acre, and that proved to be too thick this year so the growth is slow, requiring more moisture than we had recently. Unlike corn, all the sorghum crops will take on new life when the long deferred rains come, and make vigorous growth, so we wait a little. While we do not want dead ripe forage, we would not go to the other extreme and cut when green, except for necessity. Sorghum fodder as grown in the

West is much better than that from We are not now comparing the corn. relative value of a sorghum and corn crop as a whole, but refer to the fod-We believe there is a waste, a leak on all our farms as to the fodder of various kinds as now generally raised; but we also believe that in the future much more attention will be given to the raising of fodder crops and those interested should at this season investigate the merits of the many varieties of sorghum, many of them known under such misleading names as Kaffir corn, Millo maize, and Pearl and African millet."

The Corn Crop and Corn Prices. With few exceptions where drouth has pervailed the condition of the growing corn crop is most flattering, and with good rains from now on in the

districts where dry weather has hurt the crop at least a fair yield may be expected. According to the July report of the government the acreage of corn as reported shows 106 per cent as compared with the acreage of 1893, being an increase in round numbers of 4,000,000 acres, or 76,000,000 acres, against 72,000,000 last year.

The averages of the principal states

are: Ohio, 101; Michigan, 102; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 104; Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 116; Iowa, 108; Missouri, 109; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 118; Tennessee, 104; Texas, 106; Kentucky, 102. The average condition of corn is 95, against 93.2 last July.

The averages in the principal states are: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 96; Nebraska, 96; Texas, 94; Hentucky, 90;

Tennessee, 89; Michigan, 93.

It will be noticed, says the National Stockman, that the average acreage in the best corn producing states is very high, while the average condition is also close up to 100. From all these estimates, which may be taken as approximately correct, a large crop of corn will be harvested this year. There is plenty of time yet this season to change these conditions for better or worse. The indications at present are favorable and in all probability the next monthly report will show a higher

average condition. The ground is already well shaded by the plants and dry weather from this on will not affect the crop as much as it would earlier in the season. Seasonable weather for the next six weeks means an enormous yield in the corn

belt of this country.

Another encouraging feature for the corn grower is the way that prices have been holding up under the present pros-pects for a good crop. While the bear element has succeeded in hammering down prices for wheat upon every favorable report of the growing crop the market for corn has held firm and recently has shown some slight improvement. The visible supply is comparatively light, lighter in fact than for several years past, and receipts have been much lighter than usual

for some time past.

The consumption of corn has been increased for the past year and the probabilities are that this increase will be

kept up.

No doubt the increased export demand has aided somewhat in keeping up values. For the year ending June 31, 1894, the exports of corn amounted to 63,425,655 bushels, against 44,851,147 bushels for the preceding year. This shows an increase of 43 per cent in corn alone, while the export of corn meal has increased close to 10 per cent. Another thing which may have some weight in sutaining the corn market is found in the fact that farmers are more interested than usual in the main dependence for the feeder more corn will be consumed on the farm than has been heretofore and the markets will not be oversupplied even should present crop turn out as it now prom

In Europe the crop prospects are very good, indeed, on an average. The potato crop will be very light in many sections if rain does not fall soon: in fact, it is too late now for many fields to produce well, even if rain does come.

For this year the total yield of wheat in India is about the same as last year, though the yield per acre is the lightest for many years; the acreage, however, was considerably larger.

A year ago Great Britain and in fact

nearly all continental Europe was suf-fering from a severe drouth. Now the complaint is made of too much rain, especially are the English farmers

praying for dryer weather.

It is said to be a fact that lands near large cities have rapidly declined in fertility value; that they are employed in producing grain, hay, etc., for near-

in producing grain, hay, etc., for near-by markets, and nothing is returned to the land to keep up fertility.

Wet note the leasing of an 800-acra-farm in county Kent, England, for \$1500 per annum. A few years ago the same farm was readily leased for \$6000 per annum, and it is said that the farmer found it easier to pay the large rental than the small one. Another evidence of the universal decadence of agriculture. agriculture.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Mado

HORTICULTURE.

One of the best of yellow raspberries is the Brinckle's Orange, but it is not reliably hardy, and should be laid down and covered with earth during the winter season*.

If the general farm crops are not paying you, set out a few fruit trees or small fruit, and you will probably be pleased with the results. As a general thing, good fruit will always find ready home market during the season.

The Yellow Transparent, a Russian apple, is a very good early one. color is very light yelow. It is a tart apple, fairly good eating, and early and regular bearer. It finds a good sale in market, as most all quite early fruit

Pie cherries are more profitable for market than the sweet ones. Under this name are the Early Richmond, Kentish Morello and Montmorency, For general purposes the Early Richmond is the best. English Morello is late and very tall.

It seems to be a popular delusion that fruit when arranged for shipment in warm weather should require special care for ventilation. The opposite of this is true. Air should be excluded as far as may be. The upper and outer tiers of boxes always spoil first in any large shipment of fruits.

The Italian Mulberry, known as the Morus alba, exists in two kinds, white and black fruited. It is a palatable fruit, being neither too sweet nor too There is a red-fruited, wild one sour. in the woods, Morus rubra. rather tart of taste, but good withal Where the dropping fruit is not ob-jectionable, the tree is excellent for for shade, becoming, where it has room to develop, a handsome spreading one.

The Giant strawberry was found under a bush by a spring by Joseph Ball-ey of Mariboro, N. T. He believes it to be a cross between Sharpless and Cumberland Triumph. The first berries were picked June 15, and measured 6 to 7 inches round. They were smooth and roundish, evenly colored, keep well, being firm and solid. Commission men said they "stand up" the best of any berry received. They sold at 13 to 15c in New York and Brooklyn when Sharpless and Buback sold at 8 and 9c. The fruit resembles Cumberland, while the leaf is much like the Sharpless. Last season the original plant made 320 young plants. The blossom is perfect and the fruit of fine flavor.

Four hundred acres of pecan trees, or about 11,000 trees, are owned by F. A. Swinden of Brown county, Texas. Between these he raises heavy crops of corn and cotton. He figures this way: twenty-seven trees can be raised on one acre. When they come into full bearing these trees will each yield annually about 8 bushels. Some bear as much as 12. This makes 216 bushels per acre. Extra large nuts bring from \$4 to \$6 per bushel, while small nuts bring from \$1.50 to \$3. Suppose the value is estimated at \$4; it would make the value of one year's crop \$864. The cost of gathering would be nominal, say \$64, as a patent sweep could be constructed to sweep them off the ground after the first frost, which opens the burrs. This leaves a net amount of \$800 per acre. Suppose we take off \$400 for contingencles, and we have \$400 income per acre.

TO MAKE A PIT.

For Preserving Tender Piants Through the Winter - How it Should Be Done. On every place large or small,

where there is any interest taken in flowers or other ornamental plants, there should be a well-made pit if means do not justify the possession of a green house. A pit costs very little compared with the pleasure and prfit

it gives in return. Admitting that there is no pecuni-ary profit obtained from it, still is there not profit in giving pleasure to one's family and one's self, and this must follow the possession of a pit if it is utilized in the way that it should be? Of course, it can be used for the very practical purpose of raising vegetable plants for the garden and for rooting various useful plants. Where one can get, bricks cheaply we would advise their use in preference to planks for making the wall of the pit above the soil, but where planks are more convenient and cheaper, they can be used very satisfactorily for the purpose. Select a high, dry spot for the loca-tion of the pit. If protected from the

north and northwest winds by a build-ing all the better, but by no means is it essential. Lay off the pit eight feet wide and as long as may be desired.

Where only a small collection of plants is kept, ten feet will be long enough, but it can be made 100 feet if Dig out to a depth of five feet, throwing the soil as far out as three feet so as to have it out of the way in making the frame. Trim down the sides of the pit as evenly as possible.

For the frame work (for a ten foot pit)

four substantial posts will be suffi-cient, two for the back panel and two The end of the posts should be squared and should merely rest upon the soil. Use scantling to make the panels, mortising it in evenly. The back or north panel should be four feet high and the front panel two feet. Building the frame a half foot from either edge will give a distance of nine feet for the width of the frame, which will accommodate sash ten feet long will accommodate sash ten feet long for the cover, and if these sash are three feet wide it will require three of them for the top in addition to one 12-inch plank, at each end. For a large part of the year a varnished cloth cover, all in one piece, will answer about as well as glass. In fact, a pit should be provided with a cloth cover in addition to a glass cover, for in in addition to a glass cover, for in our climate, even in the winter time, the sun shines too warmly oftentimes through the glass for the good of the plants. After the severe weather is over, the glass sashes can be dispensed with altogether, using only the cloth as a protector from any frosty nights or beating rains. On all balmy days the cover should be thrown back fully, so that the plants can bask in the fresh so that the plants can bask in the fresh air. The varnished cloth cover comes in very handy at another time, too. If the weather threatens to be very severe, the cloth cover put on over the glass sashes insures additional warmth inside during the night and modifies the sun's rays in the daytime, thus preventing any great change of temperature all of a sudden. All sud-den changes are to be guarded against. After the walls of the pit have been

After the walls of the pit have been made the soil that was taken out of the pits should be thrown back and banked up against the walls in such a manner as tofurn away all water readily from the pit. Where the walls are made of plank, they should run up and down and be pressed closely together and the joists watted. Make the frames as close as possible, stopping all cracks with plaster or putty.

Make a narrow, closely-fitting door at the back.

Make Money

By saving it. The Journal's offer to subscribers only in this issue. Perhaps 'tis an offer you have been looking for, and of which you will he glad to avail yourself.

DAIRY.

If you don't know how to make good butter it will pay to learn how. Visit your nearest creamery, and make observations for a day or two.

See that the cream does not get too ripe during hot weather. If too ripe it will be too sour and the quality of the butter will not be so good.

white oak bark and given in milk for a few meals is recommended as one of the best remedica for scours in calves.

A half pint of strong tea made from

An experienced dairyman cautions those who are trying to raise general purpose cows to remember the tendency is to err in favor of the beef form. It is hard to hit two birds with one stone, especially where there line of flight is different.

Scientists tell us that the ripening of cream is caused by minute organisms called bacteria. These organisms, or "germs," as they are more common-ly called, ripen the cream by decomposing the albuminous constituents and converting a portion of the sugar into

A writer thinks that butter canned and hermetically sealed will be one of the articles of commerce before long. Canned butter, he says, is quite as practicable as canned lard or peaches. Thus sealed up butter of the first-class can be shipped to any country from the equator to the poles and opened and eaten in good condition.

A Matter of Justice.

Practical Farmer.

