Those who wish to secure the patronage of the stockmen and farmers of Texas will find it to their interes to advertise in the

TEXAS LIVE STOCK

FARM JOURNAL

The Journal is read by a large percentage of the best class of stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.



Real Estate or Live Stock are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with

Those who wish to buy,

sell or exchange any kind of

Loving Land and

Live Stock Agency,

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

All property placed in their hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be advertised free of cost to owner.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

NO. 20---VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick, FORT WORTH. - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter.

Oleomargarine is the only item that shows an increase on the list of internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year just ended. The receipts to the government from this source amounted to \$1,723,479, an increase of \$52,836 over the previous fiscal year.

Japan with any degree of activity will result in an increase of business in the can be learned, both China and Japan of canned meats for which Chicago is famous. Already Japan has been mak- at the Stock Yards where it was held

SUBSCRIBERS, ATTENTION,

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Look at the printed address on this copy of the

If you find a small blue mark on it the purpose

If you find that you are delinquent please remit

of it is to call your attention to the fact that the time fe which you paid your subscription to the

Journal expired on the date printed in the address.

at once by postal note or money order, \$1 to pay for

one year's subscription from the date named.

at \$3.90; 50 Nebraska steers, averaging 1349 lbs., at \$4.65; 17 Illinois grassers, averaging 1348 lbs., at \$4.50; 15 Illinois, averaging 1588 lbs., at \$5.15; 32 Nebraska, averaging 1427 lbs., at \$5.25; 97 Nebraska averaging 1362 lbs., at \$5.15; 49 Nebraska, averaging 1345 lbs., at \$5.35; 36 Illinois, averaging 1179 lbs., at \$4.50; 34 grass Missouri, averaging 1212 lbs., at \$3.50, horned and scratched: 18 Illinois steers and stags, averaging 1320 Ibs., at \$4.90; 36 branded Missouri, averaging 1046 lbs., at \$4.00; 8 Illinois, averaging 1396 lbs., at \$5.25, these were shipped in a mixed load in which was an old horned cow and she had scratched them so they fetched at least 25 cents per cwt. less than they otherwise would have done; 42 horned and scratched Missouri, averaging 1222 lbs., at \$4.35. We are likely to have a few bad days now after this sudden advance, but we think good ripe cattle and hogs are sure of good prices for the next ninety

In announcing the Chicago Fat Stock Show the Breeders' Gazette says: "At last we have the announcement of the holding of the Fat Stock Show. Tattersall's of Chicago is the place and November 22 to December 1 the date. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture last week reached a determination to hold the show this fall and with it the horse, There is expectation that the contin- dairy and poultry shows, and a comuance of the war between China and mittee of the Board will arrange the prize lists at a meeting to be held af Chicago on Tuesday, September 4. This packing houses and a consequent and is short notice for breeders, but it is a much-needed demand for labor. The matter of congratulation that the Board Drovers' Journal says: "From what has not let the show die on its hands. Tattersall's is not nearly so large as will need army supplies from America. the old exposition building, but it is These will necessarily be in the shape much better adapted to the purposes of the show than is the horse pavilion

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR GROWING AND FATTENING ANIMALS.

BY D. E. SALMON, D. V. M., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

During the past year there have been numerous inquiries in regard to the chemical composition of wheat as compared with corn and oats, its relative value as a food for growing and fat-tening animals, and the method of feeding which would produce the best These inquiries have, doubtess, been suggested by the great change in the comparative prices of the grains just mentioned. In the past we have been accustomed to see a bushel of wheat sell for two or three times as much as a bushel of corn. Recently we have seen 56 pounds of corn sell for more than could be obtained for 60 pounds of wheat. This readjustment of the prices of grain evidently calls for a reconsideration of the methods for disposing of the cereal crops in order to determine which is most profitable under present condi-

The purpose of this circular is to give a direct and definite answer to the questions which have been most frequently asked concerning the use of wheat as a food for stock.

The quantity and proportion of the different proximate constituents which are present in a digestible form in 100 pounds of some of the common feeding stuffs is compared in the following table with the German feeding standards

This table presents the chemical asnect of the subject, and is valuable in indications and suggestions which may be obtained from it. The information which it contains should, however, be used in connection with our knowledge of the habits of animals and the practical results of feeding. We should not care to assert, for instance, that wheat screenings are in general more valuable as a food for animals than the plump, sound wheat, although the table would indicate this to be the case. We may, however, safely conclude that screeings and imperfect wheat should be fed and only the best wheat put upon the market.

nutritive ratio; also feeding standards.*

This table brings out in the clearest possible manner, first, the near ap-proach chemically of 26.6 pounds of proach chemically of 26.6 pounds wheat to the German standard ration for growing cattle from 6 to 12 months of age, and, secondly the from age, and, secondly, the fact that pounds of wheat comes nearer the feeding standard for fatten-ing cattle than does the same quantity of corn. The proportion of the protein to carbohydrates and to fat is very much nearer the standard in wheat than corn. Tried by these standards wheat is better both for growing and fattening animals than is corn.

The standards, however, are not to be considered perfect. Corn comes nearer being an ideal grain for fattening ani-mals in this country than is indicated by the tables. Such animals apparently do not need as much protein as is contained in the standard, and may take with advantage more carbohy-drates and fat. Equal parts of wheat and corn should, therefore, prove bet-ter for fattening animals than either these grains alone. For growing animals corn is plainly not so suitable as is wheat or oats.

When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel, it is preferable to feed wheat and sell corn: First, because wheat weighs 7 per cent heavier per bushel than corn; secondly, be-cause wheat is weight for weight an equally good grain for fattening animals, and better for growing animals; and thirdly, because there is much less value in fertilizing elements removed

from the farm in corn than in wheat. There are certain points to be born in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat. Our domesticated animals are all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed to prevent accidents and disease from its It is a matter of common observation that when full fed horses are changed from old to new oats they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic, and founder. If such results follow the change from old to new oats, how much more likely are they to follow a radical change, such as that from oats to wheat? For this reason wheat should at first be fed in small quantities. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care

Table showing digestible components in 100 pounds of feeding stuff and the

	Protein,	Carbohy- drates.	" Fat.	Nutritive ratio.
	Pounds.	Dounda	Dound	
****	9.3	Pounds.	Pound 1.8	1: 6.4
Wheat		62.7	4.2	1: 10.4
Corn (maize)	7.1		-1:2	
Rye	8.3	65.5		1: 8.3
Oats	9.1	44.7	4.1	1: 5.9
Peas	18.0	56.0	0.9	1: 3.2
Wheat screenings	9.8	51.0	2.2	1: 5.7
Wheat middlings	12.2	47.2	2.9	1: 4.4
Wheat bran	12.6	44.1 -	2.9	1: 4.0
Feeding Standards—Per day and per 1000 pounds, live weight.				
		40.0		4. 7 4
Horses, moderately worked		10.0	0.5	1: 7.0
Horses, heavily worked Growing cattle—	2.5	12.1	0.7.	1: 5.5
Age 2 to 3 months; average live weight, 165 pounds	4.0	13.8	2.0	1: 4.7
Age 6 to 12 months; average live weight,	1.0	10.0	2.0	
	2.5	13.5	0.6	1: 6.0
Age 18 to 24 months; average live	2.0	10.0	0.0	1. 0.0
weight, 940 pounds	-1.6	12.0	0.3	1: 8.5
Fattening cattle—	2.5	15.0	0.5	1: 6.5
First period		14.8	0.7	1: 5.5
Second period	3.0			
Third period	2.7	14.8	0,6	1: '6.0
Age 2 to 3 months; average live weight,				
55 pounds	7.5	30.0		1: 4.0
Age 5 to 6 months; average live weight,				
137 pounds	4.3	23.7		1: 5.0
Age 8 to 12 months; average live weight				
275 pounds	2.5	16.2 -		1: 6.5
Fattening swine—	2.0	20.2		2. 0.0
	5.0	27.5		1: 5.5
First period		24.0		
Second period	4.0 *	24.0		1: 6.0

*The figures in these tables are taken from the article by Prof. W. A. Henry, on "The Feeding and Management of Cattle," in the Special Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry on Diseases of Cattle.

It is seen that wheat contains practi-100 pounds as oats, and that both wheat. and oats contain about 30 per cent more The board of trade gamblers in Chiprotein than corn. On the other hand wheat only has about one-half as much fatty matter as corn and oats. In carbohydrates the position of wheat is about half way between that of corn

and oats. Protein, that is the albuminoid constituents of grain, goes to build up the albuminoid tissues of the animal body of which the muscles are the most prominent part, but it may also be changed into fat. The fat in the animal body comes, therefore, both from the fat and the protein in the food which is eaten. The carbohydrates sustain the heat of the body and must be present in sufficient quantity or the more valuable fat which has already been assimilated will be used for this purpose. Young growing animals require more protein than older ones, and also more than fattening animals, in order to supply material for building up the muscles, tendons and other al-buminoid structures.

Third period 2.7

We must not conclude from these facts, as some have, that because wheat is particularly indicated for young growing animals it is not adapted for those which are fattening. The fallacy of such a conclusion is shown by the following comparisons:

should be taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it.

These precautions are especially necessary when wheat is fed to horses, as these animals are peculiarly liable to colic and other disturbances digestive organs, accompanied or followed by laminitis. Cattle, sheep and hogs frequently crowd each other from feeding troughs, in which case some individuals obtain more than their share, and may bring on serious or fatal attacks of indigestion.

The best form in which to feed

wheat is to roll or grind it into a coarse meal. It may then be fed alone, mixed with corn meal or ground oats. When ground fine it is pasty and adheres to the teeth, gums and cheeks so that it is not so readily masticated or eaten. In the form of a coarse meal it is relished by all animals, it is in a conditions to be attacked by the digestive processes whether thoroughly masticated or not, and in most cases it gives the best results. Dr. Gilbert appears to have obtained better results from whole than from ground wheat when fed to sheep. Sheep feeders may, therefore, experiment with whole wheat, but wheat meal will certainly be found to give better results with all other kinds of animals.

The number of pounds of live weight that may be produced by feeding a

First comparison-	Protein.	Carbohy- drates,	Fat.	Nutritive ratio.
Browing cattle, 6 to 12 months old 6.6 pounds of wheat Second comparison—	2.5 2.5	13.5 15.0	1.6	1: 6.0 1: 6.4
reeding standard: Cattening cattle, second period 3 1-3 pounds wheat 7		14.8 18.6 20.9	0.7 0.6 —	1: 5.5 1: 6.4 1: 10.1

bushel of wheat will evidently vary according to the age and condition of the animal fed. Prof. Robertson, at the Ottawa experiment station, fed frozen wheat to hogs and secured from 9.1 to 15.46 pounds, live weight, from a bushel, the greater increase being

At the South Dakota experiment station the hogs fed ground wheat required 4.81 pounds, and those fed whote wheat required 4.91 pounds for 1 pound gain in live weight. The ground wheat fed returned 58.39 cents per bushel, the whole wheat, 55.83 cents; corn, 60 cents; and peas, 65.36 cents. The quality of pork obtained from ground wheat and corn was about equal, and was superior to that from whole wheat, peas, or mixed feed.

from young, growing animals, and the

smaller from those which were fatten-

From the Canadian experiments it would appear that the feeding value of an equal weight of wheat is slightly Dakota experiments gave better results from corn. In general the difference would probably not be very great, but it would undoubtedly be better to mix corn and wheat, or corn, wheat, and bran, or corn, wheat, and middlings. The following examples show the composition of such mixtures:

quarters, hence the ram may be han. dled during the season of service as may be desired.

But after the service season is over there may be some obstacles in the way of giving the ram sufficient exercise, as he should not run with the ewes in the winter. But usually where there are some ram lambs or wethers or ewes that are non-breeders, these may go with the ram in the same apartment, and with them he may enjoy the liberty of the paddock.

There is even more trouble in securing sufficient exercise for a boar. Exercise he must have or he will soon become impotent as a getter. In summer this may be provided for him by giving him the liberty of a paddock, and allowing him to tear up the ground in it at will. It would be an improvement on the above to give him a movable house that can be drawn on a stoneboat, and to change the ground occasionally on which the is pastured. This is done without much labor where a hurdle fence that is easily moved forms the enclosure. In winter boars can only have exercise in yard attached to the sleeping pen, but may sometimes be given exercise in a farmyard when not occupied by brood sows

The question of exercise for males

	Protein.	Carbohy- drates.	. Fat.	Nutritive ratio.
Mixture No. 1—	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
50 pounds corn	3.5	31.3	2.1	No.
50 pounds wheat	4.6	27.9	0.9.	-
100 pounds mixture	8.1	59.2	3.0	1: 8.1
Mixture No. 2-				
	3.7	22.3	0.7	
40 pounds wheat	2.8	25.1	1.7	and the same
20 pounds bran	2.5	8.8	0.6	
100 pounds mixture	9.0	66.2	3.0	1: 7.0
Mixture No. 3-		A TOTAL		
40 pounds wheat	3.7	22.3	0.7	
20 pounds corn	1.4	12.6	0.8	
20 pounds oats	1.8	8.9	0.8	
20 pounds middlings	2.4	8.4	0.6	
100 pounds mixture	9.3	52.2	2.9	1: 6.3
Mixture No. 4—				
60 pounds wheat	5.5 .	33.4	1.1	
20 pounds oats	1.8	8.9	0.8	All Marie and All States
20 pounds middlings	2.4	8.4	0.6	Top I was
100 pounds mixture	9.7	50.7	2.5	1: 5.8

Many other combinations might be made, but these are sufficient for purposes of illustration. Mixtures 1 and 2 are more suitable for fattening animals, while 3 and 4 are excellent either for growing animals or for those being

Exercise the Steers.

Prof. Shaw in the Live Stock Report says: The question of abundant exercise for males is to the farmer one of much moment. How then can this exercise be best given? The answer will be dependent upon conditions such as relate to the number of females kept. the nature of the fencing, and also of the facilities for growing food. The-oretically the best way to keep a bull would be to let him run with the cows where the herd is small. But while this course would be an execellent one to sustain breeding powers unimpaired because of the exercise given, it would be attended with some hazard. First, there would be the element of danger from an attack upon the part of the bull. We can never be absolutely sure that a bull will not thus suddenly show anger, though naturally quiet of disposition; and second, where the herd is large he will waste his energies through excessive and unnecessary

It is therefore wiser to keep the bull circumscribed as to the measure of liberty allowed him. In other words, he will be kept in a paddock in summer and in a box stall in winter. The paddock should be of considerable size and strongly fenced. In summer he will thus take a fair measure of exercise. But even in a box stall in winter his system may become sluggish to the extent of injuring his procreative powers. It is, therefore, an execllent plan to have a treadmill for churning, or for pumping water, or for cutting food, and on this the bull may be given regular exercise. It was the custom of Wm. McCombie of Tillyfour to have his bulls led a mile a day. The old man, it is said, could view from an upper chamber the course over the buil journeyed, and in this way he was accustomed to prove the fidelity to orders on the part of the caretaker. But the plan would be all too laborious for the impatient haste of the West, hence the treadmill system of exercising beef bulls has many things about it to even commend it to the utiliarian eye of the average American. When thus exercised the bull is rendering good, useful service, and he is not taking the valuable time of any one to help him get that which he should be capable of taking himself.
This mode of exercising overfed cattle to restore impaired digestion is grow-

ing in favor.

A ram usually gets exercise enough in the summer season with the flock, as when he is not cross there can be no serious objection ordinarily in allowing him thus to feed; and when the flock is quite small, as it oftentimes

should receive most careful attention, and the higher system of feeding practiced the greater the necessity for ample exercise. Those who take most pride in keeping their males in good flesh are the most prone to err in not giving them sufficient exercise.

Profitable Live Stock.

To unprofitable live stock might be charged the failure of many farms to pay for the labor that it takes to run them and a fair rate of interest on the money invested in them, says the National Stockman. It is an easy matter to feed all the products of the farm into stock, and when this is done judiciously it is generally a profitable way to dispose of everything grown on the farm, including wheat, which of late years has been so low in price.
To do this and to do it at a profit

nothing but profitable live stock must be kept. Horses that are not earning their way by the labor they perform or are not growing into money must be discarded. Cows that do not pay well for their feed by producing milk or butter or by raising calves that can can be turned into money readily cannot be retained. Hogs that are not putting on flesh enough to pay for food consumed at current prices must be gotten rid of or the manner of feeding must be changed so that some profit can be realized from their keep. At the low price for wool it does not pay to keep sheep for their fleeces alone, so that the mutton feature of the flock must be made to play an important part or sheep cannot be made a factor in the economy of farm man-

Farming and live stock husbandry should go hand in hand and by careful management of a combination of the two they can be made more profitable than either by itself, but the man who wants to increase his income by keeping live stock must be careful to keep nothing on his place that is not in some way paying for everything it consumes. The greatest leaks of the farm may be found in some of the farm animals which the owner keeps for some fancy that he has for them, or that are eating their heads off and he is not aware of the fact. An account with the different "boarders" on the farm in which everything con-sumed is charged up and credit given for all services rendered or money brought in might help to ascertain which animals are paying their way and which are not.

To make elderberry wine, select berlarge wood or stone vessel with a top pouring on sufficient boiling water to cover them. When cool enough to bear the hand, bruise well until all of the berries are broken. Cover them and let stand until the berries begin to lowing him thus to feed; and when the flock is quite small, as it oftentimes is on farms, there can be no serious objection to his running with the same at the time of service. But when it is very large it is different. He will then waste his energies by excessive service, and he should be confined to a paddock and only allowed to serve the ewes in heat morning and evening. This may be considered too much labor where the flock consists only of grades, and more especially if the season comes on prior to putting sheep into winter quarters. But in the Northwest, unless early lambs are wanted, the sheep will probably have been brought to their winter

The Stock Journal Publishing co.

Address:

ing inquiries and China is doing the last year. While accommodations are same thing. Should the war continue, the canneries may be run to their fullest capacity. China, with its millions of people, has an innumerable reserve force to put in the field in case of emergency. Its national army is composed of 650,000 men, and it can easily put 5,000,000 soldiers in the field. These men would have to eat, and they cannot depend on rats or birds' nests, either. They would have to depend on pork and canned beef, and if the mikado should decide to get his meat supply here, the cattle market would receive a boom."

John Adams & Son, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., write: "This week, owing to a rare combination of circumstances, we have had a boom on good cattle. Prices on Friday were from 50 to 75 cents higher than on Monday. There were cattle sold on Monday at \$4.75@4.85 just as good as those sold at \$5.50 on Friday. The immediate cause of the rise was the fact that Swift & Co., who have recently gone into exporting live cattle, had to have some good cattle to fill a boat and they had to be bought this week and in this market. The impression that there is no surplus of ripe cattle ready for market is pretty general, and as the supply was moderate and other buyers had to have some, too, it made it easy work for the sellers. We are 11able to have a sharp decline soon, on any day when there are few orders and a pretty good run of good cattle. We do not look for any very long duration, however, of any serious decline, but would warn shippers against rushing in half-fat cattle with the idea that the boom will make them fat. We quote a few sales which will show that the high figures are brought only by those cattle having weight and fat: Twelve Iowa steers averaging 1195 lbs.,

somewhat limited at Tattersall's, it is altogether probable that the show this year, with this late announcement, can be amply cared for, and the up-town location—on Dearborn street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-should insure a fair attendance. Let us have as many young things as can now be scraped together for the show, and let the best of the Christmas cattle be gathered for the event."

Fort Worth, Texas.

cago had an exciting time last week when corn jumped to 60 cents a bushel and then fell back to 53 cents inside of twenty-four hours. The history of the flurry began some weeks ago. During the early part of the season the reports as to the corn crops promised an almost unprecedented yield. The favorable weather during the period of planting and while the corn was coming up out of the ground held out the prospect of a total crop considerably surpassing the annual average of 2,000,-000,000 bushels. Nearly a month ago, says a Chicago paper, the fine "corn weather" settled into a protracted drouth, wilting crops everywhere and making havoc with the fields west of the Mississippi. The country buyers were quick to see the prospect of a shortage and began to buy. Their efforts were generally regarded with skepticism by city speculators until last week, when the buying became so fast and furious that corn made an astonishing upward bound and passed the market price of wheat. The next day many speculators tried to sell out and the drop occurred. Rains in many parts of the country have somewhat improved crop prospects, but it is safe to

predict a short crop and good prices. The value of clover and grain and should not be overlooked.

CATTLE.

The Journal knows one cattleman who is quite prominent and does an imbusiness, who says he is going to buy all the cattle he can get hold of so long as his money and credit lasts, and he can buy them worth the money. He is right. Cattle are as cheap now as they will ever be. He can't lose anything by buying cattle. True, he may not get any big returns for a year or so, but they will come and in a most substantial mannner, too.

