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## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

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SHOULD KEEP IT OURSELVES.

England now wants the Nicaragua 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 States.

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 be a very profitable year to corporations, firms and individuals, and the income tax will be very much less than has been anticipated. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated August 24, says:

"The amount that will be collected from tax on incomes for the calendar year, under the act now in the hands of the president has been estimated at \$12,000,000 to \$10,000,000. 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. Under 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 remaining 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 disappointed 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 country.

### 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 uncharitableness has smothered in the hearts of those people for generations. The sovereignty of China at one time included Eastern Asia, Burma, 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 hundred million, and Japan with forty million, are contending for the possession of Corea, with its approximate ten million people.

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

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, Japan should 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 foe.

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, torpedoes, smokeless powder and big guns.

### Hogs and Other Live Stock.

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 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 demand at the packing centers and in the general consuming markets. Our American pork packers have built up a heavy trade in hog product of one kind and another over the British and other European countries.

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 the trade in beef cattle and mutton sheep.

The bureau of statistics, in its recent report, shows up to advantage the work of the American hog as a debi-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
1884	\$33,797,430
1885	31,053,174
1886	26,899,111
1887	27,335,943
1888	27,187,775
1889	28,872,231
1890	37,404,989
1891	39,149,635
1892	39,334,933
1893	25,731,471

The same report states that 391,765 pounds of bacon were exported in 1893 as compared with 507,919,820 pounds in 1892. Of the exports of 1893 93 per cent, or 377,279,489 pounds, went to Europe, and 11,020,368 pounds to North America, Canada and Cuba being the best consumers. The only notable quantity outside these divisions was that sent to Brazil, 2,964,037 pounds. Of European countries Belgium takes the largest quantity of bacon, the figures being 73,730,586 pounds in 1893.

Besides bacon in 1893 we exported 82,178,164 pounds of hams, 52,452,822 pounds of pickled pork and 365,693,501 pounds of lard.

Though there are of course great fluctuations in the yearly totals, the general tendency in hog products is distinctly toward larger totals. The same is true in regard to the shipment of provisions, including canned and fresh beef, mutton, tallow, dairy products, etc.

This table of exports shows very clearly the reason why the bacon hog is in demand, and also the steady increase in favor shown American pork products by foreign nations. There should be every care taken to preserve the reputation so far attained by American meats, and to add to it when possible. It is much easier to hold an established reputation than to regain it when once lost, and exporters should keep that point steadily in view in all 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 article can be produced in from six to seven months, as they are only required to weigh from 150 to 220 pounds gross, and they should only be middling fat, 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 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 for pasture or hay, and then in its

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 of advantage in case the hogs are kept in good winter quarters and have an abundant supply of good pure water.

We are of the opinion that the production 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 back of the year, but while hogs are running on either clover or alfalfa they can daily have a slop made of cornmeal 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 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 cargoes of mutton carcasses are all the time being shipped from these countries to the markets of Great Britain for consumption.

Beef cattle and horses are now selling on a low range of prices in a general way, leaving producers a very small, if any, profit. Many young horses, 3 to 5 years old, sell in the market here at 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 the two.

We do not here refer to this matter for the purpose of discouraging the 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 Crockett Clan.

The reunion of the Crockett Clan, or in other words the descendants of Davey Crockett, the Hero of the Alamo, will be held in Humboldt, Tenn., on 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 reunion committee, Humboldt, Tenn.

### Losses in Live Stock.

The latest government report makes a startling revelation in the depreciation of value of live stock from 1893 to 1894. The total depreciation is \$350,000,000.

The values of all live stock have decreased, with the exception of milk 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 horses 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 63 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 following:

Stock	1893	1894	In value.
Horses	\$61.22	\$47.83	\$13.39
Mules	70.68	62.17	8.51
Milk cows	21.73	21.77	.04
Oxen and other cattle	15.24	14.66	.58
Sheep	2.66	1.98	.68
Swine	6.41	5.98	.43

Against this total loss, exceeding \$312,000,000, must be offset the gain of \$22,122,000 in the value of milk cows, thus leaving a net loss in live stock of rather more than \$312,000,000, to which should be added a loss of \$22,075,576 in the value of the farmers' wool clip in the same period, which brings the total up to \$335,000,000.

A 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 certain 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, indicates a shortage that has not been equalled since 1883, when on that date but 45,206,000.

## 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 undertake 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 horses 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 valley 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 valley are the chief attraction. The difference between the raw land and that under irrigation is wonderful. They say, however, that the most wonderful 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 yesterday that my presence would be required in the valley in a few days, yes, I was "ticked to death," for 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.

Below is an explanation 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 hairbrush and a novel therein, went out and to my troubles to Col. Hornby, president of the road, and left Fort Worth at 11:50. Of course, Col. Hornby would not let me walk since I was needed so badly down here today. He is very busy and very kind, as you know, and would always keep his 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 time.

Practically all of the cattle, and all the sheep, 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. On the market and the range they sell for a good deal less than they were a few years ago. 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 the cattle there were forced to eat a bunch of cattle. "And still," he adds, "the dog-gone 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 all the 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. On the market and the range they sell for a good deal less than they were a few years ago. I can't understand it.