It is said by many that the little Jersey cow is valuable only as a lawn ornament for a village park, and where a man has a cat to feed, but such statements no longer possess the merit of even being funny, for in so many instances has the little cow, as well as her near kin, the Garnsey, proven themselves the equal in quan-tity of milk with the best that they are dangerous rivals with the average best in milk; and in butter, only a few of the world's great cows of other breeds have proved rivals at all, and for whole dairies these little Jerseys are in numbers away in the lead, and claims for superiority are for the most part made on paper. This must not be construed to imply that every Jersey helfer turns out to be a great butter cow, for the blanks in their ranks are many; but when good breeding and selection play an important part in the building up of the dairy, and butter is the want, the Jerseys are no doubt far in the lead. At the great fair the Jerseys not only led in amount of butter, but also made surprising exhibits in milk yield for the four months, the yields of these cows averaged from 35 to 44 pounds of milk daily, and one cow-Brown Bessie-gave a daily average of over 40 pounds for better than 100 days, which is not very far below in amount to the records of some of the most famous of milk yields. The later demonstrations in cheese making that the percentage of fat in the milk determines the yield in cheese making the casein is the only solid that is coagulated, and it alone holds the fats in embrace, the albuminous matter going off in the whey, has with the Chicago tests made the smaller mass of rich milk the preferable one for cheese making, and now one hears little about the special cheese cow, or that an "ocean of milk" is what is wanted in the factory for cheese. It is a simple matter of justice to say that our smaller breeds of cows giving the richer milk are the cows that are now wanted, and the herd that will give a good flow of milk that will test 4 1-2 to 5 per cent fat is the dairy that the farmer should be looking after and

Guernsey Cows as Economical But-

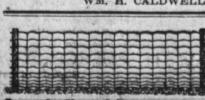
insist upon having.

ter Producers. Perhaps no breed has so honestly won its high rank as a butter producer as has the Guernsey. Never forced for large records, they have always stood upon the work they would do at the pail or churn. It is especially gratifying to notice how they are received in the sections where they are introduced. Go into New England, down the Hudson, in New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and even into Wisconsin, and you will find not only fine herds of thoroughbreds, but you will notice that the dairymen of those sections have been impressed with the fine, substantial business-like appearance and golden-colored products, and have drawn on the breed for the grading up and improving the dairy stocks of the section. Their ability to produce butter fat and butter at a low cost demands the atten-tion of all dairymen. At the New York experiment station several of the dairy breeds are being carefully tested. The recently issued annual report of the director give the results of the first two periods of lactation. In each fnstance the Guernsey produced butter fat as the least cost, as the following (Cost of Butter Fat per Pound.)

Guernsey 18.4 cents the New Jersey experiment station, and with the average results of the butter tests at the World's Fair.

(Cost per Pound of Butter Produced.) Guernsey New Jersey. 15.3 cents
Jersey 17.9 cents
Aryshire 20.6 cents Shorthorn 20.8 cents
Holstein 22.4 cents
World's Fair. Guernsey 13.1 cents
Jersey 13.3 cents
Ayrshire cents
Shorthorn 15.8 cents Holstein cents
This shows the Guernsey to be the This shows the Guernsey to be the most economic producers of butter; and such golden yellow butter, too! There is no mottled color to it. This true, golden, corn-color is the most attractive feature on the market. It is truly said that the Guernseys have but to be tried to be appreciated.

WM. H. CALDWELL.



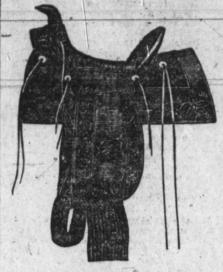
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HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

SHE COMES, SHE COMES.

With a hurry and a flurry, with a rip and with a whoop, Emancipated woman is about to fly the

The cooking and the washing will bother her no more, She's going to make the polls look as they never looked before. Hubby must do the marketing, and he

must sit up nights
To nurse the baby's colic while she
fixes human rights.

She has been the slave of man for years, but now she's going to vote— She's going to run for office, and anc's going to ride the goat the Masonic lodges and serve on

in the Masonic lodges and serve on juries, too, And run for alderwoman, and do all things that men do; She will drink the festive cocktail and

stay out after dark,
And ride horseback a-straddle in the
streets and in the park.

I fancy I can see her down in the Congress hall.

gress hall,
Where men so long have had exclusive
privilege to bawi;
"Will the lady from Nebraska allow an
interrup—"
"No, that I won't—so, there, now—you

horrid thing, shut up!"
"Mistress Speaker, I declare to you, it really gives me pain
To listen to the foolishness of that old

hen from Maine," O, in dreams I hear each dear one at the same time speak her piece, 'Mid the banging of the gavel in the

hand of Speaker Lease. And here in little old New York I think see her stand At the polls with Mike and Denny,

shaking Barney by the hand.

And Tammany Hall may then be strong up on Fifth avenue,

And the damsels down on Hester street

may rally round Depew; c
And in the county courthouse, when
woman gets the vote, Can't you hear the jurywoman putting questions to Joe Choate?

O, what'll become of lawyers' techni-cality and fudge
When the jury-box is full o' girls and

Mrs. O'Grady's judge. -Exchange.

Listening as an Accomplishment.

Every woman and girl wishes to pos-sess at least one accomplishment. Many poor opportunities for education, much dess accomplishments, but there is an accomplishment which may be possessed by the poorest in purse and opportunities—it is the accomplishment of being a good listener. There is not much said of this accomplishment, yet it is one greatly to be desired, and much appreciated. It is possessed by few, and those few women. Men are never good listeners. Their innate selfishness disquailfies them for this accomplishment. A man who is not a good talker himself will give polite attention while you are talking, but he never listens He never makes you grow elo quent with an expression of deep, absorbed interest in what you are saying. Half the time he is waiting patiently for you to finish that he may tell something which he thinks more interest-ing. A may never, by the art of listening well, puts you in conceit with your-self and makes you feel that you have indeed been entertaining. But an ac-complished listener has many times put a man in conceit with himself and made him feel he has indeed been most highly entertained—when he did all the talking. There is a simple art in this accomplishment which all women would do well to practice—since it must be confined to them. Do not think are listening well by simply remaining quiet while another talks. Teach yourself to be interested in that which interests others. By and by you will really become so much so your face will be unconsciously uplifted with sympathy and interest so plainly vis-ible as to be an inspiration, and he who is talking will appear at his best and feel secretly grateful to you. It is a duty we owe our fellow creatures—each to make the other appear at his or her best at all times, especially in conversation. To do this requires a fine art—it is the art of good listening—an art you can teach yourself, and perfect it to the degree of a fine accomplish-

Noble Womanhood.

I believe the time has come when woman should be a woman, and not a mere gaudy appendage to man; when her soul should wake up from its long lethargy and put on the habiliments of wisdom and usefulness, when she should live to a grander purpose than she has done, and should make her

I do not disregard the beauties of dress, on the contrary I admire appropriate dress; it speaks out the man or woman. But I would have everybody feel that the man makes the dress. Almost anything looks well on a noble

woman.

Noble womanhood is always beautiful. The world will always admire true nobility of character.

Above almost everything else-do I

desire woman's elevation in the moral and intellectual scale of life. for then will they be fitted to be man's com-panion and helpmate.—Rev. G. S. Weaver.

A Father's Love. Parental love is one of the strongest, hollest sentiments that has ever stirred the human heart. The voices of chil-dren, says a writer in the New York Advertiser, can call a father from the corners of the earth, and the great, overpowering desire to see his children's faces will bring a father from the very brink of the grave back to life. The right sort of a man, with a houseful of children, is not only safe from the temptations of the world, but comparatively indifferent to the cares and burdens of life so long as his dear ones are in health and he can provide for them. One of the most pernicious tendencies of modern civil-ization is that which finds manifestation in regarding a large family as something to be avoided and looked



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free hom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

O YEARS THE STANDARD.

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

down upon, something pertaining to and characteristic of the common peo-ple. It is a tendency to be deplored as unworthy the consideration of Chris-tian men and women, and tomeet with the earnest opposition from every lover of a little child. And it must be remem-bered that He who made Christianity loved children and revealed that love by words and actions.

Veal stew .- Take two pounds of the ends of the ribs, the neck or the knuck-le. Cut the meat in small pieces and remove all the fine benes. Cover the meat with boiling water; skim careful-ly; add two teaspoonfuls of salt and pepper to taste. Cover carefully and simmer until perfectly tender. Thicken with one tablespoonful of butter. Add two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, let it boil five minutes. Remove the bones and serve hot.

Lemon float.-Boil one quart of fresh milk and three tablespoonfuls of su-gar. Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch, stirred smoothly, and the grated rind of one lemon. When the whole has been boiled ten minutes, add the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and stir constantly five minutes. Put the saucepan in which it is cooked into a pail of ice cold water and stir some time; then strain into a pudding dish. Thoroughly beat the whites of the eggs, add the juice of the lemon and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour over the pudding and serve ice cold. Grated cocoanut can be added to the whites with advantage.

An experienced cook gives the following recipe for orange pudding: One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful rolled crackers, two eggs, one teaspoonful of butter, one quart of milk, and the grated rind and juice of one orange. Mix and bake. Serve cold.

Helpful Hints.

Add a few slices of orange to the tomato soup just before serving. Hot alum water is cheap, and said to be a very effective remedy for bed-

Soot is valuable as a fertilizer in the garden, and when used in the soil of flower pots acts as an insecticide.

A Letter From Henrietta.

Dear Mrs. B: I read your page every week, and have grown very much in-terrested in you. I fancy you are a childless widow, or you would not find time to get us up such a good page. I can close my eyes and see you a large, placid, smooth browed, blue-eyed widow of 40. Am I correct? I know you could not write articles of so much thought if you were sur-rounded by the cares of wife and mother. Have you ever thought of what a great sacrifice the happiest marriage is to women. It is voluntary slavery for the rest of life. Husband and children never realize what slavery it is. I have lost myself entirely in my husband and children. I never think of living my own life as I would wish it for a day—it is always as they wish it. Yet I know not who is to blame, or if there is any blame. Per-"what ever is is best."

I know well that you are a sympa-thetic woman, and feel that I could enjoy a long talk with you. Your piece on self-made martyrs was good-so true. I felt that it is simple justice to you to let you know how we enjoy your work for us. Don't think me a discontented or unhappy wife and mother. I am neither, but one of ten thousand who needs a little cheer and encouragement now and then.

Careful Housekeeping. By M. A. Thurston.

A careful housekeeper allows nothing to be wasted. She gathers together the crumbs of bread that accumulate and uses them for puddings, cakes, fillings, etc. She scrapes all the dough from the sides of and bottom of the pan in which bread and cake is mixed, so that not even the smallest particle is wast-She does not serve the soup with fat floating over the top, but boils the meat slowly, then, removing it from the fire, skims off the fat for cooking purposes. Pieces of cooked meat are saved for hash, croquettes, etc. The vegetables are not left to wilt and spoil, but are cooked while they are fresh and crisp. The careful house-keeper has found out the secret of making appetizing dainties out of left-overs. These dishes are never placed upon the table in haphazard style, but are neatly arranged upon a spotless cloth. The knives, forks, plates and glassware also receive the "magic touch" that cannot fail to make the plainest table bright and attractive. In this household dishcloths are kept so this household dishcloths are kept so clean that rats are not attracted by Neatly made holders are used in the kitchen, and they are always placed where they can be found when The careful housekeeper never forgets to remove soap from the water pieces accumulate she adds water and "boils them down," and thus keeps on hand a supply of soft soap which is excellent for cleaning sinks, kitchen floors, etc. Scrubbing brushes are not allowed to become mouldy and lose their bristles, but are carefully washed in clean water and hung up in the sun to dry. The stove is kept clean and the fire regulated so that there is no possibility of the stove being burned out or cracked by needless fire. The best knives and spoons are never used in the kitchen, and the utensils in which food is cooked are always scraped, scoured and thoroughly washed after each meal and placed where they belong. The careful house-keeper is tidy and methodical, unhappiness and discontent are unknown in piness and discontent are unknown in her household, her husband and children are healthy and happy. She confidently anticipates a serene old age of comfort and plenty, and dies with nothing to fear and little to regret.