A well-posted cattleman who don't live more than 150 miles west of Fort Worth, was in the Journal office re cently, and said that somebody would soon make money out of Texas and that it was sure to be the fellow who had the cattle. "I am going home now," he said, "and begin to buy. My commission men have notified me that I had a credit of \$12,000. and could get \$20,000 more from them if I wanted to buy, and I think I'll just try them a few rounds. I want to be right in it when the turn comes.'

For several years past Texas cattlemen have been complaining of over stocked ranges, no water, no grass and these with the hard markets they had. made a very discouraging outlook. Now, however, there are fewer cattle than ever before, grass and water are plentiful and the markets are not so awfully bad. What more do they awfully bad. What more do they want? Money? Well, there is plenty of that, too, Commission men are hunting for borrowers and are having some trouble getting rid of their money. Everything points to a prosperous future. What is now needed is to improve the quality of the cattle more than ever. Breed up; make your cattle as good as you can and you won't have hunt for buyers and will get good prices, too.

In the course of a systematic effort on the part of the bureau of statistics of the state department to secure from our consuls at foreign ports information which would lead to the extension of our export trade it was learned that Switzerland at present offers excellent opportunities for the introduction of American beef cattle and dressed beef. The short hay crop in that country last year compelled farmers to disof their surplus cattle and Swiss butchers are now reported to be anx; ious to enter into negotiations with cattle exporters in this country for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in beef stocks. This trade should be cultivated. The Swiss are too intelligent and honest to be caught by the British twaddle about contagious disease in American herds. The Norwegian government, however, evidently takes its cue from Britain. American cattle sheep, and goats cannot be taken into that country except Sweden. Swine may be imported only from Russia .-Breeders' Gazette.

Feeding Possibilities of the Lone Star State, Written for The Journal by A.

Bush, President of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

The long continued and destructive drouth throughout the Northwest this summer and the consequent shortage in the corn crop, which to that section country is the chief product, considered as feed for their cattle and hogs, brings to our consideration our own state in that particular relation.

As a live stock state, the first as to numbers, Texas as a feeding state is in its infancy. Till recently she has not been regarded as a grain state, yet her wheat yield in many sections averages with the states of the Northwest, and her corn yield, according to the census for 1892, shows an average of 22.60 bushels per acre, which was only 1.60 per acre less than the average of what Her production of corn for that year showed an excess of production over 25,594,644 the state consumption of bushels. This year it will doubtless show an excess of 30,000,000 barshels, and average per acre much beyond the

corn-growing states. The greatest cotton- growing state in the Union, her crop is estimated for the coming year at 2,500,000 bales, which yields just 1,250,000 tons of seed. The hay crop is only limited by the attention that may be given it. Here we have then in corn and cotton seed, after allowing liberally for seed for the next year, feed shough to fatten more than ,000,000 each cattle and hogs. And yet Texas is not a feeding state.

This condition only exists from a lack of appreciation on the part of the stockman and the farmer of the conditions about him.

The cattleman on the range has depended on the grass only year by year to see his stock fail to get in condition for market and the farmer has traded off his cattle or his feed, at low values or allowed his feed to go to waste.

An understanding of the real conditions, it appears, should create a new order of things in the live stock

interests of Texas.

The value of these farm products, when figured at prices now ruling, appear distressingly low and demoraliz-With cotton unprecedently cheap, the farmer scarcely realizes cost of oduction, though he knows it always brings ready cash. Such is equally true of the other products of the farm, but when converted into other products yield handsome values.

Every thrifty farmer has his few cattle or hogs, and it is into these meat products that his feeds must be converted to realize full values. last year was one of heavy losses to feeders, but it was an exceptional year in many respects, when all confidence was destroyed and the financial structure of the nation was tottering.

Today we see more stockmen seeking cattle and hogs to feed than is usual at this time of year. Today we hear of cotton seed selling at \$7 per ton. It is estimated that one ton of seed fed to good cattle on fair pasture will pro-duce 800 pounds of flesh. This increased weight at an average price for smooth, fat cattle amounts to not less than \$10. This pays for your seed and labor and leaves the increased value of the steer from his improved condition as profit. Every farmer can feed a few head in this way, utilizing at the same time his hay and straw if needs be. If he has not enough cattle, cotton seed well cooked makes and tle, cotton seed well cooked makes an excellent food for hogs and its convertibility into hog meat at ruling prices of hogs is perhaps more profitable than into beef. Instead then of \$7 per ton, he may by a little extra labor realize a value of \$15 to \$20 per ton for cotton

The value of corn as feed to both

LYON'S

CHEEP A. CATT

LAONS

SHEEP&CATTLE

CLYON

cattle and hogs is well known to all. Wheat, like cotton seed and cotton seed meal, is comparatively a new article of feed in fattening cattle and hogs, for heretofore its high price on the market has rendered its use in this line impracticable, though it has always been regarded as one of the most nutritious of foods for man or beast. With the immense yield this year, however, it is becoming quite an article of feed for live stock, and its merits are urques-

Listen what a Miamisburg corre spondent of the Northwestern Miller says: "I have the following report of an experiment in feeding wheat hogs: Twenty-one shoats were fed for a week on wheat. The weight of the hogs when feeding began was 1990 pounds, and at the end of the first wek it was 2245 pounds, showing a gain of 355 pounds. The amount of wheat fed was 12 bushels. These nogs are sold to be delivered September 15 at \$4.80 per 100 pounds. This shows a gain of \$16.56 or \$1.38 per bushel for wheat. This wheat is soaked twenty-four hours before being fed. About half of our crop is going to be fed to stock, as there will be very little corn." If wheat fed to hogs will show a value of \$1.38 per bushel, what better mode can be found of disposing of the sur-plus wheat of the country, especially with a short corn crop?

Even in this state tests of feeding wheat have shown a value of \$1 per bushel. All these facts and conditions are

not undeserving the careful consideration of the farmers and stockmen of the state. They are incentives to them to turn their attention to the production of hog meat from their immense yields of feed, and to improve and develop their cattle so that every particle of these feeds may bring handsome returns.

Not only are these products so valuable in their crude state, but then there comes the cotton seed meal and hulls, the value of which has just begun to be appreciated.

Heretofore our feeders, putting cattle on straight meal and hulls, have been forced to dump them on the market in a lump. This is not necessary. Experience has demonstrated that meal mixes well with almost any feed, and when so mixed the cattle may be held "ad libitim." They can thus be distributed or marketed when most convenient to the owner, and not necessarily at the end of a given number of days.

Again, let's urge the utilization of the immense crop of feedstuffs in the state and keep at home the many millions that annually go North for meats. It is this system of development that has made Iowa the leading state in the Union in value of live stock, although Texas leads in numbers.

With a market at home, as will be

furnished at Fort Worth, the producer will find ready sale for his beef and hogs at all times for cash. Even now the Fort Worth Packing Company stands ready every day to take all the hogs that can be furnished and pay exact Kansas City prices for them, thus saving to the shipper freight and shrinkage as between Fort Worth and any of the Northern markets.

The development of this market therefore is vital to every progressive stock-man and farmer of the state, for it enhances the value of every particle of his product, and makes useful much that heretofore has been regarded as worthless. It enables him to market his own stock and receive full value therefor.

With unlimited resources and yearly increased production, together with the utilization of the means at the command of her people, Texas is destined soon to rank not only first as to numbers of live stock, but first as to qual-

ity and value of live stock. Again we urge the judicious and profitable consumption of your feed at home and the marketing of your stock at home

Not Before December 1.

Mr. Charles Davis of El Paso recently purchased of Maj. J. W. Burgess of this city a number of improved yearling bulls for his West Texas ranch. After buying the bulls he was informed that he could not take them to his ranch until after December 1. Messrs. Geo. B. Loving & Son of this city, who negotiated the sale, wrote Hon. R. J. Kleberg of Alice, asking if the Live Steck sanitary commission, of which he is secretary, could not give a per-mit for these cattle to cross the line. Below will be found Mr. Klehury's reply, which is self explanatory:

Alice, Tex., Aug. 29. Mesrs. Geo. B. Loving & Son, Fort Worth, Tex.

Gentlemen: - Your fovor of recent date asking if the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas would not grant permission to cross some fine cattle over the quarantine line, etc., received, and in reply I have to state that this commission has had many similar applications, but we believe it would completely destroy the usefulness of the quarantine line to permit any one to cross the same contrary to the rules and regulations of the United States department of agriculture which have been adopted by this commission. These rules prohibit the erossing of any cattle over the quarantine line into the state of Texas, from the infected area in the state between the 15th of February to the 1st of December, the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission will therefore refuse to give any permit to cross said quarantine ROBT. J. KLEBERG,

Sec'y Tex. L. S. Com. Cattle Wanted.

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

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

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED.

If those wanting to buy any kind or or those wanting to buy any kind or number of sattle 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 always be glad to see or hear from those wanting to huy.

ing to buy. The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

Death to SCREW

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS.

cure for FOOT RO

50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT

Lyon's Sheep Dip.

SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

SHEEP AND WOOL

Corn and clover hay will produce ome first-class sheep in the fattening pen and at a handsome profit.

For mutton the Suffolk sheep is unsurpassed. They will dress more lean meat to the carcass than any known breed.

Of all stock on the farm young lambs require the most careful attention and are the most difficult to push without

It is now in order for the farmers who have disposed of their sheep to buy a small flock for the protection of their potato fields.

When the shepherd, in going over his pastures, finds an occasional grass tuft pulled up, he may know that he is over-stocking his land. The coming sheep will be the sheep

which can produce the market lamb of the best size and quality for Christmas time on not later than Easter. By using care in feeding a rapid gain

may be secured at a comparatively low cost, and if the lambs are kept gaining steadily they can be ready for market early. The shearing record is again broken by F. H. Moreland. At Baggs, Wyo., this lightning shearer clipped 356 sheep in ten hours. Phil. Walsh defleeced

322 head at the same station. The Canadian lamb crop of '94 is fully up to the average. The wet weather played havoc with their lambs last year, but this season finds young stock in strong, healthy condition.

Chicago Record says: "It is probably not justifiable under existing parliamentary usage, but it may-be sugested that one way of improving the senate tariff bill would be to burn it and substitute another."

witty son of Erin sold his wool to a Michigan buyer recently. He re-marked to the bystanders: "Faith an" oi voted for Cleveland and free wool, an' begorra of-ve got within tin cints Pat will vote the Republican ticket next fall.

South American and Australian wool growers are watching and waiting anxiously for the passage of the Wilson bill. Free wool in America will prove little less than a bononza to the wners of the great flocks of the semitropical savannas.

States stands third on the list of woolproducing countries, Australia being first with a yield of 550,000,000 pounds, Argentine Republic second with about 400,000,000 pounds and this country next with 300,000,000 pounds. An exchange makes the remark that

Recent statistics show the United

the flock master should not expect the sheep to have more sense than he has. course, it is understood the flock master always has more sense than a sheep, but the trouble is he some times neglects to use it.

A plant for scouring wool has re-cently been started at Aurora, near Chicago, Ill., with a capacity of 2500 pounds per hour. The management sorts, scours, resacks and sells for a charge of very little above the regular commission rate of Eastern merchants. An excange tells of a farmer who fed flock of 200 sheep for five months in

the winter on straw, and one and onehalf bushels of oats every evening at a total cost of \$70, but he will have to ed them a heap cheaper than that this year in order to make any money on them.

The wool exported from the British or 1892 has grown from 279,541,540 pounds to 769,077,546 pounds, and from the Argentine Republic from 134,509,-312 pounds to 340,908,398 pounds. At the close of this statistical period the exportation wis still on the upward

Sheep in the long run of average times are good property. Now, the question with the flockmaster should be, "shall I sell off at free trade prices and buy back at protection prices?" Better try to so manage the flock that they will not cause their owner any loss in the interval until better times return; and the best way to do this is to manage them so that they will make something; in other words, the best you know or can anywhere find out.

Encouraging letters come from Eastern and Western ram raisers. Few rams were purchased last fall; many breeders and wool growers falling back on old stock and others using grades at about mutton prices. Hundreds of range men and Eastern breeders did not breed a ewe. Many of these nockmasters are without rams and must either abandon the business or secure a fresh stock. We predict a good demand for fall trade. Prices must necessarily range low in overstocked classes, but the breeds in light supply will rule fairly with former prices.

With potatoes at 80 cents a peck at this writing, says the American Sheep Breeder during the recent strike, when things were badly mixed up in the Windy City, the Breeders' home, and a prospect of no meat in a few days, the editor and office force are anticipating a raid on the pelts stored in the building. Remember, that a half starved editor is a desperate character, and if his subscribers do not come the rescue soon the employes are liable to strike. Wool samples from our friends must soon be sold to pay the postage bill. Examine the printed tab on your wrapper and if delinquent remit at once, or innocent blood may be upon your skirts.

The American Sheep Breeder gives a few suggestions which might prove valuable in the management of flocks where they are apparently in health: "It is as imperative, and perhaps more so, to see that the sheep are provided with an abundance of salt and pure drinking water in summer as in win-ter. Do not conclude because the sheep

from stagnant pools or foul tanks that they will do as well without water in summer. It is true, however, that they will do better in the long run without any water than to be compelled to drink from stagnant pools which are teeming with parasites so destructive o sheep. Better fence out such places and fur ish them good, pure well water to drive. The extra trouble and expense incurred will be more than returned in the health and improved ndition of the flock."

A correspondent to the Ohio Farmer says: "The bottom in the wool industry seems at last to have been reached and the rebound begun. During the latter part of July there was a perceptible activity in wool markets and in manufactured goods. Manufacturers had held off, awaiting the settlement of the tariff revision, just as long as they could. Stocks of goods through-out the country had become out the country had become light. Very little goods had been made for the fall trade even up to the middle

of July, giving an unprecedentedly short time in which to work wool from the warehouses to the retail clothiers' shelves. Hence the activity seems one of necessity and its permanence proves it such. Wool prices went so low be-cause factories were inactive and there was a light demand. Prices went be-low the requirements of the manufac-tured goods trade in anticipation of the lower prices following the reduction of the tariff. Now that orders are given for fall goods, manufacturers are in the woll markets with confidence and are buying heavily. This is the encouraging featere of the activity, that the large sales are for consumption and are not to be held by speculators to be thrown upon the market again.

"No great advance can be expected under the condition of so large a supply the world over, and the present cur-tailed demand for woolen goods resulting from the inability of the laboring classes to buy. But improvement may confidently be expected. The paralysis in business seems about over. Business will have to be conducted on a lower scale of values, but that matters little if only an equitable basis for the exchange of labor can be established. This must and will come sooner or later. The profits of any business act as a governor. The small profits of the past two years are driving many out of the sheep business in Australia as well as in America. Improvement is as certain to follow as does acceleration a lowering of the speed of an engine. The present advance in the prices of sales is simply a regaining of the actual worth of wool calculated from the selling price of the manufactured goods, so that it seems safe to predict that with no unforeseen interruption in the business of the country, the wood industry has passed its greatest depression.

Sheep that Pay. To make sheep profitable it is nec-essary first to keep good ones and then to give them good care. Good sheep, if neglected, is worse than poor, for the simple reason that the loss is greater, but good sheep if given proper treatment will always be found profitable. The way to secure this grade is to select the best ewes and breed them to a thoroughbred ram of some of the standard breeds, such as the Shropshire, Merino, Southdown, etc. Good wool is a product from the food, and a good growth can only be secured by keeping the sheep in good condition The average fleece should not fall be low eight pounds, and the growth, like that of the gain in the young, should be constant from the start. With good ewes growing a good fleece of wool and producing good lambs every sheep must pay. There is no other alternative, as every farmer who manages their stock according to the sug-

What Ails the Sheep Market. at that point have been 75 cents to glutted for some time past, and sales \$1.25 per 100 weight lower than they National Stockman.

gestions herein contained must testify.

Both cattle and hogs sold higher for the past week or two, owing to the shortage in supplies caused by the railroad strike and the interruption of the markets at Chicago. It would nat-urally be supposed that the same causes that changed the markets and market values of cattle and hogs would affect the prices for sheep, but this was not true. Instead of supplies getting shorter, and prices betting better, the opposite has been true. The markets everywhere have been heavily supplied and values have steadily gone lower at all points except at Chicago, where there has been practically no market.

This can readly be accounted for At this time of year Southern lambs cut quite a figure in all the Northern markets. Even Buffalo, the extreme Northern market of the United States, receives a liberal share of its supplies from Kentucky, Tennessee and even from Virginia. The recent strike has not interfered with railroads in the South, and shipments from Southern points have been heavier than usual. The prospects for better prices have no doubt been responsible for the heavier marketing, and the result has been as stated, heavier runs than at

the same time of the year in the history of the markets in this country, taking At New York the markets have been were a few weeks ago. At intermediate markets, such as Pittsburg, Buffalo, Baltimore, etc., prices for both lambs and sheep have been higher than they were at New York, causing losses to buyers for reshipment. This has been responsible for depression at these points, and naturally affected values

all over the country.

Just how long this state of affairs will remain cannot be indicated at this time, but it does seem that a change should be brought about before long. The heavy shipments being made at present cannot last always, nor can the supply last very long at the present rate. When the disturbance in railrate. When the disturbance in rail-road circles is over and the trade settles down to its normal condition it is only reasonable to suppose that the drainage that is now going on in many of the sections of the country will cause a shortage. Then prices ought to get better, but whether they will or not remains to be proven. thing is true, prices cannot possibly get much worse, and the feeder who can hold onto his stock for awhile cannot do much worse than to rush them in now and take the prevailing prices.

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 speep write to to us. Remember we handle sheep only nothing but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A. Kansas City, No.

BROWN & ADAMS. Wool Commission Merchants,

207 and 209 Federal Street, Samuel G. Adams. Boston.



WOOL Commission House, A. M. Lewis & Co., 141, 148 and 145 Kinste Street Established 1858. Liberal Advances, Commission te a pound. -First National Bank and any good business houses,

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., eans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC CINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

SAM'L SCALING.

GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER. Kansas City Mo.

Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards. East St. Louis, III.

Kansas City Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo.

Union Stock Yards. Chicago, III.

A. C. Cassidy W. L. Cassidy. A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashler, St. Louis.

CASSIDY BROS. &

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. E. B. CARVER, Manager or Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

PART STRAHORN.

Established 1861.

JESSIE SHERWOOD

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

THOS. B. LEE,

A. A. WALTERS,

Stock Commission INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000,

KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

VAN NORMAN & CO... (SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.) STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore.

Special attention given to the sale of Legas Cattle. 183 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chipage, Id.
ences—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Fint National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; Steet Bank, Chrisman, Hl.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Alleston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Alleston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Chrisman, Hl.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Alleston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Alleston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Alleston, Ill.; Steet Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Steet Bank,

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL

HENRY MICHELL & BRO

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANIS, STOCK LANDING. . . . B.O. Box, 624; NEW GRAEANS. LA.

A. G. GODAIR. F. J. GODALE W. H. GODAIR.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Liv Stock Commission Merchants

UFICN STOCK YARDS. -Chicago, Ill

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. East St. Louis, Ill

ALBERT MONTGOMERY. COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK. Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O.box 558.

A. P. NORMAN. Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock. Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. JOHN MUNFORD.

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock.

Carter's Stock Yards,

Livestock Commission Merchants and Brokers

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. Reference, State National Bank, Dallas



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DARDAS, TEE.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed stiffmed and
stimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed fir
class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

SOLD AT AUCTION.

THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 65107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as report mailed free. Address. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. BOYLE, A. A. MILLER,

M. K. & T. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Carras Salesman A. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Casparis being a Terras cattlemen will make a more cattle of News cattle, Hog Salesman W. H. Wilson

HORSES AND MULES.

It should be the motto of every small breeder for the next five years to cas-trate every colt that will make a good gelding, and shoot every one that

It is said that the effort to train the gebra has at last been successful, and teams of them are now advertised in South Africa. Heretofore this animal has always been regarded as untam-

With the English individuality is one of the greatest important factors in the problem of breeding thoroughbreds. A horse with constitutional defects, be he ever so good as an individual, is religiously avoided, while if he have a weak point physically no mare with a like defect is ever mated with him. The result is noted in the splendid manual of the result and the splendid manual of the results. splendid specimens of thoroughbreds now see in that country.

Aristotle, the first naturalist, says that a horse should never be put in the stud until he is five years old; that his offspring before that time will be small and weak; that mares attain their height at five, and the males at six years; that two years should in-tervene between colts; that the average age of the horse is eighteen and twenty years, but that with careful creatment they will live longer. Thirty years is a very long life for a horse and twenty-five for a mare. This is pretty good horse talk even though it was written 2300 years ago.