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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 Counties--Peaches and Watermelons--and 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 not as abundant this year as usual, still occasionally you find a tolerably 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-soul liberality and manner-born courtesy. Their hearty hand-shake and bluff, but honest, cherry "howdy-do and come in" puts a bashful kid like myself at ease 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 negligence of the Gazette has made it very unpleasant out here, and

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

### He Travels to Taylor.

Taylor, Tex., Aug. 27.

Dear Journal:

I have a letter in this week's paper from Brownwood if I 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 appreciate 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 I believe. I'm trying to get over to Georgetown, and from present prospects there will be considerable try about it before I get there. Anyhow, I'm going. I have lost my pocketbook somehow, and I'm afraid the L. 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 100 miles over his route. I sure did get all over one of his beautiful reclining chairs coming down here, and enjoyed the ride immensely. For fear some one 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 Throckmorton 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 in an old-line 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. Says there are several buyers on every bunch of cattle. "And still," he adds, "the dog-gone 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 all the 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. On the market and the range they sell for a good deal less than they were a few years ago. I can't understand it.

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### NEWS AND NOTES.

The shortage of Texas cattle so far this year is 68 per cent.

Brown county is venting her indignation on irrigation.

A number of Boyle county farmers 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 Rockwall county.

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

A new disorder among sheep is reported from Shelby county, Miss. The state veterinarian will investigate the same.

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 flattering.

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

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 thrashers were now run by steam, street cars were run by electricity, and this government was run by a lot of d--d jackasses, and where does a horse come in, anyway?

CATTLE.

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

Dhorned 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 this season the shortage from last year is 82 per cent. Texas cotten meal and corn feeders are already buying cattle in Indian Territory to ship back to the one State territory to fatten on grain. It is very evident that Texas is going to do her best to take advantage of the unusual situation in the Northern corn belt.

Breeders' Gazette: The Texas, Illinois, 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 two, also for feeders. Those having cattle for sale can do so 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, and heifers, or any other kind of cattle, write or call on Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers 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," 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 Texas. 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 another fellow comes along and says: "My cattle are coming back, and so are thousands and thousands of others. I know this, because I've got a horse up there, and he's as good as he believes 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 still a third fellow comes along and says: "I'm 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 there, I'll shoot." That talk is good for Texas; comes from a man who has been here for years, and fought Indians off his range and civilized the Territory. 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 all 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 raised in the business, and each one has a different view of the situation as regards the Texas-Territory business.

High Priced Yearlings. A Folsom, New Mexico, correspondent, writing to a tobacco dealer, 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 demand.

The Journal don't want to buy any of those yearlings, but believes that the East and Denver would let their representative buy 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 a circus, and travel around the country with them.

What's the matter with our Texas ranchmen finding out something about those 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 out of his hat to each of them in turn. They have 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 been good to him and his. Every day has his day, at least so they say. Just as surely as the years come round 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 grain states of the West. The same report, but not with the same

uniformly, comes from the ranches. Unfortunately in these years of depression the quality of the cattle has run down. Buyers tell us that in counties in Kansas, for example, where there could six years ago point out great numbers of herds of high-grade cattle, now can be found none. This statement is true quite generally. Commission men tell us the same story. 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 earnest to raise the work of grading up. If a shower of blessings is to fall on the 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 will not be ready for market until 1896, and the producer 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 that calf will bring, but things usually go in this world, there is a hill on the other side of every hollow, and a period of prosperity in advance of every period of adversity. Therefore, we advise every cattle raiser in this country to make up his mind that in the future he will raise the best stuff possible, and the way to do it is to buy for the head of the herd a young bull, not only of excellent breeding, but of 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 afford, but he is a good one if he will huddle over a few dollars. Do not buy a poor one at any price, no matter what his pedigree. Select the best cows you can get for mating, and then be prepared to 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" that the steer will have his turn, and his dam and sire will be counted worthy of honor just as surely as the horse, turned. There is no radical change which as yet has been heard of in the human stomach on account of which it is likely to refuse good beef, and until this change comes, of course, we doubt our medical friends will advise us in time, it will pay to hold on to the best cows, select for them the best sires and take care of the progeny."

The above article has several good hints and suggestions in it. Horses, sheep and hogs have all seen good 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 demand 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 make a name for yourself that you will be proud of.

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 formerly, they can have them all good. Get good bulls and improve your herds at any cost.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED. If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a special effort to do so, and will be glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy. The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

The International Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico, and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearse.

As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis Market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESSES. A general stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in the styles of \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best quality of leather for the harness for your horses dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers. Death to SCREW WORM! Cure for FOOT ROT! 50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT. Try It and You'll Use No Other.

Lyon's Sheep Dip. No Poisoned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB. OINTMENT. Try It and You'll Use No Other.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

White mustard is highly spoken of as a pasture for sheep.

Wool is a nitrogenous product and requires 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 cannot be sold at \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds. On Friday the top lambs sold at \$2.50 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 sheep-husbandry. This has come to remain and on safer, broader, more progressive and better conceived principles than have been practiced save by the few. The value of this industry to the United States is estimated at \$100,000,000. 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 States which are not being used for sheep husbandry.