The draft horse is every year becoming a greater interest in the industrial development of our cities and factories, and as spon as the manufactories all resume work we will find we have not draft horses enough to go round. Already the supply is short, and the large stables in the cities have bought no horses for a year, which has kept prices down to such low figures that prices down to such low figures that farmers have largely quit breeding, and thousands of good grade draft mares have been sacrificed. Now when we start to breeding again we will have to begin at the bottom with scrubs and grade up to the heavy-weights demanded in the city markets, go to importing heavy draft stallions again, when we might have been raising them just as good. just as good

Maturing Hogs Without Corn. Butchers' Advocate.

The old-time hog raiser would have his ideas seriously shocked at the idea of maturing hogs for the market without corn. Nevertheless, it is being done in many parts of the country. In some localities it is necessary, because corn is not raised there and is too expensive to ship it in for feed. The real reason, however, is the fact that intelligent and practical experiments have demonstrated that corn is not the only feed, but there are others equally as good if not superior in many respects. There is a growing demand for less lard and more lean meat in the hog market. Colorado farmers have never heretofore raised many hogs for market because they could not readily meet the former demands for lard producers. With these changing requirements they will be able to furnish a hog that, in a few years, will become a distinct part of the produce of Colorado; this will be the alfalfa fed hog. Alfalfa does not contain all the fattening properties of corn, but this plant, used with non-sactharine sorghums would probably give a balanced ration. Alfalfa alone gives too much muscle and produces a peculiar kind of complaint not wholly like the blind stag-gers in horses. Fed with corn at the

A butter-maker advises not to churn your butter until it gathers in a mass. if you do it is spoiled for a first-class

proper period in the life of the hog the disease disappears, or is prevented by

such feeding.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS

World's Fair Blood.

Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Rorup's Princess 51185. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffer, Jr., 1237, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid, individuals, with city of the condidid individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what you want. GETTYS, W.

Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

Shropshire-Rams-Merino.

I shall have for sale at my ranch about September 1 one-half a car of Shropshire and one-half car of Merino rams from the flocks of G. A. & R. I. Page of New York.

These rams are a very choice selection of thoroughbreds, and parties de-siring to breed this fall will have an opportunity of getting the choicest rams at prices in keeping with the

The Shropshires especially being a fine lot, that will be sold at prices that cannot be duplicated in Texas. Call on FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Texas

ROCK QUARRY HERD.



Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland-China Hogs, Hereford cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

N. E. Mosher & Son,

E. E. AXLINE. Breeder and Shipper of

Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jack-

son county, Mo. Mention this paper.

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels. Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Seotch Tarrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty.

display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the star. Send two cent stamp for catalogue. J. G. MCREYNCLDS, P. O. Box 25: Neches, Tex.

one; also largest and best

RAMS. BUCKS.

We have a choice lot of American Merino rams, big, strong, plain fellows; also a nice lot of Shropshire bucks, 1 and 2 years old. We are prepared to and 2 years old. We are prepared to fill orders at prices to compare with the times. Write us.

GEO. A and R. I. PAGE,
Batavia, N. Y.

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HEREFORD BULLS

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

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AMOS W. HARRIS & Union County, Kentucky.
Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America.

P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Cor-respondence solicited.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props., Georgetown, Texas. Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale.

Correspondence Solicited.

The Ripening of Fruit

There are three stages in fruit growing. Young fruit is like leaves, it takes up carbolic acid and gives out oxygen, being helped somewhat by the leaves. In ripening, it ceases working for itself, and reverses its rotion, taking up oxygen and giving off carbonic acid.

The fruit flavors, are acquired in

acid.

The fruit flavors are acquired in ripening; of them, or what goes to produce them, we know little. There is another change, that of acids to sugar; this occurs mostly after growth ceases. In some fruits, however, considerable change occurs at the same siderable change occurs at the same time that the size is rapidly increasing. In grapes the acid decreases constantly in proportion to the sugar; it is thought it does not turn into sugar, but that the sugar is brought in by growth from the leaves.

There are two periods of ripening-one on the tree, the other afterward; some ripen entirely on the plant, others grow better after picking. Raspberries, strawberries and blackberries gain to a certain extent after picking; the grape never ripens after picking, but remains in the same condition it was when picked, except that evaporation may remove a considerable portion of water. The pear is always better if picked a few days before it would naturally drop from the tree. The apple follows a middle course party when follows a middle course, partly ripen-ing on the tree and completing the process in the fruithouse or cellar. After fruit is fully ripened we wish to keep it for use either fresh, dried or preserved. The ferments become active in ripening, and continue their work afterward. There are minute fungus growths that spring from spores floating in the air. Plucked fruits are essentially dead matter, and thus are liable to attacks from the destructive bacteria of the fungus growth.—G. C. Caldwell in Coleman's Rural World.

Forage will be a minus quantity in many parts of the country this year. The first cutting of hay was light, but the second promises to be still lighter: straw of the cereals is very short and as this is written corn is rapidly drying up over immonse areas of country. All of these things indicate a shortage of forage crops that may well appall the farmer, especially when live stock is so low in price.

Do you ever find the drinking vessel

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BULLS, BULLS.

I have two cara loads good shorthorn bulls ready for use on range, for W. P. HARNED.

(Cooper Co.) Bunceton, Mo.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbeti, Prop.

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: Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39.

R. A. CORBETT.

THE VALLEY FARM On account of hard times and to re-

duce stock we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey helfers, 2 years

20 high grade Jersey helfers, 2 years

Registered helfers at \$90 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each. All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Propriet ors

Terrell, Tex. Registered and Graded

HSREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS.

all from imported prize winners; also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. For sale by

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas,

Hereford Park Stock Farm Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM. Kaufman, Texas.

Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest col-lection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.



Largest and oldest breeding flock of Downs in Wisconsin. Won \$1000 cash prizes at World's Fair-Prices bed rock. Send for list. Also McDougal Sheep Dip. Wholesale by car or gallon. Send

P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures. A. O. FOX, Oregon, Wis-

REGISTERED HOUSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS, by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. Address, J. H. CONNELL, College Station, Tex.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS. Fentress, Tex. Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

WARRENTON STOCK FARM, Weatherford, Texas. W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. About 100 head on hand and for sale at all times. For further information address as above.

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

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex. Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM.

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Proprietor. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cat-le. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for Prices.

For Sale-Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high grade Hereford cows and helfers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address, M, R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tesex.

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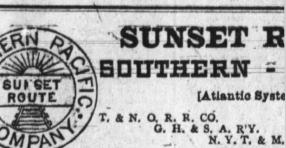
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General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, F. All shipments handled with care. The nearest rout Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is b ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN THE COTTON BELT F

To th Queen and Crescent ROUTE. Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Skreveport. Soild Trains New Orleans to Birm-Ingham. Chattanooga and Cincinnati. Through Cars Shraveport Lexin To Atlanta, and New Orleans To Washington and New York. Shortest The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sieeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans, with Texas Lines. Line New Orleans To New York, Cincinnati, Sam'l C. Ray. T.P.A., Dallas. Tex R.H. Garratt, AGPA, NewOrleans I. Hardy, A.G.P.A., Vicksb'g, Miss



FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Fithis route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen of more cars of live stock. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights nati, Fittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Hou For rates of loss or address JAMES BEALMEONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex.

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K. A. JONES, G. F. A., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. R'ys, Houston, Tex. Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans, tween New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California business aleasing cars on all trains.

C. W. BEIN, T. M.

The Great Santa Fe

Live stock express trains run dally over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, I Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kanss the sarry merging markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved veniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care.

Improved Stock and Sta

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensicabilities the first shows in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant staked at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a speciality assure or patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as a pany in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further info

L. J. POLK, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this por

J. L. PENI

General Live 8

E. J. MARTIN. Geners Freight Agent.

Don Bell, the Baird cattleman, spent Monday in Fort Worth.

Armitt West of Brownwood, spent a couple of days in town this week,

Charlle Merchant spent a few days with the boys in town this weel

G. W. Bryson of Gainesville, a promi-nent cattle feeder, was here Wednes-

Hon. T. J. Martin of Midland passed through Fort Worth yesterday en route

Capt. Ikard is spending a few days in the city. Says the Territory is all

D. Bell, the wide-awake Abilene cattleman, was in the city on business Monday.

L. Leonard of Marshall, Mo., an old-time fine stock breeder, was in Fort Worth the other day. Dave White came in from New Mexico Tuesday and left on the Denver Wednesday for the Panhandle.

J. W. Taylor of Dallas county, who has a ranch near Henrietta, was here yesterday. He reports his stock in good shape.

M. Harrold of this city is preparing to feed a big lot of steers this winter. Doc is always in the swim, and is not scared off by last year's experience.

Charles Ware, live stock agent of the Denver, came in from a trip over his road. Says the country is in good shape and cattle doing fine.

Armitt West of Bawnwood, and who is, by the way, a very pleasant man to deal with, advertises in another column this week some steers for sale. Look up his card and write him. H. W. Meisner of Temple, Tex., ad-

vertises an opportunity for some one this week in his for sale notice of his standard bred stallion which can show a three minute gate without training. James Caradine of Cisco, who is one

of The Journal's good friends, in a recent letter reports that plenty of rain has fallen in his section. Says crop prospects are good, grass fine and cattle "Katy" Haynes was in Fort Worth

Monday and says things are booming everywhere. Doesn't say just where he was when it was booming, but the Journal will voteh for something Journal will voteh for somet booming when "Katy" is around. Frank L. Ide of Morgan, Tex., will have on sale at his ranch September 1, a oar load of rams. These rams are

Shropshire and Merinos. Sheep men who want rams this fall should not miss the opportunity of attending this Jared W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, says he never saw the black land belt in better shape than it now is. All the feeders

on the line of his road are now beginning to contract for their cattle and soon things will be glimmering, and Jere will be on the jump always. D. A. Kramer of Washington, Kan, with foresight truly characteristic, has a card in the Journal this week. He

factors in the upbuilding of

packeries, and offers some inducements for farmers and stockraisers. He has Poland China hogs at a bargain. J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, says cattle are usually in good shape along the line of his road and the movement to market is lively. Texas business controlled by this road is very encouraging and he glories in having let the people know that his road is a great live stock express

Col. Geo. W. Baylor of Ysleta, Tex., spent a day in Fort Worth this week. colonel is well known to all old Texans as the man who in days gone by made it exceedingly interesting to the red man in Texas. He is also noted his dextrous manipulation of the fiddle and the bow.

Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers of the Loving Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, report having sold this week for Ed Harmon of Georgetown 750 head of 1 and 2-vent-old steers Wood of Throckmorton bought the cattle and will move them to his ranch next month.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, has a communication in the Journal of today addressed to the friends of that institution in which he sets forth fully facts as to the past, and gives some wholesome advice which cannot but be read with interest by every stockman in the state. Read it.

The Rock Quarry herd, owned by Messrs. N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., has a card to the public in the breeders' column this week. They have Poland China hogs, Hereford cattle, M. B. turkeys, Light Brama and Black Langshan chickens, and will be glad to hear from readers of the Journal who need to replenish their stock.

Manager Skinner of the Fort Worth stock yards has gone to Colorado for his family. They will arrive on the Fort Worth and Denver today, and the Garner residence on the North Side has been handsomely renovated for their occupancy. The Journal extends them a most cordial welcome to the business and social circles of the great and only city of Texas.

The Woodard-Tiernan Printing company of St. Louis are leaving no stone unturned nor sparing expense in get-ting up their Biographical and Historical Record of the Stock Raisers of Texas and Adjacent Territory. It will be a great work and is something every stockman should have. Full and complete particulars may be had by addressing Mr. E. T. Frasier, Powell building, Fort Worth, Texas, or Joseph L. Loving, asociate editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, or any of their authorized trav-

Beorge Beggs of this city, the popular representative of R. Strahorn & well-known commission merchants, reports a lively movement of cattle to market. He also says the ranges gen-

Oil

smoothes the fibres of leather inside so they slip easily on one another. Dry fibres cut each other apart; the leather cracks if not

Vacuum Leather Oil.