It is stated by one of our exchanges that the death of President Carnot of France means a serious blow to the trotting-horse interests of America. It was the late president's pet scheme to place American trotting sires at the head of the French national harems. He was enthusiastic over the American trotting horse. He had commissioned ompetent experts to visit the breeding districts of America to obtain the best material. It is to be hoped that the new President may take as much interest in the horse industry of France as the late lamented Carnot

The street car horses of Chicago are usually fed on ground corn and oatsabout one pound of the former to two of the latter in warm weather, and the proportion reversed in winter; and this is always mixed with cut hay. They are not allowed to gorge themselves with hay, but get only about twelve pounds each per day. These horses do very hard work, much harder than the average farm horse, but are really fed less. A farmer will not feed quite so much in weight of grain all the year found, but oats will usually weigh a pound to the quart, and when working the common food for a horse is twelve quarts of grain and all the hay they will eat. This is an uncertain quantity, but no doubt it is twice or three times as much as he re-

California breeders of trotters were very enthusiastic over the entry into the 2:30 list of the 2-year-old pacer, La Belle, she taking a record of 2:28 in a rate so easily that it was evident she could have done the distance in 2:25 had there been aything in the field to force her out. La Belle is one of the trotting-bred variety of pagers, her dam being Sidney, 2:19 3-4, while her dam is Anna Belle, 2:27 at 3 years; she by Dawn, 2:18 3-4, a son of Nutwood, 8:18 3-4. As Sidney is an intensely trotting-bred horse, being from developed parents as well, and traces direct to Hambletonian on both sides of his pedigree, it is evident that the California filly has three distinct crosses to 'the hero of Chester," through Nutwood. Sidney and Volunteer, which latter horse sired the dam of Sidney. The more the developed trotting crosses are piled up in the cases of pacers, the better they seem to make the sidewheelers thus equipped. The latest pacing wonder, Joe Patchen, whose race mile in 2:06 made the public open its eyes, has Patchen Wilkes, 2:29 1-2, for a sire, and his dam is a daughter of Joe Young, 2:20 1-4.

"It will probably be generally agreed," says the Rural World, "that to American family horse affords better foundation stock in which to de-velop the ideal American roadster and general utility horse than the Morgan. Here is a field as yet unoccupied by any breed in this country. The run ner we have, and we can reproduce him at will. The trotting horse we have, and we know with assurance bordering on certainty, from what comes his trotting inheritance. The draft horse has an ancestral stream uncorrupted and certain. The polo pony has its book of heraldry, and the type and blood will be set-The saddle horse no longer has an unknown father or an unknown mother, but is bred in blood lines. Even men of wealth and fashion have for drag and cart the fixed type whose virtues of style and figure for the field of their labors must be conceded. But the true roadster for effective use highway and hill, giving cheerful and safe service to man and woman, with qualities uplifting the common blood with which it mixes to higher general usefulness, we have not. This is the field and this is the problem for the small breeder of today. Here is the battlefield of breeding for the next few

A writer in the London Live Stock who has had a good look through the stables at the work horses of London, says: "Having had this look behind the scenes it seems to me that the 'feather' is a fad. I am writing this simply for information and to try to get some practical, common sense opinions on the question. If hair, as we see it now on all the best heavy. legged horses, is an advantage by all means let us go on and encourage its further development; but if it is of no practical use for either towns or coun-try surely we ought to stop an absurd fashion which leads to no good end. am well aware that people say you cannot get the 'bone' without the 'feather,' and that it is an absolute nesessity for heavy-legged horses; but has this been proved? Have not we rather this been proved? Have not we rather found that the heavy-legged horses have the hair and the lighter-legged ones have less, and instead of trying to increase the bone of the lighter ones have paid more attention to improving the quality of the hair of the heavy ones? By selection we can breed any type we like, and I believe if we could get the bone without the hair that our heavy-legged cart horses would be as much in demand as they are at present. would be less subject to disease in their legs and feet, and being much easier to look after in the stable would be more practically valuable."

"A recent decision of the superior court in New York city," says the Spirit of the Times, "is likely to work great injustice to the importers and exporters of pure-bred stock. The de-cision was rendered in a suit brought to recover from the National Steamship company the value of a stallion named Gay Lad, which was drowned in loading. Gay Lad proved unmanageable and refused to enter the crate box in which horses are swung into the hold. He was finally backed into the crate. The gate at the other end was not in place, and he backed through the other end and was drowned. In the trial it was conceded by both par-ties that the management of the shipping was in the hands of the trans-portation company's agent; but, ac-

cording to the finding of the court the carrier might be relieved of responsi-bility for the death of Gay Lad if it could be established that "the same was due to the intrinsic qualities of the animal. This of course means This of course means that steamship companies are not liable for the loss of vicious horses so long as accidents resulting fatally are due to the horses being restive or unmanageable. Such a decision, if sustained will undoubtedly work a great hardship to all shippers of blood stock. When a horse is delivered on dock and is moved from his owner's custody to that of the shipping agent it would seem that all responsibility ought to thenceforward rest with the company.

The first yearling trotter to enter the standard list this season is Abdell, who recently took a record of 2:26 at Woodland. Cal. He is by Advertiser (2:16 at 3 years) and his dam is Beautiful Bells. She is now the greatest of brood mares, and it is significant that she is a trot-ter with a record better than 2:30, the daughter of a trotter, and from a mare that was a fast trotter. Here is a brief chronicle of What Beautiful Bells has accomplished in the way of speed pro-

Name of Foal. Bellflower2:12 3-4.... Electioneer Bell Boy -.....2:19 1-4..... Electionee Bow Bells2:19 1-4..... Hinda Rose2:19 1-2..... . Electioneer Electioneer | Bell Bird | 2:22 | Electioneer | Palo Alto Belle | 2:24 1-2 | Electioneer | St. Bel | 2:24 1-2 | Electioneer | Abdell | 2:28 | Advertiser | Addell | 2:28 | Advertiser | Chiese | 2:20 2:4 | Electioneer | Electio Abdell2:28Advertiser Chimes2:30 3-4.....Electioneer - Hinda Rose was a champion yearling and 3-year-old; Bell Bird trotted in

2:26 1-4 as a yearling, and Abdell has now broken the yearling record. No other mare can show two foals with yearling records better than 2:30. Chimes is the greatest sire of his age. One daughter of Beautiful Bells is the dam of Daghestan, 2:25 at 2 Another daughter, sired by Piedmont, has produced a yearling, Sweet Rose, has produced a yearling, Sweet Rose, to beat 2:30, and a 2:18 trotter at 3 years in Mont Rose. There is no other brood mare to compare with Beautiful Bells, and she illustrates the developed In 1889 there was great excitement

among the trotting-horse enthusiasts of New England owing to the fact that a 2-year-old trotter bred in that section had beaten 2:30 over a home track. This performer was the gray filly Helen M. She was a daughter of Cobden, 2:28 3-4; he by Daniel Lambert. Helen M. subsequently reduced her record a trifle as a 4-year-old, making a record of 2:27, but she was never what would be called a fast trotter, and not long ago her owner, finding that she took rather handily to the pacing gait, decided to let her keep at that going. The result was that she started in a race down East the other day and won rather handily in 2:18 1-4, 2:17 1-4, 2:17. This is fairly good time for pacers of the 2:27 class, which was the sort of race in which Helen M. started. The Daniel Lambert family has not been conspicuous in the past for producing fast pers, and, in fact, the whole Morga tribe seemed to have the trotting instinct so thoroughly fixed that no other sort of gait had much chance of asserting itself. Daniel Lambert never sired a pacer to beat 2:30, and at the close of 1892 his twenty-seven sons that had sired 2:30 speed among trotters had only five pacers to their credit. Daughters of Daniel Lamont, however, had produced a couple of very fast pacers in Prima Donna, 2:00 1-4, and Nightingale, 2:13 1-2. Another daughter is the dam of Snow Bird, 2:22 It should not be forgotten, however, that Prima Donna is by a brother to the Wilkes stallion Lumps, 2:21, and that the Wilkes family is producing more pacers than any other strain of blood. Also it should be remembered that the other fast pacer, Nightingale, produced by the daughter of Daniel Lambert, had for her sire the Wilkes stallion Alcantara, that has sired fourteen pacers with records of 2:25 or better, among them four with records better than 2:15. It may be, therefore, fairly argued that the two daughters of Daniel Lambert that produced pacers with records better than 2:15 were not any more responsible for the gait and speed of their progeny than were the Wilkes stallions which sired the mares. On the other hand, daughters of Daniel Lambert have been remarkably successful in producing trotting speed. Setting aside the 2:30 standard as rather too slow for the times it may be said that Lambert mares have pro-

that it asserts itself over any other strain with which it may be sought to blend it. It is a good thing, that Morgan blood, in the pedigree of any

duced eight trotters with records better than 2:20, and when one considers

that Pamlico, 2:10 1-2, is among the lot,

and that one Daniel Lambert mare has

bert is most prepotent. Also that the Morgan blood is so strong and positive

Our Changing Customs. To illustrate the necessity of producers keeping pace with the times and the changing conditions of commerce, one has only to instance the introduction of the cable and the electric motor for street failroads to see how far they have discounted the use of horses and mules in the cities of this country. The time was, and it was this country. The time was, and it was not so very long ago, either, says Rural World, when in the city of St. Louis there were fully 10,000 animals employed in this service alone. Today there are not 200. The same kind of change is soing on in all the large change is going on in all the large cities of the Union, and will continue cities of the Union, and will continue until there is not a line of horse cars in the country. If by the change from horse-power to electricity in this one city alone 10,000 horses are thrown out of employment and on to the market to be sold for what they will bring, what is to be the effect when all cities follow suit and do the same. An exchange presents the following facts: The introduction of the trolley in Philadelphia is going to cause a revo-lution along certain lines of industry. An accurate estimate of the number of horses in the various street car stables indicates that from 12,000 to 13,000 aniindicates that from 12,000 to 13,000 animals will in all have been thrown upon the markets after the electric wires have been generally substituted. The placing of these horses on sale will be followed by a drop in prices. This will readfly be seen when the fact that the Philadelphia Traction company sold 87 of its animals for \$430 is taken into account.

count.

Another passenger railroad company sold 11 horses for \$100. On an average 120,000 pounds of long hay and at least 114,000 pounds of cut hay is consumed by these horses each day. This will make a big difference to the producers who supply the hay to the Philadelphia market. It is said that the shrewd speculators are already calculating on a reduction in a price that will follow the decrease in demand. These same horses each consume about 16 pounds of cracked corn and bran daily, besides of cracked corn and bran daily, besides the amount of hay already mentioned. Another product of the farm will thus suffer. About 40,000 pounds of straw is also daily used in bedding the

If You Want To buy a farm call and see us THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY. Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Award.

POULTRY.

A small flock well cared for will pay more dollars than a large one neglect-

Market your eggs when fresh and you will establish a reputation that brings money,

Feed little corn to the hens these hot days. Wheat or middlings make the best foundation for eggs.

Don't feed surplus cockerels till they "old roosters." It takes com and cuts the price to do it.

ly with fresh eggs use a rubber stamp to mark on each egg the date on which

Some who supply customers regular-

Gather the eggs daily—store in a cool, dry place and find as far as possible private customers that will take eggs weekly or oftener. The hog has been called the mort-

gage-raiser. Have you ever tried to see

what a few hens well cared for will do toward preventing a mortgage. When shipping poultry long distances supply the coops with corn and water. Do not mix a lot of meal and compel

Many Colorado poultry fanciers are using extract of logwood as a prevent-ive of cholera. Put enough in the drinking water, once a week, to redden it the least bit.

Fresh eggs are always wanted and they are as hard to get in summer as in winter, and we are inclined to think harder, for eggs so soon become stale in warm weather.

We hold that no farm is properly stocked unless it has at least a small flock of flowls that are not half rooster and that no farm is properly managed if the hens are not taken care of regularly.

If you have old hens that are to be disposed of this fall it will pay to sell as soon as they quit laying. Grain is money these days and fed to fat hens that are not laying it will bring no paying returns.

Give plenty of room in the coops when shipping live poultry. The extra cost of coop transportation will not be as great as the loss of two or three of the largest hens in the lot, to say nothing of the humanity side of the question.

The Boston Transcrip says: man who can keep his temper when he attempts to drive his neighbor's chickens out of his garden through the same hole by which they came in need have no fear of "Satan." It may be a means of grace, but it will not do to base one's claims to salvation on it.

With the grass burned up and weeds pretty short for poultry kept in small for our flock by cutting up sweet corn stalks. Having no "cutter" we chop them fine with a corn knife on a plank The amount he fowls consume daily speaks their appreciation of this

If you are supplying "fresh eggs" to customers and happen to find a new nest in the straw pile or elsewhere, do not put the contents with the eggs you sell. Keep them for home use and you can "try them" when breaking. Peoties do not expect to have to them before using-that is why they pay the extra price.

Grading up Poultry. Fearing that the cost will be greater

than they can afford, a good many farmers hesitate to improve their poul-This is a mistake. In writing upon this subject a correspondent to the Breeders' Buide says:

"I can take a farm with one or two hundred fowls and in one or two seasons have none but thoroughbreds upon it, and all with a direct outlay of only a few dolars. It will, however, require a little work and care. It will not do to buy a trio or a pair of fowls of some good and desirable breed, and turning them loose in the flock, expect in a year or two by some magical means to find the whole flock like them in form and feather.' Plenty of outtwo trotters and a pacer in the 2:20 list it will be seen that it is essentiall the female line that the blood of Lambuildings are usually found on any farm in some corner of which a nice

ttle coop may be fitted up with a outlay of time and labor. Here the work of improving the farm fows will really begin. Some care should be ex-ercised in building this yard, to make it so that the mongrels, which usually fly like pigeons or can crawl through the smallest opening , may not get in with the stock and fight with or other-wise disturb them. Wire netting cov-ers for the roof and sides of such, a run is the most effective way of keeping them out. The fowls and such a yard complete the fixings necessary to

change the stock on any place. "Whether to start with fowls or eggs is a question which each one must settle for himself. If we were doing it and in a hurry to make the desired change, believeing as we do that that would be the case with the average flock of common fowls, we would start with fowls, gaining a year's time at least by so doing. One man will never buy anything but fowls while another is equally positive that eggs are at all times the cheapest way of getting new fowls. But in either case we will suppose the farmer has a few hens pullets ready to lay and the smile of spring is beginning to appear between the rain and snow storms of March. The best male and the hens or pullets should now be placed in the yard, if not already there, and all eggs carefully saved for hatching. Soon some of the common hens will become broody: they can then be put to use hatching the eggs of the yard fowls. Do not set an egg of the common stock, and if any of them steal their nests, raise the chicks until large enough for broilers, then dispose of them, thus giving the good chicks the whole range and all the attention. Two or three hens of some non-setting breed, or four to six of those which lose more or less time in wanting to set, will furnish the eggs necessary under favorable cir-

cumstances to raise all the fowls need-ed to replace the common stock. The last and most important act of the change comes in killing or selling off every one of the old fowls. Right here is where many lose the result of all the outlay of time and money. They have a few pets among the superanu-ated old cocks and hens, and keeping them, in a few years few traces remain of the once fine fowls which graced the place. With good fortune, ducks, the place. With good fortune, ducks, geese and turkeys can be improved in the same way from a single pair of birds or one or two settings of eggs. There is no excuse for keeping poor fowls when a good flock can be had at such a small outlay.

Hand Sewed

Shoes we 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

SWINE.

For healthy pigs in summer, grass and crover as much as they can eat, with plenty of sweet milk can be given If the milk can be thickenwith profit. ed with middlings of with bran and oil meal all the better.

Hogs come as near representing so much cash at any and all times of their existence as any article of production on the farms of our country. Farmers will commit a great mistake in letting their hogs run short at this time of high prices for hogs and the grain they consume.

The Greenville strawberry has been in fruit on the berry beds of J. H. Hale of Connecticut, who says it is the most vigorous plant he ever tested, survigorous plant he ever tested, sur-passing even the Sharpless and Belmont in their most vigorous day.
has pistillate flowers, throws up great number of strong fruit stalks, and is not only one of the most produc-tive strawberries, but also of ex-tremely large size, fine form with a rich, golssy color that makes it ex-ceedingly attractive. The quality is only medium, but as an all-round marberry it is far ahead of anything have ever seen, surpassing the Buback in every particular.

If the brood sow has done you a good job, consider her cost. If you would keep her over she may improve in bod-ily condition, but she positively must not fatten. Something in the clover line, of green feed late sown, or fall grass, or a little shorts, or oats with a little corn will answer her. If she is o fatten, the new corn, as we all know beats all doing it. It is humane to let her have the two smallest pigs for a few days when drying up and then the titman for a few more. It is best that there be no coagulated milk left in the udder of any of the domestic dams when being put dry; it may give trouble at the next inlying.

Weaning time for many shoats is at hand. Remember that the less shock the better for them. They can eat many things with safety; milk not too sour has, of course, no equal. Shorts are good, oats are grand, a little corn is allowable, but no full feed of it. If the grasses are all dried up, see to it that the weanlings have something suc-Watch them and regulate their culent. diet so that they will not scour. Beware of bad water; for your life do not let fresh water, and cholera will not come so often. The younger the pigs, the sweeter the mess must be. Avoid a sour mess; it simply has every possible germ that the state affords, and they will play havoc with the bowels of the pigs. Provide cool lodging places, dry and comfortable.

A writer on swine-breeding gives the following note of warning touching the refining and early maturing tendency of the past decade. "The hog has had his nose and legs shortened, his bones developed, his back broadened, his digestive and assimilative powers enlarged and his vital and reproductive powers impaired. His education and refinement have been carried too far in many cases. He is a dude; he cannot give a vigorous squeal or run forty rods without danger of death, nor does he breed as of yore. It is our duty to his and ourselves to study him and bring back into dominancy his oldvital powers to such an extent as will insure his vigor and powers of reproduction. We can get parallels between the cow and the sow. The shy breeding cow is a poor milker; the good milker is a sure breeder. This will be found to obtain with the sow, only the signs are gotten in a different man We can tell how the cow milks by her mess or by the calf that sucks her, and we can tell a good milking sow by her litter. The regularity with which the sow breeds is an infallible

sow is in full force or is abating." Mating and Breeding Swine in the

sign of the condition of her reproduc-

tive organs; the size of the litter and

indications whether the vigor of the

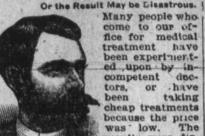
vigor when they come are sure

South. We will discuss this subject without any preliminary dissertation says the Southern Live Stock Journal. fight is half won" with a first-class To any reflecting mind this necessity will at once present itself.
Of whatever breed, it should be an animal with straight lines, well-developed chest and loins, compact, broad head and strong legs. Let compactness be the disideratum sought after to when mated to a lengthy, roomy sow, the product will be the "golden mean." Only permit a male to serve a sow once, unless the service be unsatisfactory. Keep him in a small enclosure with grass or clover, feed liberally, but judiciously. The more vitality a boar possesses, the greater the number and smoother the pigs. Twenty sows is a "full list" for a single animal. Sows should, as your boar, be carefully selected, only let them have length; so formed, generally, they are more pro lific, farrow larger pigs and have better udders. Consign any sow to the meat house that is not a milk producer, for without this natural nourishment in proper quantities, pigs will be stunted in the beginning and will be runts in the end. The question of breeds is as interminable as it is insolvable. Read an article from the pen of some fancier of some particular breed, one will almost be convinced that that is the hog par excellence; turn a page, you will find views of another on a different breed, which seems beyond refutation; a third's ideas seem equally incontrovertable, and so on, I might say ad nauseum.

The only distinct hog we have is the Berkshire-that comes from England and I reckon this is the reason we know but little further about it. The Chester originated somewhere Pennsylvania, the Jersey in New York and New Jersey, but to our mind the evolment and early history of many breeds are as allegorical, and are about as credible as the story of Romulus and Remus being sucked by a she-wolf. These histories (?) show the fertile imaginations of the writers and the only praise that can be said of them is that gentle time has so blended truth and fiction that they can't be controverted. The Poland China have no such extended ancestry; much to the credit of the originators, they claim none. They are a built up hog, and that too, not very far from Porkopolis. The Poland China at one time was a spotted hog. He must have had some white ancestry. Without being Pina-forean he might have been a Chester probably an Irish genzier, possibly a Yorkshire, and ye Gods! think of it might have been a Mississippi razor-back! The demand for distinct types and strains has caused line and in-breeding to be carried to a point be-yond the limit of common sense. The type has been produced at the ex-pense of stamina. The Berkshire men plaim the Poland China breeding have "taken their thunder," and have invaded their domain for smooth hair and six points. It looks that way; but to their credit it must be said they have evolved a beautiful animal.