Sheep industry is important to the state because it gives employment to labor, and thus adds to population and wealth. We seldom hear the farmer 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 corn 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 an 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 5,000,000 bushels, or a total of 7,000,000, worth an average of \$2,100,000. The increased demand would be a chance for the farmer to remain. If all the states would follow the example proposed, it would be worth all the foreign markets that Europe crop failures could produce.

Our Wool Consumption. The total supply of raw wool for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893, was about 632,000,000 pounds in addition to the importation of about 338,000,000 worth of imported cloth of the foreign value. It is estimated that the wool required to produce these goods was over three pounds of unwashed wool per dollar's worth of goods. This would therefore make a total consumption by the American people of nearly 60,000,000 pounds of raw wool, equal to about 27 per cent of the world's supply. 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 9.34 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 sheep are provided with an abundance of salt and powdered copperas to ten of salt, for winter. 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. It is true, however, that they will do better in the long run without any water than to be compelled to drink from stagnant pools of water, and that they will be more destructive to sheep. Better fence out such places and furnish them good pure well water to drink.

Let your flocks be as small as possible, and graded according to size, age, etc. If you have some which are thin in flesh and out of condition, put them in the "worn-out" class, and give them a 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 in 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 movement this season from the Pecos Valley, a section which is now being brought for the first time by extended railway facilities into easy communication with the Eastern markets. In year by the Pecos Valley road, in its then condition of availability, the total shipments from that section aggregated 400,000 pounds; in the last two months 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 a section contiguous to the Santa Fe line.

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

SHEEP, SHEEP SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to us; if you are going to ship your sheep write to us for full particulars in regard to sheep to us. Remember we handle sheep and wool. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN & ADAMS, Wool Commission Merchants, 207 and 209 Federal Street, Boston. Jacob F. Brown, Special Agent. Texas wool a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

H. M. Lewis & Co., Wool Commission House, 141, 143 and 145 Kinzie Street, Established 1858. Liberal Advances. Commission 1c a pound. Chicago.

had 225,000 pounds, filling fifteen cars. This cargo was delivered to the Texas and Pacific, which ran it in a solid train to Marshall, whence it was sent to Philadelphia via the Erie and Erie. 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 15,000 sheep; this season the increase was 80 per cent of the number of ewes. It is predicted 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 Reporter. 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 be purchased at \$2 to \$5 per acre. Though temporarily exhausted, the land is capable of prompt improvement, 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 and bushes which must often be removed. 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 farmers.

HERDING IN THE SOUTH. Under these circumstances it is suggested that sheep herding might be profitably practiced here in the same manner as in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river. Fencing of sheep is necessary at any season of the year. Ploughing may be done throughout the months of January and February. The lambs are usually dropped in December and January 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, 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. It is sufficient to admit 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 the fence is theoretically illegal, yet it would be sustained by neighborhood opinion, and the land owner's only defence would consist in organizing a watch along all the boundaries of his domain. Hence, I say the solution 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" land would support 4000 to 5000 sheep the first year, and the land would cost \$3000 to \$15,000. Sheep accustomed to herding could be bought in the West for \$1.50 per head, and 2000 of them could be brought here in eight double-deck cars at a cost of, say, \$300. Putting the cost of the flock at \$18,000, the \$6000 in the land here would be \$12,000. There would be no trouble in securing 12,000 pounds of wool from the flock at \$1.25 per pound, or \$1500, and 1000 lambs at \$2.50 each; a total of \$4000 for lambs and \$1500 for wool, 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 the price 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 farmers abundant resources from which to provide themselves with fertilizers. Hence the soil has begun to be considered as a primary factor. 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 agriculture.

What I have said about sheep husbandry refers to the reclamation of fair-sized tracts of Virginia land. For cheap "worn-out" farms of 500 to 1000 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 population of the United States is to show an increase from decade to decade.

REASONS FOR THINKING SO. The reduced acreage of public lands in the West, the repeal of the pre-emption 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 the unsuitability of many of the Western acres more recently settled for agricultural purposes, has all combined to turn the attention of future settlers toward the rural districts of New England, Virginia and other of the older states, both North and South.

STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS. BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Carbolio Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

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Texas Live Stock Commission Co. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY. CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS. WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

G. B. VAN NORMAN & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore. Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 165 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. References: Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Farmers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Christian, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. HORSE & MULE DEPT. THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 6187 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and meet by a vet report mailed from address. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

H. O. WILLIAMS, President. E. E. TALBOT, Vice-Prest. O. J. BOYLE, A. A. MILLER, INCORPORATED. M. K. & T. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. CARLOS SALAZAR—A. A. Miller, O. J. Boyle, A. L. Caparthy—being a Texas citizen will make a specialty of Texas cattle. Also SALAZAR—W. H. Wilson.

HORSES AND MULES.

Drive slowly through sandy or muddy 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 2:34 1/4, made last season by the American trotter Loyley.

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 colts to break down in the legs or become weak in their organs and to ruin them beyond 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 in Europe. The mares make good farm teams, and the geldings from good grade mares are standard as gold.

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 raised as they mature to pay for their feed.

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 success.

THE FUTURE OF HORSE RAISING.

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.

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.

Do 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.

Are we making a great mistake in breeding indiscriminately our well-bred American roaster mares to imported coach stallions? There are very few mares fitted to produce really good coaches.

AILING HORSES.