It won't mend broken leather, but will keep 25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "How to Take Care of Carthage," send to

erally are in splendid shape and cattle are likewise fat. Feeders are getting down to business now and soon lots of sales will be heard of. Mr. Beggs is justly proud of the exceptionally good sales his house has been making lately on cotton seed cattle. Mr. Beggs handles all the business for such well-known people as S. B. Burnett, Ed Farmer, Eugene Miller and others.

The J. B. Sickles Saddlery company of St. Louis, Mo., writes The Journal of St. Louis, Mo., writes the bournar saying that notwithstanding the panic times their trade in the Sickles brand of harness is good and that they are preparing to duplicate orders from parties who have had them, which is proof that the harness is all that is claimed Te Journal recommends this company to its readers.

Stewart & Overstreet, the popular live stock commission merchants of St. Louis, are among the most solid and substantial men in the business. They conduct a strictly commission and are too well known to the trade, not in Texas alone, but over the whole country, to need any commendation at the hands of the Journal. They are the successors to the old established firm of Cash, Stewart & Overstreet, the change in name being made necessary by the death of Mr. Cash. Both members of the present firm are wellknown in Texas since never a winter or a convention goes by without their being present and never a Texas man goes to the St. Louis yards, but he is welcomed by both members of the firm. Their friends are legion as is evideneed by their large and constantly growing

J. W. Van Bibber of Hillsboro, who so ably manages the large cotton seed oil mill at that place, was here Mon-day. Mr. Van Bibber says he never saw crops so good and the general condition of the country so encouraging as at present. His mill now has contracts to furnish feed for some 4000 cattle. In addition to this the mill people will feed 1500 fine steers, and they can supply some more feed besides. The Hillsboro mill is not only one of the best equipped, but is also about the largest mill in the state. Mr. Van Bibber told The Journal man just a little about the great county fair Hill county is to hold in October, and if what he said is "just a little" Hill will unduobtedly have the greatest fair of any county in the state. He could say so much about it that the Journal man promised to go down and

Jot J. Smythe of Itaska, one of the most prominent and successful cattle feeders in the state, was here Monday and went down home that evening. Mr. Smythe feeds as many, if not more cattle as any man in the country, and is as successful as any one. Of course he did not make very much money last year, but he never went broke by any means and will soon be buying several thousand feeders to put good meal into this winter. He thinks that with feed some cheaper than it was last year, there is a show for the cattle feeders to get partially even on last year's losses. He reports crops in his section of the country in excellent condition. Cotton is opening fast and the yield and acreage are both large. Other crops are good and pasturage is fine as could be. Taken altogether he considers the whole country in good shape and is much encouraged.

P. R. Clark of Comanche county was here the other day en route to the Territory where he has a good string of steers. Mr. Clark says the grass in Comanche county and adjacent territory is as fine as he ever saw and he has lived there for more years than he has fingers and toes. Crops, too, says, are most excellent and everything has an encouraging outlook. Mr. Clark goes to the Territory, so he says, to see what cattle he has there. going to get rid of them some way. he declared to the Journal man. "And if anyone ever catches me north of Red fiver with cattle again, I hope they will shoot me. I put cattle in the Territory hoping to have good pasture for them and because I thought I would have no grass at home. But I've got the grass at home now and my cattle are up there and have to rustle for grass. It makes me mad, you bet, and promise to not let it happen again. Clark has recently been quite sick, but is now about recovered.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin, banker and cattleman, was in the live stock center the other day. He reports Erath county in good shape; crops of all kinds are in splendid shape and cotton is growing fast. The usual number of cattle will be fed at the Dublin mills this year and Mr. Chapman feels so much encouraged at the outlook that he will feed a good number himself. Among the cattle he will feed are some 800 very fine bulls. Mr. Chapman has some very extensive farming incounty and has an in Erath abundance of sorghum, corn, small grain and other feed and he will find what virtue, if any, exists in making good cattle good fat on good feed. The Journal predicts success for Mr. Chapman in the feeding business is successful in all other lines. He reports having just closed sale of a ranch he has been running in Crockett county, where he had about 4000 cattle He says it was too far away from home for him. He will still deal extensively in cattle, but his operations

will usually be confined to his own

W. Gettys of Athens, Tenn., owner of the Ingleside Herd of Jerseys, has an anvertisement in the Journal. Mr. Gettys is one of the most prominent Jersey breeders in the country and is also one of the most successful. See his card and write him. Too much cannot be said of this herd. The object sought by the owner in the management of this herd for the past ten years has been to unite the highest practical dairy qualities with the best breeding atainable, regardles of cost, and he flatters himself with the belief that he has now one of the most uniform, prac tical butter herds in the country, each cow producing over one hundred dol-lars in cash per annum from her dairy products alone. The bulls in use at present are King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sire King Koffee 5522 (a son of Cosmassie), dam Island Star 11876, record 21 pounds ounces, best daughter of Guy kes: Primrose's Bachelor 20799, an in bred pure St. Lambert bull; Koffee's Torment 28739, a young bull tracing six times to Coomassie through Tormentor, Khedive, King Koffee and

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Blue Springs, Mo., cannery puts up tomatoes at the rate of thirty-five

Country shippers should not forget that there has been no crazy boom in the prices for low grade cattle and hogs and that buyers are beating down on each stock as hard as ever.

An exchange says, cotton in West Texas is selling at 6 cents. The west expects 10,000 or 12,000 bales this season, though farmers expect almost nothing from their late crops, the boll worms being so destructive.

Datus C. Smith of Blanchard, N. D. who is now buying feeding sheep in Montana, is a firm believer in the value of wheat as a stock feed, and thinks the 'cwer grades are more valuable for the 'cwer grades are more view vacuum oil co. Rochester, N. Y.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

J. K. Bever of the Eagle Pass country is here from a trip North, and seems much pleased with the market outlook. He thinks the improvement in the tone of the cattle market will be permanent, owing to the effect upon the canners of the China-Japan war and the further fact that unless the market holds up well at least 150,000 head of cattle now in the Territory will be moved back into Texas. Burr says his cattle are getting fat, even his yearling steers, and heifers being in shape for the New Orleans market right now.

Frank Skidmore is here from the Beeville country with a rain grin on his phiz. Says everything is getting fat down his way, and if the boys have fair luck in cleaning up in the Territory, which now seems indicated by the signs, Mr. S. thinks we won't have to wait long to get a fair price for the few cattle left in Texas. He recently purchased a 12,000 acre ranch in Starr

We have hard a good deal down this way lately about how the tariff bill is to help business in Texas. One told me that as soon as the bill goes into effect we will have the Mexican "shave tails" in and then we can do some business. I hope he is right, but as the trouble seems to be lack of demand rather than lack of supply, I can't for the life of me see how more supply is to help the market. And here is the way it affects cattle on this side: A Kinney county pasture owner has been on a hot deal for cattle to stock his pasture. This morning he told me that he is now figuring on buying Mexican cattle, which he says he can get for \$5 Mexican money, or about \$2.50 American money. Valued at say \$5 per head, the new duty would only be \$1 a head, which would make them cost him on this side about \$3.50 per head. I can understand how the Mexican owner of the 20-cent grass upon which these cattle grow will be benefited by the arrangment, and I can understand that a few people at Eagle Pass will levy a little tribute as the cattle come over; but den't it look a little tough for the man who was about to sell him \$8 cows off \$3 grass? And how will the arrangement effect the buyer at the final show-down? He will have to sell these same cattle at St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City on a market de-moralized by a swarm of these cheap grass Mexican dogies. To cut it short, it looks to me that our loco politicians have gotten up a scheme to knock us out again just as we begin to see a chance to get something for the feed cattle we have left. Evidently, the cowmen as well as the sheepmen are getting tired of this foolishness, as, at a convention held at San Antonio the other day to indorse this sort of loco politics, I believe there was not a stockman present. As a matter of fact, stockmen are coming to view these things more from the standpoint of business than politics, which is well. If they had taken such view of the matter a few years ago they would be better fixed.

If we can't sell the horses we already have on this side of the river, how will more horses from Mexico help us? have asked this question several times but it has never been answered by the people who seem to think that all we lack in the way of a horse market are more horses. One crowd claims that too many Mexican horses busted our horse market. Another crowd claims that all we lack of having a horse market such as we used to have is unrestricted import of Mexican herses. Now, one gang or the other is wrong, if not worse, and it should be a matter of business and not of politics for us to find out which crowd is wrong a which is right. What do you say?

The Horseman says that a strong decoction of smart weed applied to the horse with a sponge will keep the flies off him for twenty-four hours.

A match race between a road mare to sulky and a bicyclist took place recently on the road from Mern to Beauvais, France. The distance to be accomplished was sixteen and a quarter miles in 55 minutes. The mare led on the start and soon placed a mile between herself and the bicyclist, owing to the numerous hills to be overcome but profiting by a long declivity, bicycilist overtook the mare, passed her, and beat her by 20 seconds, having accomplished the distance in 51 minutes 30 seconds. The mare, though beaten, covered the sixteen miles and a quarter against a very strong breeze in a fraction less than 52 minutes, which gives an average of 3:13 per mile.

If it were not for the dogs and wolves we might raise som big sheep on the stock farm plan, even under a free wool regime. Feed will be more abunwool regime. Feed will be more abundant and cheaper in Texas from year to year, and near the cities and towns especially, the middle-wools, or a middle-wool Merino cross might be handled with profit, if it were not for the dogs and wolves. As the politicians have about broken up the range sheep industry in Texas, it seems that they at least afford the farmers a little encouragement to handle a sheep on the stock farm plan. Protection from wolves and worthless curs would afford them such encourage-

ment. Do you not often wonder why certain things that nearly everybody favor are never formulated into law, while things that are very unpopular with the masses become laws? Now, for instance, there is the matter of postal banks. The system seems to be favored by nearly everybody, and has had such able and wealthy advocates as Hon. John Wanamacker. there is nothing done about it. W Because the banks oppose it. Why do they oppose it? Well, as it is, if A has a thousand dollars that he is not asing, he deposits it in a bank. If B desires to borrow a thousand dollars he goes to the bank and borrows thousand dollars, paying interest to the If A had his money in a postal savings bank B would borrow it direct from A and the latter would get the interest instead of the banks. Cer-tainly everybody's surplus cash, each essor of more or less ready cash possessor of more of less ready cash, would control his own money, which would preclude the possibility of a bank squeeze and consequent derange-ment of business, such as we are at ment of business, such as we are at present, passing through. As it is B may go to the bank on an afternoon to borrow A's thousand dollars, having in mind a cheap bunch of steers. The banker sizes up his collateral and tells him to come around in the morning, that he guesses he can fix him up. that he guesses he can fix him up. That same evening some big New York speculator on the "bear" side makes a remark in the rotunda of a metropolitan hotel. The Associated Press fires it all over the country. Mr. Banker gets his morning paper and reads what Mr. Sage or Mr. Somebody says, and when B come 'round for his thousand dollars his banker has crawled back into his web, and no sort of fly can tempt him to crawl out again. He

ntrols, absolutely, so far as loans are controls, absolutely, so far as loans are concerned his entire line of deposits, which he invariably ties up on the slightest suspicion that the Eastern maney mongers are liable to "put the screws" to the balance of the country. The bank, of course, is not to blame. It has A's money, which it is afraid to loan to B, for fear that A might take on a scare and want it on whert notice. on a scare and want it on short notice, on a scare and want it on short notice.