If You Want To buy a farm call and see us Write us. THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP



Many people who come to our of-fice for medical treatment have been experiment-ed upon by intaking cheap treatments

results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be the Leading Specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases pecu-liar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe.

SPECIALTIES. 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, Tex.

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

F.F. COLLINS MFG. GO. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PUMPS. PIPES. CYLINDERS, FITTINGS. HOSE. Belting, Packing, ENGINES, BOILERS, Mill, Gin and Well MACHINERY. Largest FOUNDRY NO MACHINE TANK SHOPS in the State.

> Best quality Brass and Iron Castings REPAIRING OLD MACHINERY

> > A SPECIALTY.

The Best Galvanized Mill and Tower on Earth is the STEEL STAR."

Bur No Other. Write for Prior

STANDARD



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased and the Indian territory who contem plate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make specialty of the Texas trade, and if good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 173, New Exchange building, U. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

N. WALLERICH, - THE DENTIST.

Specialties—Teeth without plates;
painless dentistry. All work warranted to be as represented.

Office—Corner Houston and Second streets. Fort Worth. Texas

SEED RYE, BARLEY, WHEAT, COLORADO BOTTOM GRASS, ALFALFA and all kinds of FIELD, GARDEN and GRASS SEED We solicit your correspondence. Of-Ice 415 Congress Avenue. Warehouses.

TIN & ROBINSON, Austin, Texas.

Buggies & Harness.

Two Models awarded

World's Pale CARRIAGES Two Medals awarded at the World's Fair, for Strength, Beauty and Low Prices, Our Spiral Springs warranted 12 years, our vehicles 2 years, except person owning a horse should send for our mammoth year Texas—Catalogue. Buy only from the largest manufacturers on earth who sell directions of the consumer.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

TERMS: \$20 down, balance, \$1 per week or 5 per cent of for cash.

AGENTS WANTED where we are not represented.

\$125 Bicycle, Strictly High Grade, \$70 Cash, or

\$75 payments. Enclose stamp for particulars.

VASSAR REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE VASSAR, MICH.

THE SUBJECT OF THE SU

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS . . RAILWAY . . Now Run Solid St. Louis Chicago **KansasCity WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS**

RIDE ON THE

RED EXPRESS,

THE SANTA

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-buled train between

Galveston and St. Louis

TRAVEL IN COMFORT By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the



THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast, TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

12-HOURS SAVED-12 Between Texas and St. Louis

and the East: The Direct Line to All Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona,

Oregon and California, The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVE-PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars



DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS EACH

Houston, Texas & Central R'y

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS. Through Sleepers Between

DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

HEARNE AND AUSTIN. Through Sleepers from New Orleans to Den ver via Houston and Fort Worth-

Through Steepers Between GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND ST. LOUIS

DALLAS AND DENISON.

Superior Rouse to Points in the Southeast Via Houston and New Orleans.

WANTED-Lady wishes position as governess or companion. Comfortable home more important than high ralary. Address with particulars, Miss "P.," Box 28, Menardville, Menard County, Texas.

THE FARM

It is an easy matter to injure the pastures from over crowding. Look shead a little and avoid such an oc-

Experiments at the stations continue to prove that hogs can be fatted more sheaply on corn than by any other food that has been tested.

If you leave the young stock to shift for themselves, they will bring only disappointment. The best of care only will bring future income and profit.

Better be a week late in getting the seed in the ground than two weks late in having it come up because of an improperly prepared seed-bed.

There is no profit in raising calves unless they are well cared for from the start. Stall them like older cattle when brought form the pasture in fall. Let us waste less. In a German silo have been found turnip tops, carrot tops, green corn, green mustard-grass.

autumn sown clover, etc., in endless The hog will let you know when his dining hour has arrived by his squeal-ing. Perhaps some of the animals

which make less noise notice your neg-lect just as mych. Pigs can be fed, handled and disposed of to better advantage if the litters from the sows cme about the same time. It is best to have them uniform in size and also in growth.

Profit comes only from that which is consumed and appropriated above the life-sustaining point. When only enough food is given to support life there is no profit.

It is but folly and loss to feed dry cows through the winter that they may make \$25 or \$30 during the summer. Remember that it costs more to sustain animal life in winter. Under the best advantages it is cost-

ly business to winter stock. Have the hogs ready to ship before very cold weather; keep only dairy cows and such as will fatten rapidly for the market. The best way to clear a woods pas-

sprouts is to turn in the sheep. If you happen not to have a flock, buy one. Perhaps you will find them useful in other ways.

If you are compelled to buy fertilizers, buy good ones. The low grade feratilizers cost less by the ton, but more according to the benefit you will get from them. Have some forethought in adapting

your crops to your land. Each field is best fitted for some special use. Consider the soil, the past rotation and the needs of the proposed crop. When we can enrich the soil and ex-

terminate insects at the same time we would better take advantage of it. Experiments prove that kainit, or German potash salts, will do this Manure is fertility, that is, food

Place it where the young feeders can' get it well mixed in the very finely pulverized soil. It is not the fault of the plant, usually, if it does not thrive. Would you give your note with 10

per cent interest for a new gang plow or self binder? Do you not do worse when you leave that implement to all Don't lose interest in your agricul-

want to use the very first thing to-morrow morning. Once using them will fix them. Routine work is tiresome to young or old, in any caling. Make the farm work as light and pleasant to the

young folks as posible. Remember they cannot see it from the same standpoint as can a man. Where the windmill towers loom up among the buildings we find the best

the best barns and the best farmers. No long drives of the cattle to the river when the drouth comes. American flour has reached an immense sale in all the cities of Great Britain, and solely upon its merit. The

world is our market because we fur-

nish the best in the world. A young plant must have its food and drink the same as a young animal. The fine white roots are feeding mouths. With care they grow, with neglect they

It is an old adage, but one containing sound sense, that little boats should keep near the shore. This will apply in agriculture as well as in other lines of business. The place for the farmer of small capital is on the small farm.

Intensive agriculture means small farms highly fertilized and tilled, better average prosperity, less manual and more mental labor, a higher plane of intelligence and living, the aband-onment of old ways for those that are

newer and more trustworthy.

Get the boy interested in the farm by giving him something of his own to be interested in. And do not make the mistake of taking it away from him as soon as it has acquired some value. The problem of reconciling the boy and the farm is not a very difficult one if you go at it in the right manner.

Burn the smut on your corn. Do not feed it or throw it on the manure pile, where it will propagate faster than anywhere else. It seldom propagates from the seed or the soil. Burning is better than Bourdeaux mixture or any other application; these only reach the outside of the mass.

An English journal claims that 1500 pounds of salt sown to the acre will check the rust in cereals, protect oats against the grub and wire-worm, check totato disease, dissipate fungoid growths in pastures, prevent the growth of mosses, make rough grasses more palatable and sweeten herbage gener-

The man who would bring his sons, up to a fondness for agricultural pursuits should make it an especial aim to present to them the successful side of the profession. There is no charm in sip-shod farming, no delight in weedy fields, fallen fences, corners full of rubbish or barns and buildings in a general state of disorder. general state of disorder.

A Massachusetts writer admonishes farmers to watch their manure piles. The time has long since passed when the farmer of the West even can afford to throw away any material that possesses fertilizing value. He may still do it, but he is losing money by the process. How long, think ye, the rich soil can stand continual and exhaustive employer when the loss of the soil can stand continual and exhaustive employers. tive cropping when there is no restora-tion of plant food? Obviously, per-sistent "taking away" finally empties. We must save our manure. We must make rich manure and then get it to the land with little or no loss of fer-tility through the operation. In the first place, to get rich manura grain must be fed, and especially the more concentrated feedstuffs known as glu-ten, cotton seed and linseed meals.

These grains return a large proportion of their original cost in the manure of stock which feed upon them. To get all this manurial value, however, the liquid as well as the solid manure must be scrupuously preserved. The liquids may be fixed by any good absorbant, such as sawdust, dry loam, coal ashes finely sifted, or dry muck; or they may be stored in a water-tight tank. It is be stored in a water-tight tank. It is an excellent plan to make a compost of all the various farm manures, such as horse, cow, sheep, pig, hen manure and night soil, mixing them thoroughly together; thus the cooler manures come in contact with the hotter ones and severe fermentation or "fire-fanging" is prevented. Especially in hot dry weather is manure liable to heat badly even to the loss of some of its valuable nitrogen. To prevent this, wet the heaps occasionally, not enough to cause any damage, but merely to moisten all parts; and also keep them firmly trodden down to exclude air. By taking these precautions much loss of fertilizing matter may be saved. Generally speaking, for corn or grass the manure may be hauled and spread as fast as made. There will be little loss, and the plant food will slowly leach out and be washed into the soil.

A Reason Why Crops Fail.

Rural World. The correct condition for soil to be in is when it is fit to hold three things, each in the right quantity, neither too much nor too little of either. They are air, heat and water. To much of either will cause the crops to fail, while too little will have the same effect. You see how difficult a science is farming, in fact, you have felt this all your lives. Air, heat and water have each an affinity for each other, and yet they are each antagonistic to each other; so the trouble is just how to maintain the best possible balance of all three in the soil at one time, and continuously while the crop grows. If you shut either out of the soil the crop will die, and if you give either too great a quantity it will likewise die. The many processes you effect when working land are all undertaken for this end, though some of you may not have before seen It in this way. To the man with the true inborn farming intention this knowledge is perhaps of no use at all in every day practice. To those who are ever anxious to learn the reason why, it is at least a satisfaction, if

nothing else.

To illustrate how air, heat and water can be held in the soil at the same time, take in imagination a tub, and fill it with soil worked up into a fine tilth after a good autumn rain. In this case you have air, heat and water each in correct quantity. Pour water gently in on the soil in the tub till you know it will not absorb any more. You thereby drive out the air, and any farm plant growing in it will then dwindle and die. Make a hole in the bottom of the tub to let the water escape, and the more you pour in, if done gently, like falling rain, and not too constantly, the more the plant will flourish. If, however, the water is cold and the surrounding atmosphere is cold also, then again the plant will pine; the cold air and cold water will kill it if continued. Try the tub again filled with soil, not worked into a tilth, but in small clods. In this ase you would have air filling all the spaces at the expense of the water or moisture. During a rain the spaces would be filled with water, which would at onceorun through the subsoil, to be immediately followed by air to fill the

interstices. If the air was cold it would tend to kill the plants therein; if the weather was hot the little moisture retained by the clods would at once evaporate, and in either case vegetation would suffer. Take the tub again and fill it with a firm clay soil. The clay would hold moisture but not air. As regards heat, it would be warm when There are hints in it that you will the atmosphere was hot, and cold as the weather changed to cold. The heat and cold would be so often changing, warm in the day and cooling off rapidly at night, that plants here again

would not be strong.

It is very important to bear in mind when working a field that you want it in such a condition that it will hold these three elements in well balanced proportions. A spong is a good illustration of how water is held in capillary attraction. Dip a sponge in a tub of water, and when lifted out it is full of water and void of air; give it a gentle squeeze to eliminate some of the water, and air immediately takes its You then have both air and waplace. ter held in the sponge. Not only that but the moist sponge would hold heat in a more uniform degree than if it was either full of water or quite dry. It would not cool off and heat up so quickly with every change of temperature in the weather. Woolen and linen fabrics also illustrate this power of retention of heat. Wool in its fibre is hollow, linen is solid. Put your hand on a roll of flannel—the flannel feels. warm, it gently absorbes and retains the heat from the hand, the minute hollows and spaces of the fabric draw the heat and hold it. Try the same with a roll of linen in the same room, it feels cold to the touch. It is a more solid body, like a clay soil, which draws the heat from the land rapidly to let it go again in the same rapid manner. The wool represents a nice open friable soil—always growing, not affected by rapid changes from heat to cold, nor from dry to wet; the linen, that of a heavy solid clay soil, always either too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry.

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

Send Us Your Farm. good ones and worth the price asked

We can sell some farms if they are for them THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE

STOCK AGENCY. Fort Worth, Tex. Give Us Your Land.

We will in future in addition to hand-ling large bodies of land in Texas/also worth, and will make a specialty of Tarrant county farms. We believe we are in a position to effect sales or exchanges in real estate and farm lands more expeditiously than others by virtue of our extensive acquaintance, and would be glad to have those desiring to buy or sell farms or farming lands correspond with us.
THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.
Fort Worth, Tex.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17,712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre. 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 firstclass plains land—as good for grazing
or agricultural purposes as can be
found in Western Texas. This is a
rare bargain, one that will bear investigation.

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

Make Money

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

HORTICULTURE

A wagon load of peaches brought into Eddy, N. M., market, June 30, from the Hagerman farm, on the Pecos river seventeen miles below Eddy, sold for \$72, at 10c per pound, and the second load brought in July 3, sold for about the same amount. These peaches came from but five trees, all lighter bearers than some trees there which will ripen finer fruit later in the season. Thus five frees 5 years old brought about \$15 each above the cost of hauling to market; 100 such trees per acre would yield \$1500. It is easy to see that, when all due allowances are made, an old orchard can be relied on to come up to the company estimate of \$200 to \$400 per annum.

Missouri's July fruit report, by L. A. Goodman, secretary of the state horticultural society, says, strawberries averaged half a crop, raspberries did better than was expected but were nothing like a full crop, blackberries harvested a fine crop, plums are abundant, peaches a failure, cherries abundant, pears badly injured; the grape was never in better condition, apples was never in better condition, apples promise a fair crop. All apple orchards are in good condition and making a healthy growth, so that they will mature well what fruit they have and be ready for next year in good shape. The fruit never seemed better or more perfect than now, nearly free from in-sects, pests and scab, so that if nothing further happens, the fruit will be re-markably perfect. The Janet and In-gram are full wherever the trees are gram are full wherever the trees are in good condition. The Northern part of the state will have a good crop, the Central portion a fair crop, the Southern part a small crop, and the Eastern, from St. Louis to the south line of the state, a very small crop. The healthiness of the orchards, the fine growth and freedom from the insects, scab and rust are putting the sects, soab and rust are putting the orchards in better shape than for the last three years, and prospects are bright. Trees that have been sprayed from one to three times already show by their perfection and increased size that it pays to spray.

A DOZEN GOOD WINTER APPLES. Among the best apples for high quality is the Grimes' Golden Pippen. This does not give, however, a good size in shipment as grown in Central New York. It averages so much smaller than in Ohlo that we cannot consider it a profitable market fruit. The tree is a model in form, and the crop sure and abundant. The wood is also very enduring, clean and healthy. The skin of the fruit is usually deficate, so that it bears handling badly during the winter. For cooking I place it next to the Spitzenberg. Kirkland resembles the only Ortley

and yellow Belle Fleur. It is probably a seeding of the latter. Its keeping qualities are remarkable. The wood is very tough, and bears without breaking such loads as are seldom seen on any other tree. When picked the fruit is peculiarly white, with some red cheks; but as it ripens in the midwinter it becomes a rich yellow. A bin of well sorted Kirklands need not be looked over before April.

Jonathan, a seedling of the Spitzenberg, is an ideal apple for beauty and quality. It is an admirable keeper in a cool cellar; but like most small apples, shrivels in a warm room. In many respects the apple resembles its parent, having a fine yellow, crisp flesh. As a dessert fruit I should place it with Grimes' Golden. The tree is a slender and not very stout grower; but is not subject to diseases that destroy the vitality of the Spitzenberg. The trees yield in abundance, and thinning should always be carefully attended to during the growing season. with the codlin moth,

which injuries it seriously.

If planting a small orchard for home use, or a large one for market, I should go back heartily to the old Roxbury Russet. For quality, richness in cooking or for dessert, not many apples equal this russet. It is a fairly good growing but spreading tree, and bears enormous crops. It is also a great favorite of the codlin moth. will bear but small quantities of good salable fruit unless the trees are sprayed. But this is true of all high flavored furits.

The genuine Rhode Island Greening is either hard to find or it is so affect-ed by the stock on which it has been grafted as to be, in most cases, a comparatively inferior apple, yet the best golden fleshed Greenings are incomparably fine.

Swaar is now seldom planted, and not always to be found in market when apples are plenty. But taking all things into account the Swaar still deserves the rank given it by Downing as the standard. It is large, solid, of intensely rich flavor. It is not quite as good for cooking apple as it is for des-sert, but whoever has it will need it for the table. It keeps all winter and shows no inclination to rot. The treewith me is not a rapid or good grower. nor a heavy cropper. It inclines to sprawl. It must have the highest culture, be well mulched, and frequently washed with kerosene emulsion.

Wagner varies a good deal in quality, but at its best it is so fine that I should not be without it. In appearance it is much like Northern Spy, but the flavor is a rich, mild acid.

Hubbardston is for some reason not

so often planted as formerly. It does not keep well beyond January 1; that is, its flavor is gone, even if the apple does not rot. This and the Baldwin should, if possible, be grafted on large trees. Both are rapid growers; but both break down sisily with the loads that they bear.

Northern Spy enjoys the position of the most popular all around apple in America. It is always salable if in good condition, and nearly always in good demand. It grows in popularity each year. The tree is a curious grow-er, and if not trained with some supervision, is pretty sure to break down early. All the limbs appear to start out at one place, so as to bring the full weight of a crop to one point of the trunk. Watching the trees when small, and the free use of the knife, will so direct growth as to properly distribute the weight of the fruit.

To complete the list we need a November and December apple, and this we have to perfection in the Fameuse or Snow, the very ideal of a dessert apple. It has that delicious combination of qualities that make it both food and drink. The two sweet apples which I need to fill out my demand are the Pound Sweet and the Belle Bonne. The former, to be at its best, should be grown in open fields; the latter in a dense, compact tree, and its fruit, which keeps all winter, is delicious.— E. P. Powell, New York, in Agricul-

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

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

CLAPIDGE & PAYNE. onio, Texas,

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

DAIRY.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

The buttermilk should be washed out, rather than worked out.

More butter fat can be gotten out of the cream, if the cream is well ripened

before churning. Iowa has over \$30,000,000 invested in dairy cows and is exceeded in number and value of the same by only one state in the Union-New York.

One advantage in selling butter from the farm, says a writer, is that very lit-tle fertility is marketed, and with a little management a good part may be put back on the land.

In the selection of the dairy cows, an experienced dairyman advises to beware of small eaters, weakly built frames and fleshy animals, or a tendency to fatten readily if well fed.

An experienced butter-maker -says that cream should always be well stirred twice a day. This helps to ripen evenly and prevents white specks form showing in the butter. A dairyman advises to be regular in

the hours of milking and be cheerful and good tempered. Rushing and banging and jerking and scolding have their compensation in scanty yields. At Philadelphia recently several restaurant keepers were fined \$100 each and costs for violating oleomargarine

The defense made was that the oleo had been purchased as butter. A writer says that cows' udders unevenly balanced are caused by care-less milking; caused by milking the smaller side first. He claims that it can be remedied by reversing the oper-

ation. The National Dairyman says great care is needed in keeping dairy salt. It absorbs and retains odors as readily as the milk or cream, and should always be kept in a place free from all bad

Some time ago Prof. Walter J. Quick, Columbia, Mo., was sent abroad by Secretary Morton to inspect and report on the dairy industry in Europe, and he has notified the department that he expects to return about Sep-

Some one has sagely remarked that the man who wants to increase his income by keeping live stock must be careful to keep nothing on his place that is not in some way paying for everything it consumes. The greatest leaks of the farm may often be found in some of the farm animals which the owner keeps for some fancy that he has for them, or that are eating their heads off and he is not aware of the fact. And many of these leaks are in

Farmers may well profit by the example of shrewd business men in other walks of life and learn how to make use of every by-product connected with their work. On every well regulated dairy today there is or should be a piggery in proportion to the size of the dairy farm. The wastes of the daffy are many unless they can be fed to the pigs, especially the washings of the dairy utensils, milk and whey These are generally sufficient to keep a good number of pigs in rapid growing condition the year round.

EFFECTS OF FOOD ON MILK. The journal of the British Dairy 'armers' association reviews the ex nts of the Ottawa experiment station on the effects of different foods on the quality of milk. It summarizes the results obtained as follows:

That when a cow is in full milk and full flesh she will give her normal quality of milk for at least a limited time, even although the quality and quantity of the food be very deficient.
That when in good condition a cow
will take off her body whatever is deficient in the food, in order to give her normal quality of milk.

That an extra supply of nutritious food at all times increases the quality of milk, but the percentage of fat is not in any way improved by it, if anything the tendency being rather the

other way. That an extra supply of nutritious food almost invariably very slightly increases the solids not fat of the milk. That a ration poor in food ingredients has a very slight tendency to reduce the solids not fat in the milk, but has little appreciable effect on the fat, That with a poor ration a cow in full weight will lose carcass weight, while on a rich diet she will gain in

weight. That although the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary daily, we at present seem unable to control these

variations or account for them.