From a City Exchange. Sick or injured horses are somewhat difficult to treat on account of the size and strength of the patient.

With a broken leg. But with a horse the question of treatment is different. When a fracture occurs it is more often a very severe one, with perhaps several splintered pieces of bone.

POULTRY.

The hens will enjoy the shade none the less these hot days if there is a good dusting place in it.

Dollars and cents as well as humanity demand that live poultry have plenty of room when shipped.

Better have no grease than too much about the lousy chickens—two drops about the head is enough to kill the lice.

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 a time.

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

ON A GREAT SCALE.

The Poultry Establishment of Levi F. Morton is the largest in America. Ex-Vice President Morton is a fancy farmer on a magnificent scale.

The hen houses are fitted up with electric wire and no person is allowed or can cross the threshold of the door of the hen house without ringing a bell in the house also it will ring a bell in the room in the incubator house where the man sleeps.

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 tank-bank space in all stages of azotemia. This is a peculiar disease, causing great losses, in heavy team horses particularly, and can be better prevented than cured.

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 perfect encyclopedia of horse management.

THE FARM HORSE.

The farm horse may 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.

"Horses are 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 infections.

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

"It is claimed that in lime-water regions 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 of the diaphragm and aggravates the trouble.

"Farm horses are liable to disease from exposure to rain during fall and spring work. Sometimes horses do not properly bedded in winter and the moisture freezes in the stall.

"Horses often have trouble with their feet on account of improper shoeing. Western horses coming from soft soils, with their broad, soft hoofs, are liable to corns.

"Money spent economically is not always judiciously spent. Why? Simply because a cheap article often requires more money spent on it to keep it in repair than it would cost to purchase the best.

Shoes can wait for, but a new dress must be ready tomorrow. See The Journal's proposition as to how this may be brought about. In another column.

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 would.

It is cheaper to raise hogs and cure meat for home consumption than to buy bacon at 12 to 16 cents per pound.

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, the color of the fat is poor.

In fattening swine the first requisite is a dry warm place to lie in. Cold, damp pens hinderance, reducing more food and more time.

Every farmer is interested in seeing his pigs increase in size as fast as possible. It is not possible for a pig to increase its future growth and development in the present care.

Experiments have recently been made at the Ohio State University to ascertain whether or not corn and wheat could be made suitable for swine.

Changes in Pig Feeding. Many years ago the pig went from acorns to corn in the timbered sections of the country.

SEED. RYE, BARLEY, WHEAT, CORN AND BUCKWHEAT, ALFALFA and all kinds of FIELD, GARDEN and GRASS SEED.

CARRIAGES. Buggies & Harness. Two Medals awarded at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

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Hand Sewed. Shoes can wait for, but a new dress must be ready tomorrow. See The Journal's proposition as to how this may be brought about.

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\$30.00 Buys a Good Bicycle. TERMS: \$20 down, balance, \$1 per week or 5 per cent off for cash.

AGENTS WANTED where we are not represented. \$125 Bicycle. Strictly High Grade, \$70 Cash, or \$75 payments.

VASSAR REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. VASSAR, MICH.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Many people who come to our office for medical treatment have been experimented upon by incompetent doctors.

Syphilis, specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, gleet, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

Address or call, Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 129 1-2 West Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

Small treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

THE BEST GALVANIZED MILL AND TOWER ON EARTH IS THE "STEEL STAR."

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N. WALLERICH, THE DENTIST. Specialties—Teeth without plates; painless dentistry. All work warranted to be as represented.

WANTED—Lady wishes position as governess of companion. Comfortable home more important than high salary.

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DALLAS AND DENISON.

SEVENTH AND NEW ORLEANS.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND ST. LOUIS.

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THE FARM.

A little shade these days will pay big if over stock of any kind.

A good way to clean a woods pasture or field of sprouts is to turn sheep 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 occasional bad one.

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

Never let an animal get in poor flesh. If you do your profit is gone. The expense 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 scrub. 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 idea of making a profitable gain of flesh, see to it that they are well protected from worms 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 is 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 stunted while they are forming bone and muscle.

Another way in which economy might be well practiced, is in choosing the food with more care. It is curious that we make it 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 high we are getting the improved breeds for profitable stock growing in future as the scrub stock will not pay to produce for the market but discriminating breeders who will only pay the best prices for high class stock, high grades and the pure-breeds.

One important lesson out of the depression should be to stop the ruinous practice of over-fattening breeding stock to their great detriment in breeding. All intelligent breeders should do this, but the fear of their rivals in the showing induces exhibitors to feed up to the highest point and risk the danger of not breeding the winners to 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, as it shows has driven out many improved stock breeders from our fairs which are now in the hands of the professional showman.

Sorghum as a Feed Crop.

An Oklahoma correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture writes the following communication, which will be of great 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 a 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 sorghum like 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 sorghums require a longer season, but they matured seed last year in Oklahoma planted in July after wheat harvest, and we have 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 sorghum or sow it 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 it up in July or to make a business of it every day in August, but when one of those years that are so infrequently and maturely it has to be done or the brittle leaves would be blown off and the fodder be wasted.