Hence we often observe the anomoly
of bank vaults bursting with money
and nobody able to get a dollar upon
any sort of security. If A had his
thousand dollars in a postal savings
bank, if he promised it to B tonight
B would get it in the morning regardless, of whether the "bears" were up or down in Wall street. As the banker is fattening off the interest of money which he owes to A, I can understand why he opposes postal savings banks, but just why A and B should be satis-fied with the arrangement is not so

Ed Corkhill is in from San Diego county, and says it is in fine shape, and considerable nosing 'round for cattle. He is buying cattle himself.

There seems to be a good deal of worriment because "dark horses" some times unlock political conventions. To show how confounded contrary I am, I think it is a great scheme. It gives us a chance sometimes to get rid of some superannuated old political hack that has survived his usefulness, if he ever had any, and get a man in his stead who stands close to the people, and at least who has not been lying to the people about what he will do when he is elected. Really, if the peo-ple of these United States would get up on their du-claws and clean out both houses of congress, electing new men in place of every blessed one of them, I doubt if they would make over half dozen mistakes. Hurrah for the 'dark horses!"

An irrigation ditch is to be cut from the San Antonio river below San Antonio to the Medina river, some twelve miles. It will subject to water several thousand acres of very fine black land. Irrigation matters seem to be receiving a good deal of impetus in Texas of late. Beside the large syn-dicate lately beginning operations in the San Saba country, a new company with a capital of over a million dollars has been formed for operations on the lower Rio Grande.

An effort is being made to resuscitate the live stock exhibit scheme, which has been in a state of desuetude for some time. It ought to be easy with the present prospects for fatness

I had it down right when I said in the Journal recently that they would soon be cutting hay where hitherto they couldn't find a hatful of grass in the country. It is a wonder the way the grass is coming since the rain, and "Old Brindle" is getting as "slick" as a peeled onion.

I am afraid the Journal's lady friend has got me down as a "tender-foot," because I don't believe in "roping off" calves. But I'm not. While I was not quite born in Texas, I could have been if I'd wanted to, and only missed it a year. I used to wear stone-bruises on my heel and sand-burrs in my feet, in the Fort Worth country so long ago, that I don't like to tell how long ago it was. But while I only missed having been born in Texas by the matter of a year, that is no reason why I should not ride in the band wagon. Some of the most proare regular old "long horns," who let nothing go by them that smacks of progress or improvement. In the promotion of enterprises calculated to develop the material resources of Texas, and to add to their own bank accounts, I know several old Texans who can give a good many "short horns" numerous laps the start, and beat them hands down.

The papers kept us posted as to the general cussedness of the strikers' side of the recent trouble, and now a notional committee is bringing to light a whole lot of the general cussedness of the Pullman and general managers' side of the trouble. developments only emphasize my position, namely, that there are two rotten sides to the delectable mess, and that they must both be sat upon heavily by all who desire to see the re-public live—a fit abode for themselves, and after them their children.

Option gambling has made speculators of the producers; it has robbed producer and consumer. is not a miller in the country who dares in the face of it to buy a three months supply of grain ahead, hence it has made gamblers of the millers. short, it is responsible for a very large share of the demoralization that has taken hold of agriculture and kindred interests. The moral, or rather immoral effect of the bucket shops is as bad as that of the keno rooms, and the business effect is a thousand fold worse. The whole damnable system should die the death.

There is a great deal of political Johnson grass loose in the country. Like the other Johnson grass, it is hard to kill, and like it again, about the only way to get rid of it is to let it alone till it "runs out."

The San Antonio Daily Express takes a column and a half to tell "what congress has done." Considering the advertising rates of the Daily Express, this seems a great waste of space. I can do it cheaper than that. It has wrecked the country.

Mr. S. A. Douglass of Indiana is making hay out in the Jabinal country, where the jack rabbits went to bed hungry a few months ago. He is very enthusiastic over the outlook. enthusiasm of these new copie, when they strike Texas under favorable conditions is so child-like and bland that it is truly refreshing to people who have been through three drouths and two burns. But sooner or later they learn that sometimes Texas looks a good deal better than she is, and sometimes a good deal werse. Then if he has ordinary common sense, the tenderfoot will see that she averages up pretty well, and stay with her. If he is a "start natural durned fool," he will get tired and go back to his wife's relations. The thing to do is not believe too much in Texas when she is "dressed to kill" and two little when she is half

Messrs. Bennett & West are home from a trip to their Jackson county ranche, and report local conditions, as regards rain, grass and "butter fat," all that could be desired. They say there is, right now, in mid-summer, a deal of land trading going on over that way.

I doubt if anybody would mistake ne for a moralist, to say nothing of mistaking me for a purist, but if I had the power, there is one mess of nastiness that I would break up if I had to drown the whole business. I refer to the variety dead-falls that poison the very sewer gas of our large Texas cities. Shame upon the officials that permit those noisome stink pots to tincture the moral atmosphere with

their deadly effluvia.

That steamed contemporary of ours in politics up to its neck, and into IN paint the best is the cheapest.—Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

Strictly Pure White Lead.

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long. Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to that 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to that Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free. NATIONAL LEAD CO.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

trouble about the same depth. The free traders are for Houston, whom our steamed contemporary helped to nominate, while the sheepmen, whose dollars it likes, are for Judge Noonan, and right here is where the newspaper man splits himself trying to ride two bronchos going in different directions The reliable old Journal stays out of spolitics of the partisan kidney, and hence does not bifurcate itself with too much of a straddle.

Don't get impatient. I'll report some cattle and sheep trading some of these days that will make you think of old times. Wait till the boys from the territory get back. If they have as good luck as at present seems probable, you can play a game of euchre on their coat talks as they chase "Old Brindle" through the brush.

George West is here from his Live Oak county ranch, and says he left a good-looking country down there, and that a big cotton crop is reasonably certain, to say nothing of fat cattle and other things. George was grumbling at the way matters government. ling at the way matters governmental are being run in this country. Says that silver and cattle and sheep been about the best friends the human family have ever had; in fact, George says, according to Bible history, that they were about the first friends people had, as they seemed to be about the onl stock in trade in the days of the patriarchs. And now he says the politicians seem determined to knock out all these ancient friends of the human race-cattle, sheep and silver.

NEWS AND NOTES. Gordon ginned her first bale of cot-

ton Saturday for the season, and paid a premium of \$15. The heaviest rain of the season fell at Palestine, Texas, on the morning of the 22d. Crops in fine condition.

It is reported that for the first time in twenty years the corn crop of Northern Missouri will be a total failure.

The county fair at Marlin, Tex., begins October 16. Preparations are being made for a grand display of the products of that county.

Swift at Chicago sent a car load of meat to the town of Pullman last Saturday as a donation to the deserving sufferers who have applied for

Corn for sheep ought to be planted

thickly and should be cut just as the ear is passing out of the milk. this through a cutter and it makes a fine sheep feed. The sheep crops a greater variety of plants than any other animal, except the goat. They eat mustard, burdocks,

thistles, marsh mallows and about every other weed. The Oelrichs Times (Fall river county) says that part of the threshing in that neighborhood is done, wheat go-ing from ten bushels to the acre and

A Determined Woman

upwards, barley very light.

upwards, oats twenty-five bushels and

Recently knocked down a burglar and held him until the arrival of assistance Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discover is a medicine that checks the frightfu inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Pulmonary Consumption. It cures indigestion and dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and similar ailments. This wonderful medicine has also gained great celebrity ing fever and ague, chills and fever, dumb ague, and like diseases.

Asthma cured by newly discovered treatment. Address for free pamphlet testimonials and references, Dispensary Medical Association, Buf-

This is a Good Sign.

George H. Stahl of Quincy, Ill., manufacturer of the well-known Excelsior Incubator, has found it necessary owing to the rapid growth of his busi ness, to seek new and larger quarters where his capacity will be equal to the increasing demand. The new plant will be five stories high, giving a space of 35,000 square feet. It will be thoroughly equipped with the lates appliances, operated by electricity, and capable of producing, if necessary, a hundred incubators a day. That there is a reason for such a step as this dur ing these dull times will be apparent to every thoughtful reader. It means on one hand, that the poultry business must be in a comparatively healthy condition; on the other hand, it re flects the greatest credit on Geo. H. Stahl and his business methods.

The Excelsior Incubator has grown from the mere germ of an idea to the most perfect apparatus of its kind possible to conceive. Perfect in every de tail, automatic in operation, never-fail-ing in results, it offers possibilities to the enterprising poultry raiser which but a few years ago were unthought of. The greater percentage of eggs possible to hatch, and the great reduc-tion in cost over old methods makes the Excelsior Incubator the best assistant that a poultry raiser could possibly employ. Another reason for the great success of the apparatus is its remarkable durability and the com-paratively small price at which it is sold. Those who are now engaged in poultry raising, and those who are studying its possibilities as a source of profit, will do well to send 6 cents to Mr. Stahl for his catalogue. It con-Mr. Stahl for his catalogue. It con-tains much valuable information about incubators, brooders, and poultry rais ing in general.

Cheap Cattle.

Eight hundred good mosquito grass three and four-year-old steers, mostly fours, at a special bargain for thirty days. One thousand stock cattle on long time, at fair price. Five hundred picked steers, fours and over, cheap, owing to short range. A nice lot

We have bargains in sheep, also, and those desiring to lease or buy ranches, large or small, will do well to communicate with us, as we are offering several very low.

LARIDGE & PAYNE, San Antonio, Texas.

For Sale or Exchange.

TROTTING HORSES AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell, without reservation to the highest bidder, my entire stock of 40 head of standard and non-standard horses at the city of Fort Worth, on Tuesday, September 11, 1894. Stallions, Mares, Fillies and Colts. Catalogues furnished on day of sale. One-half cash, balance six months' time with good note. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock

R. M. GANO, Dallas, Texas,

For Sale Cheap

Standard-Bred

Pacing Stallions, Sire, Tom Hal, sire of Hal Pointer,

Brown Hal, 2:11, and over 75 others 2:30 and under. Dam Rosetta, standard mare, by Bonesetter. Description: Blue roan with black

points, beautiful mane and tail; four years old, 15 7-8 hands high; beautifuly gaited and as handsome a horse as there is in Tennessee. Well broken to saddle and harness; can show three minute gait, although never trained. Address

> H. W. MEISNER, Temple, Tex.

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

FOR SALE.

600 feeding steers, 4s, at \$18.00 and dress ARMITT WEST, Brownwood,

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.

FORT WORT F Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning 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 .timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value; \$12 to \$15 per acre. for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth pack-

ing house and stock vards. 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.

A BARGAIN

FOR SOME ONE. A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their value. Easy terms. Investigate this. N. M. GAY. Round Rock, Texas.

FOR SALE.

3100 acres on Nueces river in McMullen 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 herd of excellent Berkshire hogs. Will sell singly or at wholesae. Some choice pigs 4 months old. Also Gal-laway cattle of best breeding and individual merit. dual merit. Prices low. DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Ark.

\$3000 FOR \$2000.

A Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds Its Value.

can give some one who wants a good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 82 1-2 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land. located 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, grewing crop, etc., will be sold for \$2000.

This land is really worth \$25 an while the live stock, growing farming implements, etc., are at \$1000. crop,

cheap at \$1000.