That for a limited period up to one month or thereabout all ordinary quantities and qualities of foods seem to have no material effect on the quality of the will. ty of the milk. That the only food which seems to

have had any material effect on the percentage of butter in the milk is an excess of brewers' grains.
That very scculent grass has had

only a very trifling effect in altering the percentage of fat. That most foods may convey some flavor to the butter, but scarcely any of them will alter its percentage in the

That some foods exercise a material effect in raising the melting point of butter.

That the aim of all producers of milk. butter or cheese should be to feed what will give quantity in moderate amount and of a mixed nature, and the produce will be the best that the cow can

That extra quality must be looked for by improving the breeds and judicious selection, rather than by any special foods or method of feeding. That the variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by

something, but what that something is we at present do not know, though, if we did, we might be able to influence the quality. Rudy's Pile Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cants per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Page No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents,

Fort Worth, Tex.

Who Was the Wisest Man?

We Sell Farms.

List your land, whether improved or

A wise man is one who always acts wisely. What wiser thing can a wise man do than to purchase a Hercules Gas Engine for his ranch, printing of-fice or machine shop? Send for cata-logue. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., Agents,

unimproved, with us for sale, provided it is worth the money you ask for it.

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

Geo. B. Loving & Sons, Managers, Fort Worth, Tex. Most successful veterinary institu-tion in America, Experienced teach-ers. Fees, \$65. Season begins October



S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

Makers of the Pueblo Saddla PUBBLO, COLORADO.

Awarded the highest premium at the World's C.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



Subscription, \$2.00 a Year. Devoted to Agriculture in all its branches, Live Stock Interests, Poultry, Horticulture, Bee-keeping, Fine Art and Literature.

A Farmer's Encyclopedia. Beautifully Illustrated. Should be in every farmer's home. THE FARMERS' MACAZINE CO.



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by farther insued to be in the interest crounterior of any scientific work in the world. Sa eyear. Sample copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway.

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

ning via the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hig-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments vi-this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arriva-of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESBITT,

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON,
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, Sau Antonio, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U.S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards, 10

SEE THIS LITTLE BOY'S FEET



Do You think They Cauld be Cured If you have a DEFORMED CHILD or know of one, and will describe his condition to me, I will send you this condition to me, I will send you this little boy's photograph after being CURED, while at home playing, with description of how it was done and the address of his parents. Address for all particulars, DR. C. W. BARRIER.

Columbus, Ga.

MY DESAME WIFE CANNET SEE HOW YOU DO FREE Cut This Out and soud to-day, for machine or large free Constitution of the Const

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. 40 to 4. Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

17. PROF. A. SMITH, F. R. C. V. S. Principal.

Summer Excursion Tickets - LOW RATES



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS, LAKES AND WOODS

WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA,

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,

AND ALL THE Prominent Summer Resorts IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all infor-mation necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company. S. G. WARNER, A A. GLISSON,

Fr. WORTE, TEX. TYLER, TEX. E. W. LABEAUME, Seseral Pass'r and Ticket Agent ST. LOUIS, MO.

Burlington Route.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

-FROM Kansas City

__TO__ Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St., Paul and

Minneapolis

Dining Cars
Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars
Rocking Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal

To CHICAGO Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway -AND-

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast

AND HASTERN POINTS. Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES. cueral Passonger and Ticket Agent. Sa. Lo

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE." Fort Worth and Denver City

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE, Receivers.

RAILWAY

Short Line from Texas to Colorado. CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at

5:55 p. m., passing through

and Pease river valleys, the finest

TRINIDAD. PUEBLO. And the Great Wichita, Red River.

CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR

For further information address D. B. KEELER. G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets, are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Peach trains make connection at Weatherford, Pexas, for ineral Wells.

For further particulars, address,

Gen. Freightand Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE Souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday

Effective, April 30, 1894. Daily Except Sunday. Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m. Weatherford Weatherford 12:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:20 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only. Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 a. Weatherford 11:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 13:00 s



HOUSEHOLD.

We want to impress upon our lady readers the fact that the Journal's Household is always delighted to entertain its friends, and we hereby cor-dially invite one and all to join us in our social chat around the table. The "Household" belongs to the ladies (of course it is understood that an occasional visit from our gentlemen friends will not detract from our pleasure by any means) and we hope they will let us hear from them often, whether it be on the leading political questions of the day or their ideas as to the best mode of putting up butter for winter. Not only a great deal of pleasure but also much benefit is to be derived from this free interchange of opinions. Address all communications to the "Household," Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, this city.

The Working Girl.

Written for the Journal. A few days age I was conversing with a young lady friend of mine, who is, by the way, a "working girl." She appeared to be suffering from an attack of the "blues," and when I questioned her as to the cause, in a sudden burst of feeling she said: "I'm so tired of it all-this endless struggle for bread. Day in and day out, week after week it's the same thing, and then to find when pay day comes neces-sity has gobbled up every cent of my scanty earnings. The Scripture commands that we shall not covet our neighbor's goods, and I have tried to train my heart to feel that way, but when I see other girls of my age en-joying themselves at places of amusewhere I would be looked upon as an imposition, wearing dresses such as I would not dare to even dream of-and then to be subject to snubs at the hands of those self-same girls, all because I am poor,-I'll tell you I often have such an ugly feeling here (placing her hand to her heart) and-well things are unevenly divided in this world, I think."

Poor little struggling soul! would call her weak and selfish, but not I who am her sister in poverty, hence can understand all she feels Look about you, kind reader, and note the hundreds of lonely self-supporting women there are in this city to whom the luxury of an idle hour or a little personal extravagance is unknown and answer is it any wonder she some-times feels that things are "unevenly divided?" Think what it is to work from dawn until dark and get only food enough to sustain life and clothes enough to cover their nakedness, never to have a penny to spare to buy cologne, a linen handkerchief or any single article of pretty personal adorn-ment that women so love. It's hard to be thirsty and pass a soda fountain where all kinds of drinks are so temptingly displayed and yet lack even the 5 cents to treat oneself to a cool drink; it's hard to wear uncomplainingly a pair of patched cotton gloves when one so loves a pair of pearl-gray kids; it's hard to have to wear \$1.50 shoes and a plain calico dress and see other women in dainty silks and graceful slippers.
Oh! rich people, who never have to
make up beds or put their hands in greasy dishwater, who never know what it is to worry about money matters, to know that there is no one on earth to whom one's affairs are first, or even secondary importance, to know that in the event of sickness there is only the charity hospital, and finally the potter's field, I'll tell you they know nothing at all about what hardships mean, they can from no estimate of the loneliness of the p ing woman's life—solitude too bitter for words. They are hurrying down the streets, they are standing in the stores, they are slaving at the desks, they are sewing in the garrets-these lonely, unhonored women-while their rich sisters, who ride always in carriages and have dessert every day for dinner, spend their days in idle luxury and wonder at the "ingratitude of the

FRETTING.

Was there ever anything quite so disagreable as a fretting man or woman? Yet how few we find who are not to some degree given to this habit. Watch any ordinary coming together of people and notice how many minutes it will be before some one frets, that is makes more or less complaining statements of something or other, which most likely everybody in the room, or the car, or wherever it might be, knew before and nobody can help. It is too hot, too cold, the sun shines too brightly, it is cloudy, some one has failed to keep an appointment, the coffee is too weak, these are starter of the thousands of things people find to worry about every day their lives. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in every day life if one only keeps a sharp eye on that side of things, but why say anything about these little things that come up to worry us, there is nothing to be gained by so doing, but to the contrary, much to be lost. We not only render our own existence almost unbearable, but we also lose the sweet consolation of knowing that we helped to brighten the lives of others. In the blackest of trouble there is a blue sky above and the less time we waste on the road the sooner we will reach it. Fretting is time wasted on the road.

Someone has wisely said: "We must speak well and act well for brave actions are the substance of life and good sayings the ornament of it." Words once uttered cannot be recalled, hence how carefully should we guard that most unruly of all memebrs of the human body—the tongue. Wherever the speech is corrupted the mind is. Indulgence in verbal vices soon encourage corresponding vices in conduct. It is by no means an unknown fact that men of correct lives talk themselves into crime, into sensuality, into perdition. Select any iniquity you please, suffer yourself to converse its dialect, to use its slang, to speak in the character of one who approves it, and you will be surprised to find how very soon your moral sense will lower down to its level. Being on intimacy

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fra m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

with crime we lose half our horror of it.
"If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,

Fine things observe with care, Of whom you speak-to whom you

And how-and when-and where."

A gentlemen said to me, "Of all the habits of women are prone to fall into, this disgusting habit of gum chewing is certainly the most abominable." This was getting pretty close to home with me and I felt awfully like making him an answer, but he was a dreadfully large man and I was no connoisseur in the art of boxing, so I contented myself with casting upon him a look that was meant to be withering in the extreme, and at the same time I kept up a terrible thinking. The thought occurred to me, is the gum chewing habit purely feminine? I think The time was when the practice was limited to women and children, but it's different now, and to see old gray | bearded men (who no doubt think their age an apology for their action) working their jaws as fast as any sixteen-year-old school girl, is no uncommon sight. A train boy once told me that in that purely masculine retreat, the smoking car, the demand for chewing gum was something enormous. "It's the best selling article we have," he said, "and men use it more than women." Surely this is sufficient evidence that the habit has outgrown

Mrs. Martha C. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., having use for a baby carriage, when living in Japan with her husband in the early days, invented what is known as the jinrikisha. Wheeled vehicles had not been in use, and the little two-wheeled baby carriage attracted great attention.

Here is something for our lady readers to try their skill on. Take a leaf of a tree or shrub, place it over a small piece of white linen soaked in spirits of nitre, and insert batween the leaves of a heavy book, with a sheet of paper to receive the impression. Lay the book away for a few days and then examine. The leaf will be devoid of color, which will have been transfered to the paper in all the original beauty of tint and outline of the leaf. So says some one who has tried the experiment. Canadian Horticulturist

A writer in the St. Louis Republic describes Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth as "a beautiful old lady, with frank cordial mannen which at once puts strangers at ease." She is 74 years old and still lives at Prospect Cottage, where she has lived for nearly half a continue. century. Mrs. Southworth is a noteable housewife and her fame as a hostess extends back into antebellum days. Thus surrounded by admiring children and devoted grandchildren, this beautiful and serene old lady eventful life.

THE GOOD COOK.

Salad dressing .- One egg, well beaten, large fourth of a cup of milk, mix one-fourth cup of vinegar, one small teaspoon mustard, one-half teaspoon sugar, pinch of salt, pinch of white pepper, one teaspoon melted butter. Heat them to boiling point and pour slowly on to egg and milk. Stir the same way all the time. Then cook like custard. When cold stir in lightly one cup or one-half cup whipped cream.

Fig cake.-Beat three eggs and one cup of sugar fifteen minutes, add onehalf cup milk and one and a half cups flour, with two teaspoons of baking powder sifted with flour. Mix and add one tablespoon of melted butter. Bake quickly in shallow, layer-cake

Filling.—One pound fig chopped fine add a litle cold water if they chop hard) one-half cup sugar, one-half cup cold water. Mix and cook slowly until a smooth paste. Add juice of one lemon. Frosting: White of egg and confectioner's sugar.-D. B.

English plum tart:-Select blue plums or ripe green gages; stem and stone them, and fill with them a deep pie plate, or better still is a shallow pudding dish; strew with sugar; cover with an upper crust, and, after cutting several slits in the pastry to allow the steam to escape, bake in a moderate When ready to serve lift the crust, lay it upside down on a large plate, turn the plums out upon the paste, and smother all with whipped

Cucumber catsup.-Three dozen cucumbers and eight onions grated. Sprinkle with salt and let drain over night. Add spices as usual and cover with hot vinegar. When cold, bottle. Ginger beer.-Granulated sugar five

pounds, lemon juice one teacup, honey one-fourth pound, bruised ginger root five ounces, water, five gallons. Boll the ginger half an hour in one gallon of water, add the other ingredients and strain; when cold, add the wellbeaten white of one egg, and one teaspoon of wintergreen or lemon essence stir thoroughly and let stand four days without being disturbed. Bottle and keep in a cool place. This will keep for months longer than if yeast

Egg soup.-Two quarts of milk, into which slice an onion (and if the milk is over a day old as much soda as will half cover a dime should be added); boil till onion is tender. Mix two tablespoons of butter and two tablespoons of flour into a smooth paste, which stir into the soup until dissolved and the soup boils: season to taste. Poach as many eggs as there are persons, drop them into the soup after it is in the tureen. Fried bread may be served

- FASHION NOTES. Some of the new fads in fans are Some of the new fads in fans are perfect dreams of loveliness. One has the outside sticks of fillgree silver, and others are mother of pearl, while the fan is of white ostrich tips. Another is of black Spanish lace, powdered thickly with gold dust, the sticks of ebony inlaid with silver. Another is of white lace, the leaves held together with narrow nale mauve ribbon and with narrow, pale mauve ribbon, and the sticks beautifully embossed with

The most approved model for waists is a pleated or slightly gathered front with the back gathered on a straight or pointed yoke, and held in place at the waist by a gathering string run in to secure the fulness in the right place. Muslins, dimities and organdies have ranked with sliks this season and in ex-penses there is little difference. The silks have the advantage of remaining

fresh longer, and the cottons of wash-

We would warn stout women to avoid all cross lines or bars in cloth and arrangement of drapery which accent width. The checks, plaids, broad stripes, waving lines and large figures are not for her, but in solid colors, usually dark tones, hair stripes or delicate figure with drapery to emphasize cate figure, with drapery to emphasize heighth considered, she appears to her very best advantage.

For night wear on a sleeper there is nothing better than a Muther-Hubbard wrapper of dark-colored, light-weight

It is rumored that Irish poplins are to be revived for winter wear, especially for skirts ,to be worn with various waists as moire has been this season. Repped silks with brilliant lustre are coming into favor again. The newest damasks have ribbon de-

colors, and in stripes with festoons and trellis patterns. WOMAN'S LOVE. No finer, more complete description of the powerful love of woman was

signs in loops of satin of contrasting

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WOOL-MUTTON Shropshires.

Delivered in the Southwest at low prices. Grand rams able to rustle and give profitable results. About October 10 I will ship all

southwest orders in car lots to central points and reship direct to customers, thus making cost of delivery low.

A. H. Foster - Allegan, Mich

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, A. G. FOWLER, Prop., Handley, - - Texas. Breeders of thoroughbred poultry. My stock consists of Cornish Indian games,

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

TENNESSEE JERSEYS World's Fair Blood.

Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Rorup's Princess 51785. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie buil, King Koffer, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splen-12317, sired by pure did individuals with gilt-edge pedi-grees. Apply at once and state what

W. GETTYS. Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

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

Page of New York. These rams are a very choice selection of thoroughbreds, and parties desiring to breed this fall will have an opportunity of getting the choicest rams at prices in keeping with the times

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

ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Salisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest strains of Poland-China Hogs, Hereford cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Lang-shan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

E. E. AXLINE. Breeder and Shipper of Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas

Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo. Mention this paper,

Registered and Graded HSREFORD BULLS

AND HEIFERS PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS. all from imported prize winners; also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. For sale by

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas. SHADE PARK STOCK FARM, Kaufman, Texas.

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

GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

which are for sale Correspondence Solicited.

ever written than that of Robert Ingersoll, who lacks but Christianity to make him one of the grandest, noblest of men. Writing on this subject, he

"The one thing in this world that is constant, the peak that rises above all clouds, the one window in which light forever burns, the one star that darkness cannot quench, is woman's love. It arises to the greatest heights and sinks to the lowest depths; it forgives the most cruel; it is perennial of life, and grows in every clime; neither coldness por neglect have been ness nor neglect, harshness nor cruelty can extinguish it. A woman's love is the perfume of the heart. This is the real love that subdues the earth; the love that has wrought all miracles in art, that gives us music all the way from the oradle song to the grand symphony that bears the soul away of the wings of fire. A love that is greater than power, sweeter than life and stronger than death."

Wanted.

We want 1000 head of good big feeders for an East Texas customer. Must have good, well-bred gentle cattle, such as would feed out 1200 to 1300 pounds. Address Geo. B. Loving & Son, man-agers Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

We have buyers for several thousand ones and twos; also several thousand feeders in bunches of 300 to 1000 head. Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers Lov-ing Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BULLS, BULLS.

I have two car loads good shorthorn bulls ready for use on range, for sale.

(Cooper Co.) Bunceton, Mo.

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

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

RAMS. BUCKS.

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

THE VALLEY FARM On account of hard times and to reduce stock we offer for sale:

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years

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

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

Terrell, Tex.

Hereford Park Stock Farm

Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.



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

P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

Registered, Pure Bred HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON. Childrens, Texas.



consin. Won \$1000 cash prizes at World's Fair-Prices bed rock. Send for list. Also McDougal Sheep Dip. Wholesale by car or gallon. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will

send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures. A. O. FOX, Oregon, Wis-REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS,

Bred by Texas Agricultural and Me-

chanical college. Address, J. H. CONNELL, College Station, Tex. HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS. Fentress, Tex.

Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices. WARRENTON STOCK FARM,

Weatherford, Texas. W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. About 100 head on hand and for sale at all times. For further infor-

mation address as above,

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to
P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas,

Proprietor. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for Prices.

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

FARMERS STOCKMEN

Spring Wagons, Buckboards, Mountain Hacks. Drummers' Buggies,

Family Hacks. Heavy Buggies.

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE. WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES. REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING. A SPECIALTY

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

Fort Worth, E. H. KELLER. Throckmorton St.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of speciacres. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal. Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED. QUICKEST TIME

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

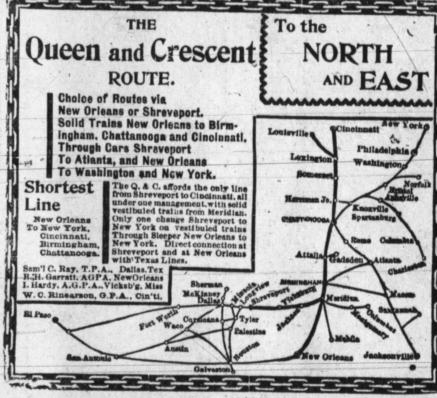
THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas. All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.





SUNSET ROUTE. SOUTHERN - PACIFIC.

[Atlantic System.]

G. H. & S. A. R'V. N. Y. T. & M. and G.W. T & P. Railways. T. & N. O. R. P. CO.

FAST FREICHT LINE.

Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freights from New York eves this resist insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We note special wains for shipmens of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our essentions via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cinchnatt, Fistebury, Locaville and Nashville via New Orleans, Also via Houston and H. &. T. C. R. For raise call on praddress and sample of the control of the c

Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger to tween New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with I buffet alegaing ears on all traius.

L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. C. W. BEIN, T. M.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillipothe, Ili., where sheep on route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within its heurs in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is far alshed at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling in stock, and over assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation decapany in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of five stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully and E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent. San Antonio. Tex.

PERSONAL.

A. A. Chapman of Dublin spent the first of the week here.

Uncle Hilary Bedford of Benjamin was here this week. He says his section of the country is all right.

J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas City was here Wednesday. Mr. Zimmerman says his Panhandle cattle are doing

Page Harris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, was in from a western trip the other day, and says the West is in good shape

C. W. Kelly, the prosperous Hunt county cattle feeder was here yester-day. Says crops have been most ex-cellent down his way. He will feed his usual number of cattle this winter

Willis Stewart, the Jack county cattleman and Graham banker, was here Saturday and spent a few days with us. He is figuring on a string of twos and no doubt will make a "buy" this

Messrs. McCoy Bros. & Bass, of Kansas City, a well-known commission house, have an advertisement in our for sale column. They want 500 to 2500 cattle to take to Kansas. Look up their ad.

W. H. Taylor of Dallas county was here Friday last. Mr. Taylor is want-ing another bunch of 100 or so head of first-class yearlings to put in Clay county. Mr. Taylor gives encouraging reports for his stock.

John M. Shelton, the Wheeler counranch man, has just returned from a flying trip to Kansas. He says he was expecting to hear of rains at his ranch by the time of his return, but so far has heard nothing.

P. R. Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, returned from a trip to the Territory. He did not tell the Journal man just what he did with those cattle up there, but it is reasonable to suppose that he did something with them, as he went up there with the avowed intention of getting rid of them.

Col. James A. Wilson said to The Journal man the other day: "I see by the Drovers' Journal that the receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago last month were 2142 cars, including 52,506 cattle and 5705 calves in quarantine. The Chicago and Alton hauled 641 cars of these cattle."