"The various kinds of sorghums will be affected somewhat by the heat and winds that will kill the tassels of the corn, but generally they will withstand 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, 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 other crop we are acquainted with; so 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. Hereafter 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. It is said that the growth of stalk is not more than one-third natural size, and cut while they have full strength—before becoming woody—then cattle, horses and sheep will eat almost every particle of the stalk, and will eat all of it if cut or shredded.

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

Kofms, the stalk never gets woody and the seed not so hard, and the grain is an important part of the crop we should let the seed get ripe before cutting. With Milo 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 a short season, and the stalk does not grow so large and woody but does not make good fodder when seed is fully ripe.

"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 an unfavorable season the mowing 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 can see the correspondence of the stalk to the grain 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 frost, 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 when headers are in 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 forage crop, but we have plenty of good ground for all needed forage.

"Since early harvest this year the weather generally has been very dry, though special sections while we had an abundance of rain, while we had an expected 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 crops, 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 corn. We are not now comparing the relative value of a sorghum and corn crop as a whole, but refer to the fodder. 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, Milo maize, and Pearl and African millet."

"The Corn Crop and Corn Prices. With few exceptions where the drought has prevailed 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 is to 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 75,000,000 acres, against 72,000,000 last year.

"The averages of the principal states are: Ohio, 124; Michigan, 102; Illinois, 104; Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 118; Iowa, 108; Missouri, 109; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 118; Tennessee, 104; Texas, 106; Kentucky, 102. The above condition of corn is, against 93.2 last year.

"The averages in the principal states are: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Iowa, 109; Missouri, 97; Nebraska, 96; Texas, 94; Kentucky, 99; Tennessee, 89; Michigan, 93.

"It will be noticed, says the National Stockman, that the average acreage in the best corn producing states is 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 that the crop will be a bumper one. The next monthly report will show a higher average condition.

"The ground is already well shaded by the plants and dry weather of this sort 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 prospects for a good crop. While the market 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 has 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 added somewhat in keeping up the price 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 48 per cent in corn alone, while the export of the total has increased close to 10 per cent.

"Another thing which may have some weight in sustaining the corn market is found in the fact that the market is 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 market will not be oversupplied even should the present crop turn out as it now promises.

"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; 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 average, however, was considerably larger.

"A year ago Great Britain and in fact nearly all continental Europe was suffering from a severe drought. Now the complaint is made of too much rain, especially are the English farmers praying for drier weather.

"It is said that lands near large cities have rapidly declined in fertility value; that they are employed in producing grain, hay, etc., for nearby markets, and nothing is returned to the land to keep up fertility.

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

"Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made."

HORTICULTURE.

One of the best of yellow raspberries is the Blackberry Queen, 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. The color is very light yellow. It is a tart apple, fairly good eating, and an early and regular bearer. It finds a good sale in market, as most all quite early fruit does.

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, ventilation, where it is possible 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 fruit. It is a palatable fruit, being neither too sweet nor too sour. The fruit is evenly colored, keeps well, being firm and solid. Commission men said they "stand up" the best of any berry received. They sold at 13 to 15 in New York and Brooklyn when sharpless and Cumberland plants were picked June 15, and measured 6 to 7 inches round. They were smooth and evenly colored, kept well, being firm and solid. Commission men said they "stand up" the best of any berry received. They sold at 13 to 15 in New York and Brooklyn when sharpless and Cumberland plants were picked June 15, and measured 6 to 7 inches round. They were smooth and evenly colored, kept well, being firm and solid. Commission men said they "stand up" the best of any berry received. They sold at 13 to 15 in New York and Brooklyn when sharpless and Cumberland plants were picked June 15, and measured 6 to 7 inches round. 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MARKETS.

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 23. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle—Receipts 16,000; best, strong, other slow. Native canning cows \$1.60@1.70; fair to medium killers, \$2.10@2.50; good to best, \$2.75@3.50; native dressed beef steers, \$3.40@4.50; exports, \$4.00@5.50; best grades 40 head; choice week Texas grass, unchanged; canning steers, \$2.20@2.65; dressed beef, \$2.70@3.40; Westerns unchanged; cows, \$2.00@3.60; steers, \$2.50@4.50.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 4,200 head; steady to strong. Texas steers, \$2.20@2.90; beef steers, \$3.35@3.55; native cows, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.85. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 100 head; market opened strong to 10c higher, closed steady. Bulk of sales, \$5.00@5.80; heavies, \$5.50@5.90; packers, \$5.70@6.90; mixed, \$5.40@5.45; lights, \$5.10@5.60; pigs, \$3.00@5.10.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 1,000; market quiet on light supply. Native steers, 1,350 to 1,475 pounds sold at \$3.00@3.35; 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, \$4.40@4.75; light steers, \$2.50@2.90; cows and heifers, \$1.90@2.50; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.10; cows, \$2.00@2.85.

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It filled a place exclusively its own. If the beef market is to be saved, it is necessary that the Texas cattleman should be able to put his cattle on the cars and bill them to the Northern markets, you can kiss good-bye, as you have no more control of them, now if the Chicago packers will fall over one another to buy Texas cattle on outside markets, it does look as though the Texas cattleman 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 grounds, where they could be independent, as they would still be in Texas on a home market.

Those who are browsers can get their money here at home, and do not need to have the "cattle" ship their cattle, but still retain the right to handle them as they should wish and when they would feel inclined. It is with a great deal of regret that I see the spirit rather to belittle and deny 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 an interest in the state should have only kind words and encouragement for the industry.