We give long time on \$600 or \$800 of the purchase money, but will not exchange for other property. To any one having the required amount of cash we are prepared to give a great bargam. Write or call on,

The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency Fort Worth, Tex.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel

MARKETS.

Chicago Live Stock Union Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 29. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle—Receipts 16,000; best strong, others slow. Native canning cows \$1.50@2.10; fair to medium killers, \$2.14@2.50; good to best, \$2.75@3.50; native dressed beef steers, \$3.40@5.40; exports, \$4.40@5.80; best grades 40 higher; this week Texas grass cattle unchanged; cows and heifers \$1.85@2.60; canning steers, \$2.20@2.65; dressed beef, \$2.70@ 3.40; Westerns unchanged; cows, \$2.00@ 8.60; steers, \$2.85@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 20,000; steady; heavy \$2.25@6.15; light, \$5.40@5.80.

Sheep-Receipts 10,000; market steady; no grass Texas here this week; good to best Texas mutton \$2.80@3.10; fair to medium killers \$2.20@2.60.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO. Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Re-ceipts, 12,200 head; shipments, 4200 head; steady to strong. Texas steers, \$2.20@ 8.00; beef steers, \$3.35@5.35; native cows, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@

Hogs-Receipts, 2000 head; shipments, 2000 head; market opened strong to 10c higher, closed lower. Bulk of sales, \$5.50@5.80; heavies, \$5.50@5.90; packers, \$5.70@5.90; mixed, \$5.40@5.45; lights, \$5.10

@5.60; pigs, \$3.50@5.10. Sheep-Receipts, 200 head; shipments, none; slow but steady. Good to choice natives, \$2.75@3.75; good to choice Western, \$2.50@3.00; common stockers, \$2.00@2.50; good to choice lambs, \$3.00

W. S. Tough & Son, manager of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department report the horse market as showing very unexpected activity. There was little change in prices, except on the smoother grades of horses with considerable finish, but there were more buyers on the market than at any time since last spring. The receipts were very fair. Not-withstanding this fact there were a number of buyers who were not able to fill out and will remain on the market until next week. Anything in the way of a nice smooth chunk or nice tasty Southerner was eagerly sought for. Buyers all want stock with good flesh, as they cannot afford to pay the cost of fattening them. Shippers will do well to take advantage of the present spirit and unload, for no one can tell what the future will be.

Mules-Market quiet. Some little local trading, but none to speak of. Dealers will not touch a mule of any class unless he is fat and good hair, Extra draft, \$75 to \$100; good draft, \$50 to \$75; extra drivers, \$100 to \$140; good drivers, \$60 to \$85; saddle, good to extra, \$75 to \$165; Southern mares and geldings, \$25 to \$55; Western range, unbroken, \$15 to \$30; Western ponies, \$10 to \$15. Mules, 14 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$30 to \$40; 14 1-2 hands 4 to 7 years, \$40 to \$55; 15 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$50 to \$90; 15 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$85 to \$105; 16 to 16 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$90 to \$125.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Cattle-Receipts, 1700; shipments, 1000; market quiet on light supply. Native steers, 1350 to 1475 pounds sold at \$5.00@5.35; 1200 to 1300 pounds, \$4 40@4.75; light steers, \$2.50@2.90; cows and heifers, \$1.90@2.50; Texas steers, \$2.60@3.10; cows, \$2.00@

Hogs-Receipts, 4800; shipments, 1100; market firm; top prices, \$6; good heavy and light, \$5.70@5.90; common to fair,

Sheep—Receipts, 2300; shipments, none; market firm. Native mixed sold at \$2.35@2.50; southern mixed, \$2.45; lambs, \$3.00@3.25.

A Word to Our Friends.

Fort Worth Stock Yards, Aug. 27 has already been set bef market is intended by your help to be the live stock market of Texas, based on reasons that have already leer ascribed, chief among which is: The central location of these yards in the cattle-raising and cattle-feeding portion of Texas and the most direct and most easy of access railway point in Texas for live stock. I just want to go over this again, as

it leads strongly to my objective point, as the word to our friends is directly bearing on the value to the Texas cattlemen of a home market. Pardon me if I seem to be bold in the ass sertion that the average Texas cattleman does not yet realize the relation bears in the beef markets of the having been acquired in the Northern markets. I do not believe it would be breach of trust to give some points as to what figure he cuts in the big supply of the world, especially since I have come among you to cast my lot with you in making a home live stock enter, In the first place, there is nothing that will fill the place of the Texas steer but himself. Could stronger evidence of this be furnished than the futile effort which you all remember as being made by some men of wealth in the beef business from the North attempting to make a corner on the Texas steer by buying, as they expectd, all in sight, not long ago. This backed up by current daily newspapers published at the Northern market ceners in which nearly every issue some article appars, such as that in the Chicage Drivers' Journal of August 13, which says. "About all the Texas were consigned to slaughter as usual having been bought at other markets.' And then again in the same paper of August 17 issue you find out of 110 cars Texas cattle received in Chicago, 101 were consigned to three buyers, and says although they could not deduct \$5 for broken ribs they were evidently cheap, etc., etc. An Eastern manager of a large packing establishmanager of a large packing establishment made the remark a short time agt: "It is no use trying to compete the huminess with a house that had Texas steer beef if you did not have it;

> COMMISSION STOCK 3 MERCHAN

it filled a place exclusively its own!" it filled a place exclusively its own!"
If the feeling is general among shippers that was sugested by a prominent
Texas cattleman, that as soon as you
put your cattle on the cars and bill
them to the Northern markets, you
can kiss them good-bye, as you have no
more control of them, now if the Chicago packers will fall over one another
to have Teyas cattle on outside merto buy Texas cattle on outside mar-kets, it does look as though the Texas cattlemen did not need to bid their cattle "good-bye," but that they had it in their own power to force the buying to be done on their own stamping ground, where they could afford to be independent, as they would still be in

Texas on a home market.

Those who are borrowers can get their money here at home, and do not need to have the "trustee" ship their cattle, but still retain the right to handle them as they should wish and when they would feel nuclined.

It is with a great deal of regret that I see the spirit rather to belittle end decry the effort to have a home market that would mean so much to the Texas people did they make it; where at least every man in Texas who has the true interest of the state should have only and words and encouragement for the industry.

It was only a few days since that I was informed on the streets of Fort Worth that it was too Bad this property should have closed up, as they hoped it would do good by building a home market. As the source from which the remark enanated was learned. I could readily see that the wish was father of the remark, and I said to my informant the remark, and I said to my informant that it would only be a short time till such remarks will be seen to emenate from those who are making the bonds around the cattlemen tighter each year and the Texas people will chase such people out and do business at home.

The plant is backed by some of the most influential and honorations of most influential and honorable men of the East, who had nerve to put their money in here, believing hat the Texas people would fall in with the increasing necessity of a 'tome market and patronize them; and as they will

see it through and are still in that be-lief, no one need believe evil where good only should be heard. I trust I have not wearied you with such a lengthy article, but I wanted to get these facts clearly before you.
W. E. SKINNER.

New Orleans Market. New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1894.

Dear Sir-The run of beef cattle continues moderate and the market has ruled firm, fairly active, and with a good demand for good fat beeves, good smooth fat cows and heifers. The market closed with few good beef cattle left on hand. Poor and rough old stock slow sale. The receipts of calves and yearlings continue liberal and the market is fully

selections; good stock is fairly active at quotations. Poor and trashy stock slow sale at short figures.

Hogs firm; good fat 130 to 160 pound hogs in fair demand. Sheep market low and quotations unreliable. Shippers are at the mercy of the "mutton butchers' ring."
Left on hand at close of sales:

Beef cattle, 240; calves and yearlings, 295; hogs, 129; sheep, 740. Texas and Western Cattle. Good fat beeves per pound gross,

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 \$6.50@7.50. Common to fair calves each, \$4.00@

Good fat yearlings, each \$8.50@9.50. Common to fair yearlings each, \$5.50@

Hogs. Goot fat cornfed hogs, per pound Common to fair, per pound gross, 4@

Ouachitas, 4@5 1-4c. Sheep.

Good fat sheep, each, \$2 00@2 25. Common to fair, each, \$1 00@1 50. Respectfully yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Aug. 25.-Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: There has been a slight increase in receipts of both cattle and sheep as compared with the previous week, but as compared with a year ago supplies show some falling off. The figures are as follows:

Receipts this week...11,182 42,276 3,314
Receipts last week... 9,574 54,876 1,617
Same wk last year.12,184 37,513 4,605 The feature of the receipts has been the decrease in the number of corned cattle coming together with the increase in the receipts of Western rangers. Supplies of all kinds, however, fall below expectations, and for a variety of reasons. Two causes in particular are holding back the green range cattle —first, the excellent condation of the range, and second, the de-creased demand for feeders owing to the partial failure of the corn crop. This shortage is beginning to make itself felt, and the market this week was active and strong, prices advancing 25@40c on about all grades.

Low-grade native cattle and cows have been in very active demand, this being due in a great measure to the reduced marketing of Texas cattle this year. More cattle will be fed on Western and Southwestern ranges this fall and winter than ever before, and this means good prices for matured cattle until these cattle begin to run. The business may be overdone, however, In any case it shows how conditions have changed in the past few years. Formerly the season for range cattle lasted about four months, and fat finished steers were the exception rather than the rule. The sleek cotton-seed and corn cattle of Texas and the smooth hay-fed steers from the Northwest will deprive the cattle feeders of the middle states of their monopoly on

high prices.

Considerable improvement has also been noted in the market for stockers and feeders. Supplies have not been at all excessive, while the demand has increased, accompanied by an advance of 20@35c in prices. Farmers find that they will have lots of roughness on they will have lots of roughness on their hands this fall that they must feed in order to realize on. They will also have considerable corn not good enough to sell, but just the thing for feeding. Low prices have proved very attractive to these people and they are all after young cattle now to save what

they have left of their corn crop.

Most of the range cattle now coming are in pretty good flesh, and as a result packers are buying more Texans than ever in Kansas City and shipping them here for slaughter. The demand for Texas cattle here is better than it ever was at this time of the year. and Southwestern cattlemen would do

well to make a note of the fact, Current cattle values are about as Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs...\$4.60@5.00 Choice do., 1200 to 1400 lbs..... 4.40@4.75
Fair to good do., 900 to 1200 lbs 4.00@4.50 Receipts keep up comparatively well, while the demand shows no signs of improving. Prices are away down in the low notches, fair to choice Western wethers being quotable at \$2.25@2.75 and lambs at \$2.50@3.75.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Letter. Chicago, Aug. 28.-The number of cattle here last week for export to foreign countries amounted to about 3500 head, as against 2950 the previous week and 3170 a year ago.

The total receipts of cattle last week were .68,948 head, composed of 34,750 natives, 19,500 westerns, and 14,699 About 20,000 cattle arrived Monday,

including 5000 from the western ranges and 3000 Texans. The market for Texas cattle was in better shape for desirable grades in sympathy with the strength in the market for native cattle. The common to fair grassers were in the majority, and they sold not quite so well as at

he close of last week.
With the boom in Western range and good native beef cattle, there cannot help being a continued good demand for Texas stock, but the fact remains that they are meeting heavy competi-tion from the half starved native cattle that are being crowded to market. Good 1250 pound wintered grass Texans sold at \$4.10 and if Texas was able to send along good fat cattle there is no reason why prices should not be very

The native beef cattle market has been a drag on the thin anad rough cattle at \$3.00@4.50, but a regular boomer on the good to choice fat beeves at \$5.00@5.75.