Mr. A. G. Fowler of Handley, pro-prietor of the Post Oak Poultry Yards, has an advertisement in our Breeders' Directory. His stock is all of the best, including many various breeds, and he has the advantage of being only a few miles from Fort Worth, hence is near all the railroads and express lines. See his ad

T. J. Christian of Comanche county, a well-to-do cattleman and howling Republican, was in Dallas last week, doing his part towards nominating a first-class Republican state ticket. On his return he stopped off several days in the live stock center. He says Comanche and adjoining counties were never in finer shape than at present; there is no lack of grass and water, and as for crops, they are out of sight. Mr. Christian is one of the old-timers in his section, and a mighty good man he aside from his politics.

We begin with this weeks issue a card of A. H. Foster, Allegan, Mich. a well-known breeder of high class Shropshire sheep and Poland China swine, who will deliver all of his Southwestern orders at central points free by shipping in car lots. The high rates of express from the East has prevented many farmers and ranchmen from trying really first-class pure bred Shropshires. Mr. Foster have ready received sufficient orders warrant him in shipping in car lots to central points in the Southwest. Mr. Foster is the publisher of the Souvenir Hand Book, which has had an immense circulation, and is a valuable little work of eighty pages. He has decided to furnish it free to all readers of this Journal writing for his delivered prices.

This will be an excellent opportunity for our progressive farmers, breeders and ranchmen to get fine rams delivered at moderate prices.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was here a few days since and said that there was now no necessity for Way steering him up against an employment office, as he had plenty to do. His cattle are in good shape and he is now arranging to put 2500 head on feed at the Paris oil mills. As soon as these cattle are put in the feed lots Ed will have a big pasture to stock up, and it will take about 3000 4-year-old steers to do it. Ed thinks that while things are now a little tough there is a chance for them to get a little better by the time the spring trade opens, and he hopes he's right about it. As regards cattle to be fed he doesn't think the number will near come up to what it was last year. As a reason for this he says the people are not so anxious to get their fingers burned by the same fire two years in succession. Mr. Carver says that cattle are selling now better than he supposes they would and are certainly bringing all they are worth. He won't buy much at present

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, cattleman and banker, was here Saturday en route to Kansas City. Mr. Robertson talks enthusiastically of the great Colorado country, the good cat-tle, fine grass and, in fact, the abundance of all that is good—even pros-pects. Mr. Robertson has a big herd of cattle and says they are doing fine. He is not so enthusiastic over the prospect for better times as he is on other subjects, but doesn't think particularly bad even of them, though he thinks they are usually overrated-and he's got a long head and a good one when comes to telling something about the cow business. He don't know a whole lot about the sugar trust and railroad and other combines, and couldn't tell what electricity is, but he is one of the best posted cattlemen in the whole range country and is never very far wrong. He will stop off in Fort Worth on his return, which will be in about week. Mr. Robertson represents the well-known house of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas

Half , the Money

spent for harness and shoes could be saved if they were treated right. Whether leather lasts or not depends on the care it gets. Vacuum Leather Oil

is the care-taker. 25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "How To Take Care of Leather," send to VACHUM OIL CO., Rechester, N. Ye. City, and knows how to tell the boys who to consign to in catches the trade.

Ed Hearn, the well-known cattleman who lives at Baird, but who has ranches in the territors, in the Pan-handle, in New Mexico and a pasture in Kansas, spent last week in the city and went to his Donley county ranch Sunday. Messrs., Hearn and Sans have some of the best cattle in the state, and the cattle in their steer pastures in Donley and Greer counties bear this statement out. There they have about 6000 as fine three and fouryear-old steers as can be found anywhere. They are well pleased with the prospects, and are satisfied that the coming year will not be a losing one for them. Their ranges were never finer and their cattle are appreciating the bountiful supply of good grass furnished them by taking on the big tallow in a most pleasing manner. The Messrs, Hearn last spring purchased the Milne-Bush stock of cattle near Roswell, N. M., and are highly pleased with having acquired it. Eastern New Mexico, so they report, is in better shape for the cattle business this year than ever before, and everyone feels sure that their cattle will make them money this year.

W. R. Moore of Ardmore, formerly of this city, but now a full fledged Indian, was here last Friday, en route to the "6666" pasture, where he will cut the 3000 steers recently purchased of Burke Burnett and W. B. Wortham, for the Ardmore cotton seed oil mill, of which Mr. Moore is general manager and treasurer. Mr. Moore says the Burnett cattle will not weigh quite so heavy this year as last, but will be dandles anyhow. The native 6666 cattle will weigh, he thinks from 1500 to 1600 pounds, with occasionally a few heavier ones; the bought cattle of the herd will weigh 1200 to 1300 pounds. They will be nice cattle, and Mr. Moore is the best feeder who ever put meal in a trough for a steer, hence it is needless to say that they will be as good as they can be made when they go on the market, Mr. Moore said he did not believe quite so many cattle would be fed this year as last, "but there will be lots of them," he continued, "Yes, Texas and adjacent territory will feed lots of cattle again, not on meal alone, but corn, sorghem, wheat, cotton seed, silage and everything else. The crops have been abundant everywhere, and cattle will be in excellent shape for feeding. Our market cattle will be in good conditions of the conditions of th tion, and I believe we will have a good market next spring. There is some show for the feeders to make a little money now because cattle and feed are both cheap, and the prospects are better than for years." Mr. Moore says money is easier and some improvement all along the line may be

The Dimple Cheeked Village Maid May not retain her dimples and rosy "blooming with health," until she finds a good husband. A little neg-lect or accident may bring about some one of the many "female" diseases and "weaknesses," to which the sex is subject, and health may be forever impaired, and hopes and happiness be at an end. Thanks to Dr. Pierce, his Favorite Prescription, prepared by him for women, cures the worst cases of uterine diseases, nervousness, neural-gia, irregularities and "Weaknesses." It is a great invigorating tonic and nervine, and rapidly builds up the health and strength.

Dr. Pierce's Pillets, for constipation sick headache, billousness, indigestion.

Once taken always in favor. WORLD'S CARNIVAL CITY.

St. Louis Offers a Continuous List of Attractions-Her Unvivaled Fall Festivities Commence September 5 and Hold Full Sway Until October 20, 1894.

The successful series of carnival seasons inaugurated by the citizens of St. Louis some fifteen years ago, continue as ever for the season of 1894 and from the morning of September 5 to the evening of October 20 the city will be one scene of gaiety and splendor. Many new, novel and unique features been added to the long list of standing attractions, and from every point of view this reign of high carnival will outshine all previous attempts.
The St. Louis Exposition, the only

one of its kind in the United States that has lived year after year with flattering results, will throw open its doors to the public September 5, and remain in a state of activity until the evening of October 20. Sousa's Grand Concert Band has been re-engaged for the season and will give the usual number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri Exhibit which appeared at the World's Fair will be transplanted here find space in the commodious building. The exhibitors, both foreign and home, will present new ideas in displaying their goods, and, in addition to other features, a full complement of specialty artists will perform on the

stage of the Music Hall. The Great St. Louis Fair, which will open Monday, October 1, and continue during the week, promises to afford many pleasant surprises. The "Midway Plaisance" feature at the World's Fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real life the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the

The "Streets of Cairo," "Old Vienna," "Moorish Palace," "Hagenbachs," "Ferris Wheel," etc., will be faithfully portrayed.

His Royal Highness, the mighty Veiled Prophet and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening of October 2 and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. itors to the city will arrive at the handsome New Union Station, the largest railway edifice in the world and the most perfect in every appointment. Great inducements to visit the Carnival City are offered via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route from all points on the system.

For a complete program, giving each week's attractions in detail, address any agent of the Company, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

A Big Steal.

S. B. Spain of Fleetwood, I. T., reports to Secretary Loving of the Cattle Raisers' Association, that on the night of August 24, 300 head of fine fat threeyear-old steers were stolen from his pasture twenty miles east of Duncan, and not much, if in fact anything, has since been heard of them.

The cattle were all in one mark and brand, and were about ready for mar-ket. Were branded I S I on the right side and a "lazy" S (S laying down) on right hip. In the first brand the two I's are longer that the S and look very much like bars instead of letters.

This is one of the most remarkable and extraordinary cattle steals ever heard of. Secretary Loving has notified his inspectors at all points of the steal and the finding of the cattle and probable detection of the thieves is merely a matter of time. For several days not a trace of the cattle was found and rothing was heard from them, but they can't be sold anywhere now since the Association inspectors are after

SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

Col. O'Brien of Refugio county has been at the Southern for several weeks, with a sick daughter, and I am glad to say that the young lady has so far recovered as to permit a return to the ranch. The old gentleman says he had a great time in town for a few days, but soon got tired of it and longed for the country. Says he left a pretty hard looking country down there, but late advices are to the effect that there will be no trouble about saving all the hay they need, as the Colorado bottom grass is belly deep to a horse.

Capt. G. F. Hindes, Frio county, is in the city. Says he raised a good corn crop, that the cotton crop is all that could be desired, that he saved a splendid hay crop and has another coming on. Says the Colorado bottom grass has come up in the cornfield, and is worth about as much as the corn. He will save it. He says that corn should be cultivated level, anyhow, and with the corn stalks out of the way, there is nothing in the way of running the mower over the corn ground, as the corn should be culti-vated level. In wet weather, the stalks, he says, may be easily pulled up and piled, while in dry weather let the men go through and cut them off with a sharp hoe. At any rate, he agrees with an article I had in the Journal some months ago, that the grass aftermath in a Southern Texas corn field is worth too much to go to waste. *.* * * *

James McLymont is down from a two months stay North and of course is delighted with the change that has come o'er Texas since he went away. Says Texas is a heap better place for cattle just now than the Teritory, and is figuring with the railroads for re-turn tickets for some cattle he has in the B. I. T. Thinks the new tariff bill will hurt cattle more than sheep.

Dan Lewis has grown the Mexican June corn and thinks well of it, but says if it gets much rain it all goes to stalk; also that seed of the pure Mexican June corn is hard to get, as a good deal of that called by the name is a sort of hybrid.

John Wickeland, for many years secretary of the Texas Wool Growers' Association, in the palmy days of the industry, and a leading flockmaster, recently sold to Henry Burns, the old ram dealer of San Antonio, the last of his sheep at \$1.50 for grown sheep and \$1 for lambs. As this flock at one time was worth \$4 to \$5 per head, the sale to Burns furnishes a sad com-mentary upon the way this great industry has gone to the dogs in Texas.

Our 'steamed contemporary discourages the use of lime and sulphur for dipping sheep. If its sheep patrons will use Jugde Standart's formula recently printed in the Journal they will likely have no trouble with lime and sulphur. The judge says so, at least, and he is thoroughly practical.

Uncle Henry Stephens is with us again. Has been down in Victoria and Jackson counties since he left Kansas City, and gives a glowing report of the grass and water situation. However, Uncle Henry says that about the worst die up he eyer saw was in that country, with grass belly deep to a horse He says when that big sedge grass stays green till late, and a big frost strikes it, as a cow killer it is a good deal worse than prickly pear. Henry thinks that about a third of the Territory cattle have gone out, and that "40" to "70" is about the size of the market for them.

Most all the farm papers seem of late years, to run mostly to horse. I was ooking over the Breeders' Gazette the other day, for the first time in a long while, and there was little ex-cept horse lore in it. Unless the horse business improves greatly it will not be long till there will be a good deal less horse and a good deal more other things iz these papers.

What becomes of the past champions of the trotting track if often asked. Nancy Hanks, 2:04, has been bred to Arion, 2:07 3-4, both owned by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, as as she is said to "have a leg" will hardly appear again. Sunol, 2:08 1-5, is a member of Mr. Robert Bonner's road brigade. Maud S., 2:08 3-4, is at Mr. Bonner's farm at Tarrytown, that home of retired monarchs of the trotting turf. All efforts to breed her have She is friendly to Ansel, the lord of the harem, but absolutely declines to incur the responsibilities of maternity. Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, the monarch day, roams the roomy pastures of hick-ory groves, Racine, Wis., and will do so to the end of his days. St. Julien, 2:11 1-4, although twenty-six years of age, is hale and hearty. In summer he wanders over George Morrow's seventeen thousand acre ranch near San Jose, and in winter has a five-acre paddock and stable which he divides with an old mule, the two being particular chums. The world's heroes are soon forgotten, and so are the champions of the turf.

A writer in an exchange furnishes the following interesting talk about

artichokes: In stock farming the artichokes should be made a specialty. It is a crop that reproduces itself year after year, is wonderfully prolific and is one of the best fattening roots ever grown. They are especially a log food, as the hogs are benefitted by the exercise of rooting for the tubers as well as by the nutritive quality of the plant, but they are also good for the dairy cow when boiled and fed in a bran mash. An Indiana farmer says: "I have been growing and feeding artichokes three years and find them a profitable crop for stock feeding. They fill all the re quirements of a crop for dry weather. Last summer when everything damaged by the drouth my artichokes continued bright and green until frost fell. I grew them chiefly for my hogs, which I turn in to forage and root up the tubers after the frost has killed the stalk. One acre will fatten forty head of hogs with only a little corn to finish, and during the winter the brood sows and fall pigs can work on them Then toward spring close up the fence and there are tubers enough left in the ground to produce the next year's crop without any more planting or cultivating. I always leave one lot in the ground just as they grew (as freezing does not injure them), to turn my hogs. in for spring market. I have not had a sick hog since I fed this way. The variety I cultivate is the White Jeru-salem. They will yield from 100 to 1000 bushels per acre. Cattle, spring calves and colts eat them with a relish during the winter. They are planted and culti-

vated like potatoes the first year. They

are very large tubers, resembling in color and taste the heart of cabbage."

A lady of Paris, Tex., claims that a decoction of tansy is a dead shot remedy for chicken mites and other vermin, such as fleas and ticks. It is simple. Try it and report.

Keep a lump of rock salt in the manger of your work horses, where they can always get at it. They will not be half so apt to have intestinal parasites, and in every way will be more healthy.

Do the Texas cattlemen buy bulls any more? If they do they are very quiet about it, as one hardly ever hears of such a transaction, even where in position to keep track of their movements. We can all remember when they bought in large lots, bulls of all sorts, shapes, sizes and breeds, except Jerseys. If the Northern stock farmer had a few culls that were too common to make good steers, all the had to do was to ship them to Fort Worth or San Antonio, ask a big price for them and away thew went to the range to turn up their hoofs the first winter. But if they buy bulls at all now, what sort do they buy? The question has just occurred to me, and I must see about

I have been very slow to encourage small farming in Western Texas, my idea being that the small ranch with stock farm attachment would more nearly fit the conditions that prevail beyond a certain meridian. Therebeyond a certain meridian. There-fore, when I have seen the farmer hunting a hundred or a two hundred acre farm it has been ms rule to discourage him. However, since I began to look up the subject of pump irrigation. tion I have decided that with a good well on 200 to 300 acres of good land, and even fifteen to twenty acres of it irrigated from the well, he would be a hard man to starve out if he were willing to work.

Not a solitary San Antonio banker would give a dollar to have San Antonio represented at the Denver irriga-tion convention. Texas bankers have been accused of a disposition to squeeze Texas dry and then throw her away. One thing is certain: If they expect to get much more juice out of her for awhile, they ought to begin to figure on something to keep up the supply. I should think that the startling decrease in taxable values as shown by the state comptroller's books would give the Texas bankers a scare, or at least cause them to take a little interest in enterprises calculated to give her some fat for future frying. There is not a banker in the state who should not have been proud to give, if neces sary, \$100 to have Texas ably repre sented at Denver.

It begins to look as if Western Texas is to have a chance to get new again, if the stockmen will only profit by pas experience and give it a chance. There is no money in overstocking. may be gained for the time being is lost in the long run. Leave grass enough on the ground to hold the rain that comes, and it is curious to note how much good a little rain will do a pasture with grass enough to hold it from running off or evaporating lefore it has a chance to penetrate the soil. On the other hand, it is equally curious to note how little good a great deal of rain will do to bare ground. Let us give the country a show to get good and then keep it good. I believe that it will affect favorably even the extent of rainfall.

out a good deal of literature about what a great country :t traverses for hunting and fishing. This will no doubt have considerable effect in bringing down for a few weeks a few gun cranks from the North and East, but I fear will have but slight influence upon the sort of people that make freight for the road. After the long, dry season, with the sick talk about failure of crops, if the "Sap" could show up to the farmers of other states how, after all, we have picked a half bale "top crop" and stacked a big hay harvest, it would beat those fish stories all hollow.

A recent issue of the Tennessee Farmer predicts great things for Texas in the line of fast horse-raising, and late developments would seem to furnish good grounds for the prediction. There are several Texas bred colts that have made national reputations on the Northern turf, and their seems to have given increased impetus to race matters in Texas. Hitherto, fine horse breeding in Texas has been conducted too much on the long-horn plan-the young things being turned out to grass and permitted to go to instead of being handled to see what there was in them. In many cases the breeding was good as the best, but the facilities for feeding and handling were so meager that if the breeder had a really good colt his chances for finding it out were very

One of the greatest drawbacks to the Southern grain farmer is the weevil. And while numerous remedies have from time to time been published, we have the pestiferous little insect still with us. Does any reader of the Jour-nal know if the agricultural stations have ever conducted any experiments to rid the corn cribs and grain bins of the weevil? One farmer claims to enjoy immunity from weevil by mixing leaves of the jimpson weed with his corn as he puts it in the crib. Friends of the Journal who may have valuable knowledge on this subject would great-ly oblige our paper and its patrons if they would give us the benefit of that

Western Texas has raised two crops of mesquite beans this year, and might have raised another one if the wet weather had not spoiled the chance. While they last, they help to fatten the cattle and horses, but it seems a pity that some use should not be found for them that would justify the gathering and storing of them on an extenscale. Would it not be worth the while of our experiment stations to conduct some experiments looking to this end? They are succulent, sweet and finely flavored, and it seems bad to permit such seemingly desirable substance to go to waste in such great quantity. How would it dosto try them in the silo?

The New York World has been asking people what they would do if they were "omnipotent for fifteen minutes."
If I were all-powerful for fifteen minutes, I think it would be fun to resurrect Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln long enough to see if they could recognize the political parties they helped to found. Unless their sojourn on the other shore has changed them wonderfully, it would not do for them to take any dish in fin de sicle politics. very first time they ran counter to the sugar trust or some other trust, the papers and politicians whose mission if is, for revenue only, to play cuckoo to the corporations, would promptly brand these great men as cranks and anarchists.

H. C. Storey of Hayes county is putting up 1000 yearling steers for Scott Van Feyl of Mitchell county.

E. U. Cook of the Keystone Cattle Company is here again and says the late rains have caused him to lose about \$20,000, and explains that his arHERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a wellestablished brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed

oil, and pure colors.*

are always absolutely

A 1 - CONTRACTOR OF A 1 -

The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and

Strictly Pure White Lead

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

* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free

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

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

The complete history of the invasion of Wyoming by the cattlemen in 1892. A story of murder, arson and body burning, Written by A. S. Mercer. In cloth \$1, by mail postage paid, \$1.10. Your knowledge of frontier history will be incomplete without this book. Address orders to

A. S. MERCER, CHEYENNE, WYO.

Remittances in Postal Orders.

FOR SALE.

Ten Thousand Head of Steer Cattle of the following Classes.

Three years and over5400. Two years and over.....2400.

These cattle are by grade bulls from improved Mexican cows. The grown cattle, threes and over, will weigh about 900 pounds, and would be classed as a fair grade of Texas range beeves. The abundant rains of th last few weeks insure fat catt le for fail delivery. Delivery can be made in Deming, N. M. For further particulars apply to the

Corralitos Co., Corralitos, Chihuahua, Mexico. BRITTON DAVIS, General Manager.

tesian wells cost him about that sum, and since the rains put water everywhere these wells are of no use.

Mr. C. W. Wofford is in the city from the Cuero country, and gives a good crop report. Thinks that not so many cattle will be fed in that section this winter; that probably about the same number may be fed at the mills in town, but that the country pens will not be so full.

I ran across a man this week con-trary enough to buy sheep. He says that wool has been about 3 to 4 cents below a free wool basis, and as business assumes a normal basis wool will advance about that much, which, with the probability of a fair mutton ket, will make sheep safe to handle at the yery low prices at which they are offered. He has been a heavy handler of cattle, and thinks at present prices sheep are the cheapest.

A cowman who has had his tongue out this summer says that beef will have to be some higher and feed some lower if there are many cattle fed in Texas this winter.

But all the same there is a good deal of inquiry for feeders of late and more attention than ever paid to the "grade" of the feeders. It used to be that a "steer was a steer," but of late years there are steers and then again there are steers.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. We the undersigned have known F

J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists.