With the boom in Western range and good native beef cattle, there cannot but be a continued good demand for Texas stock, but the fact remains that they are meeting heavy competition 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 could send along good fat cattle there is no reason why prices should not be very good.

The native beef cattle market has been a drag on the thin and rough cattle at \$3.00@3.50, but regarding the boom on the cow to choice fat steers at \$5.00@5.75. Late Texas cattle sales, included the following:

Table with columns: No., Description, Price. Includes items like 2 bulls, 1 bull, 21 cows, 25 calves, etc.

Good fat beef steers per pound gross, 2 3/4@3c. Common to fair beefs, 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, \$3.50@13.00.

Good fat calves each \$6.50@7.50. Common to fair calves each, \$4.00@6.00. Good fat yearlings, each \$3.50@5.50. Common to fair yearlings each, \$5.50@7.50.

Good fat corned hogs, per pound gross, 5 1/2@6c. Common to fair, per pound gross, 4@5c. Ouachitas, 4@5 1/4c.

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:

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Receipts last week, 11,182 42,276 3,314. Same week last year, 12,184 47,513 4,600. 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 range, 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 condition of the range, and second, the decreased 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 shows a more active and strong position, 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 the 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 North-west 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 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 their hands this fall that they must tend 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 calves 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 follows:

Table with columns: Description, Price. Includes items like Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs., Choice do., 1200 to 1400 lbs., Fair to good do., etc.

Bulls, oxen and stags, 1.25@2.75. Veal calves, 1.25@2.25. The sheep market is still in the dull-drum. Receipts keep up comparatively well, while the demand shows no signs of improving. Prices are a choice of the low notches, fair to choice Western wethers being quoted at \$3.25@3.75 and lambs at \$2.50@3.75.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Letter. Chicago, Aug. 23.—The number of cattle here last week for export to foreign countries amounted to about 3600 head, as against 2950 the previous week and 3170 a year ago.

The total receipts of cattle last week were 68,942 head, composed of 34,780 natives, 19,500 Westerns, and 14,699 Texans. About 20,000 cattle arrived Monday, including 5000 from the western ranges.

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 Texas grades were in the majority, and they sold not quite so well as at the close of last week. With the boom in Western range and good native beef cattle, there cannot but be a continued good demand for Texas stock, but the fact remains that they are meeting heavy competition from the half starved native cattle that are being crowded to market.

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at \$4; 22 steers, average 1194 pounds, at \$3.45; 27 Colorado grass cows, average 1100 lbs., at \$2.50, 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. Sale of choice export steers as high as \$5 was made during the week. Quotations: Native steers, average 1200 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 \$5.60; grass Texas cows at \$1.75 to \$2.30, and red range steers \$3.25 to \$4.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 40,236; shipments, 3717, and drive-outs, 34,774. Week previous, receipts, 61,276; shipments, 10,796, and drive-outs, 43,424. The situation of this market is still a rather 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 a high winter, the number of hogs held will doubtless be lighter than expected a few months ago, and the future 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, 4582; shipments, 360, and drive-outs, 4566. Week previous, receipts, 7149; shipments, 2357, and drive-outs, 7094. A better feeling manifested itself in this market the past week. There was quite a drop in the receipts, and the pens were more thoroughly cleared than for some time, and with this clearing 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.

Sales Monday: 135 Utah, average 98 pounds, \$2.25; 195 Utah, average 99 pounds, \$2.40; 184 Utah, average 101 pounds, \$2.35; 318 Utah, average 100 pounds, \$2.20; 152 Utah, average 90 pounds, \$2.20; 169 Utah, average 91 pounds, \$2.10.

Notes. Now that Texas has good crops—corn, cotton and grass—its cattlemen should prepare to feed more extensively than ever this winter, as the states will do much raising this winter, and but little full feeding. All fed cattle this winter, showing flesh must command good prices. Now is the opportunity for the Texas cattleman.

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

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; barley, 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, an average 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 declare that the earth is gradually drying out and that within a few centuries every drop of water will have disappeared from our planet, and that the world will be a desert, are wrong. 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 Marshall's farm; and was gained by Ward & Wolcott. The second bale was received Saturday and was sold for 5 5/8 cents.

There is a deep-seated animosity between 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."

Added eggs that are hopelessly spoiled are sent to the tanneries for tanning purposes. Those that have not entirely lost their usefulness for tanning 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 recently landed in Glasgow. The animal, which was a cross between 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 \$2.50 per bushel, it was the custom to measure the wheat on the second time to be sure of a proper count. At present, with wheat at the popular price of 40 cents per bushel in St. Paul, the farmer is growing in favor of not stopping to measure it at all, but to grind it up with oats or corn for an effective ration for five cent hogs.

A Tennessee farmer has received \$57 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, \$60; two and a half tons of fertilizer, \$50; total, \$110—leaving \$67 net, having as many seed potatoes left as he planted, and the ground in fine condition to produce a good crop of corn.

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

STEWART & OVERSTREET, Live Stock Commission Merchants. Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs. National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

J. F. BUTZ & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS. Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing. Represented at the U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, by the Standard Live Stock Commission Company.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort. The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is astonishing the whole medical fraternity. Almost every ailment humanity is heir to will be benefited. Good accommodations. Address MOC SHACKLETT, San Antonio, Tex.