Late Texas cattle sales, included the following: 72 galves

43 923 20 cows 832 2 calves 210 steers 816 410 steers 888 44 steers 1006

17 calves 253 1060

higher prices. Very few Texas sheep have been offered, but good ones would sell well. A lot of 80% lambs, 46 pounds, sold at \$2.00, and the same price was realized for 246 thin 69 pound Texas sheep. Fat Texas wethers would sell at

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City Letter. Kansas City, Aug. 28, 1894. xas Live Stock and Farm

Journal. Cattle—Receipts the past week were 46,554 cattle and 3340 calves; shipments 25,124 cattle and 1150 calves; drive-outs 22,993 cattle and 1698 calves. Week previous receipts were : 43,649 cattle and 3275 calves; shipments 23,147-

cattle and 1224 calves and drive-outs 19,255 cattle and 1948 calves. There continues a flow of cattle to market that is surprising. We are told by every one that the number of mar ketable cattle back in the country is yet the receipts were never better at this season of the year than now. And at the four leading Western markets last week-Kansas City, Chi St. Louis and Ohaha—they were 146,300 against 127,800 the same time last year. and here at Kansas City the receipts were 2905 greater than the week previous. Of these 15,147 were in the quarantine division, against 14,121 the same week last year. The gain here was not large, but there was a marked increase in Western range stuff, that is wintered cattle from Colorado and New Mexico, and Wyoming is expected to have some cattle here this week These Western cattle are doing better, an improvement resulting, however, as much from their better condition more than anything else. Texans are also selling a little stronger than a week ago. Should there come a good rain, of which the whole Western country is much in need of, there would be a strenghening of the market all round. Texas, with its plenty of grass and water now, is in a position to be a lit-tle more independent with its cattle, and her ranchmen therefore in a position to chose their market and be in no hurry about rushing their cattle in as they are adding flesh every week and it seems to be generally agreed that the market will strengthen as the season advances. On Monday Thomson & Woodley of Moulton, Texas, marketed from Inola, I. T., 28 grass cows, averaging 666 pounds at \$2; 30 do., averaging 733 pounds, at \$2, and 30 do., averaging 766 pounds, at \$2; Merchant & Son of Abilene, Texas, from Wag-oner, I. T., 72 grass cows, averaging 776 pounds, at \$2; 92 do. steers, aver-aging 882 pounds at \$2 62 1-2; aging 882 pounds at \$2 62 1-2; Magnolia Land and Cattle Company from De Graff, Kan., 65 grass heifers, averaging 749 pounds, at \$2.30, and 188 do. steers, averaging 380 pounds, at \$2.60; Gay, Wingate & Reed of Ballen-

ger, Texas, 34 grass cows, averaging 683 pounds, at \$1.95, and 63 do., averaging 714 pounds at \$1.95, and 35 heifers, averaging 586 pounds, at \$1.80.

Blanchard & Wingate, from the same place, 35 grass helfers, average 549 pounds, at \$1.75; 22 grass cows, average

780 pounds, at \$1.95, and 66 grass cows, average 665 pounds, at \$1.95.
Live Oak Ranch company, of Penca, I. T., 35 grass heifers, average 543 pounds, at \$1.80; 66 cows, average 684 pounds, at \$1.95.

A. T. Conner, of Sam Antonio, Texas, from the same place, 195 grass steers, average 819 pounds, at \$\$2.65.

J. M. Chittam, San Antonio, Texas, 225 grass cows, average 718 pounds, at S. L. Williams, Purcell, I. T., 59 grass steers, average 871 pounds, at \$2.40. J. W. Light, Winekah, I. T., 83 grass

steers average 913 pounds, at \$2.65, and 95 calves at \$6. Live Oak Ranch company, 100 calves at \$6. J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Texas, 62 grass cows, average 811 pounds, at \$2.20, 103 calves at \$7, and G. Todd, Checotah, I. T., 244 grass cows, average 750 pounds,

at \$4; 22 steers, average 1134 pounds, at \$3.45; 27 Colorado grass cows, average 866 pounds, at \$2.20, and 40 Colorado canners, average 710 pounds, at \$1.75. Good native steers are doing better than for some time. The continued holding up of the foreign markets and the falling off in the supply causing buyers to bid up stronger for them. A sale of choice export steers as high as \$5 was made during the week. Quotations: Native steers, average 1250 to 1500 pounds, at \$4 to \$5; lighter weights, \$3.50 to \$3.90; native cows, \$1.50 to \$2.65; native stockers and feeders, \$2.10 to \$3.50; grass Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$2.65; grass Texas cows at \$1.75 to \$2.20, and fed range steers \$3.25 to \$4.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 40,236; shipments, 8717, and drive-outs, 34,774. Week previous, receipts, 51,276; shipments, 10,796, and drive-outs, 43,-494

The situation of this market is still a strong one. The arrivals continue to run lighter, and quality no better. The improvement of last week, therefore, has not only been maintained, but good hogs are higher, and sell readily, and as corn still promises to be high this winter, the number of hogs fed will doubtless be lighter than expected a few months ago, and the fu-ture for hog feeders promises well for all who have raised a good corn crop. The extreme range Monday, \$4.75 to \$5.75.; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.50. Sheep—Receipts for the past week,

5962; shipments, 360, and drive-outs, 4366. Week previous, receipts, 7149; shipments, 2657, and drive-outs, 7964.

A better feeling manifested itself in this market the past week. There was quite a drop in the receipts, and the pens were more thoroughy cleared than for some time, and with this cleaning up came a little better prices Friday and Saturday. But Monday there was a big run of Western sheep, and some of the improvement was lost, and prices are again low.

135 Utah, average 98 pounds..... \$2 25 195 Utah, average 99 pounds..... 184 Utah, average 101 pounds 318 Utah, average 100 pounds.... 152 Utah, average 90 pounds 159 Utah, average 91 pounds..... 2 10

Notes.

Now that Texas has good crops-orn, cotton and grass-its cattlemen should prepare to feed more exten-sively than ever this winter, as the states will do much roughing of cattle through, and but little full feeding. All fed cattle this winter, showing flesh must command good prices. Now is the opportunity for the Texas cat

The following were here with cattle during the past week: S. V. Force, Vernon, Texas; Jas. Crawford and W. B. Morter, Purcell, I. T., P. S. and F. Witherspoon, Gainesville, Texas; J. H. Nall, Minco, I. T.; Jno. Witherspoon and P. W. Thompson, Red Rock, I. T.; W. B. Slaughter, Ada, Kan.; O. Fuller, Checotah, I. T., and W. R. Smith, Lebanon, I. T. CUTHBERT POWELL.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Germans are the best agriculturists of the large European nations. Their yield of wheat is 25.28 bushels per acre for the winter variety and 19.78 bushels for spring wheat. Oats, 29.83; harley, 27.51, and potatoes, 199.40 bushels per acre.

The outlook for a large cotton crop in the Chickasaw nation, I. T., this fall is very flattering. An exchange says: The acreage is about 10 per cent greater than last year. The plant is in a healthy condition and about ten days earlier than last season.

The Oelrichs Times says: "Our sheepmen realize about 12 cents per pound on their wool this season, and even at the low price they say sheep pay in this country, for the wool is clear profit, as the mutton alone pays all expenses in raising sheep."

Those who dcclare that the earth is gradually drying out and that within a few centuries every drop of water will have disappeared from our planet will find consolation in the announcement that the water line has risen one foot all around the Gulf of Mexico since 1850.

Italy received her first bale of 1894 cotton last Saturday and it was bought by G. W. Stroud for 6 1-10 cents per pound. It was raised on Riley Marshal's farm; and was ginned by Ward & Wolaver. The second bale was received Saturday and was sold for 5 5-8 cents. There is a deep-seated animosity be

tween the cattle and the sheep men of Montana. The latter say that sheep have been a curse to the state. The former declare that the sheep are owned by the residents, while the cattle are owned by Eastern men, and that hence the cattle are the curse.-Farmers' Voice. Addled eggs that are hopelessly

spoiled are sent to the tanneries for polishing purposes. Those that have not entirely lost their usefulness for dieting purposes are graded and separated—the whites from the yolks—the yolks being used by morocco manufacturers and the whites going to the confectioners.

What is considered to be the largest Canadian steer ever landed in Great Britain was sold recently in Glasgow. The animal, which was a cross-bred Shorthorn and came from the province of Ontario, stood 17 hands high, and measured 8 feet from the crown of the head to the tail, while its gross weight was slightly over a ton of 2240 pounds.

In the year 1869 when wheat was selling in Minneapolis at \$2.85 per bushel it was the custom to measure the grain the second time to be sure of a proper count. At present, with wheat at the popular price of 40 cents per bushel in the West, the idea is growing in favor of not stopping to measure it at all, but to grind it up with oats or corn for ar effective ration for five cent hogs.

A Tennessee farmer has received \$817 for his crop of potatoes, which was grown on ten acres of ground. His expense account may be thus roughly summed up: Cultivation and gathering barrels, \$80; two and a half tons of fer-tilizers, \$50; total, \$130—leaving \$687 net, having as many seed potatoes left as he planted, and the ground in fine condition to produce a good crop of

The Devil's River Times chronicles the following stock items: L. J. Decker sold his yearlings this week for \$6.50 per head. Wm. Schupbach, the sheep-man, was in Sonora Friday and reports having sold to Bell & Blackburn of Amarillo, Tex., 300 muttons at \$1.25 a head. Bell & Blackburn of Amarillo Tex., bought 5000 sheep this week from the following parties at \$1.25 for wethers and \$1 for ewes; B. F. McDonald, William Schupbach and G. P. Hill.

Here is a new patent rigging to prevent a horse from breaking: A rope is fastened to the fore-arm of each leg fastened to the fore-arm of each leg, running up to a pulley on a spring fastened to the bit, with a safety strap around the neck. When the horse trots or paces the ropes work smoothly on the pulley; when he runs, both feet coming to the ground at the same instant, nearly jars his head off. After a few attempts the animal is afraid to break, and will go as steady as a clock in the majority of instances. CAPITAL

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SLADE EXPLAINS

How and Why He Has Disappointed The Journal Readers.

Corpus Christi, along in August. Indulgent Reader - Sometime since the publisher of the Journal announced that he had made arrangements by which his patrons would be furnished hebdomadal chunks of wisdom from the refinery of the undersigned authority. Following closely upon this announcement came a demand from the mechanical department for a double-acting, stem-winding, lightning express printing press, the officer in command of the mailing brigade called for heavy reinforcements, and the government was induced to make special arrangements for cashing at the Fort Worth postoffice the acumulations of postal orders sent here to be excanged for this great repository of wisdom and wit. These demands were duly met and all went well until for reasons which I shall try to invent and assign later on, my articles failed to illuminate the homes of our readers. Then followed 31 indictments against the aforesaid publisher for receiving money under faise pretenses, and 72 suits for breach of promise. Now, therefore, these presents are to say that the publisher is innocent of all wrong doing—except perhaps of the folly of promising anything which depended on the regularity of my actions. The only thing in which I can be depended on with safety to be regularity. lar about is that of irregularity. I am only fixed in my habits of uncertainty. But I have a good excuse for my defalcation of the past few weeks, and it is but due the reader that I render it. The fact is I have several excuses, but I hardly know which one would most likely be believed. I can offer one just as easy as another, and would have no hesitancy if I know which one the public preferred. The fact is, however, that I was too busy to write. I was at work. All who know me will believe this. I am as anxious as the publisher is to make amends for the false promises he made concerning my weekly contributions, and in order to

hurt me any to speak of. If the foregoing xcuses are not good I have more pack. The fact is this letter was written several weeks ago anyway and was delayed in the mail, the delay no doubt being caused by the postmasters and postal clerks holding it out to read themselves. There are plain evidences that the manuscript has been tampered with—or that it will be—and the government will be asked to disgorge abundantly to atone for the malfeasance of its agents.

If I were disposed to lie about it I

mitigate the gnawing of his conscience

I shall allow him to pay me full price for the letters I didn't white. This would be something like poetic justice to the patrons, would remove a load of

remorse from his mind and couldn't

could make excuses that anybody would believe, but I prefar to rest under some slight suspicion myself rather than to do violence to my conscience.

After a short absence I have returned to disport my graceful form in the bright waves of the placid Corpus Christi bay. I am getting familiar with the situation and with the old salt who rives the beth boyes which is salt who runs the bath house, which is set up on stilts away out in the water. He talks confidentially to me now and tells me that the ancient collection of what appears to be female unmentionables which he rents out for two bits an unmentionable, are not really what they seem, but that they are what might be termed "Father Hubbard"

bathing suits of the male pursuasion. Yesterday an excursion party consisting of several young ladies and a few male dudes came in from Laredo and my friend Buchannan of Fort Worth also arrived in an excursion by himself. Buck is the best fellow in the world, but he doesn't know very much. He and I had a great deal of fun in the water. I could dive under him, catch his foot and raise suddenly up, lifting him at arm's length, and letting him drop back into the briny deep which slashed around us in great profusion. The Laredo excursionists were having a lot of fun also skylarking in the water, and all this time we were unconsciously drifting closer and closer together. Suddenly Buck made a long distance dive for my feet. I neatly avoided him and he caught a Laredo school marm by the shank. She became rigid with fright, and he lifted her like a wooden girl by one limb high above his head, while she let loose a scream which caused the moss on the adjacent live oak trees to stand on end. When his head was above water and he realized the situation he dropped that girl like she was hot, but you could still hear her unearthly scream as it came up from under the

water in hissing bubbles. The excursionists dragged their companion to the surface but all she could do as they crowded around and eagerly asked for an explanation was to spout water and noise like a geyser. To sort-er simplify the situation I shouted "Devilfish,"

and put out after Buck, who was beating the water into foam as he pulled for the landing. You may bet I wasn't much ahead of the excursionists when my feet struck the steps of the bath house, Buck, thinking himself pursued, ran into the first dressing stall he came to and for his better safety I turned the outside latch as I passed the door on the way to my own room. The excursionists hit the bath house like a tidal wave, and swarmed up the steps with "Oh, me's!" "Oh my's!" and "Thank Goodness."

I took off my wet "Father Hubbard" and sat down to laugh a little.
I hadn't had time to mop the briny deep from my manly limbs when the human calliope which had been operating in the water, set up again, this time I judged near the stall in which Buck had taken refuge. She screamed antil the Mexicans on the wharf quit fishing, knowing the fish wouldn't bite. I was afraid Buck was in trouble again. I hadn't much time to consider means, for his relief before I followed. means for his relief before I fell sense-less to the floor. I had carelessly left the door of my dressing room unlatched and suddenly the voice to which. I had ben listening with some amuse-ment struck it, knocked it wide open and revealed to my horified gaze the owner of that voice, using it for all it was worth. It is said that I joined in the chorus. The noise I made is said to have resembled very closely the wail of a lost soul or that of a damned twoyear-old maverick receiving the im-press of the branding iron. Then I collapsed. I am not over timid or weak nerved, but I reserve the right to faint whenever a spider-limed woman with no more shape to her than a clothes pin runs suddenly against me as much en dishabille as she was—as we both were.

The thing for the woman to have done would have been to faint also, but she didn't have style enough about

her to do so. The police and fire department turned out and while they were chasing her and throwing water on her, Buck saw his chance and bursting through the erowded pavillion attached to the bath house and made a streak for the city, dressed in the school marm's clothes, which, he being built on the attenuated style, fitted him all right except that the dress was about 18 inches too short and his feet, which couldn't by about binches get into her shoes, looked like strips of pork flapping up and down wornout billiard in the moonlight. The police might as out up into dice.

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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. CRICAGO ENG.CO.

has the latest movement. There is no better shuttle made.

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

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

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

ACCESSORIES.

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

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

Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.) THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, struction, having both treadle and simple, made of the finest steel, and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel genters. The legs are fitted with nickel-plated casters, and the treadle support has oil cups.

The machine No. 4, as per cut above, will be shipped, delivered at your nearest rallroad station for \$22, which will also include a year's subscription to THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The machine No. 3, as per cut below, will be delivered at nearest ra'lroad station for \$17, which will also include the station of \$17, which will also station the station of \$17, which will also station the station of \$17, which will also station to \$17, which will also station

will be delivered at hearst raboad 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 as good.



Stock Journal No. 3, \$17.00 (delivered.) ADDRESS,

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, ...

well have chased a sunbeam as to have tried to catch Buck. I deemed it best to recover from my swoon while all this pandemonium was raging. I skipped back into my bathing suit, bundled up my clothes, raised a few of the loose planks of my dressing room floor, fastened my door on the inside, dropped down into the shallow water un-der the bath house, got under the wharf, made my way to the shore, dresed under the shade of a deserted old building, and then went to the hotel where the landlord had Buck in hiding. Next day I had it quietly reported around that I was visiting the charge of an unfortunate friend who had been confined in the lunatic assylum, but whom the doctors thought might be trusted with me in the hopes that the salt baths and sea breezes might benefit him. After this I experienced no great trouble in effecting an exchange of a pretty full lay out of ladies' wearing, apparel for Buck's clothes and watch. If the bath master will look under the west end of the walk leading to his shop he will find the pair of old fashion pants he hired me to go in the water in. If he had made pockets in them I would have left the two bits he expected when my ablutions were over but which will now most probably never bless him nor

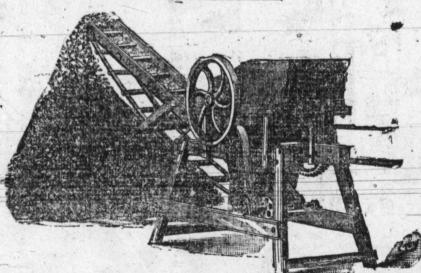
SLADE.

Poscriptum-Since the foregoing was penned I have been on the wing, and this is written from the historic city of San Antonio. We have just been visiting the principle places of interest here, not the least of which is the old building where the heroic Ben Milam was killed. Although in the center of the now populous city, the original old adobe building with its heavy wooden doors attached to posts which turn with them, and one of which rests on the ground. The doors and walls show hypersus signs of the desperate strugnumerous signs of the desperate struggle which took place before the hero met his death. It is needless to say that the house is now used for a saloon. If they kept the same kind of goods there then that I sampled, it is my opinion that Milam might have lost his life by a slug from behind the bar instead of a leaden bullet. We visited the Alamo of course, and I can say that my patriotism was not elevated any by a visit to this shrine of Liberty. The legislature, I believe, has made an appropriation for the preservation of this building and to maintain a keeper. I guess the keeper is all right, but it did not stimulate my patriotism any to have a greaser, who could not pro-nounce the names of the martyrs who perished there, show me over the ruins and describe in broken English the seige and battle of which he knows no more and cares no more than the most ignorant greaser on the streets. If the man who is employed to look after the building desires to go on a vacation he should at least leave a Texan on

The prices of wool in this country for a period beginning is 1850 is given in a recent report that emanated from the national department of agriculture in periods of one year. From 1850 to 1860 it ranged from 81 3-4 cents to \$1.07. The highest price was reached in 1864 at \$1.77, and the lowest in March at 45 1-2 cents, having been on a decline since 1880.

Wornout billiard balls are usually

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This machine crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, crushing cob, shuck and grain all to the fineness of hominy, or finer if wanted-say mashing the grain into from ten to fifty pieces, thoroughly mashing and mixing all into the very best shape for feeding stock; in fact, the best condition possible, because, by this process, ear corn is reduced to a soft, loose and spongy mass, a condition unsurpassed for feed and very necessary to cause a thorough digestion and perfect assimilation of the feed, especially with ruminating

animals. Every good cattle feeder will under stand at once the importance of this process, especially with cattle when on such a rich, concentrated food as corn, they naturally being inclined to swallow their food too fast and gorge themselves; then, too, after this feed is swallowed by the cattle into the first stomach, it is in the very best shape to be acted upon by the juices of the stomach and is easily separated into cuds, to be returned to the mouth for rumination and a thorough obswing such a rich, concentrated food as corn rumination and a thorough chewing.

The crushing with this machine is very rapid and easily done. Ear corn with the husk on or off and, even with long shanks, wet or dry, green or hard, (or, it may be shelled) is fed to this machine with a scoop, passing first through a combination of teeth and knives that cuts the husk and reduces

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17,712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre. Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on ive years' time, at 6 per cent. This and is of a black, sandy loam; is firstclass plains land-as good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear inves-

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, site Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth,

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

the cob to small pieces, then the whole is passed through a set of fluted rolls beneath, and is thoroughly mashed, broken and mixed together and, if desired, cotton seed, beans, peas, oil cake, or even small bunches of hay can be shoveled in with the ear corn, and will be crushed and mixed together, making he most complete ra-tion ever fed to stock. With this mixture cattle do not get off their feed, fatten faster, more even with less feed, and instead of having two hogs to the steer to clean up the waste, as when feeding whole ears or shelled corn, one hog with four steers is sufficient to clean up well; in fact, if no hogs are kept the waste is but little.

We recommend for cattle, horses and

sheep-feeding that the husk be left on the corn, as it makes a better feed and the corn, as it makes a better feed and it will cost no more to crush the corn in the ear with the husk on than it will to husk it and shell it. This machine will crush from 30 to 60 and more bushels of corn per hour, with from four to eight-horse power; does the work very satisfactory.

This machine is fully guaranteed and is sold on trial. For full descriptive circular of all our other cattle feeding.

is sold on trial. For full descriptive circular of all our other cattle feeding machines, other corn crushers, feed cutters, horse powers, steam powers, cattle troughs, broad tread low wheel hay and fodder wagons, address,

E. A. PORTER & BROS.,

Bowling Green, Ky.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sumor pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas-City and Chicago with out change of

Cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE. G. P. Z.,

Ort-Worth, Texas.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

Feeders are inquiring for cattle. Constant and increasing demand for fat hogs and fat cows.

By making this the central feeding market of Texas the buyer and seller are mutually benefitted,

Government recognized separate yards for proper handling of cattle destined to Northern States for feeding or breeding purposes. Bill your cattle to be fed at Fort Worth Stock Yards, privileges Fort Worth Market.

Write for market information.

G, W, SIMPSON, President. W. E. 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 lo cated here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the busit ess; also an ar my of Eastern buyers insures this the hest 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 re mains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock eattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seat ng capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy 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 WESTE RN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER. President.

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

J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

JAS, H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

D. G. GRAY, Asst. 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 NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

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 stocks 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.

	Cattle and	Hogs	Bheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728 956,792 249,017 860,237	10,125	569,517 872,385 71,284		99,75
Sold to Shippers		1,948,957	15,200 458,869		

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. E. RUST, Superintendent.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.

J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

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.
	130,867	18,985	1,950
	390,187	40,195	2,028
	1,011,706		3,202
340,469	1,283,600		5,031
			7,590
		156,185	,5,310
			8,59
738 186	1.705.687	185,457	14.26

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year. W. N. BABCOCK, General Managers