Toledo, Ohio. Walden, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-nally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces the Price, 75 cents per bottle druggists. Testimonials free.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED under reasonable conditions. Our FREE 96 page catalogue will explain why we can afford it. Draughen's Practical Business College.

NASHVILLE, TENN. (Write for catalogue. Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Telegraphy. We spend more money in the interest of our Employment Department than half the Business Colleges take in as tuition. 4 weeks by our method teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Il teachers, 600 students past year, no vacation; enter any time, CHEAP BOARD. We have recently prepared books especially adapted to HOME STUDY.

Sent on 60 days trial. Write us and explain "your wants." N. B.—We pay \$5. cash for all varancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill squae

We have several buyers for from 1000 to 3000 head each of ones, twos and threes. Want nice, smooth cattle. George B. Loving & Son, Fort Worth,

The Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha have issued the following

circular letter:
South Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1894. Taking effect September 1, 1894, the Union Stock Yards Company will discontinue the sale of horses and mules on commission. On and after the above date horses and mules will be handled in the same manner as other kinds of stock sold on this market, the business to be conducted by regular horse and mule commission firms. Mr. A. B. Clarke, E. Short Commission Company, will be located at the stables. They will carry on a strictly horse commission business, selling horses and mules both by auction and private

The members of the above firms are horsemen of years of experience and the management of this company, in recommending the gentlemen to the patrons of the Yards, desires to insure prompt and careful attention and the best returns available for all stock placed in their hands for disposal. Very respectfully, W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made



SEVEN STATE FAIRS

Booked for our exhibit of wild animals with a fence that can hold 'em. We have Deer, Elk, Bear, Wolves, Foxes, Coon, etc. No

charge. ALL FREE AS WOOL. Also teams of TRAINED ELK driven to wagon every day.
The famous "Royal Bunter" that terrible
terror of all non-elastic fences, will turn
itself loose against The Page.
A Real Suspension-Bridge made of Page fence.
Come and see us. Send for particulars.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich \$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WELK

Can be made taking subscribers for "House and Home," the best illustrated HOME JOURNAL published. Every subscriber will receive a handsome premium valued at \$5.00 in any Any one can, with spare time, do well. No experience required. Full instructions given. Send 20 cents for complete outfit, sample copies and full instructions, and you will make money fast. Address the HOUSE AND HOME CO., 641 N. Broad street, Philadelphia,

DR. ALDRICH,

SPECIALIST. TREATS IMPOTENCY Sterility and all Nervous, Private, Chronic and STRICTURES treated without cutting or pain and Syphilis positively and permanently cured.

MEDICINE furnished in all cases Office No. 349 Main street, DALLAS,



Agents Wanted tor "Striking for Life." Labor's side of the labor question, by John Swinton, the Pillar of Light of labor movement. Send 10c. for agent's outfit. Quick, large profits. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, III.

The International Route, The International and Great North-

ern 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 Puilman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; La redo. San Antonio and St. Louis, and

between San Antonio Austitn. Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne. 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 soild trains and in the

quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed, water and rest in

transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.
For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH. G. F. and P. Agent, J. D. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$5.50, \$3.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ast your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mc.

If you have cattle for sale write to the Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex. Geo. B. Loving & Son are managers for this agency and will be glad to see you or

MARKETS.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Chiengo Live Stock. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5 .- Scanty pasturage and the present prospective high cost of corn is sending cattle in. The number unloaded here today was close to 17,500 head, making about 45,000 since Saturday or 5400 more than arrived the same time last week. There was a fair demand for all classes of buyers and there were many cattle orders filled at reduced prices. No more ripe steers were offered than could be placed at just a trifle off from resterday's prices, but it was found to be imposible to dispose of all of the common to good grades, though there were anxious selllers at any reaonable concession. So far this week the offerings of prime bullocks have been more in favor than for the same eays last week, which fact has alone saved that class from a severe decline. The arrivals of range cattle were estimated at 2000 Texas and 7000 Western, leaving 8500 as the supply of the natives. The latter were quoted at \$1.25@5.90, with sales principally at \$1.75@2.75 for cows, helfers and bulls \$1.75@2.75 for cows, helters, and bulls and largely at \$3.75@5.25 for steers. Sales of Westerns were scarce at \$1.50 @3.25 for cows and at \$4.55 for steers, the bulk at \$2.50@3.00 for the former and \$3.50@4.00 for the latter. The advance in hogs was checked. Grades seld as well as on yearday, but company at the same of a 2000 and was hard mon stuff was ra o@10c and was hard to sell at the decline. Receipts were not very liberal, estimated at 24,000 head, and the market for hog productions continues to show great strength but prices had already advanced 25@ 35c within the last week and buyers seemed to think it was time to call a temporary halt. Early in the day it was difficult to find buyers for common hog but there was a freer movement later and not much stuff was left over. Sales were at \$5.75@6.40 for common to extra, the bulk at \$5.90@ 6.30. There were sales of rough mixed lots as low as \$3.50@5.65 and plgs and culls at \$3.50@5.25. Trading in sheep was on a basis of yesterday's quotations of at \$1.00@2.50 for inferior to medium, and \$2.75@3.50 for good to

Receipts: Cattle, 17,500; calves, 900; hogs, 24,000; sheep, 11,000. Kansas City Live Stock.

medium and \$2.75@3.50 for good to

rrime. The lamb market was easier at \$1.50@4.35 for poor to best grades,

with sales only at \$3.25@4.00. Receipts were 11,000 head, making 34,000

for the expired part of the week, or 1300 less than the same time last week.

Kansas City, September 5.-Cattle-Receipts, 9200; shipments, 4300; market for best firm, others weak. Texas steers, \$2.10@3.25; beef steers, \$3.05@5.75; native cows, \$1.00@3.90; stockers and

feeders, \$2.40@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 7100; shipments, 2000; market steady; bulk of sales, \$5.55@5.85; heavy, \$5.75@6.10; packers, \$5.70@6.00; mixed, \$5.00@5.80; lights, \$5.20@5.30; pigs,

Sheep-Receipts, 3000; none; market slow and weak. Good to choice natives, \$2.50@3.00; good to choice Westerns, \$2.25@\$3.00; common and stockers, \$2.00@2.50; good to choice lambs, \$3.00@4.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., September 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 1400; market strong; native steers, 1100 to 1300 lbs., .20@4.60; cows and heifers, \$1.85@2.50 Texas steers, 900 to 1100 pounds, \$2.70@ 3.10; cows, \$1.90@2.15. Hogs—Receipts, 5800; shipments, 2300;

market active, strong, 10@25c higher for good. Best heavy, \$6.40; good medium, and light, \$6.00@6.25; common and Sheep-Receipts, 1600; shipments, none; market strong, active. South-western mixed, \$2.65@2.85; native, \$2.10

@2.60; lambs, \$3.35@3.60. Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 5. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle-Receipts, 17,000; best steady others lower; native cows and heifers quarter lower this week; native canning cows \$1.40@1.90; fair to medium dllers, \$2.00@2.30; good to best, \$2.50@ 3.50; dressed beef, native steers, \$3.25@ 5.75; export steers, \$4.50@6.00; Western cows, \$2.00@3.50; steers, \$2.75@4.50; Texas cows and heifers, \$1.80@2.50; steers

Hogs-Receipts, 24,000; best firm; othlower; heavy, \$5.75@6.40; light, \$5.75

Sheep-Receipts, 10,000; market steady with only one car Texans on sale; averaged 80 pounds, sold by us at 3 cents. Prices are \$1.50@3.15 for best loads. TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

New Orleans Live Stock.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 5, 1894. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Dear sir—The run of beef cattle continues only moderate and mostly medium beeves and cows. Good fat beeves, good smooth fat cows are firm and in fair demand; poor and rough old stock is slow sale There is no material change in the calf and yearling market; the receipts continue liberal and the supply full. The movement is mostly in the better grades. Good stock is fairly active, but poor and trashy stuff is hard to

Hogs-Firm; good corn-fed stock, 130 to 160 pounds, are in request. -Heavy supply and quotations are unreliable. Shippers are at the mercy of the "mutton butchers' ring." On hand at close of sales-Beef cattle, 203; calves and yearlings, 366; hogs, 95; sheep, 673.

Texas and Western Cattle. Good fat beeves per lb gross.2 3-4@3 1-4 Common to fair beeves.....1 3-4@2 1-2 Good fat cows and heifers..2 1-4@2 1-2 Good fat calves each 7.00@ 8.00

> IVE STOCK COMMISSION STOCK MERCHAN

Common to fair calves each.. 4.00@ 6.00 Good fat yearlings each..... 8.50@10.00 Common to fair yearlings .. 5.50@ 7.50

Hogs. Good fat cornfed per lb gross 5 1-2@6 Common to fair per lb gross 4 @5 Ouachitas..... Sheep.

Good fat sheep each \$2.00@2.25 Common to fair each 1.00@1.50 Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Letter.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4. — This week opened with 2500 Texas cattle received. Receipts of Texas cattle in quarantine Saturday 2215, making 11,416 last week Calves for the week 1578.

Receipts of Texas cattle for August were about 52,550, against 81,140 a year ago. Receipts for the past eight months foot up about 232,200, against 415,372 last year, 370,077 in 1892, and 361,102 in

Western range cattle received in August 55,900, being 9000 more than arrived a year ago and the third largest August receipts on record.

August receipts of native cattle 187,-

500, the largest August receipts on record, and 46,000 more than arrived a year age, 52,000 more than arrived during August, 1892, and 77,000 more than arrived during August, 1891.

The condition of the Texas cattle market has not changed much lately and the good to choice I inds have been scarce and in good demand. Comparatively few cattle have lately been mar-keted from Texas and the tendency to hold and fatten, we think, is a good one. The marketing of native cows lately has been liberal, in response to a strong demand on canning account. It should not be forgotten that the market for common stock can easily be overstocked. The way fancy native cattle and best hogs are selling show that the demand for prime stock cannot easily

Late. sales of Texas cattle included

	the rond mast	
	Number. Average.	Price.
	26 steers 951	\$3.00
	24 steers 1129	3.00
9	180 steers	2.85
	20 steers 781	2.35
	18 cows 809	1.90
	41 cows 579	1.90
	117 steers 794	2.50
	27 878	2.60
	. 77 856	2.60
	105 850	2.60
	62	2.75
	82 960	2.80
	25 930	2.85
	70 967	2.90
	251028	2.95
	86 New Mexico	3.00
	32 cows 753	2.10
hay	79 mixed 875	2.50
	33 heifers 652	2.60
0	34 heifers 698	2.60
		2.60
	140 steers 837	2.70
	951001	2.75
	20 1106	2.80
	21000	2.80
	50 882	2.80
	173 893	2.80
	24 992	3.10
	The sheep market was fairly	active

lately and values ruled strong. Good to choice Texas sheep would sell well. Fair to pretty good Western range sheep sold at \$2.50@3.12 1-2. Best native lambs, \$4.35; best native wethers, \$3.60. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, September 4, 1894. Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal; Cattle-Receipts for the past week 50,894 cattle and 4738 calves; shipments 25,810 cattle and 1977 calves; drive-outs 23,620 cattle and 2873 calves. Week previous, receipts, 46,554 cattle and 3340 calves; shipments, 25,124 cattle and 1150 calves; drive-outs, 22,993 cattle and 1698

The market contines featureless. The supply is still too heavy for the demand, and prices in consequence remain low for everything, aside from heavy export steers, which are scarce and wanted at good figures. The high price of corn and prospect of light full feeding this fall and winter is causing a wider rage than usual in prices. There were several sales of choice export steers made during the week as high as \$5.50. Buyers at the same time refused to give more than \$2.75 to \$2.90 for the best grass Texas steers, and it took what was considered choice to bring the latter figure. There were 16,-686 Texas cattle alone in the quaran-tine division during the week. The same week last year the arrivals were 17,685. This is exclusive of the cattle from this side the quarantine line, which amounted to nearly as many more. It is safe to say their was here during the week fully 30,000 range cattle in one form or another, and to this in one form or another, and to this must be added 20,000 natives before the offerings are all accounted for, and of this number the bulk were in poor to only fair-condition. Hence low prices resulted ,and must continue to obtain as long as the supply run so heavy

and quality poor. A good, soaking rain here Saturday and Sunday and throughout this sec-tion has relieved the situation somewhat, in causing a more hopeful feel-ing among stocker and feeder buyers, but grass must come forward and pas-tures improve before any lasting benefits are obtained. Prices of grass Texas, both cows and steers, remain much the same as a week ago, but the close Monday was weak, resulting, however, as much from it being Labor Day, and the packing house idle, as much as

anything else. The sales were: O: L. Dulaney, Itoka, I. T., 25 steers, average 896 pounds, at \$2.45.
J. G. Thompson, Ninekah, I. T., 85 grass steers, average 896 pounds, \$2.60. J. B. Wilson, Dallas, 23 grass cows,

J. B. Wilson, Dallas, 23 grass cows, average 725 pounds, at \$1.80; 29 grass cows, 881 pounds, at \$2.05, and 27 grass cows, average 716 pounds, at \$1.60.

Johnson & Miller of Ballenger, Texas, from Cedarvale, Kan., 161 grass cows, average 641 pounds, at \$2; 126 calves at

L. P. Wood, same, 31 cows, average 700 pounds, at \$2. Harris Bros. & Childress, Elgin, Kan., 135 grass cows; average 702 pounds, at

J. H. Winton, Pottsboro, Texas, grass cows, average 850 pounds, at \$2.10. Reeves & Van Antwerp, same, 11 grass cows, average 847 pounds, at \$2.12 1-2; 16 grass steers, averake 986 pounds, at \$2.60. William Winder, Duncan, I. T.,

grass cows, average 729 pounds, \$2 Wm. M. McDonald, same, 16 calves at \$7. J. H. Pigford, Vernon, Texas, 50 grass

steers ,average 940 pounds, at \$2.60. W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta, Texas., from Addington, I. T., 10% grass steers, average 958 pounds at \$2.70; 105 grass steers, average 970 pounds, at \$2.70.

W. T. Winn, Loup, Texas, 42 grass ows average 769 pounds, at \$2. Fed range cattle, as well as grass, are selling much the same as my last letter. Monday 78 fed Colorado steers, average 1123 pounds, sold at \$3.50; 108 fed Colorado steers, average 1255 pounds, at \$3.85; 46 fed Colorado steers,

pounds, at \$3.85; 46 fed Colorado steers, average 1237 pounds, at \$3.65.

Quotations: Native steers, average 1250 to 1590 pounds, at \$4 to \$5.50; lighter weights. \$3.50 to \$3.90; native cows. \$1.25 to \$2.50; native stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$3.85; grass Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$3; grass Texas cows at \$1.60 to \$2.05, and fed range steers, \$3.10 to \$3.85.

Hogs Receipts for the past week

Hogs-Receipts for the past week, 4 023; shipments, 7414, and drive-outs, 26,654. Week previous, receipts, 40,236;

shipments, 8717, and drive-outs, 34,-

There was a further falling off in the supply the past week, and quality no better, and buyers again put prices up, choice heavy hogs reaching as high as \$6.00 during the week. The continued high price of corn and general belief that winter her feeding will be light that winter hog feeding will be light caused packers to bid up strong for good hogs. A wide difference, how-ever, is being made between really fat hogs and half-grown and medium-fleshed ones. Monday the extreme range was \$5:30@6.00; bulk of sales at \$5,85@5.75. Sheep-Receipts for the past week,

8507; shipments, 1517, and drive-outs, 8512. Week previous, receipts, 5962; shipments, 360, and drive-outs, 4366. The selling of stronger prices of last week brought in the past week a much more liberal supply, and with the increased offerings some of the improve-ment was lost. There was fair buying, however, and now that the tariff ques-tion has been settled, a more healthy feeling pervades the trade. While the prices are still low, yet there is a demand now for most everything, and buyers take hold with less hesitancy than for a long time. There were but few Texas sheep in during the week, Utah and New Mexico supplying most of the offerings. Sixty-three Texas muttons, averaging 86 pounds, sold at \$2.35 and 216 Texas muttons, averaging 86 pounds, at \$235.. Saturday 302 Arizona muttons, averaging 95 pounds, sold at \$2.40; 166 Colorado ewes, averaging 86 pounds, at \$2.20. Monday there were no sales.

The Texans now coming to market are not making big fortunes, but most of them are fairly well satisfied with their returns; and that home pastures are good and their young stock doing well is making them feel more cheerful

than for many months.

The following were in with cattle during the week: S. B. Jones, Higgins, Tex.; Pollock & Moore, Canadian, Tex.; V. Herd of Texas, from Elgin, Kan.; Mańn & Robinson, Ponca, I. T.; Wid-dlebrook Bros., Stafford Bros. and P. S. and F. Witherspoon, Red Rock, I. T.; A. Laird, Vernon, Tex.; Coon & Simpson, M. L. McAuley and Robert Har-well, Ponca, I. T.; J. P. Stribling and well, Ponca, I. T.; J. P. Stribling and W. McAuley, Wayne, I. T.; Burgess Bros., Sherman, Tex.; G. W. Farmer and Evert & George, Skiatook, I. T.; Eugene Tardy, Duncan, I. T.; Wm. Winters, Panhandle, Tex.; Henry Ham-burg, Canadian, Tex.; J. W. Ellison, McGee, I. T.

CUTHBERT POWELL. Omaha Letter.

Texas Live Stock and Form Journal: South Omaha, Sept. 1 .- Receipts of cattle showed a sharp increase as compared with last week and last year. The following figures give the arrival of live stock of all kinds at this point for the past week, month and eight months with comparisons:

Receipts. Cattle, Hogs. Sheep. This week 22,417 33,228 1,546 Last week 17,180 42,276 3,314 39,375 39,375 3,546 3,546 Same wk. last vr 13.514 Same wk last yr 13,514 For August 56,152 228,000 10,360 For July 53,721 222,652 For August, 1893 49,923 138,750 Past 8 months., 485,091 1,382,036 143,989 Same 8 mo's '93.498,096 947,965 171,571 Same 8 mo's '92.437,171 1,155,103 110,210

The demand for desirable beef steers has exceeded the supply somewhat, and as a result prices for these grades have been firmly held all week. Excessive offerings of the commoner grades, however, have created a weaker feeling on the common to fair grades, while common to poor stuff is selling

Dressed beef men are depending entirely on the range for their supplies. The supply of native corn-fed cattle has been very much smaller than usual range beeves are commanding good figures. The Western cattle are rather fatter than usual this year and the percentage of canning stock smaller than for years. As a result the lower grades are selling well, and this is creating an extra demand for Texas cattle. During the month of August packers bought over 6000 cattle at Kansas City, and had them reshipped here for slaughter. They would rather pay more for the cattle here out of first hands, but very few cattlemen are sending their stock in this direction. So far this season packers have bought at Kansas City and reshipped here for slaughter nearly 20,000 Texas cattle. These cattle would have netted their owners more money if sold on this market, and it would have been a saving to packers as well.

A large proportion—over a third—of the daily arrivals are cows. The best fat grades and the commoner grades have sold well all week, but the medium grades have sold off a shade. In stockers and feeders a very fair usiness has been transacted. The supply has increased, but so has the de

mand. Toward the close of the week prices shaded off a bit, but everything offered readily found a purchaser. Lo-cal rains have revived the pastures considerably, and the demand for stock and feeding cath has been consideably better than dealers were anticipating earlier in the season.

Current cattle quotations are about as follows: Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.\$4 70@5 00 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs. 4 40@4 80 Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200

Poor to medium cows...... 1 25@2 40 Fair to choice feeders 2 Poor to medium stockers 1 90@2 4 Bulls, oxen and stags

and the quality, as a rule, indifferent. The demand has rather improved, both from killers and feeders, but prices are still rather low Good fat Western wethers would bring \$2.75, and choice fat lambs would bring \$3.75.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

We Sell Farms.

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

Fort Worth, Tex.

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 sum mer, 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

Purchase your lickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money, J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

We can handle almost any kind of cattle to the advantage of the owner. Have a number of inquiries for all classes of cattle. If you have any for sale, write us. Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers Loving Land and Live Stock

NEWS AND NOTES

Chicago . had 108,00 cattle last month from Texas and the Western ranges

Chicago received 25,000 more cattle ast month than during the same period

Chicago had 19,500 head of Western range cattle last week, against 11,500

So far this year receipts of stock at Indianapolis show an increase of 59,454 hogs, 4650 cattle and 19,133 sheep compared with the same time a year ago.