BURTON P. EUBANK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practice in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex. ONSTAD'S LUMPY JAW CAPSULES. CURES lumpy jaw in cattle by coming in direct contact with the actinomycetes, or ray fungus, the germ which causes the disease, and in from six to twelve hours from the time of application every germ in the tumor is destroyed.

CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES. The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes ear fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn or cotton seed—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place address E. A. PORTER & BROS., 928 State Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

Well Machinery. We manufacture the celebrated TERRY WELL PUMP AND ROCK DRILL. The BEST PORTABLE PUMP. It is the only one that will pump water from any well, and will work in any position. Write for every description. Address: TERRY & CO., 1115 N. W. 10th St., Oklahoma, Okla.

SEED. Rye, Barley, Oats. And all kinds of field, garden and grass seed in quantities to suit. Hay for stock shippers a specialty. Address: C. J. MARTIN, Grain and Seed Dealer, 202 to 204 West 6th St. Austin, Tex. ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, 40 to 42 Templeance Street, Toronto, Canada. Most successful veterinary institution in America. Experienced teachers. Fees, \$65. Season begins October 17. PROF. A. SMITH, F. R. C. V. S., Principal.

Stish & Meek Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE EXPLAINS

Now and Why He Has Disappointed The Journal Readers.

Corpus Christi, along in August.

Indulgent Reader—Some time 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 brigade called for heavy reinforcements, and the government was induced to make special arrangements for cashing at the Fort Worth postoffice the accumulations of postal orders sent to be exchanged 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 duties failed to illuminate the homes of our readers. Then followed 31 indictments against the aforesaid publisher for receiving money under false pretenses, and 72 suits for breach of contract. 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 his whims and caprices. The only thing in which I can be depended on with safety to be regular about is that of irregularity. I am only fixed in my habits of uncertainty. But I have a good excuse for my failure 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 knew which one the public preferred. The fact is, however, that I was too busy to write. I was at work all day long, and could not 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 mitigate the same, I have decided that I shall allow myself to pay me full price for the letters I didn't write. This would be something like poetic justice to the patrons, would remove a load of remorse from his mind, and couldn't hurt me any to speak of.

If the foregoing excuses are not good I have more apace. The fact is this letter was written several weeks ago anyway and was delayed in the mail, but I delay no doubt being caused by the postmasters and postal clerks holding it up to read themselves. There are plain evidences that the manuscript has been tampered with—first 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 could make excuses that would make you believe, but I prefer 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 pen in the bright waves of the placid Corpus Christi bay. I am getting familiar with the situation and with the old salt who runs the bath house, which is set out for my use. 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 is not really what they seem, but that they are what might be termed "Father Hubbard" bathing suits of the male persuasion.

Yesterday an excursion party consisting of several young ladies and a few male dudes came in from Laredo and my friend Buchanan of Fort Worth also arrived in an excursion by himself. Buck is the best fellow in the world, but he doesn't say 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 I 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 up and nod like a geyser. The 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. They sort of simplify the situation I shouted "Devilfish."

And put out after Buck, who was beating the water into foam as he pulled for the landing. He was a good deal 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 hid himself. 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 my!" 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 the landing 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 until the Mexicans on the wharf quit fishing, knowing their wouldn't bite. I was afraid Buck was in trouble again. I hadn't much time to consider means for his relief before I fell senseless to the floor. I had carelessly left the door of my dressing room unwatched and suddenly the voice to which I had been listening with some amusement struck it, knocked it wide open and revealed to my horrified 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 two-year-old maverick receiving the impress of the branding iron. Then I collapsed. I am not over timid or weak nor, but I reserve the right to faint whenever a slender woman with no more shape to her than a clothes pin runs suddenly against me as much as 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 crowded pavilion 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 be about 5 inches get into her shoes, looked like strips of pork floating up and down in the moonlight. The police might as

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

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

That is New. WHY?

Because it enables you to lend your intelligence and judgment to the benevolent endeavor at judicious economy.

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded. It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$80. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Do not allow yourself to be deceived by persons interested in reflecting on the value of these machines. In the purchase of one of these machines you save about one-half of the expenses which enter into and form a part of the expense of a sewing machine, such as agent's salary, board, horse-hires, profits of middlemen and jobbers, who stand between the manufacturers and the small dealer, retailer's expenses and profit, canvassers' commissions, loss of accounts, interest on money, insurance, clerk hire, taxes, etc. None of these things affect us, and we can sell almost at manufacturer's price. The Gleaner Machine embodies all of THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES known, and is warranted by the manufacturers for five years and by us—a proof of their almost absolute perfection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for handling 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.

THE SHUTTLE IS SELF-THROWING.

The shuttle is self-throwing, simple, made of the finest steel, and 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 tension.

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 screw-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 enable a novice to handle the machine with ease.

WOODWORK AND STAND.

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

STOCK JOURNAL No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.)

THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, simple, made of the finest steel, and has the latest movement. There is no better shuttle made.

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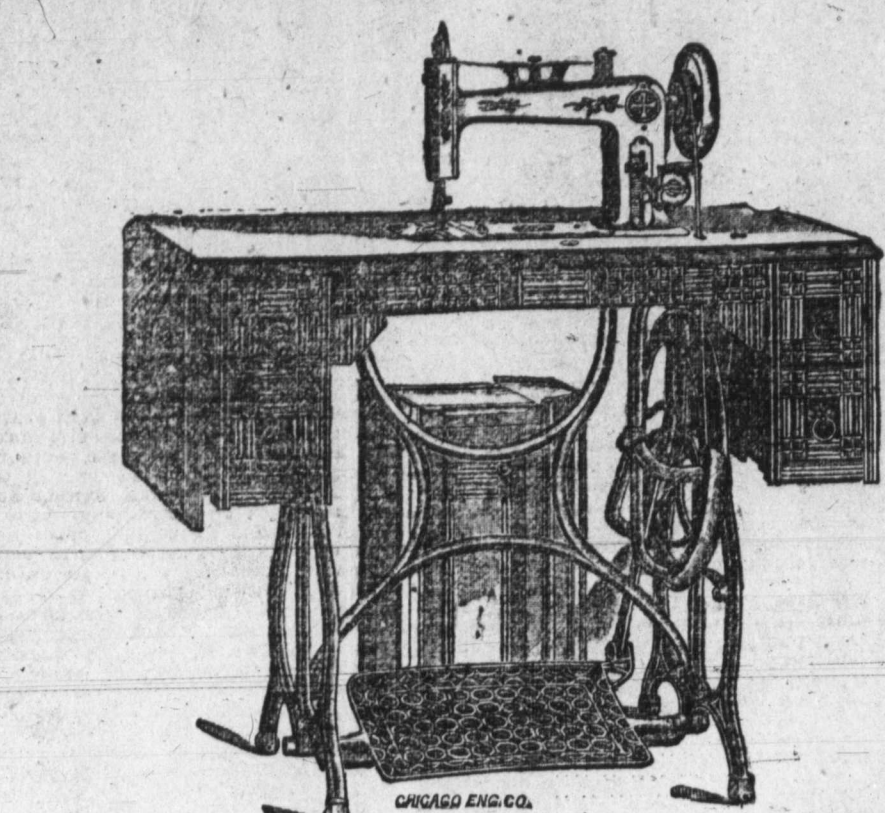
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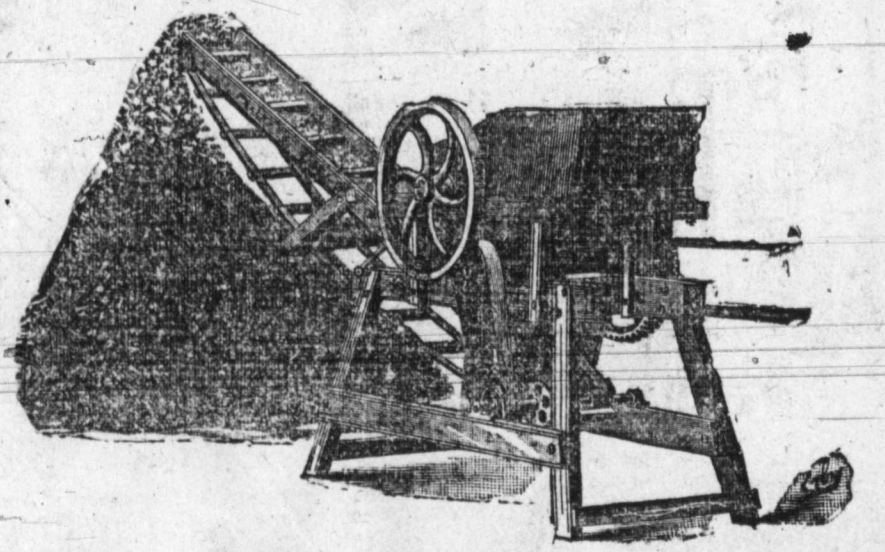
Stock Journal No. 3, \$17.00 (delivered.)



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

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

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 understand 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 curd, to be returned to the mouth for 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

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 the most complete ration 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 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 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.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (7,712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre.

Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is first-class 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 investigation.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

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 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. McCOY, JR., G. F. E., Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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 1885.

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 Horses.

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 to cater here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures that the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock, cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seat capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "traps," turnouts, coaches, fire drivers of 894,000 horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis. Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

E. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. S. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 6000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 6000 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 Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1903.....	1,740,723	1,948,373	569,617	25,097	99,756
Shipped to Kansas City.....	894,721	1,427,708	273,382		
Sold to Feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,254		
Sold to Shippers.....	380,237	419,468	18,209		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,524,044	1,947,307	459,850	22,323	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILLD, Asst. General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
1885.....	114,162	120,567	18,985	1,869
1886.....	144,467	339,157	40,195	8,929
1887.....	235,723	811,708	74,014	3,292
1888.....	340,469	1,293,609	85,508	5,035
1889.....	467,349	1,298,695	159,063	7,096
1890.....	706,699	1,573,214	154,185	8,318
1891.....	822,944	1,482,423	170,549	8,892
1892.....	738,138	2,705,687	185,467	14,269
1893.....	862,643	1,435,271	242,541	12,869

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Managers