Outside of a few select hogs sold July 10—during the late strike—the \$5.95 lot in Chicago Friday was the highest this year, and about \$1.30 higher than the low time since January

From January 1, 1894, to date, Chicago received in round numbers 1,784, 000 cattle, 4,667,000 hogs and 1,832,000 sheep, showing a decrease of 185,000 cattle and 62,000 sheep, and an increase of 962,000 hogs compared with a For the year so far Chicago receipts show a decrease of 175,000 cattle, a gain of 945,000 hogs and a decrease of

Texas cattle, is certainly not a bad Receipts from January 1 to date at Omaha are 465,249 cattle, 1,342,426 hogs. 141,454 shep, 4397 horses and mules, showing a loss of 17,332 cattle, a gain of 436,291 hogs, a loss of 25,245 sheep and a loss of 5210 horses and mules as com-

pared with 1893.

914,000 sheep from last year. This, in view of the 50 per cent decrease in

A few days since at Austin the Colorado river was running 5 1-10 feet deep over the crest of the dam, which is equivalent to a twenty-five foot rise be low the dam. The roar of the water falling over the dam could be heard a mile. It is no were injured. is not thought that the works

French farmers are strongly advocating the use of the leaves of the hazel, ash, elm and willow as fodder for cows. The process of drying takes from three to four days; the leaves are then piled up ready for use. The food is prepared twenty-four hours before using when a small quantity of chopped turnips is mixed with the leaves and the whole is left to ferment.

Chicago packers purchased 67,182 hogs last week as follows: Armour & Co., 12,320; Anglo-Am. Prov. Co., 12,100; Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co., 5353; Swift & Co., 9780; International & Wells Pkg. Co., 5300; N. Morris & Co., 7241; Viles & Robbins, 3042; Jones & Stiles, 816; T. J. Lipton & Co., 4200; W. H. Silberhorn & Co., 1600; smaller packers and butchers, 5400.

Chicago Evening Journal: A dispatch from Boston announces that a suc-cessor to President Thayer will prob-ably not be chosen before the October meeting of the Chicago Stock Yards board. There is a sentiment in the board in favor of making dividend payments quarterly instead of semiannually as at present. A director of the company says the scorched corn crop will help the stock yards, as the damaged crop will be fed to hogs and hogs rather than corn will be shipped to Chicago.

Buffalo Review: The sheep market it is at present, fair kind of sheep realhave no established value, nothing in the shape of a bid within reason is refused by salesmen. Fair kind of this year. For this reason the good light weight sheep that make good cheap mutton sell at 1c per pound such as two or three weeks ago realized 2c to 2 1-4c, and it owuld take a load almost made to order to bring 2 3-4c. The lamb market is not in quite as bad condition as the sheep market, inasmuch as the tops of the lambs sell at good prices, but when they go below the prime mark, values are questionable. Until the demand improves for both sheep and lambs, if shippers can do so, it is advisable to hold anything back but prime lambs, and by prime we do not mean good or fairly good lots, we have plenty of that kind and more than the market can stand.

Beef cattle sold as high as \$5.75 per cwt. in the Chicago market Monday and hogs brought \$6.10 this week. There is a decidedly "bullish" feeling among those closely identified with the trade. That we are to have a strong market for all prime fat, stock during the fall and winter months is an opinion entertained by many of the mos experienced traders. The prospect is certainly promising enough to worrant the holding and feeding of all half-finished stock wherever the necessary arrangements can be made. Wheat fed to hogs on the basis of present prices will net about double the amount 1bushel the grain is now bringing in market, and from all quarters come reports of its free use as an animal food. High-priced corn undoubtedly means high-priced meats, and while 60 cents seems an extravagant price for the great fattening food, yet if fed judictously to the right sort of stock is may yet make the feeder more money

than 25-cent corn in a year of plenty. This is a Good Sign.

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

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

We want to sell your cattle. We do a strictly commission business. Write us. Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

CAPITAL

CEVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Live Stock Commission Agents The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. erfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished ec. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company. NATIONAL STOCK TARDS, St. Chair Gennty, III. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, III.

IANSAS CITY STOCK TARDS, Eagues City, Mo.

> WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. P. O. BOX 140.

R. B. STEWART.

\$ 200,000

E. B. OVERSTREET

STEWART & OVERSTREET,

Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.

Live Stock Commission Merchants

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.

S. R. TROWER.

O. B. TROWER.

HARRY TROWER.

THOS. TROWER'S SONS, Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards Correspondence Solicited. Rooms 242, 243 and 244, Live Stock Exchange.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, Illinois.

Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

We do a strictly commission business. The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

KANSAS CITY.

A. B. HUNT.

J. W. ADAMS.

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

DRUMM-FLATO A Drumm, Pres. F. W. Flato, jr., Vice-Pres. T. S. Hutton, Treas. W. J. Ewart, Secy.

COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

CAPITAL \$200,000. CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. 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.



The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is astonishing the whole medical fraternity Almost every aliment hun saity is help to will be benefited. Good accommodations. Address McC. SHACKLETT, San Antonio, Tex

BURTON EUBANK

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practice in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex:

THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOX 2300, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.



ONSTAD'S LUMPY JAW CAPSULES CURES lumpy jaw in cattle by coming in direct contact with the acitinomyces, 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. Only one application is required in each case, and there is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price, \$2 a-box; capsule inserter, 25 cents; sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write for further particulars, addressing

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 corn 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 see-all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping

E. A. PORTER & BROS., 928 State Street, Bowling Green, Ky. 3000 FOR \$2000.

A Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds Its Value. We can give some one who wants a

good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 82 1-2 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land, located near Handley, nine miles east of Fort Worth, good four-room house, 10 acres in cultivation, good crop, 30 head of fine cattle, a few exceptionally well bred hogs, farming implements, etc. The entire outfit including live stock, growing crop, etc., will be sold for \$2000.

cheap at \$1000.

We give long time on \$600 or \$800 of the purchase money, but will not exchange for other property. To any one having the required amount of each we are prepared to give a great bargain. Write or call on,
The Leving Land & Live Stock Agency
Fort Worth, Tex.
Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

crop, farming implements, etc., are

Send Us Your Farm. We can sell some farms if they are good ones and worth the price for them.

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY. Fort Worth, Tex.

This land is really worth \$25 an acre, while the live stock, growing

place address

REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS With Varieties of Wheat at McKinney and Wichita Falls.

Early in the fall of 1893 land was prepared at McKinney and Wichta Falls for experiments with all of the varieties of wheats that could be had, On November 25, Mr. Ferguson planted 215 different varieties at McKinney, and October 30 Mr. J. W. Phillips planted 230 varieties at Wichita Falls. The land at McKinney lays low and is typical black, waxy soil of North Tex-as. The land at Wichita Falls is known as the black loam of the river bottoms of that section. In planting so many varieties of wheat it was necessary to test the varying fertility of the soil used, so that every fifth or tenth plot was planted in ordinary Mediterranean as a standard by which the other wheats could be measured. The results here published show how the best of these varieties compared with the crops of Mediterranean and

ported upon. At McKinney we found 34 varieties that equal or exceed the yield of common Mediterranean. All of the varieties planted were given the same condition in every respect. No manure was applied to any of this wheat. Some of the varieties show a gain over com-mon Mediterranean of over nine bushmon Mediterranean of over line businesses per acre. There were 26 varieties that gave more than 20 bushels per acre. These were Penquits, Velvet Chaff, 25.8; Hungarian, 22.8; Strayer's Lorgberry, 20.9; Dallas, 21.8; Valley, 24; Missouri Blue Stem, 48.1; Sheriff, 21.9; Bissell, 23.4; No. 75, 22; Alabama, 21.8; Valley, 24.4; No. 75, 22; Alabama, 21.7; Scott, 24.4; Purple 21.5; Bissen, 23.4; No. 15, 22, Atabana, 20.6; Nebraska, 21.7; Scott, 24.4; Purple Straw, 20.8; Lebanon, 23.5; Southern Amber, 22; McPherson, 21.3; Bearded King, 22; Hybrid No. 9, 20.5; Red May, 22; Hybrid No. 9, 20.5; Red May, 23.5; Red May, 23.

each side and nearest the varieties re-

20.5; Winter Green, 22; Russian, 23.5; Farquhar, 21.3; Lancaster, 22.8.

The following varieties at McKinney exceeded the Mediterraenan in yield in number of bushels stated: Alain number of busness stated: Alabama, 3.7; Bearded Silver Chaff, 4.6; Buckeye, 4; Canadian Wonder, 2.8; Coryill, 4; Earhardt, 1.9; Geneva, 9.1; Hybrid No. 9, 2.3; Lebanon, 3.4; Longberry, 2.7; Menomonite, 2.8; Michigan Amber, 9; Mediterraenan Red Chaff, M. Northe Res. 72; New Australian, 3.3; 4.6; Nebraska, 7.3; New Australian, 3.3 New York Flint, 4.6; Ontario, 2.3; O. K. 4.2; Ramsey, 1.4; Purple Straw, .7; Red-Amber, 4.2; Red Sea, 1.6; Red May, 3; Reliable, 1.4; Scott, 1.09; Siberian, 2.8; Small Frame, 1.9; Travis, .9; Penquit's Velvet Chaff, 2.1; Missouri Blue Stem, 17.3; Tricticum, equal; Winter Green, 4.6; Velvet Chaff, 1.9; Yellow Blue Stem,

At Wichta Falls there were 30 varieties giving over 18 bushels per acre. These were Strayer's Longberry, 24.4; Bearded Monarch, 20.6; Badger, 19.3; Nebraska, 19.3; Egyptian, 18.2; Prolific Heights, 20.2; Yellow Alabama, 20.2; Zimmerman, 20.2; Andrews' No. 4, 18.2; Buckeye, 19.7; Reliable, 18.2; Hunga-Fluckeye, 18.7; Rehable, 18.2; Hungarian, 18.2; Improved Fife, 19.2; Extra Early Oakley, 19.6; No. 75, 18.2; Wyandotte Red, 18.7; Grunewalt, 18.7; Hybrid No. 9, 23.5; Ebersole, 19.7; Ramsey, 19.7; Ostery, 19; Rio Grande, 21; McCragan, 20; Ashburn, 18.50; Michigan Amber Kansas, 19.7; No. 72, 19.07; Early May, 19.7; McPhersion, 18.5; Penquitt's Velvet Chaff, 19.7.

At this place there were 73 varieties

that exceeded the Mediterranean in yield. Some of these gave more than 7 bushels per acre greater than the Mediterraenan. The yields and names in alphabetical order are here given: Alabama, .2; American, 1.2; An-rews' No. 4, 4.5; Armstrong, 2.8; Badger, 3 bushels; Badger, 1.5; Bearded King, .7; Bearded Monarch, 2.5; Big English, 2.4: Bissell, 1.8; Buckeye, 7.4; Colorado Blue Stem, 1.4; Coryill, 1.7; Crate, .7; Currell's Prolific, 5; Crate, .7; Currell's Prolific, 5; Ebersole, 3.4; Early Red Clawson, 3.6; Early May, 2.8; Extra Early Oak-ley, 4.1; Farquhar, .2; Finley, 1.8; Fultz, 3.7; Geneva, 1.8; German, Ambardan, Gold Dust, 1.3; Golden Cross, .8; Grunewalt, 2.4; Hindoostan, 2.6; Hungarian, wait, 2.4; Hindoostan, 2.6; Hungarian, 2.7; Hybrid No. 9, 7.2; Improved Fife, 3.7; Little Red, 1.4; Mammoth, 4.4; Mammoth Red, .5; McCragan, 1 bushel; McPhersion, 1.6; Menomonitae, .4; Michigan Amber, .6; Michigan Bronze, 1.8; Missouri, 2.1; Missouri Blue Stem, 2 bushels, Nebraska, 1.5; New Monarch 2 bushels; Nebraska, 1.5; New Monarch, 2.4; Nigger, 3.6; No. 75, 2.7; No. 72, 1.2; Penquitt's Velvet Chaff, 2.8; Peugh, 1.6; Prolific Heights, 2 bushels; Purple Straw, 1.4; Raub's Black Prolific, 6.2; Red May, 8; Reliable, 5.9; Rio Grande, 1 bushel; Red Chaff, 3 bushels; Shayer's Egyptian, 3.1; Soule's, 4; Valley, 2.1; Velvet Chaff, 1.8; Walker, 5.4; Washington, five-tenths; White Blue Washington, Invertentins; White Blue Stem, 2.3; Witter, 1.8; Witter, 1 bushel; Winger Green, 1.7; Wyandotte Red, 3.1; Yellow Alabama, 2; Zimmerman, 2.1. It will be noted that a large number

of these varieties are prominent for excellence, both at Wichta Falls and McKinney. Where these names occur more than once it is fair to suppose that these are the most promising of all the varieties planted. We will continue experiments with these for another season upon a more extended scale. We shall also plant in small plots all of the varieties we have

planted this season, thinking that probably a second year in Texas will prove beneficial to some of them. Nearly all the varieties here recorded were grown from seed obtained from the Oklahoma experiment station, where they had been grown under test for one year. Many of the varieties so procured were gotten from Kansas seed grown before planting in Okla-It would be unwise to say that any

of these wheats, which appear to exyields, are necessarily better than that variety, since we have tried them but season, and the fact that they have been brought South gives them an advantage over home grown seed. All of, the varieties here mentioned have been graded at the mills as No. 2 Texas, which is the highest grade given to Mediterranean in the locality where the

wheats are graded.

It is a matter of interest to note that the average of 39 duplicate plots seeded to Mediterranean at McKinney gave an to Mediterranean at a meaning and a series as average yield of 24.25 bushels per acre, while the average of 22 duplicate or checked plots at Wichita Falls yielded

15.7 bushels per acre.

It is our present intention to purchase in the market some of the varieties which have promised best in addition to using seeds of our own raising. And in this manner prove whether or not seed true to type can be gotten from seedsmen. It will take another year to demonstrate this point. We shall also attempt to secure the address of reliable seedsmen who have these seeds on hand for sale by identifying the varieties they offer (by using samples of wheat grown by us) so that those farmers who desire to purchase these wheats for their own use may do so with a greater chance of securing the varieties that are brought out most prominently in this

We have no seed of any of these wheats on hand to send out to the parties desiring them. We cannot undertake to distribute from the place or elsewhere seeds to parties desiring them, because of the great number of such letters already coming to this of-

J. H. CONNELL, Director Texas Experiment Station. College Station, Texas, Aug. 31, 1894.

Report of Fertilizers on Wheats Grown at Wichita Falls and at McKinney.

Early in the fall of 1893 Mediterranean wheat was planted at both of our sub-stations for the purpose of testing the effect of all available manures upon The test included stable manure and many chemicals. The yield was increased in a number

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 bene-nt of your endeavor at judicious

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not 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 \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

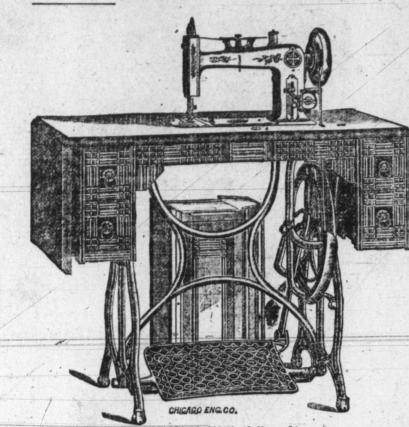
DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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



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 excharge, 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 with-out operating the needle.

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

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

The following accessories are also included: One dozen needles, one sewing gauge, six bobbins, one large and one small 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.

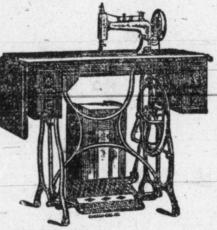
WOODWORK AND STAND. The woodwork is made up from oak black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trim-mings being polished and nickel-plated. The stand is of the very latest con-

Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.)

struction, having both treadle and drive-wheel hung on-adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickel-plated casters, and the treadle support

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

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



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

Fort Worth, Texas,

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

of cases at the two places by some of value of the grain, the second the cost the applications. In some instances the gain amounted to as much as onethird. At McKinney the greatest increase was gotten from nitrate soda applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, with a cost of \$4.50. This increased the yield of wheat 6.97 bushels, was valued at 50 cents per bushel. This manure was applied at a net loss of \$1.02 per acre. Common manure did not increase the yield of wheat at all on our black land soils at McKinney.

At Wichita Falls we find that 400 pounds of stable manure to the acre gave the greatest in case, amounting to 4.91 bushels per acre. Estimating the cost of applying the manure at 50 cents per ton, there is a net profit of \$1.45 per acre or on the two tons of manure. Below is given a table showing the results of the fertilizers applied to wheats at McKinney, the cost of the several applications and the net loss in every case.

MANURES.

The first column of figures give the value of the grain, the second the cost and the third the net loss: 400 lbs cottonseed meal. 0.00 \$4.00 \$4.00 200 lbs sulph. ammonia. 2.56 7.00 4.44 200 lbs nitrate soda..... 3.48 4.50 1.02 4000 pounds lotten may

ton seed 1.02 4.00 2.98 400 pounds cotton seed 1000 lbs kainit ..

2000 pounds wheat straw 0.00 0.00 0.00 600 pounds bat guano.. 1.90 0.00 0.00

These results show conclusively, so far as one year's experiments can do, that none of the manures applied to the rich soils near McKinney increased the yield enough to pay for the manure. To the eye there was but one of these plots benefited by the fertilizers applied, and that was the one to which nitrate of soda was added, which gave an increase of 6.97 bushels of wheat on the acre. Several other applications increased the yields slightly, it will be noticed, but they did not pay for themselves in a single case. The results do not hold good necessarily for corner to the several of the several severa or for cotton, but are apt to apply to oats, rye or barley. Fertilizers experiments were begun with oats, but the crop was winter killed and we ob-

tained no results. The same line of experiments on wheat were conducted at Wichita Falls with almost similar results. was but one thing that gave profit on the application and that was rotten stable manure, which showed a profit per acre of \$1.45. This was a very light application, however, and the increased yield must therefore be viewed with great satisfaction by the people, who own land similar to that which this manure was applied. This land has been in cultivation some ten years in wheat and corn alternately: Below is found the resulting yields from the several fertilizers applied, their cost and the gain or loss. The first column of figures give the

and the third the gain or loss: 400 lbs cot. seed meal..\$1.40 \$4.00 \$2.80 200 lbs sulp. ammonia... 21 7.00 6.79 200 lbs nitrate soda.... 1.62 4.50 2.98 4000 lbs rotted manure... 2.45 1.00 1.45 4000 lbs fresh manure... 0.00 1.00 1.00 Standard-Bred

ashes.... 0.00 0.00 2.00 1000 lbs wood ashes... 0.00 .50 .50 400 lbs acid phosphate.. .15 2.60 3.45 400 lbs raw bone meal. .10 5.00 4.90 500 lbs bone black...... 0.00 5.00 500 lbs land plaster.... 0.00 2.50 2.50 200 lbs common salt 0.00 1.00 1.00 200 lbs wheat straw.... 0.00 0.00 0.00

600 lbs bat guano..... 0.00 It is expected that these experiments will be continued for another season. The complete results from which these few figures and statements are drawn will be published as soon as possible in regular bulletin form and distributed free to all persons who desire

J. H. CONNELL. Director Texas Experiment Station. College Station, Tex., Aug. 31.

For Sale or Exchange.

WANTED.

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

TROTTING HORSES AT PUBLIC SALE.

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

GANO, Dallas, Texas.

Alfalfa, Oats And all kinds of field, garden and mass seed in quantities to suit. Hay for stock shippers a speciality. Address, C. J. MARTIN,

Grain and Seed Dealer, 202 to 206 West 6th St, Austin, Tex.

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

Clarendon, Texas.

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

Pacing Stallions,

Sire, Tom Hal, sire of Hal Pointer,

Brown Hal, 2:11, and over 75 others 2:30 and under. Dam Rosetta, standard mare, by Bonesetter.

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

H, W. MEISNER, Temple, Tex.

Pure blood Poland China sows bred

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

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some ,timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE

A herd of excellent Berkshire hogs. Will sell singly or at wholesae. Some choice pigs 4 months olds Also Gai-laway cattle of best breeding and individual merit. Prices low. DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Arg.

GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

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

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

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

Write for market information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. W. E. SKINNER,

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER, President.

Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO. T. WILLIAMS. Secy, and Treas.

J. C. DENISON. JAS. H. ASHBY. Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. Gen. Supt.

D. G. GRAY, Asst. Supt.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis,

For Sale Cheap National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	956,792 249,017 360,237	10,125	569,517 372,385 71,284 15,200 458,869		99,750

H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager, E. RUST, Superintendent.

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

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

HEOLIT TO TOIL	BORN THE PARTY NAMED IN	LAILO	
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886144.457	390,187	40.195	3,028
1887	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888 340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890 606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892 738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893 852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager: