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.



FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

TEXAS

NO. 21---VOL. 15.

Live Stock and Farm Journal. BEO. B. LOVING ... Editor and Mgr. FOS. L. LOVING.... Associate Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

UNO. O. FORD Business Manager

The Stock Journal Publishing Co. 507 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick. FORT WORTH. - - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 A YEAR

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

Farm lands in Texas should now come to the front.

Good feed is wasted when fed to poor stock. Get rid of the scrubs.

Better blood among the live stock is what is most needed now to make our live stock raisers prosperous.

Politics in Texas are warming up. All the parties have regular tickets in the field, and lively times are anticipated.

Horses at the best are poor stuff now, but poor horses are burdensome property, indeed. The same is true of hogs, sheep and cattle.

One of the Journal's traveling agents recently got eighty bona fide cash subscribers in one day. How is that for one day's work.

The Journal is not only the oldest Journal that there are competitive and best live stock and agricultural buyers now located at the yards for paper in Texas, but is decidedly the largest. It prints 60 per cent more reading matter each week than either | Journal is glad to see this and knows of its contemporaries.

Farmers should remember that while that part of Texas west of the 100th meridian will some times produce a good crop, yet it cannot be relied on. Those who are trying to make a living in your cows, steers and hogs. This is by farming should remain in the farming districts.

The big packers are doing a land office business with the nations of the Orient during the present unpleasantmess and should the struggle between the pig-tails continue it ought to be a big thing for the cattlemen of the

United States. The Chinese and Japanese forces continue fighting, and but meager details are obtained by the American press. The final outcome of the fight is uncertain. Each nation lays claim to victory with each succeeding battle,

and the end is not yet. Texas is in better condition than for several years, and is no doubt in better shape than any of her sister states. The season, generally speaking, has been a favorable one, consequently crops are good, while grass is better than it has been for years.

The railroads, sit is understood, are dealing very liberally with the Texas cattlemen who are so unfortunate as to have cattle in the drouthy districts of the Indian Territory. These cattle will be shipped back to Texas at exceedingly low rates. Railroads as a rule can be relied on to do the square thing.

The Fort Worth Packing and Stock Wards companies are laboring faithfully and industriously to build up a home market for the stockmen and farmers of Texas. This is a matter in which everybody is interested, consequently the enterprise should have everybody's hearty support and cooperation.

It is claimed by some who are in a position to know that feeders will be able to obtain all the cotton-seed meal they will want at \$14 per ton. The bornly and it is quite evident that they same parties claim that cotton-seed hulls will sell this fall at from \$2 to \$2.25 per ton: These prices seem to be high enough, and the Journal hopes that feeders will not be required to exceed them.

An exchange says: Sam Jones is, as Davy Crockett was, much given to the in palace cars while others wold be ment that he had been credibly inform-

other divy. And Sam is right. Anything like an equilibrium in worldly bossessions can never be maintained until all men are made precisely equal in wants, industry, prudence, mental capacity and honesty - a something which neither time nor eternity will ever bring about.

It is feared by some who are in good position to know that Texas will soon be overrun with Mexican cattle. It seems that the cattle business is doomed to be continually getting a black eye from some unexpected direction. To say he least, the Wilson bill will prove a bonanza for the ranchmen of Mexico, but will not add anything to the coffers of Texas cattlemen.

The best of everything always finds ready sale. When the farmer produces a better article than the market contains, he will not only secure a good price therefor, but the market will seek him the next season. The amount of fruit and vegetables, butter, cheese and poor animals shipped to the large cities is enormous, and prices fall because such articles cannot be sold. Aim to get good prices by selling nothing but what is in demand and of the highest quality.

The war between China and Japan is still going on, and that is about all the authentic news we have from it. At times the Japs are the winners, so the reporters say, and then again the Chinamen get in a whack and are uppermost. Little confidence is to be placed in the reports, for no one knows whence they come or by whom they are manipulated. They have to travel very nearly 20,000 miles ere they reach us and over nearly or quite twenty different lines.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards company are now advertising in The fat cows, light beef steers and feeders; also for heavy and light hogs. The that all Texas stockmen are also glad, because of the competition there esfablished. Competition is the life of trade, and now that competition can be found on the Fort Worth market, trade will necessarily be better. Send the market.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of Wisconsin State University, is to stand trial, says an exchange, for the crime of sympathizing with union labor and teaching socialism. Certain specific acts are charged against Prof. Ely, which he denies in toto, but the onus of the charge is as above stated. As a matter of fact, Prof. Ely is a man of the highest character and ability; one of the few college professors who have dared to advocate government ownership of railways and city ownership of natural monopolies, such as gas, water, electric and street car plants. These are things which every thinker who is up with the times has come to believe in. Prof. Ely deserves the support of all lovers of good government and reform, and we trust he will triumph over his enemies.

Drovers' Journal: The best beef market has been on the up grade ever since affairs became sufficiently settled after the strike and subsequent rush on account of the drouth for the trade to realize that the crop of marketable hogs was smaller than expected. Prices are nearly \$1 higher than a month ago and values were considered by packers to be high then. The scarcity of prime hogs has caused buyers to pay a very high premium on prime over common hogs, and the "spread" in prices is now uncommonly wide. The question of supply and demand is all that now seems to have a bearing on the hog market and while the demand is good and the supply short it is getting to be tolerably plain that it will not take very long to reach the top fimit as the advancing prices tend to check the consuptive demand, Lately the buyers have held back quite stubwere much mistaken in the course they thought values would take.

The house of representatives has at last yielded to the senate on the tariff question and agreed to pass the senate bill. This has been done only as a last resort, because, as the leaders in the house say, "it was that or nothing." of sound but homely By adoping the senate bill coal, from philosophy. In a recent discourse he and sugar are protected, while wool said that if all the wealth of the United is left on the free list. Chairman Wil-States were honestly apportioned son, the author of the bill, made a among the inhabitants each man would powerful speech stating his reluctance get \$1160, and that in less than six at the step which he felt comelled to months some of them would be riding take. He made the remarkable statewalking cross-ties and howling for an- ed and believed that the sugar trust

had, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, purchased \$112,-000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment in advance of the enactment of the senate schedule would be at least \$40,000,000. 'The great battle," said Mr. Wilson, "is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off the grip." In spite of all this he advocates the passage of the bill which will go down in history as the infamous result of bribery and corruption in our national legislation, says the Farm, Field and Fireside.

BREED UP.

Texas live stock needs breeding up probably as much as the live stock of any other section, and while our live stock is growing better each succeeding year, still good blood is needed all along the line. As an evidence that the live stock from all sections need breeding and need it badly, The Journal reproduces from the Drovers' Journal the following:

"Doesn't it make you feel ashamed to go through the stock yards and see such glaring evidences of shiftlessness and lack of ambition as are shown by the countless thousands of animals that never should have been bred? When one notes that only about 10 per cent of the large number of animals now coming are anything like what they ought to be in breeding and feeding it shows that there is plenty of room for improvement, on our farms. If some of the young men would get educated and use their education mixed with good sense on the farm instead of staying ten or more hours a day in badly lighted and worse ventillated offices for \$40 to \$75 per month they would be surprised to find how much better and happier they would

A TENDERLOOT

ON A RANCH,

IT WASN'T EXACTLY AS HE' TM. AGINED IT WAS.

How It Feels to Be Astraddle of Bucking Broucho-The "Woollies" of Today An Ornery Lot in His Es-

(The Journal has received the following article from a young "down easter" tenderfoot who roughed it on the 6666 ranch for about a week. From the tone of his writing he is evidently disappointed; it may be he is worse than disappointed. At, any rate he is not very happy. Any Texan can un-derstand how he has "sized the thing

up," and how mistaken he is.)
Ever been on a ranch? No? Well. you're lucky. Know all about, I pre-You've heard these old timers tell their yarns, you've read articles and innumerable stories about ranch life in the magazines and papers, and you have seen those wonderfully lifelike pictures of Penington's. So of course you are posted. Well, these are all very well to read and ponder over and no doubt they had some slight foundation in fact, but, stranger if you have any idea that there is any thing romantic or picturesque about ranch life of today in Texas you are way off on the wrong trail.

I've been there.

Just got back, in fact. Hands all skinned up and stiff all over. Went up there for my health and came back

Burke Burnett laughed when I told him I wanted to go up and rough it awhile. He said something about my finding it "rough" enough but told me to come ahead. And so I went, and here is where my trouble began.

Wichita Falls, I should judge is the first station this side of Hades. I was glad when our rig pulled out to the

Fort Worth, Texas.

north with myself, another wooly, as

they termed us and our saddles and their paraphernalia aboard. We struck

out for the Red river, twenty miles away, and reached the farm headquar-

ters about dusk. In the first ten miles

we passed through a nestor setlement

miserable frame shacks they live in

"Here is where the pasture begins,"

remarked the driver as he stopped at

a gate in the barb wire fence. I looked

around for the ranch house but none was in sight. Then the immensity of

a Texas ranch began to dawn on me. We

drove through the pasture for over-an

hour before we saw, far away through a small valley—the white sands of the

Red river and a small cluster of houses

a small town in itself comprising

on the banks. The farm headquarter:

half a dozen cottages, besides barns

granaries and other farm buildings.

Niggers, Mexicans and white men were

busy all about the place, farm hands

tion with the ranch business, and the

whole place had an air of activity

I took "chuck" with the hired men

potatoes. Came a little hard after "Richelleu" fare, but I got along all

right. That night I went to the head

quarters six miles up the river. I found

a frame shanty without furniture, a "corral," and a few sheds made of logs

and brush for the finer stock. I asked

only 3 o'clock by the watch, but he

had no use for such trifling nonsense as a watch. He just allowed that the

morning star was up and that settled it. Breakfast of bacon and biscuit by

candle light and then, I was shown my

had bacon and biscuit, beans and

is a big 700 acre farm run in conn

about it.

coming in from work, for there

SUBSCRIBERS, ATTENTION,

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Address:

be. The old idea that any lout knows

enough to farm it, is going with the flails and cradles of our youth."

Texas stockmen know from expe-

rlence, that buyers want the best

quality when they want anything. They know that good stock sell read-

ily and at good figures under upy and

all conditions. They knew that scrubs

are usually handled at a loss, and are

now, and have been for a few years

past raised better stock than before.

But the good movement should not be

allowed to stop here. We Leed better

sires at the head of our flocks, and

must have then before there will be

good times among the live stock

Texas cattlemen have this year been

buying a large number of good bulls.

But still, sales in this line have been

rather small as compared to what

they should be. in other branches of

the live stock ladustry the breeding

up process has been equally as large,

The Journal advises all its readers to

get rid of the scrubs at once, buy good

sires, raise good stock and your reward

THE COTTON PALACE.

Will Take the Cake.

The great attraction in Texas next fall will undoubtedly be Waco's Cotton

Palace, which will be opened November 8. The building, which is described

in design, is 400 feet in length by 300 in

width, surmounted by a magnificent and sightly dome. Within will be col-

lected, from every part of this great

state, with its diversified climate and

factories and homes, making a great

educational exhibition that no Texan

to miss. The citizens of the Geyser City

are in dead earnest about this work,

and will put up a show that will take the cake.—Sentinel, Ferris, Tex.

Sal ammoniac is a safe remedy for

warts. Apply several times.

oducts, the woods, the earth, farms,

visitors from other states can afford

but we need more of it.

will surely come.

as original in co

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one year's subscription from the date named.

about 20,000 head of stock and cut out

several weeks. That day the chuck wagon of the 'outfit" came to headquarters. I won't go through all the details of corralling the horses, and making ready but will say that I never saw such an equestrian display in my life. Every horse in the outfit was a "bucker" and buck-

ed for business. The Cowboys.

I' had pictured to my mind big brawny fellows, clad in flannel and leather, fringes, six-shooters, sombreros, clanging spurs, honest, brave-looking men who looked you straight in the eyes and shook you warmly by the hand, whose generosity and good nature beamed forth in every look but my ideal was as far from the real as could be conceived. A motley gang of nondescripts, some niggers, Mexicans and whites-all shy of a city man as a six-year-old country boy. Togged in indifferent and well-worn clothes. half-shaven ugly mugs, slouchy hats with neckties tied about them; no guns at all-not even fancy boots. night the outfit camped a short dis-tance from headquarters and I fancied that here they would redeem them selves by relating tales of the trailand sing frontier songs. Their conver sational powers were limited to general discussions about horses and singing, which was confined to "After the Ball," was execrable.

My horse was caught and saddled by "Montamer," one pretty decent man in the lot. He didn't buck, but trundled along all right, so I was saved the mortification and possible mutilation of getting thrown. We camped at the head of Blue creek-called so, I presume, because the water is not blue but muddy red. When I left about 10,-000 cattle had been rounded up. "old man" was present and together with a cattle buyer, were picking out cattle to be cut out. The day before I left an exciting accident occurred. The buyer was standing near the chuck wagon watching a bull swim across a tank near by. The animal turned and swam back, and made a rush for

him. He turned to run, but too late. With a rush and a whirl the bull was at him, caught him on his horns and tossed him easily twenty feet in the air. He landed on his head. The bull never stopped, but ran on to the herd. The man lay unconscious for two hours, and next day was about

as lively as ever. On a Broncho.

Reader, did you ever mount the hurricane deck of a genuine Texas ricane deck of a genuine Texas broncho? I did and let me tell you what it's like. I got on one with the



from behind and he turned himself loose. His first act was a few preliminary jumps. heels shot up in the air several times; then he bolted forward about forty yards and suddenly stopped and stood on his head. He then made several rapid polkas to the right and left, turned a number of fancy somersaults and then jumped over several imagin ery fences. He then stopped as sud-denly as he had began, and looked around to see if I was there. My fatal mistake was in not falling off at the first jump. I was still in the saddle when he looked, but during his

tween his ears and his tail that had not hit me while I was flying through the air, I don't know of it now. I got off. Concluded I didn't want to ride a bucking horse nohow. The comcow-punchers grinned and cheerfully consented to saddle another—a "gentle" horse. I was lifted on his back. Same thing over again with variations. Tried another one-too sore and weak to reafter he got through pitching I was still on, I gave a Mexican a quarter to hold the horse, went down to the

gymnastics if there was any place

the "boss" where I would sleep. looked at me in open-eyed astonish-ment and said: "Good God man, there's 11,000 acres of land on this corral and found a heavy strap. back and got my revenge on that beast and then rode to the farm in a wagon. side of the river-you can sleep any-No more bucking bronchos for me. It is too much like being in a railway where you want-there ain't no re I slept on the ground that night and wreck and cyclone at the same picked grass burs off my bed clothes next day. About half an hour after I got asleep the "boss" blew his horn and told us it was time to get up and go to work. I showed him that it was TENDERFOOT.

From Callahan County. Cottonwood, Tex., Sept. 10, 1894.

A few days ago this section received quite a large rainfall, which damaged the roads considerably, but they have rapidly been made passable by our vigilant overseer.

I was to go out with the "outfit" that day. They were going to round up there is a very brisk little norther up, dustry.

ESTABLISHED.APRIL, 1880.

free of cost to owner.

These who wish to buy,

Real Estate or Live Stock

sell or exchange any kind of

are respectfully requested to

call on or correspond with

Opposite Pickwick Hotel. Fort Worth, Texas.

All property placed in

their hands will receive

prompt and careful atten-

tion, and will be advertised

Live Stock Agency,

Loving Land and

which will make fires very comfortable The corn crop of this county was almost an entire failure owing to the hot winds of the latter part of June. Our farmers have probably enough hogs to make their meat if they had corn to feed them, but they have't the feed, therefore meat and corn will

be in demand here next spring. As was the case with corn, there was a fair prospect for a cotton crop here three weeks ago, but the contin-ued rains of late have caused the boll worm to commence work on the cotton and the majority of the cotton crops are being seriously injured by them and the average yield will very likely fall below one-fourth of a bale per acre, and at the present price of cot-ton and with the scarcity of corn and meat, our farmers will have to go through another year of very hard

times Some of our land owners are now deciding to follow the old injunction, Have your corn crib and smoke house at home instead of in Chicago or St. Louis." They say that instead of Louis." They say that instead of renting their land out to others they are going to plant more grain, corn and other feedstuffs and pay more attention to their stock, something that I think will pay a great deal better in this country than raising cot-ton. Our seasons are too uncertain and irregular to depend on farming exclusively, but free range has so long been depended upon here that it will be a hard matter for our farmers to get out of the old habit of planting a little corn and cotton and depending on the grass to feed their stock, though the grass has improved a great deal this year and is now better than it has been for several years at this time of the year.

The sorghum crop in this county this fall will be large, which will help out in the shortage of corn very much.

J. W. Jones of Baird shipped some cows to market a few days ago, which he says netted him \$13 per head.

Mr. Todd of Milam county, who owns a large ranch in the edge of this and Shackelford countles, was here about ten days ago to look after his stock and has returned home with about 10:
good horses, which shows that Callahan county is somewhat of a stock
country yet.

J. C. G.

What the Star Man Saw While tu, the Central City last Friday

the associate boarded on electricand was whirled out to Padgitt's park, where, discernible through the dense branches of the great shade trees, r.ses the mighty dome of the spacious Cotton Palace, which is now under the swift strokes of an army of workmen, rapidly nearing completion. What struck us most was the immensity of the structure and the bewildering number of bracings and columns to be seen. We mounted the workmen's ladder and stood in the grand entrance, gazing down the long vista of interminable sleepers, upon which the flooring is yet to be laid. Far up at a dizzy height swelled the immense outline of the main dome, upon which the dwarf-ish outlines of several carpenters were plainly to be seen as they busily brought the mosque-like covering to symmetrical shape and beauty. We do not know how much lumber will be re-quired in the construction of this won-derful building, but the quantity will be somewhat staggering. The buildnotwithstanding its immense size, is of rare symmetry and beauty-a veritacle palace, indeed.—Star, Gatesville,

His Itimized Bill.

An artist having been employed to frescoing which had been damaged by fire in an old church in Belgium, says an exchange, rendered a bill of \$60.45. The officers of the church requested an itemized bill, which the artist furnished as follows: 1. For correcting Ten Command-

and putting new ribbons on

St. Peter and mending its Repluming and gilding, left wing of Guardian Angel Renewing heaven, adjusting stars and cleaning the moon.

hell, putting new tail on the devil, mending his left hoof and doing several odd jobs for

od and adjusting his wing Cleaning Balaam's ass and putting one shoe on him .. Putting ear-rings in Sarah's 10.

ears Putting a new stone in David's sling, enlarging the head of Goliah and extending Saul's Decorating Noah's ark and

putting a head on Shem..... 4 31 Mending the shirt of the Prod-igal Son and cleaning his ear 3 39

Total\$60 45.

A San Antonio dispatch to the Ga zette dated September 11, says: C. W. Littlepage, the "Cattle King" of Texas. residing at Copperas Cove, made a big land deal here yesterday. He bought 6000 hear of 3 and 4-year-olds, 4000 head of cows, to be shipped to his range in Wyoming. He has sold 3000 head of fine steers from his ranch near Yankton, Dakota, which will be shipped to the markets at St. Louis and Chicago. He reports a good demand for fat cat-tle with the outlook. fine for good prices. He has been in communication prices. He has been in communication with some large land-owners in this section for large bodies of land to be out up in sections for actual settlers. He is a staunch Democrat and a great admirer of Charley Culberson, pointing with pride to the rapid strides Texas is making as a state in the cattle in-

Editor Journal.

Cattle are again in the saddle,

Buyers are now more plentiful than Good cattle are now ready sale at living prices. It is the scrubs only that

are not wanted. Plenty of surplus grass and water always creates an active demand for cattle at fair prices. .

The Journal can confidently say that the future for Texas cattle never looked better than it does now.

Remember that even on a good market it is only the well bred cattle that bring good prices. Scrubs are no good; their day is past. Texas is now long on grass and short

on cattle. A happy conditions of af-fairs of those fortunate enough to have on hand a good supply of cattle Cattle are being brought into Texas from the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and the republic of Mexico. Let them come. The

Lone Star State is on ton again, and

has grass and water for all that may How about your bulls? Have they been with your herd long enough to have lived their days of usefulness? If so get you some new ones and in making your new selections take none that are not better than the old ones. Of course if you can't get better, you

will have to content yourself with

some equally as good ones, A car of Texas cattle that arrived in Buffalo last week was found to be infected with Texas fever. The Buffalo Review says: On the arrival of the cattle one of them was dead, and the balance of the herd were found to be They were quickly quarantined and removed to an adjoining slaughter house, where they were killed, and the carcasses of those affected were taken in charge of by Frank Rowell, under-taker for the Milsom Rendering com-pany, who was the first to discover the true condition of the herd and notified Cattle Inspector Rast.

The Drovers! Journal of recent date says: "Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Tex., was at market to superintend the sale of some of his range cattle from Wyoming and Montana. He says the Texas cattle will not be shipped until very late. 'Good grass makes range men bullish, and feed was never more plenty in Texas than now. Liberal numbers of Texas cattle will be fed on the fine corn and cotton-seed meal erop, but to make any money cottonseed will have to sell lower and cattle higher than they did last winter." Col. Slaughter takes a hopeful view of the situation, and says Texas is in better shape than any other state in the

A San Antonio dispatch dated August 30, is as follows: 'It is claimed by the cattlemen of Southwest Texas that the new tariff bill will result in serious injury to the cattle interests of this section. The duty is reduced from \$10 per head to 20 per cent ad and now that grass is good on this side it is expected that at least 100,000 cattle will be brought into Texas from Mexico within the next sixty days after being fattened marketed in this country, thus forcing down the prices. Thousands of cows and stock cattle will also be brought into Texas from Mexico. There will also be large importations of cheap horses from Mexico into this country.

Said a well-known feeder the other ay: "I didn't think the feeders would take hold very rapidly this year, after having lost the money they did last year, but I find that I was mistaken. There won't be as many cattle fed this winter as is usual, but there will be lots of them. I can only account for it by the fact that money is easier and everybody is feeling better over the prospective better times. I sion't think there is going to be any boom in the cattle business, but I do believe we will, within the next few months have a change for the better. Before this happens, however, I believe we will see lower cattle markets than ever before. I believe that this winter there will be an almost continual break in the market, considering the rush of Northern cattle to market, and if our meal feeders are not a little careful some one will suffer."

The sharp advance in cattle during the past few weeks has been in the light of a surprise, to many in the trade. The good to choose grades have sold better than poor and common lots, nor is there reason for wonder in this. Drouth in many sections of the West, reduced ideas about the corn and hay crops, uncertainty regarding sufficient fall pasturage and the high prices rulfall pasturage and the high prices tur-ing for old corn have all served to induce many farmers to ship their cattle before the stock was in a really attractive condition. As a result there is found to be plethora of these under grades, or beeves which are not well finished, while the proportion of fine to fancy steers suitable for the best Eastern trade and export to England is relatively small. If feed is available is relatively small. If feed is available it certainly pays the farmer to make his cattle in excellent condition before sending them to market. During the next eight weeks it must be remembered that there will be a perfect flood of cattle from the Middle and Northern range districts. Many of these are so attractive in quality that the big dressed beef concerns, and shippers to dressed beef concerns, and shippers to the East as well, will take them in preference to farm-fed steers. They can be secured at prices below those current for fairly finished grain fed animals, and as a result everything below the class named must expect to meet with this sharp competition until the snow flies,-American Agricultur-

Clay, Robinson & Co. have the following to say concerning present and pros-pective values of range cattle in the last issue of their Live Stock Report: Nearly every day we have inquiries from rangemen whether it will not be better to hold over a large number of their cattle for next season. The prevalent idea is that on account of the corn crop being a partial failure, we shall have high priced cattle for next spring and summer. Undoubtedly this is true, and from present appearances 1895 will be a repetition of 1888 and 1891. It is, therefore, a fine point whether to hold back an extra number

LYON'S

SHEEP & CATTLE

SHEEP A CATT

of cattle or not. The range cattle are in splendid condition this year—as good as they were in 1891—and the prices they are making satisfy the owner. Provided we could guarantee next year's crop of steers to be as good as those sent to market this season, then we should say hold all you can; but suppose we have a hard winter and there is a serious decline in condition, where will we be? In such seasons as 1888 and 1891 it was only the prime cattle that sold well. The others had to go at low prices. In those circumstances our advice is to ship all of the strictly good cattle to market at present prices. When Montanas, Dakotas and Northern Wyomings are around the four cent notch it is risky to hold them over, for a five-year-old steer is apt to get coarse and horsey, and if they are not covered with fat they are mean sellers. We consider it a doubtful speculation to hold good rangers for another year at present figures. With a fine winter and good grass next summer it will likely be all right, but in the case of a servere season and late spring it will prove better to sell the usual number."

In order to render a railroad company liable, independently of statute, for damage to a person' cattle caused by their contracting Texas fever from Texas cattle, which the company was transporting through the country, and which escaped from its custody by treading over the ground over which they had gone, it must not only be shown that the cattle escaped through the company's negligence, but also that the company knew that, if the cattle were allowed to go at large, native cattle treading over the ground after them were apt to contract the disease. Evidence that the fact that the mative cattle treading over the ground after Texas cattle are liable to contract Texas fever is a matter of general notoriety does not show that the company had knowledge of the fact. The Revised Statutes, 1889, which prohibits the transportation into or through the state of all cattle infected with any contagious disease, and which renders persons transporting such cattle liable to persons whose cattle contract disease with them, and which mal Texas fever among cattle in the neighborhood of cattle so transported primafacie evidence that the cattle trans-ported were diseased, in effect prohibits the transportation of all Texas cattle through the state, as they, though healthy themselves, are apt to give the Texas fever to other cattle; and, so far as it prohibits the transportation of such cattle by boats or railroads through" the state, is in violation of the United States constitution, which the United States constitution, which provides that congress shall have power to regulate commerce. Grimes vs. Eddy (Supreme court of Missouri, division No. 2) 27 S. W. Rep. 479.

A Question Answered. What kind of cattle should we select to raise or feed to get the best returns from the capital invested and cost of labor and corn or grain? In answer to this ugestion James H.

Campbell says: I would say from my observation, and after having sold hundreds; of thousands of cattle in the different markets, and having had considerable experisince in the different breeds, the best breeds of cattle and the most profitable to raise are those that will mature early, and that can be fattened and prepared for market at any age. And so far as the different breeds are concerned at the present time, the Black Muleys or Polled Angus are the best selling that comes to market, when fully ripe and well matured. I say this, however, without any prejudice against the Short-Horns or White-Faced steers; but it is considered in the country that the black cattle up for another season and unage the pound-makers to the gross avoidably strengthen the markets for weight, and will make more pounds of other meats. Another factor that beef and less pounds of surplus fat and tallow according to the gross weight and feed consumed than any other breed of cattle that we have in the But, as we said previously, any well bred calf, whether black or short-horns or white-faced, may, with the proper care and attention, be brought to an early maturity, and be-come a valuable beef animal if properly fed and taken care of. It is care and attention and being properly fed that makes a fine herd of cattle, and every well-informed cattleman of this country realizes and knows that plenty of feed is necessary to keep up a wellbred herd of cattle and keep up their symmetrical form. And in this connection would say in regard to selecting feeding cattle, that we are of the opinion that dehorned cattle feed better together, and that a larger numter together, and that a larger num-ber can be sheltered or housed with less expense and on less grain than cattle with long horns. In addition to this, dehorned cattle or muley cattle ar not liable to fight or injure each other in the feed or shipping pens, and they come to market less bruised and in better condition for the block, and are more profitable to the producer than cattle with their horns on.

Cattle Wanted. We are having a large number of in-We are naving a large number of for quiries 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 or any 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 number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a special effort to do so, and will always be glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy. The Loving Land and Live. Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

We Sell Farms. List your land, whether improved or inimproved, with us for sale, provided it is worth the money you ask for it.
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Lyon's Sheep Dip, SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

SHEEP AND WOOL

One of the best applications to any sore or wound on a sheep is tar; it covers the spot with a dry film, and its odor is offensive to flies, while it has a stimulating effect on a wound that hastens healing.

The free wool lowa farmer who sold his protection neighbor 100 sheep last fall with a guarantee that he would get last year's prices for this year's clip, and who recently made good his pledge by forking over \$69.60 to make up the loss, is a wiser if not a sadder man, and is doubtless wondering why his free trade theory does not 'pan out' practically.

Now that wool is almost as "cheap as dirt" it behooves the sheepman to get all he can out of his mutton and his In order, to do his best he must have a lamb creep in the pasture where he can give the lambs a daily ration of bran and crushed oats or corn-meal with a little oilcake meal added. If you have never tried this you will be surprised and pleased with the results.

A wonderful fleece record has been made by E. E. Gilbert, the ploneer Merino breeder of Illinois. The ram's first fleece 383 days from birth was 18 1-2 pounds; second fleece, 255 days growth, 30 1-4 pounds; third fleece, 32 pounds; fourth fleece, 45 1-4 pounds. The animal died 149 dayes after the last fleece was clipped, and the pelt weighed 57 pounds. The owner was sanguine for pounds 50 pounds of wool at the next shearing.

The butcher or shipper ought never to be required to take culls for the sake of getting good, straight wethers. Some dealers will not handle culls at any price; they will have to be disposed of to some "cheap John" dealer, at the best prices the farmer can command. There are some dealers who make a specialty of refuse sheep. The two classes of animals ought always to be kept separate in selling.

A correspondent of the Australasian Pastoralists' Review mentions that fri "Blair's History of Australasia" it is stated that the first attempt made to improve the breed of sheep in these colonies "consisted in crossing the small Bengal sheep with the larger Cape breed." The success of this attempt did not satisfy Mr. Macarthur, and shortly after 1798 "he succeeded in obtaining from the king's farm, at Kew, some very choice animals of that description" (the best Spaaish Merino). Further on in the same work may be found: "In 1810 the produce of Mr. found: John Macarthur's fine-wooled flock was only 167 pounds." Again, further on, it is stated that the Rev. S. Marsden visited England about 1812 and obwho, on Mr. Marsden's request for a couple of fine-wooled Spanish Merinos, "exceeded the request and made the petitioner a present of five very fine animals, which arrived safely in the colony and probably became the progenitors of millions."

The Feeders' Situation.

wrier to the Ohio Farmer says: "The situation Confronting sheep-feeders is a difficult one to analyze. There are factors in it indicating opposite outcomes ,and one very importfactor in the market conditions that is an entirely uncertain one. Feeding sheep can be brought low enough this fall to make the investment seem a safe one. Many two and three-year old wethers will be sold at little over 2 cents per pound. In average years 1 cent a pound advance in price may be expected to insure a fair profit. But this year the probable high price corn and hay may require more than 1-cent profit on the fall weight. It looks as if the packing of high-priced pork another season and seems likely to help the mutton market for next spring is the fact of the very heavy market through the past season, and the probable continuance of this rush right on to midwinter on account of the scarcity and high price of winter feed, thus cutting short the supply for next spring. Still a short supply may meet the demand; this being shortened as much by the ability of consumers to buy. It seems fair to presume that business troubles are temporarily over, and that the wage-earners will soon be buying the normal amount of food supplies. Such panics amount of food supplies. Such panics as we have just passed through seldom last long. There is not wealth enough in the country to sustain the people very long in idleness. With the revival of business normal prices will return, so it seems not probable that we shall again soon have to self good fat wethers for three cents a pound."

Tanned Sheep Skins. Live Stock Indicator.

It is the fashion-or, rather, it has been the fashion-to say that when a sheep dies or is killed it never dies in debt to the owner, because the wool on the pelt will pay for the feed it has consumed since last shearing time. At present prices for wool this statement not quite so obviously a truism as it used to be, and yet the skin of a sheep that dies comes a good deal nearer paying expenses than the hide and shoes of a horse, or the hide of a steer. A good deal, of course, depends upon knowing how to care for the pelt after t is taken off the dead sheep, and one of the best methods it to tan it with the wool on. In this form it is fit for many uses about the house and will easily sell for all the animal cost since easily sell for all the animal cost since shearing time if one does not care to keep it. A few hints as to tanning pelts with the wool on may not be unwel-come to many readers. The first thing to be done is to clean the pelt. For this purpose, make a good, strong lather with soap and hot water, and, after letting it stand until cold, wash the pelt thoroughly, taking care to get all the dirt and yolk out of the wool; then wash in cold water until all the soap is removed. Next dissolve a pound of salt and a pound of alum in two gallons of hot water and after it cools immerse the pelt in the solution cools immerse the pelt in the solution and let it stand for twelve hours, after which hang it up to drain. Then stretch it carefully on a board to dry and stretch it several times while dryand stretch it several times while drying. Before it is quite dry sprinkle on
the flesh side a handful of saltpetre
and alum, equal parts, and rub it well.
Try it to see if the wool is firmly
fixed oh the skin; if not let it remain a
day or two and then rub again with
alum; fold it with the flesh sides together and hang it in the shade for two or three days to dry, turing it each day. Scrape the flesh side with a dull knife and finish with pumice stone. Lastly, dampen the skin or flesh side till it is soft and pliable and

then work it dy in teh open air. It will then remain soft, whereas a skin that is allowed to dry without working will be stiff and harsh. The same is true of leather or busk gloves that have been washed. If hung up to dry they will be stiff, but if worked dry they will be as pliable as when new.

> Sheep Farming. Farm, Stock and Home.

A wool circular recently, received shows the average price of Dakota unwashed wool, all grades, to be 101-2 cents a pound in the Chicago market. At that price it would take nearly the price of three pounds to buy one pound of unwashed foreign wool imported and entered for consumption into the United States in 1893. To attribute the extremely low prices now prevailing for wool to the expected removal of the duty is the heighth of folly. Like the decline in other values, it is due in part to the panic of last year, from which the country has not recovered, and in part to other causes. Low-priced wool has brought with it cheap sheep, and it is a good time to buy. Whoever invests in them now will be in a position to sell at higher prices when the reaction comes, which is sure to follow. Now is the time to buy, either to sell again at future higher prices or to keep on the farm In every instance within the recollection of the writer when the price of wool was so low as to induce sheep owners to slaughter their sheep and throw them away to get rid of them, either sheep or wool, or both, advanced later to or above the former price, except perhaps in 1873, when the drop in the January price of fine wool was from 70 cents a pound that year to 58 cents in 1874, and since then it has not reached the latter price. The decline in 1857 was from 58 cents to 40 cents the following year, January prices for fine wool. In 1859 the price was 60 cents.

A few sheep can be profitably kept on every grain or stock farm. They are an important factor in diversified farming, a "wheel" that one cannot afford to leave out. The weight of a measure of potatoes may be increased by pouring small grain between them without increasing its bulk. So a small flock of sheep may be kept without materially lessening the amount of other stock on the farm. They fill a "niché" that would not be occupied by horses, cat-tle or hogs. They are great gleaners, and will consume and convert into mut-ton and wool, weeds and trash both in pasture and hay that would not eaten by other stock and would go to waste, and a large part of the income from them is net profit. They will thrive on the shorter pasture and consume a greater variety of feed than any, other farm animal. They require less labor and care and pay their rent twice a year. They have no superior, if an equal, to keep up the fertility of the soil and to renovate old worn-out land. We have in mind an 80-acre farm that was sold many years ago on a mortgage for \$12.50 an acre. Its owner had kept no more stock on it than was needed to work it and supply the family with milk and butter. The soil was sandy and had been cropped with wheat after corn, and on fallows that grew up to weeds after they were plowed until it would not produce eight bushels an acre in the best years, and he was compelled to sell it. The buyer bought the farm on credit fenced it in small fields, purchased a flock of sheep and commenced a rotal tation of crops, mainly wheat, corn oats, potatoes and clover, which he has continued since the farm was purchas Every field of wheat or oats was sown with land plaster and seeded

down to clover.

Fifteen years later if he did not raise over twenty bushels of wheat to on acre he claimed that the crop was "light. He soon paid for the farm and bought another equal to it in size. Twelve years ago he had buildings up that cost over \$2000 and was debt. The sheep were a great help to-wards improving the farm and subdu-ing the weeds, and also brought him a handsome income from the sale of mut-

ton and wool.

A writer stated recently that "given a good flock of mutton ewes and one can produce mutton cheaper than he can beef. The wool, even at 12 1-2 cents a pound, should pay all expenses and have a good living profit for the meat." Another says: "It costs no more to grow a pound of sheep tha nit does to grow a pound of steer." There is certain to be a good future demand for mutton, and whether the price of woo goes up or down, sheep husbandry will continue profitable.

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

A Cheap Power,

And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in pur-chasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is nec essary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineer, is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attenas it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour for fuel per horse power. For intermittent power the economy of gas over steam is beyond comparison. While these points of superiority are without question, it is important in selecting an engine to get the heart the heart in the engne to get the best; the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Herculese Gas and Gasoline en-gines. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at cheap rates we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot tale any more until they are realized on. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarf & O'Connor Co., agents, Dallas, Tex.

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class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

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HORSE & MULE DEPT. THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. Shior head handled during 1888. All block sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for mar. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo. ket report mailed free. Address. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

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alty of Texas cattle. Has Sanssan, V. H. Wilson

HORSES AND MULES.

A Canadian customer of a Chicago A Canadian customer of a Chicago grain commission house has this to say about feeding wheat: "I have been reeding wheat to my horses to the exclusion of cats, it is so cheap. It is a great success. I feed a quart of wheat three times a day along with hay. I believe a quart of wheat is as good as four quarts of coats."

The emperor of Germany is said to be exceedingly partial to horseback riding. In the course of last winter ten handsome animals were trained in the royal stables at Potsdam for his personal use. His favorite color in a horse is brown or sorrel. In the latter fancy he follows Mahomed, who taught that there was prosperity in

Professor Williams of Edinburgh says that wheat is in our day the cheapest and best food for horses, but it must be given with discretion. If given cau-tiously, about four pounds to begin with divided into four feeds, afterward increasing the amount to six pounds and diminishing the quantity of oats, e owners of the horses would have better feeding at less money than if they used oats, besides which they would increase the price of wheat, which would benefit agriculture.

Horses that are to be used for driving on the road do not require so much hay as is usually given them; in fact hay as is usually given them; in fact a horse gorged with hay cannot be driven fast without great danger to his wind and his digestion. Most livery-stable keepers understand this and feed hay sparingly. They depend more on oats, with sufficient hay given to make a proper ration. Where farmers have been feeding their horses more hay with a view of saving oats it would often be to their advantage to sell some of the hay and buy oats. sell some of the hay and buy oats, provided that the latter could be bought for a reasonable price.

Mr. Tegetmeier in his forthcoming book on "Horses, Asses and Zebras," remarks: "It is a singular fact that in every other civilized country in the world except England mules are re-garded as most valuable animals. Here an insular prejudice prevails against them, and they have never been introduced to any considerable extent In France the agricultural interests of a large portion of the West-Central districts mainly depend on mule-reading. In the Deux Sevres 40,000 cart mares are maintained for the purpose of breeding the magnificent Poltou beavy draft mules that command a much higher price than horses of similar standard."

One of the ways in which the German government offers encouragement to horse breeders is not generally under-stood in this country. Count Lehn-dorff, for instance, who is in the habit of making the government purchases, goes over to England and buys, as he did at the recent sales of the Queen's and the Dowager Duchess of Mont-rose's stud, several broad mares. These mares are taken over to Germany and sold by auction to the highest bidder the difference between the price given by him and that paid in England being borne by the government. Thus: Count Lehndorff gave 2800 gs. for Hyeres, a sister to Seabreeze, 1000 gs. for Florrie, and 710 gs. for Lucinne, these three mares being subsequently sold for 1360 pounds, 815 pounds, and 760—pounds to private breeders, who undertake not to sell them again ex-

Horse-shoeing contests are quite popular in some parts of the old counfry and at a recent agricultural show in Scotland no fewer than thirty-one blacksmiths from different parts of that country contended for the prizes. The competitions were for the shoeing of draft horses. There were six forges in the smithy and the horses to operated on were drawn up in an adjoining shed. Each blacksmith was allowed a hammerman and at each of the horses' heads a man was placed. One foot was to be shod and the time allowed for the work was forty-min-utes. A supply of iron was placed at a convenient distance from the forge and the blacksmith had a choice of material, he having within his selection a bar measuring one and one-half inches by one and one-quarter inches, or a bar measuring one and one-quar-ter-inches by five-eighths of an inch.

Dr. Charles R. Wood says: "In the primary stages of spavin to subdue the inflammation the prompt application of cooling lotions have a very bene-ficial effect. Repeated blistering in the early stages also prevent the foranation of ossific matter, and in many instances cure the lameness. In confirmed spavin firing with the pointed and feather irons followed by blistering is held in high repute by many practitioners, which rarely cures 50 per cent of the cases." The doctor adds that in his own experience and that of two other eminent men the character cessful is a surgical operation upon the cessful is a surgical operation pon the hock joint at the locality of spavin. This treatment requires but thirty days rest, and with proper care leaves little if any scar. He says: "I have per-sonally operated upon 118 spavins, and only in nine instances was the result unsatisfactory, and they were especfally bad cases. The percentage of cures in favor of this treatment is almost double over any other."

Commenting upon the care of legs and feet an English specialtist writes: "I try to imitate nature by the following system: I have earth floors in all the stalls; I wash the legs from knees and hocks downward every day: walks in the dew and rain-soaked grass are given. Should the horse come in from exercise with feet full of earth it is not picked out, but left in for two or three hours, cooling and sweetening the feet wonderfully. It is not advisable to leave the earth on the feet longer than this, as it becomes hardened from the heat of the foot and thus balks the object aimed at—coolness. I apply cold water bandages, changed every two hours, for reducing the heat in fevered legs, and I do not grease the hoofs nor allow the smith, when shoeing, to remove any part of the hoof except the wall, which he lowers, so that when the shoe is put on the frog has an even bearing with the shoe. With the above system I have never had any difficulty in keeping my horses' limbs right; in fact they could hardly be improved upon, and deserved the eulogy pronounced by the famous trainer, John Scott, on Lord Zetland's great horse, Voltigeur, viz. 'Is legs and feet, my lord, are like hiron.'"

The paper on Shetland ponies which Mr. R. Brydon has contributed to the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" contains the following from the Ladies' Hope, Chertsey, Surrey: "We have found, so far, that Shetland ponies thrive very well in the South and live out summer and winter with ne extra feed but a little hay if the weather is very severe. No corn is given till the poines are 4 little hay if the weather is very severe. No corn is given till the poines are 4 years old for fear of increasing their size. It is very difficult to keep them down to thirty-six inches in height, as the tendency so far has been for the foals from extra small parents to be comparatively large at birth, and when this is the case they make poines thirty-eight inches or thirty-nine inches high. This is probably owing to the fact-that the very small ponies are only so by accident, and the foals throw back to

their larger grandparants. Perhaps this difficulty could be overcome by careful selection, especially now there is a stud book. We have not found the larger-sized ponies — thirty-eight forty inches—so likely to increase size in the next generation if they are not forced. Some of the ponies, when kept in the stable and well fed, are very fast trotters for their size. One little mare, Hoplemaroma 130, though only 35 1-2 inches high, trotted on different occasions four miles in 15 minutes; 7 miles in 29 minutes ,and 9 miles in 43 minutes, drawing one person about 9 stone, the time being carefully taken on each occasion."

"No disease of the horse is more painful and painfully prolonged," says the London Live Stock Journal, "than acute laminitis, or fever of the feet, which usually ends in what old farriers called "founder'—a distorted foot and permanent lameness, sometimes rendering the horse totally unfit for work of even the lightest kind. In 1888 Veterinary-Captain Fred Smith of Aldershot, at the Newcastle meeting of the National Veterinary association, introduced an operation for giving an affected horse immediate relief from his sufferings and preventing the usual result, namely, 'dropped sole,' Acute laminitis is a swelling and inflammation of the sensitive laminae wthin a practically unyielding structure—the horny wall of the foot. The swollen laminae become what may be called boxed up, and the more the inflammation increases the greater the pain. Prof. Smith's plan is to make three incisions in the hoof, one at the toe and one at each quarter, from the coro net to the surface of the ground, right through the horny wall until the sensitive laminae are reached. The opera-tion was fully explained by him some time ago in the Journal of Comparative Pathology. The effect of his new method is that it affords immediate relief. and the horse is enabled to walk pain-lessly in a few hours after. When this operation of the foot is performed no dropping of the sole follows, no rings are developed on the hoof. The ra-tionale of the operation is—as Veterinary-Captain Smith puts it—that it is diff to understand how destruction of foot can follow an attack of

minitis if the wall is liberated.'
ration has been performed suc/ with the best results by sevterinary surgeons, and ,among most highly of it. A small percentage of fallures occur and Veterinary-Cap-tain Smith, in the Veterinarian of this month, confesses to two such cases in his own hands, but they appear to be of such a peculiar nature that complete recovery could hardly have been expected. It might be as well to add that the operation should be performed within three days of the attack."

The Associated Press dispater appearing in the daily papers of the Saturday, gave to horsemen some most interesting race news, but the most interesting of it all was the announce ment that the world's pacing record of 2:04 by Nancy Hanks had been beaten. The time is now 2:03 3-4, and Robert J. now carries the honors of being the fastest pacer in the world. The press dispatch says: Fort Wayne, Ind., August 31.—Mascot, Flying Jib and Nancy Hanks have been dethroned and Robert J. stands today king of harness horses. The great son of Hart-ford, driven by Ed Geers, today made the fastest mile ever paced in harness, lowering the world's record of 2:04 to

The track was in excellent condition, and the weather was warm, with a light breeze, but not enough to interfere with good work.

Excitement was at fever heat when it was announced that Robert J. would go. Geers appeared confident that he would equal his record, yet hardly any one expected the wonderful termina-tion. After about ten minutes spent in warming him up, Geers scored down the track with a running mate hanging on his wheel, but the silent man was not fully satisfied and the word

was not given. Again Geers scored down the track and as he neared the starter's stand Robert J. was as steady as a clock, and going like the second. Geers nodded for the word, Starter Walker gave it and Robert J. shot forward like an express train. On to the first quarter he sped in 0:45; everybody watched the half and when that was passed in 1:01 1-2 the nerves of 5000 people were wrought up to the highest tension. Geers stood up just a trifle, but when the three-quarters was passed in 1:33 3-4 all were certain a world's record would broken. Geers again let the great horse out, and as he swung into the homestretch down he came like the wind and crossed the wire in 2:03 3-4, making the last quarter in 20 seconds The crowd was almost breathless until the wire was crossed and as the time was caught by hundreds of watchers one mighty shout rent the air and it was a most enthusiastic demonstration that took place. Cheers were given for Geers, for Robert J., for Hamlin, wis owner, and for the track.

Some of our exchanges are comnenting on the alleged fact that the directors of an experiment station of one of the states are at present considering the propriety of evolving a type of coach horses distinctly Amerin and superior to the kindred breeds of Europe. It is proposed to select a few large trotting mares, size, coach ing formation, trappiness of action to be the desiderata, and a stallion of similar build and gait, yet possessed of a reasonable measure of speed. Whereupon the Indiana Farmer says: "It will be found no small task to produce a new type of horse. These things are done, but not in a day. The probability is that many boards of directors will succeed each other before the task is completed. It is more probable that, should the work be undertaken, some succession in the board would be found with such a strong liking of breeds and types already developed as to quite abandon the project. The new breeds in all lines of live stock have come of persistent individual effort and devotion to higher ideals. Under such circumstances there is no one to veto the work undertaken. The probability is that this will be the line of future evolution in such matters." Another writer says: "For founding such a race of horses we can think of no family in American horse history that would equal the descendants of Alexander's Edwin Forrest. This horse was en dowed with a wealth of thoroughbred blood, was over 16 hands high, and as grand a looker as ever elicited the applause of an admiring multitude. He could trot a 2:40 gait, was a rich bay, and imparted to his progeny characteristics with remarkable fidelity. few of his direct descendants in the second generation can no doubt be found, for his mares were the most popular matrons in Kentucky twenty years ago, and if their blood could be secured in such an enter-prise as the one suggested, half the work of founding the American Coach would be done. There are many stallions in the Hambletonian family blended with the big Mambrino Chief's blended with the big mambrino chief a blood that will fit the model desired and furnish the speed so sadly lacking in the foreign horse. In fact a re-view of the three families above men-

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

tioned leaves little doubt that from

these alone the foundation could be well laid and a superior type of the coach could be soon produced in America."

POULTRY. .

Buckwheat is considered a good fat tening food for fowls.

Remember to keep the drinking ves sel supplied with water. Don't neglect to lay in a good supply

of road dust for winter. Poultry will suffer during hot weather unless they have shade

The ground in the poultry, yard should be spaded up occasionally. Fresh earth is a great deodorizer.

The man who expects to make poul try pay will be disappointed un'ess he gives them proper care.

A poultryman gives three ways of improving fowls and the profit from them: By introducing new blood, by better care, and by feeding. But it is arrant folly to practice the first of these and neglect the others.

Chickens eat a great deal more grass than we think they do. An observant poultry raiser says she considers grass the best egg food she knows of: that whenever the grass begins to fail she gets fewer eggs.

It is a fact not generally known that a fertile egg that has been under a broody hen for twenty-four hours, or say from one morning to the next, not in perfect condition for either eating or for packing. The germ of life will be partially developed and de one

H. B. Geer in Southern Cultivator:
"Do not let high weeds abound near the chicken quarters. They contain hid-den dangers. Cut them Jown. Keep the hen-house cleaned and well white washed, and the nest-boxes well sprinkled with keroscne and fresh nests whin. Mites and lice breed fast at this season. Watch out for them. Pour this season. Water out of files. Foot kerosene in a pan, take a rag and wash the roosting perches with the oil, top, bottom and all around, once a week. Make a thorough job of it and then you need fear no lice about the roosts.'

The importance of the poultry industry is pretty well shown in the fact that last year Great Britain paid to foreigners the gigantic sum of \$22,500,-000 for eggs alone! Poultry farming France, Russia and other foreign quarters is considered one of the most profitable industries. Of fowls and geese and ducks enormous numbers are imported. From Dieppe, Havre and Honfleur three French towns, at Christmas England, Scotland and Ireland received in eight days 221,488 geese, 20,000 turkeys, and from what is known as the Calvados and Sarthe districts 850,000 fowls.

If you have not given the hen house a whitewashing since spring here is a good one to use now: Slake half a bushel of good fresh lime in water, keeping it covered during the ocess. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in water; three p ground rice boiled to a thin paste; half pound powdered Spanish whiting, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in kettle or portable furnace, and put on as hot as possible. This makes a very durable wash for either outside or inside work. If used for outside work and you prefer some color to pure white, add any coloring you desire. But what is neater than white?

Seasonable Poultry Hints.

American Agriculturist. Give the hens intended for breeders sweet, nourishing food, and keep them in motion, but do not overfeed with corn in any form, for very fat fowls are poor breeders and are more liable to lay soft shelled eggs.

If you have not a plenty of pine

needles on hand, do not fail to lay in a stock this fall, for they make excellent nests all the year round, and are particularly good for the sitters in the They are clean, cool, and being free from anything green, are no attraction for the hens to scratch in

The symmetry of the stock and the size and color of the eggs can be influenced largely by care in selection of eggs for hatching using only those which are large, dark, and from well formed fowls.

Keep the houses clean, and when space is limited and the fowls can not get out much, be all the more particular, and do not overstock. A flock of eight of ten is about right, and can be nicely managed and kept in good thrift. Clean off under the roosts each morning and scatter dry sand on the boards at each cleaning. Rake and stir up the ground at every cleaning, so that the bottom will be fine and dry for the dusting of the fowls.

The tools handlest for cleaning are a large sheet iron bucket of the capacity of two ordinary pails, a piece of clap-board about two feet long for cleaning off the roost board, and a garden rake for taking up the feathers and litter from the bottom of the house. With the use of these it is but little work to keep the house clean.

Small Flocks of Poultry. R. W. Davison, New Jersey.

Farmers often keep too many hens in one place. Fifty is all that should be kept in one flock as the food will cost less, and more eggs will be laid in winter than if one hundred are kept. The right way to do, where more than fifty fowls are to be kept, is to have one house near the barn, another somewhere in the orchard, and an other in some out-of-the-way place. If the houses are 200 or 300 yards apart, fences will not be required. The houses need not be expensive, and most farmers have old lumber lying around, or an old shed that ought to be torn down, and all this can be worked into the poultry houses. The houses should, at least, be twenty-five by fifteen feet for fifty fowls. Have the roof firm and tight, and then line the house inside with good, stout building paper. Little cracks in the sides of a house or dampness is the cause of sick fowls during the winter season. The front and south side of the house should be seven or eight feet high and have two ordinary sized house windows therein, while the back or north side should be four or five feet high. The reason why the house should be large, light and dry, is because during the cold or stormy days of winter the fowls should be confined therein; and if plenty of litter is kept on the floor, and small grains are buried under this, the fowls will be kept busy and happy all day. This means plenty of eggs, and plenty of eggs in winter means plenty of money just when money is most needed. Do not be afraid of shutting the both both be alraid of shutting the house up as tight as possible at night, but during the day, when the hens are confined, open the windows and give plenty of air, using wire netting to keep the fowls from flying out. It must be remembered that hens are dressed just as heavily in the dayting dressed just as heavily in the daytime as at night, and if kept too warm during the day they will feel the cold of night more, and sickness will be the result. The droppings should be kept by themselves and not be allowed to be scattered all over the floor, and the roosts should be all on a level and not more than eighteen inches or two feet up from the floor. The roosts should be three or four inches wide, a two by five-inch joist making an excellent roost.

SWINE.

you ship hogs these days be very careful. Move them after sun down or before sunrise. Wet the wagon, sprinkle as you go. If you do move them when the sun shines put a shade of branches over them with open sides to let the air through and sprinkle often, and do not crowd too many in. In loading go slow, hurry nothing in d be sure you wet down everything often.

The Drovers' Journal is good authority on all live stock matters. The following pertinent paragraphs relating to hogs, recently appeared in its columns:

There is no reason why cottonseed meal should not make a good hog feed. It might not do to feed straight, but there are many feeds with which it ought to be mixed.

As a pork packer said recently, those who are supposed to be in position to judge most accurately of the future of the live stock and provision trades have lately been as much at sea as the

Should prices for hogs get to a point beyond which it would pay to go on export account there would certainly be a strong check to the advance movement. However, the home demand is good. Hog meat, owing to its large proportion of fat, which also helps to cook other things without necessitating the purchase of lard, or even butter, is cheaper for poor people than beef, even when it costs considerable beef, even when it costs considerable

Farmers actin on the theory that the prices of hogs must go down have, during the past winter and summer, gotten rid of their brood sows and now they find themselves with only a moderate number of young hogs, very few matured lots and hog prices as high matured lots and hog prices as high as they have been in a long time with the exception of a while last year. The lesson taught is that those who stick to their business and have good stock ready every year are the most likely to succeed. The chaps who try to dodge in and out to get only the best of it sometimes get very much the worst of it.

In saving young sows select from dams that milk will that will indicate fecundity, and fecundity is low in many of our best early me to g families. g families. Free milking is a certal an leation of fecundity and it is transmitted from dam to daughter. If your litters have been small, select a boar from a fecund sow, and put back vitality that is wanting. We can have early maturity and large litters if we select for . But if we select the fat pig to breed from that was one to the litter we will encourage barrenness. How nicely the hog market helps us out, when horses, sheep and the poorer grades of cattle let everybody down that have them. The trouble is they have not had the attention the hogs has, and the hog has had none too much. Iowa is developing a 'uss of farmers who have pride in success more than in bragging about a trotting horse. The fact is, there is the odor or horse manure heap about all this horse trot talk. You never hear women gassing about trot-ting, but they do like to see a nice litter of pigs that has new dresses, new bonnets and china sets in them at sale day. The trot fellow never has any cash unless he totes his wife's butter and egg money. It does seem as if the cow, the hog, and the chicken make a comfortable trio. There is an atavism about the horse jockey (who is only happy when he has all his soul in spindle shanked horses) tracing back to half civilized ancestors who made their wives do all the work, and if you watch close you will see it cropping out yet. The last dollar will go for a whip or a minute colt rather than fixing a cool place for the milk or a cool place for the hog, or a safe place for the chicken. They waste time discussing pedigree when they should hoe potatoes or tend the baby, or bring and dling.

Pork is wort...ch money, says an exchange, that farmers cannot af-ford to neglect the sows that are about to drop their pigs. If left in the woods about the straw stacks, or even in old sheds, very wet or bitter cold weather may overtake them just at the critical time, to the certain loss of many or all of the tender little pigs There is time enough, if one takes advantage of it, to fit up some old stalls or other convenient places to make the sows comfortable. There is no need of extra warmth, provided the pen is dry and properly bedded. Leaves are better than straw to keep the little pigs from getting tangled up as they crawl about. The sow should be put in the pen some days before parturition, to accustom her to the new sur-roundings, and if she is of a wild nature she should be disturbed as little as possible. Under such conditions sows are very irritable, and often become restless.

Who Can Tell Him? Granger, Tex., Sept. .

Ed. Stock Journal: Of late I read of wheat being an ex-cellent food for growing hogs. How will pigs do in winter and spring on green wheat, and what about a barley pasture for grazing young or aged hors? Please ask some of your hog raising readers to answer. J. M. DEW

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AN EDITOR ON THE STAND

"A Florida "Morig horn" was disporting berself in an orange grove when she ran plumb into a Page Fence. Her tail made a whisk at the clouds and for one second she was as completely wrong end up as if hung on the windlass in a butcher shop, then measured her length on the ground. She was unhurt and gave ner usual mess of milk right along. I saw this myself." Thus writes Stephen Powers, Editor of Farmer and Fruit Grower, Jacksonville, Fia.

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It is all well enough to study the elementary constituents of the various sorts of feeding stuffs, but the chemi-cal composition of a food is only a pertial guide to its feeding value. It is necessary to take into consideration the extent to which each constituent of the food is digestible. For example, clover hay contains about 12 per cent nitrogenous matter, but not much more than one-half of this is digested. in passing through the animal's sys-tem. On the other hand the small proportion—about 2 per cent—of fat in barley is practically all digested. The proportion of each ingredient digested depends upon the food itself, upon the nature of the other foods with which it is accompanied, and on the individual character of the animal.

"No progressive stockman of today can afford to depend on pasturage or grass alone for his cattle," says James Clayton of the Texas Experiment station, "either in summer or winter; but must supplement these with solling crops and grain. For early spring and summer no green food is better than summer no green food is better than corn and sorghum. For winter use drilled barley, drilled rye, or silage made of whole corn crop, sorghum, rye or cowpeas put up green in summer and fed out fresh in winter or summer. and fed out fresh in winter or summer. Fifteen to twenty tons per acre of green corn or sorghum is a fair yield under favorable conditions. On one of our southern experiment stations during January and February, 1890, the writer out 21,392 pounds of green rye from one acre which had been planted in september in rows two feet wide."

Semw Causes for the Large Yield of Wheat.

The large wheat yield of this year is due largely to the favorable season, no doubt, but it is only fair to assume that a part of the success in producing lib-eral yields for the past few years is due to the improvement in the way the ground is prepared for the seed and the better knowledge wheat growers have in regard to fertilization. With the latest and best implements for preparing the ground and seeding wheat it is possible to get a crop in the ground very nearly as it should be, and even the most careless man now is doing better work than the most careful and painstaking did fifteen or twenty years

Tillage and fertilizing for wheat have received a great deal of attention by agricultural writers and institute workers recently, says the National Stockman, and never before has the average farmer, been so well informed in regard to the requirements for producing liberal-yields. It is not beyond the recolection of middle-aged men when a yield of fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat per acre was considered large, and twenty-five or thirty bushels was looked upon as something extraordistry. This season in many sections of the country from thirty to fifty bushels have been harvested, and some outside yields have been reported as high as sixty and sixty-five bushels per acre. Of course the season has been favorable, but under the best conditions thirty or forty years ago no such yields were ever heard of and the land at that time was in much better condition naturally to produce larger crops.

The improved varieties of wheat have also much to do in the increased yields of the past few years. By careful selection and crossing varieties have teen brought out that are capable of producing several times as much grain as the best kinds did a half century ago under the same conditions. As there is still room for improvement in this direction, and as there seems to be a greater inclination now than ever to bring out large yielding varieties, the limit is not liable to be reached soon and wheat growing may yet be a paying occupation, although prices should not go much higher than they are at present. For next year's crop three points should not be lost sight of by those who want a liberal harvest.

1. The seed bed should be in perfect condition and the seed properly planted. 2. The ground should be liberally and properly fertilized. 3. The best yielding varieties only should be sown.

Comfort on Farms. Prairie Farmer.

There is less comfort on farms and in farm-houses than there could be if the owners of them were at more pains to provide facilities for securing it. Exposure to the hot sun is unavoidable. for the farmer must "make hay while the sun shines." So, too, he must cultivate his corn and harvest his grain during the warmest days of the year. Now, as in Bible times, he must "bear heavy burdens in the heat of the day. There is no escape from these things.

But on every farm there could be, and should be, convenient places where the field-hands can enjoy rest when they are not at work. There should be shade trees under which there are seats on which they can sit and lounge. Hammocks are now cheap and they can be easily secured in shady places, as under tress and in the shade of buildings. They are cool and comfortable, and afford a support for the limbs as well as the body. They afford the kind of rest a man needs who has been walking in the sun and at the same time doing hard work. Arbors or summer-houses are very desirable about a farm house. They are better places to rest than in any room in a house, as they are cooler. They are in-expensive, as the only materials needed for their construction are posts and strips of board or fence wire. If grape or hop vines are trained over them their products will be of some value. In many respects the common Virginia creeper makes the best covering, as it is very hardy and grows luxuriantly. Maderia vines make a most beautifule covering. In many locations climbing roses are hardy and when they are they will form a bower of beauty. Men employed in the fields wil prefer an arbor to sit or lounge in to any apartment in the house. An arbor is also desirable for children, as it makes a fine playhouse. The female members of the family can use it while doing members froning, sewing and mending. It is a comfortable place in which to read. If it contains a permanent table, meals can be served in it. The same table can be employed for ironing and folding clothes. Town people who visit farmers would be delighted at eating in an arbor. In slavery days the cooking for the men employed on the form plantation in the South was almost invariably done in a building located at some distance from the house or residence. The laundry work was also

By this arrangement there was occasion for having a fire in the build-ing where the family resided. It was accordingly kept free from heated air and the (dors arising from cooking foo!). Or fair days the food cooked in the building that was detached from house was generally served on the

This old Southern custom is good enough to introduce into the

North. The use of cil stoves prevents many discomforts in a farm house. They produce but 1 ttle heat, and their flame can be directed immediately against the vessel in which the cooking is being done. One of these stoves does not heat up an entire house as a cooking stove in which coal or wood is employed as fuel does. The flame in it is started instantly and is ex-tinguished at will. Two of the three meals that are required each day may be prepared on an oil stove. It will also heat flat irons and water needed

for any purpose. The costly systems of ventilation in-troduced into many city residences are too expensive for farmers' houses, but all the windows should be hung so that they can be moved from the top and bottom, proviled with some sort of screens. Pure air is as essential to sound and refreshing sleep as it is to good digestion and perfect health. In many farm houses the air is generally bad for want of means of proper ven-

tilation. A supply of ice adds much to the comfort of the inmates of a farm house. It not only allows them to house. have cooling beverages, but ice cream and frozen puddings, which are very desirable during hot weather. With an ice house it is easy to ... ve fresh meat, which is produced on the place, and to keep 200 ted food of any kind a long time. Ice saves labor, as it makes it unnecessary to cook so often. For foods and Irinks to be appetizing, it is requisite that they be considerably warmer or colder than the surrounding air or the normal tempera-ture of the body. It they are insipid. But iced tea is as desicious as hot tea, and in the summer more persons pre-fer it. The like is true of other bev-

A bath tub of some description, with an arrangement for filling it with water and for discoarging it, is essential to the comfort of the occupants of a farm house. As yet inventive ingenuity has accomplished but little toward providing facilities for bathing in farm houses, and the field is a most inviting one. The absence of water and source of water and sewer pipes and a supply of running wat r render it difficult to have good bathing facilities in the but in some farm building, if country, not the house, there should be a room fitted up for bathing.

Feed Wheat.

Breeders' Gazette. Sentiment is a fine thing-a thing to be cultivated rather than suppressed. It is all right in its place, and this world would be a rather nusatisfactory place without it. But when it comes to allowing a sentiment against feeding wheat to live stock to injure the stockman's finances he had better throw sentiment, along with physic, to the dogs. Professor Henry for two weeks has labored faithfully in the Gazette to demonstrate that it is to the farmers' interest to feed his wheat of the sentiment. interest to feed his wheat at the present price, and he has succeeded admirably in his demonstration, but he writes as though their exists a very widespread and deep-rooted sentiment against the use of this grain which has hitherto been almost exclusively devoted to the sustenance of man. silver should in some - inconceivable manner suddenly become worth more than gold the metallurgist who would refuse to substitute the white metal for the yellow because it has heretofore for centuries been the more precious of the two would be laughed at as a fool in the business world. Feed wheat, save corn. We do not know all about feeding wheat, but we do know enough to feed it to advantage, and by proto handi it in this manner to the best possible The world is Sarfully overproduced

in wheat. Such supplies have never Lefore been in sight. We have before us an appeal from a North Dakota wheat-grower begging us to urge every wheat farmer to reduce his acreage at least 10 per cent. The Gazette does not discuss wheat farming except in an incidental way. The general agri-cultural press should deal with the subject. Nearly every farmer has a wheat field, and for some inexplicable reason the acreage seems to have been increased last year in face of the threat of just such a condition as now confronts us. A year of unusually fertile fields and favorable conditions yielded an almose unheard-of harvest, and now it is a drug on the market which staggers under the burden of surplus. The Gazette is doing its part to get farmers to reduce their stocks without throwing them on an already over loaded market. The logic of the situation will certainly force them to reduce their acreage of wheat another year. invite the freest statement of experiences in using this grain in meatmaking and horse-feeding. The man who has gained knowledge on this subject and withholds it from his neigh-bor must settle with his own conscituce for his unspeakable selfishness. some peculiar situations are being developed by the wheat-feeding move-ment. Proctor Taylor of Quincy cites instances which have come under his observation in Northwestern Missouri where farmers have been selling wheat at 45 cents a bushel and buying bran for feeding purposes. These feeders not having accustomed themselves to the use of wheat for feeding stock have consequently been selling their wheat at \$1 less per ton than they were willing to pay for the "offal" of the same grain. A shiple of No. 3 red wheat left Chicago for Ogdensburg, N. Y., in t week, whence it will be distributed by rall over New England for stock-feeding. It is 3 cents lower than cornof equal quality. Upon the recent "bulge" in corn ship neats to New England for immediate use fet, o.Y sharply Wheat was offered instead, and the shipment noted was sent on acceptance of the offer, and the shrewd Yankee farmers will experiment with it.

How Editors Are Treated in China. Nineteen hundred editors of a Pekin paper are said to have been beheaded. Some would shudder at such glaughter, who are heedless of the fact that consumption is ready to fasten its fatal hold on themselves. Dr. l'ierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the efficlent remedy for weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, brenchitis, asthma, severe coughs, and kin-

dred affections.

Stamps, La Fayette Co., Arkansas.

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir-I will say this to you, that consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. F. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She wife has a sister, Mrs. F. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used your "Golden Medical Discovery," and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the "Golden Medical Discovery." I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. Yours very truly, W. C. ROGERS, M. D.

dred affections.

Delicate diseases in either sex, however induced, speedily cured. Book sent securely sealed, 10 cents in stamps. Address, in confidence, World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. X.

HORTICULTURE.

Texas State Fair. In its inception the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition was somewhat local in its character, but it soon passed

that stage.

The people of the surounding country saw in this annual exhibit of resources and material progress such object lessons as were of the utmost value to all classes of the citizens and that it attracted the attention of homeseekers and investors from all sections of the country. One country after another entered the

list of competition for the most ef-fective exposition of its resources and development and the fair became what its name was intended to indicate, a state institution. It rapidly broadened and grew in extent until it embraced all of Texas from the Louis-iana line to the Rio Grande, from the Indian Territory to the Gulf coast., And this annual exhibit has been of incalcuable benefit to the state. It has not only resulted in showing the people themselves what they can do with improved methods of agriculture and stock raising, in afforce g them a better idea of their own resources and in stimulating a healthy rivalry, but it has drawn the attention of the people at large to the greatness of Texas. Whatever may have been the local ad-Whatever may have been the local advantage to Dallas, the people of the whole state have reaped benefits of the fair and all sections of the state should contribute to the utmost of should contribute to the utmost of butter takes but the insignificant amount of forty-eight cents worth of amount of forty-eight cents worth of

It should be a matter of state pride to be represented in the exhibits, as it is a matter of state interest and bene fit.-Houston Post.

Drainage For Fruit Trees.

A rich soil produces wood rather than

fruit, and yet cultivation, manuring, etc., are constantly recommended. They are not only recommended, but practiced, and found to do good. It wants a rich soil where these may be dispensed rich soil where these may be dispensed with—richer than drainage alone will make generally the difficulty is, as the Farmers' Gazette says, not that the land is too rich, but too poor, and wants treatment to correct its poverty. So, in a general sense, if drainage adds to contility, it must be a benefit. But to fertility, it must be a benefit. But this is not its greatest benefit: the health which it promotes is the chief thing to be almed at. Water sours both the soil and the roots; it decays the latter; it causes an unhealthy absorption. Trees will not do well on such soil, as every one knows, whether the soil is rich or not; it needs drainage—that corrects it. Now, a great proportion of soil is just of this nature, varying only in degree. What we think is dry enough land is not always such; indeed, there is very little land that is not benefitted by drainage; some not enough to pay for the work; but large proportions of what we term our dry land will realize a net benefit by a careful under drainage. Why? Because, as we have said, it gives health to the trees, to vegetation in general, disposes to a full, free, vigorous growth. Is this not wanted? We fear the contrary doctrine, advocated by some writers, will not have a good influence, when of all things in culture, this, we hold, should be most encouraged, needs encouragement, as it is generally neglected. To have a healthy and rich soil, this is the way to get it. If there are exceptions these cannot control the fruit to do so well as on drained ground and never have we seen fruit do so badly as on wet, undrained soil. What if the frost pinches a little? It only hurts fruit, it does a good deal often for the dist, who is disposed in too many cases to neglect the thinning of his fruit, which has such an effect upon the quality and vigor of the tree.

who intend planting freit trees next November, the above useful hints should be kept in view, and carried out as soon as convenient.

Mistakes in Tree Spraying, Men often apply the same remedy to all sorts of diseases, and frequently with disastrous results. Thus the su perintendent of a California orcharda capable and energetic man, but not a "book farmer"—round his trees in-fested with red spiders. Knowing that a spray of sait, sulphur, and lime was good for some things, he believed it good for all, and with his trees in full leaf and tender foilage, he gave them a thorough spraying with the

wash, with what result it is difficult to tell at this writing, but probably he will kill the spiders, and not improbably the trees also. Much judgment should be used in the application of all washes in the or-chard, says American Agriculturist. The leaves are the lungs of the tree the breathing apparatus, and what ever destroys them injures the tree Lime—the chief ingredient in the lime sulphur, and salt wash-of course pos sesses highly caustic properties. It is this that gives it its effective qualities, and it should be used on deciduous trees only in the winter when they are

dormant. It then reaches every part of the tree and scalds the young scale insects, preventing their growth and spread. But when the trees are in leaf it cannot reach the posts so effectualspread. ly, while it will do very serious injury The orchardist owes it to himself to

acquire at least some rudimentary knowledge of entomology in order to cope successfully with his insect enemies, and at the same time not damage his trees or injure his insect friends. His insect foes may be roughly di-vided into two classes; those that eat with their jaws and those that suck with a bill. In dealing with the first class, among which are catapillars, slugs and beetles, arschical preparations-Paris green and London purple are the most effective remedies. In fighting the suckers, these are useless, for the reason that this class of pests do not eat from the surface but draw the sap of the plant or tree from be-neath the surface where the poison does not penetrate, and in dealing with them another class of remedies must be It is here that the lime, sulphur and salt spray comes into good use in the winter, when there is no danger of burning the leaves or young growth, and a severe remedy can be safely used. For summer use, however, resin solutions and kerosene emulsion, which can be used without endangering the trees, are the proper remedies.

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, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents/Fort Worth, Tex.

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DAIRY.

Whenever you have reason to believe that any one cow in the dairy is not paying her way, and leaving a margin besides , subject her at once to an accurate test. If you find zer urprofitable, dispose of her at once, or she will de much toward making the whole do much toward making the whole dairy unprofitable: Fatten her for beef if you can do it quickly and cheaply. If not, then sell her for what you can get.

We run across a good many dairies that contain one or two fine cows, cows which produce way above the average of the entire herd. These are usually made pets of, given extra feed and care, and are the ones talked about when visitors come. They should be considered as models, or object lessons to work toward, in the endeavor to bring the entire herd up to their level. Possibly & little of the same extra care and feed, if lavished upon the others, would help toward this end. would help toward this end.

One Advantage of the Butter Dairy There are some advantages in selling milk above those of operating a butter dairy. For one thing, says the Rural Canadian, it makes less work for the women folk. But, on the other hand, it is well to keep in mind the fact that butter takes away less fertility from the farm than any other animal pro-

soil fertility from the land which has produced it.

From this it would appear that in From this it would appear that in running a butter dairy the maintenance of the soil is reduced to an extremely simple problem. Feed the forage crops and grass grown on the farm, buy concentrated foods in order to increase the product of each animal, and return all the manure carefully to the land, and the farm should grow constantly and rapidly richer. As it improves in productive ability it also increases in agricultural value ,and so the owner aprofits not alone by the amount of roduce sold.

The price received for any product of the farm is not the only matter that enould be taken into consideration, but too often it is the only one that is considered at all. The cost of i roduction is quite as important as the value of the product, and in reckoning this cost one of the principal items is sometimes

the effect upon the land.

If one is constantly selling the farm, carting off little bits of it with every load that goes to market, no possible obtainable price for the products will compensate. True and profitable farming can only result from a constantly improving farm, and your plans. should be made with an eye directly toward

Does It Pay to Grind Grain? Possibly from a strictly economical standpoint the answer may be given, No, says the Practical Farmer, and still few men can convince themselves that it is the better way to store and grind the grain that is to be fed upon the farm. The Vermont and other stations proved that it was an absolute waste of both grain and fodder to separate the ears from the corn stalk, the better way being to run both through a cutter and feed from the manger. Now comes the Western men and say that the best way to feed oats to cows is to cut up straw and oats together and feed unground, as the cow rule; but we have our doubts if there in this way has no chance for choice in are exceptions. Never have we known the matter, and both grain and straw are remasticated and thus are properly ground by the animal and so appropriated in the animal economies. The most criticism that can be found in these new practices is the weathering the wood at the extremities, and cuts of the see new practices is the weathering off its rankness; and if it lessen the of the fedder and the loss of grain by the hordes of rats and mice that, like and commonweal no end of grain, and in the barn the mice will go through a mow of oats and discount a tornado mow of oats and discount a tornado thresher. The corn has its silo to outwir the depredations of the pests and now it is asserted that if the oats are cut into the mows in half-inch lengths it is impossible for the rats and mice to get into the mass of cut straw as the hole caves in behind them and there is soon one loss. If this is so in regard to oats, and the digestion is quite as perfect, it may be that there is yet another item of profit that may be added to the wise dairyman's list, the saving of the threshers' and millers' bills and a greater consumption of straw that at present has on thousands of farms scarcely any other value than bedding for the cows; and some of them have to go into camp about the straw stack to secure this even. It would be an admirable thing to save out enough

WORLD'S CARNIVAL CITY.

oats from the eat stack this fall to make a trial of this feeding whole cut

St. Louis Offers a Continuous List of Attractions-Her Unrivaled 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 galety and splendor. Many new, novel and unique features have 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 fived year after year with flattering results; will throw open its doors to the public Santamber 5, and 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 usua) number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri Exhibit which appeared at the World's Fair will be transplanted here, and

Fair will be transplanted here, and 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 "Mid-

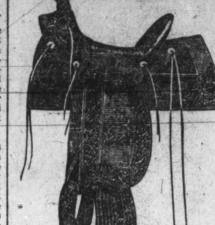
many pleasant surprises. The "Mid-way Plaisance" feature at the World's Fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real life the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the

giobe.

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

His Royal Highness, the mighty Veiled Prophet and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening the gates of the city on the evening of October 2 and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. Visitors 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.



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respond with us.
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TIME TABLE. Souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday

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Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 20:00 a. m. Weatherford 21:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs Emma George writes a charming letter from her home in Kent county, in which she tells of the prospects for good crops and strongly urges the wisdom of instilling into the child's heart that love of home which is indeed the foundation of noble manhood. She also gives an interesting account of her visit to the Double mountains in Stonewall county, which I am sure the Household readers will enjoy even as much as the editor did. Dear Mrs. George, we are delighted with your visit and hope to have it repeated again soon.

Mrs. H. M. Price contributes this week and has kindly promised to come again. We can say but very little on the subject of women's rights. Mrs. Price, for the reason that we are not fully settled in our opinion. When we look at the subject in some lights, it seems the only thing needful to the good and happiness of humanity, and looking at it from another standpoint, it would seem that such a move must it would seem that such a move must result in making a perfect mess of politics generally. One thing I do strongly advocate, however, is a woman's perfect right under any and all circumstances to earn her own livilhood in any honorable way she chooses, with the same pay as men where she with the same pay as men, where she is able to do the same work. She should be all God meant her to be, and you may always count on me as being ready to aid in anything that will eventually help her, whether it be the ballot, or the withholding of it, who shall say?

"E'en though a woman had her vote, She could not take the stump; For there some mouse might have its

And, then, oh! how she'd jump!" A Letter.

Dear Editor: This has been one of our hottest days but the shadows are beginning to fall, and our ambition rises with the going down of the mercury. I am not in a position to write a letter that will be very interesting to your readers but if our editor is encouraged just a little, then I will not have written in vain. A small effort on the part of the lady readers of this paper would make our page a grand success, and I know

be highly appreciated by yourself.
We have had plenty of rain stock May, consequently good crops and fine grass, which is essential to the success of our businesss (we are corn fellows.) I have some beautiful ripe pumpkins and cordially invite the Journal staff to come over and eat old fashioned pumpkin pie with us.

I heartly endorse your ideas of "self-constituted martyrs." Our greatest need today is intelligent home-mak-Women whose best talent (and the very best is needed) is used in building up true homes, where boys grow to noble manhood and girls to be wo-men in the truest sense of the word. If every child of our land was early taught to love its home and take an active part in helping make that home and sustain it, and that honest work was dways honorable, anarchy and lawlessness would never trouble us.

I believe the main trouble is a lack of training. The good book says "Bring up a child." Bringing requires an effort. We each have our influence no matter what the circumstances may be around us. Will the Master say of you and I

'She hath done what she could." We have been visiting the Double mountains in Stonewall county. They might not compare favorably with the Alps or Andes in grandeur, but they are ours, belong to Texas, and we love them. We climbed the largest of the three. Like every place in life wort; reaching it took some effort to get to the top, but we felt well repaid by the beautiful view of the sourrounding country. At the top there is a table land perhaps 150 feet wide by four or handsome profit. five times as long, covered with a growth of shrubs, grass and large flat rocks. There is a ledge of rock reaching to the top of the mountain forty or fifty feet thick or high. It has been broken off in many places and lies on the sides of the mountain in pieces as large as passenger cars. There are openings in the table land that appear to be entrances to caves. One could spend two or three days very pleasantly looking around. We found some peculiar shells. I cannot account for their being at such a height unless they have sometime been covered with

A geological party passing through here gave it as their opinion that those mountains were deposits from the great plains north of us.

The signal fires of the red man has gone out on their summits; their trails have been obliterated by time and storm; the pale face alone climbs their rugged sides and views with complacescy and pride the comfortable in every direction dotting the walleys nestling among the hills in peace and security.
MRS. EMMA GEORGE,

Jayton, Kent County, Texas. August 20, 1894.

Stands by Her Corrections. Fort Worth, Sept. 9, 1894.

Editor Household Department: Having been invited to contribute to this department of the Journal, I must, from force of habit, take up the ques-tion of temperance, and incidentally woman suffrage-for what can we do with this subject, unless we women vote, or how can we stop the traffic in

spirituous liquors without woman suf-This is as far as I propose to go on this subject in this letter, for I am not "out of the woods" yet on a letter I wrote to the Farm and Ranch, and only go this far to stir the "antis" up.

The Farm and Ranch used to be very

kind to we suffragists, but since Sister Buchanan has gotten down from the fence on the side of her grandmother, she has "called us down" on this subfect for awhile. I do hope she will open the Household Department to us again soon. I wonder if she was afraid she would be converted, or if she was "tired" of reading the arguments the "antis" brought against us?

They were hardly heavy enough to make one tired, unless they had to be

I don't thing all the grandmothers would be on the side of the fence with her'if here. What if the colored peo-

·DR.

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ple had remained in slavery because their grandmothers were there. I am sure we would have thought them fool-ish. So now we will be foolish if we all don't help along this cause, for it is a good one in more ways than one; Because we believe in our right to vote it does not follow that we are masculine. We can still be women. It is not the mere privilege of voting we care for. We would not want to vote if only the men would do their duty towards suppressing the evils that are ruining our land. We expect our votes to ac-complish what we are now helpless to battle with. We cannot neither do we expect to do anything without God's help, so you may watch and if we succeed you will know that he is with us.

The Dallas and Galveston News have given us a column in their valuable preciated by the suffragists, and we would be glad if other dailies would do likewise. papers, which courtesy is greatly ap-

Now, I hope all the readers of the Household Department will favor me with their views on my favorite subjects. I will come again and hope you will do the same. MRS. H. M. PRICE.

The Summer Baby.

What can be done to increase the babies' summer comfort and their life's safety at the same time, which would not cost a fortune to carry out? A vell-known physician gives the answer "Take off their clothes." Let the little tots run about in a single garment, keeping them indoors in the middle of day and at that time permitting them to play in a darkened room or persuading them, to indulge in a re-freshing nap. The burden of starched wears out the life of many a child of an overneat mother, while the children of the very poor, in their tenements and steaming alleys, have no respite from the intolerable heat of their surroundings other than to get rid of as many as possible of the dirty clothes that are the surest means o transmitting disease as well as sapping the strength of the unhappy little one who is forced to carry their weight from morning until night .- New York

> Work at Home. For the Journal, by A. M. R. .

The question of how to earn money at home depends so largely upon the tastes and circumstances of the indi-vidual that an article on the subject can only be a suggestion. First, study well the wants of your community and take into account your own capability. Farmers' wives find the garden a fine avenue for making money; also chick-ens, cows, etc. Many ladies of my acquaintance, who are far from living in want, but whose independent spirit yearns to do something to aid in sup-porting the home or at least furnish-ing their own pin money, have made quite a sum at cutting and fitting dresses for those of their neighborhood who prefer to do their own sewing, but are unable to do their own cutting and fitting. Another lady has some dear little canaries which she tends with the greatest care, and year after year (for they multiply fast) she sells them at a Oh, there are hundreds of honorable ways to make money at home if we would only look about us and not allow false pride to hold us back. Again, there is music, instrumental or vocal. One can most always find two or three pupils in a neighborhood. I would impress upon you, however, the importance of two things: First, never be ashamed to ask for honest work. Second, be an artist in whatever you undertake, be it music, dressmaking or scrupbing some one's kitchen, for remember "Success only comes to those who excel."

Farm Life.

For the Journal, by A. M. R. I often wonder why it is so many deplore farm life. Life, no matter where spent, has its dark as well as its bright side, and is, after all, pretty much what we make it. If a person is not fitted either by education riches to be an ornament, a "shining light" in society, then the country is the best place for them. There they are not reminded every day of their shortcomings, and thus rendered dissatisfied with themselves and unhappy or envious because the god of fortune has withheld his smiles to lavish them upon their more fortunate neighbor. Simply because we live in the country it does not fellow that our lives need be spent in idleress. There is a work for us to do even there, and a woman can be happy in her work if she has an interest in it, no matter where it is. I speak from experience, dear read-

My childhood was passed in the ountry, and as a woman I find myself joining in the great struggle for bread in the city. I am contented and happy because my work is here, but often in my dreams there comes to me a vision of fields and flowers, of rippling streams and shady nooks, that shows plainly which way my hard fields. plainly which way my heart inclines. Farm life is not all smooth sailing. There is much hard work there, but there is much employment also, and I think no more real contentment can be found in the humble walks of life than among these same hard-working farmers' wives, toiling for loved ones safe in the seclusion and purity of their rural home, "far from the world's ig-noble strife," free from the snares that cause many a mother's heart to ache as the severest labor never could. Ah, waste not your sympathy on the farmer's wife. Her society sister may "queen it" in the world of fashion, but hers is a higher, nobler calling—queen of the hearts of husband and children—

guardian angel in the home she adorns Entertaining the Sunday Bean. I wonder if mothers realize the wrong they are doing their daughters in allowing them to entertain their gentle-men friends until 11 and 12 o'clock at

I have known cases where they even tarried until 2 or 3 o'clock, or until chanticleer gave the alarm of approach-

ing dawn. I would raise the voice of protest and speak a word of warning to those who permit it. There is no sense in such prolonged visits, no reason for them,

and a world of danger.

Any ordinery young man or woman, possessed of average powers of expression, can certainly say all they want pression, can certainly say all they want to say to one another in two or three hours. If not, then the best thing for them to do would be to get married and the next best would be to take a day at it. At any rate, mothers make a great mistake when they leave young folks alone at such unseasonable hours, when there is every opportunity and incentive for young men to try to take incentive for young men to try to take liberties ,and words of caution are too often forgotten when love prompts a maiden to yield to what seem innocent caresses, prompted by pure sentiment.

-temptations that have led to many a downfall, and to avoid sin, we must avoid temptation.

Apple snow-Stew some sour apples until soft, sweeten to taste and strain through a wire sieve. To each pint of apples add the white of one egg, beat briskly until it is stiff and white, then heap it on a preserving dish and pour some whipped cream around it; sweeten

Tapioca apples—Soak half a pint of tapioca in one quart of water several hours. Peel and core as many sour aptom of a baking dish, and sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over them. Pour the tapioca over the apples and bake until they are tender. Serve with hard sauce made as follows:

Hard sauce-Beat the yolks of one or two eggs until very light, add enough sugar to make it stiff, beating until smooth and creamy, flavor with or vanilla. Put it on a saucer and grate nutmeg over it.

Apple custard pie—Stew apples and mash fine, beat one egg for each pie

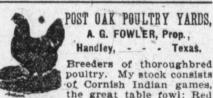
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WOOL-MUTTON Shropshires.

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. Write at once for catalogue and

A. H. Foster - Allegan, Mich.



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 2-cent stamp for circulars: correspondence solicited. Being conveniently located to all express companies, can furnish eggs that are fertile, at \$2 for thirteen, all varieties, except Cornish Indian games, \$3 for thirteen. Will also give prompt attention to orders for Monitor Incubator and Brooder Poultry Keeper 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 Romp's Princess 51185. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what W. GETTYS,

Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

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

Page of New York.

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

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

FRANK L. IDE, Morgan, Texas.

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

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 swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest colfection that ever graced our farms furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individua merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us,

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

Correspondence Solicited.

and stir into apples. Put in half a cup of butter and one cup of sugar for each pie. Grate nutmeg over it.

A combination ice—Put together the juice of one quart of red or white currants and one quart of blackberries. Add one and one-half pints of sugar and one pint of water to freeze.

Fruit sauce—Mash one quart of ripe fruit, beat it, sift a cup of sugar over it and set away. Ten minutes before the sauce is needed place it over the fire and stir constantly: when heate! fire and stir constantly; when heatel nearly to boiling, turn it about the pudding which has been placed in a deep platter. If the pudding boiler has a tube in the center there is of course a hole in the center of the pudding and this may be filled with the fruit sauce, which looks as attractive as it tastes

Currant pie—Cover a pie pan with paste, brush over with the white of an egg, then mix enough whole or mashed currants with sugar for the pie. and sprinkle flour over it before putting on the top grust. the top crust.

Sugared Cherries-Beat the white of an egg enough to break its stringiness. Dip fine stalks of cherries well into the egg, then into powdered sugar until thickly covered, and dry on a seive.

Cherry Compote—Boil together for 15 minutes five tablespoons of sugar with nair a pint of water; add one and a quarter pounds of ripe cherries, and let simmer gently for from five to seven

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BULLS, BULLS.

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

W. P. HARNED.

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 Minorcas, Brown and White, Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Eggs for hatching, \$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, I 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 old.

20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years Registered heifers at \$90 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each. All acclimated Texas bred stock, and

all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors Terrell, Tex.

.. H. PIERCE , Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

Childress, Texas. 700 SHROPSHIRES.



Largest and oldest breed-ing flock of Downs in Wisconsin- Won \$1000 cash prizes at World's Fair Prices bed rock. Send for list. Also McDougal Sheep Dip. Wholesale by car or gallon- Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and 1 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 Mechanical college. Address, J. H. CONNELL,

College Station, Tex. HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS. Fentress, Tex.

Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree

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, M, R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tesux.

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We Have the Most Complete Stock of

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

- Heavy Buggies,

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

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Port Worth, E. H. KELLER 208, 210, 212, 214 Throckmorton St.

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SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED.

QUICKEST TIME

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THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

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St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the 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 J. W. BARBEE, 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

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N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T & P. Railways. FAST FREICHT LINE.

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

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our centesctions via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on free his to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Lousville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. &. T. C. R. R. Por pates call on or address.

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Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains betweeh New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Puliman buffer spenjag cars on all trains.

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The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Celerade and Santa Fe frem all points on their lin and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Tepeka and Santa Fe and S Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kanaka City and St. Louis, make the marky morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all coveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are acculated with the coveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care.

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens Chillicothe, ill., where sheep on route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago with the hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is finished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and caused our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to J. L. PENNINGTON.

General Live Stock Agent, Fost Worth.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

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

RAILWAY COMPANY, Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agents are keptfully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will chearfully asswer all cases.

E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent. Sen Astenia. Tex.

PERSONAL.

W. S. Davis of Amarillo spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

C. W. Keely of Hunt county came in Monday from a trip to Knox county.

Charles Coon, the Weatherford cattleman, spent most of the week in the

W. H. Taylor of Dallas county was here Wednesday en route to his Clay county ranch.

George L. Abbott of Fort McKayett was among the visitors in the live stock center this week.

George Simmons was here Monday. He has recently bought some young steers and is still buying.

J. M. Daugherty was here last Saturday, but did not stop very long. He is now a very busy man and is on the go all the time.

H. M. Kidwell, the Mineral Wells cattle dealer, came down from his Indian Territory pasture and went on home Wednesday. Winfield Scott came in home for a

couple of days this week. He says the country generally looks very fine and cattle are doing well. Jack Hittson, a prominent cattleman of Palo Pinto county, was here Wednesday. He reports grass good at.d

cattle fat on his range. Jesse J. Hittson of Weatherford, who still traffics in c. tle, but devotes most of his time to a big gold mine down in Mexico, was here Wednesday.

here Saturday and stayed over until Monday. He reports a fine count?/ and flattering prospects up his way. J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the

Rock Island, came in from a trip up the Denver the other day, and reports the Panhandle country in good shape.

David W. Godwin is home from an extended visit to his Jones county ranch and says the range country is in better shape than for years before. William Haisell of Vinita, I. T., was here Wednesday. Says the Territory is all right and cattle never looked better. He went to Colorado City from

Harvey Arnold, a well-to-do cattleman ranching near Mineral Wells, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, ceturning

from his pastures in the Indian Terri-

L. W. Krake, traveling representa-tive of the St. Louis National stock yards, has just come in from trip to the Territory. Says the B. I. T. is

J. W. VanBibber of Hillsboro, manager of the oil mill there, was here Monday and says his mill is now about ready to begin operations, and will everal thousand good cattle.

W. H. Doss, the Coleman cattleman, was here this week. Says cattle are scarce in his section, but grass is out of sight. He thinks Texas is way short on cattle and long on feed and grass.

Capt. E. F. Ikard came down from

in better shape today than any state in the Union and he firmly believes the cattlemen will make lots of money this year. He reports considerable ac tivity in feeding circles.

H. H. Riddle of Alvarado was herethe first of the week. He has some little things to say about how good the crops are, etc., in his section and tak; encoungingly though conservatively about the situation and pros-

William N. Waddell of Colorado City was here this week. Bill has always got a long-winded talk on the possibilities of the Colorado country, and this trip is not an exception. According to him there is no better country

Col. D. R. Fant, who is sometimes Goliad, but has cattle in the Territory, was mixing with the boys here this week. Col. Fant is a heavy dealer in cattle and is well known all over the range country.

Charles Ward of Wichita Falls, who represents the Kansas City stock yards, was here Wednesday en route home from a business trip to the Territory. Says it has rained all over the Territory and that country is now in fine shape. He takes the position that cattlemen will do well this year.

Eduarde R. Carver, who resides in the city of Henrietta, was here Wednes-day. Said he thought he would come and get acquainted with a few cattle-men, as he needed some of them in his business. A movement was at once put on foot to have him properly introduced, when he got scared and took a train west.

Hon. C. U. Connellee of Eastland, the well-known cattleman and farmer member of the state legislature, passed through Fort Worth recently en route to his home from the famous Henrietta convention. He says lots about the convention, candidates, etc., but says even more about how good is the grass and how fine are the cattle in the West.

S. B. Burnett came in from the 6666 ranch the other day. "I have just delivered to Bill Moore 2000 head of the finest cattle in the country. They don't raise any better cattle anywhere than these I've sold him. He will have the best herd of fed cattle of any man in the country." Comment is not necessary; Burke knows what he's talking

Jop J. Smythe of Itaska was here Tuesday. He has recently bought about 1500 feeding cattle of Col. E. M. Daggett of this city, which he will soon put on feed. Mr. Smythe is one of the heaviest feeders in the state, and from the way he is starting in it

Comfort

with boots and shoes, harness, and all kinds of black leather comes from the use of

Vacuum

Leather Oil.

25c. worth is a fair trial-and your money back For pamphlet, free, "How to Take Care LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

would seem that he thinks he has a

The Jumbo Cattle Company he own a fine pasture in Garza and Bisden counties, want 10,000 cattle to pasture. This is said to be one of the best pastures in Texas. Parties wanting grass should correspond with Jno. Beal, Colorado, Texas, or H. D. Beal, Belvey, Barden county, Texas.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, the well-known cattle feeder, was here Vednesday. He has recently pur-chased several hundred good feeders in Throckmorton, Young and Haskell counties. Says he got good cattle and got them at a good time. He is well-pleased with his purchase and says unless things get much worse than he now thinks they will, the feeding people will be all right.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, has moved his family here from Pueblo, and is now a full-fledged citizen of Tarrant county. He is well sleased with his change and is enthusiastic over the prospects of making a market at Fort Worth. Through Mr. Skinner's untiring efforts competitive buyers are now located here, and the Fort Worth market gives much promise of rapid improvement.

The Zeb F. Crider Commission company of Kansas City has an advertise-ment in this issue of The Journal. ment in this issue of The Journal. The card will be found on the market page. This firm is one of the solid, substantial ones of the big town at the mouth of the Kaw. The members of the company are all thorough, practical commission men, raised in the business, and are people who enjoy the confidence and respect of all. They are well known to the Texas trade and already handle a large volume of and already handle a large volume of W. H. Gebbs of Knox county was the Texas and Territory business. No better, more reliable commission house can be found.

> W. H. Wren of Marion, Kan., a wideawake and progressive breeder of many years' experience, has a card in this issue of The Journal to which we invite the attention of our readers. Mr. Wren's excellent herd of Poland-Chinas, consisting of about 140 head, are descendants of the best that money could buy in the way of recruits since the herd was first founded. He advertises an auction sale from this fine herd on October 3, and a personal inspection at this time might result in a rare bargain. Breeders who cannot attend this sale, but who wish to improve their

Col. R. H. Overall of Coleman, the first man to put up the price of a year's subscription to this paper, therefore its oldest subscriber, and one of the best known cattlemen in the state, spent several days here this week. Col. Overall has read the Jyurnal for over fifteen years and is still getting it: has never had his name off the list and never will. He reports a fine condition of the country in his section; good grass, lots of water, abundant crops and fat cattle. Cattle however, are not numerous, but are good-and fat. The colonel says Coleman county is in better shape than ever before, and if he is to judge the entire county by his particular section, he can say that prospects are certaily most encouraging.

J. B. Perry of Lexington, Ky., who his ranch in the Comanche reservation a few days age. He says they, have fine Kentucky trotting bred horses had plenty of rain recently and that at Dallas, Tex., last November, also fillies, and some first-class drivers. The sale will be held at Dallas, Tex., dur-ing the Texas state fair. The stock ing the Texas state fair. The stock will be sold each morning, adjourning in time for the trotting in the after-noon. Mr. Perry is not only a thorough horseman, but is also a reliable trustworthy gentleman, one with whom it is always a pleasure to do business, and The Journal recommends its readers to attend this great sale and at least see some good stock right from the Blue Grass country. See Mr. Perry's ad. and write for catalogue.

> W. G. Peters of Kansas City, representing the Zeb F. Crider Commission company of which company he is one of the cattle salesmen, was here Wednesday. Mr. Peters, who is familiarly known as "Billy," is one of the closest observers and best-posted men in the commission business. He enjoys a wide acquaintance a nong Texas shippers He thinks that there are only two beef-producing states in the feeding belt that are in it at all this year, and they are Texas and Missouri. Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and other states, having no feed or pasture, have been forced to narket their cattle in half-fat con-dition, and now Texas and Missouri will come in with good, fat, fed cattle and command good figures. Mr. Peters says that no one can make a mistake by buying cattle if they buy at present worth. Taings are changing, he says, and for the better. Mr. Peters will be in Texas several weeks.

> Mr. E. D. Frasier of the Woodward and Tiernan Printing company, St. Louis, Mo., manager of the 'Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry and the Cattlemen of Texas and Adjacent Territory," with his headquarters in room 29, Powell build-ing, Fort Worth, Tex., reports rapid and pleasing progress on this deserv-ing work. This work will take up the great cattle industry from its origin and bring it down to the present time. It will be accurate and exhaustive, and being a record of the past it is, like all history, a prophecy of the future and an indispensable text book to the successful cattleman of coming generations. The biographies will be compiled from personal interviews with the individuals themselves and, where disting ilsued cattlemen of the old school have passed away, with their nearest of kin. Scenes and incidents of cattle raising and the portraits of prominent men will make up the pictorial embellishment of the book, while the typographical and binders' arts will be exhausted to render it equal to the best.

> Capt. W. R. Moore of Ardmore came in from Burk Burnett's ranch the er day, a little the worse for wear, but still the same jolly, good natured fellow he always is. He has just finished cutting 2000 head of cattle out of the 6666 herd, which he will put on feed at Ardmore, and he says they are sure the cattle. He estimates that the cattle he cut will average in weight now over 1100 pounds, and are gentle, good grades and will feed out the best bunch of cattle in the country. Capt. M ore says that all of Burk's cattle are not just exactly gentle, particularly one bull. This particular bull took a dislike to the captain for some reason and attempted to send him on a flying trip to the sun one day and came near succeeding. The bull got nearly there, but the forces of gravitation overcame the bull's strength and the captain descended to Mother Earth in anythingbut a graceful style, and is now carrying himself in a sling and swears he will never let another bull get close enough to him to give him a

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 Autonio.)

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.

G. A. Ray, Goliad county, is here on his return from a trip to North Texas. He says there is a good deal of rustling around up there lately and that they seem scarce.

line to the effect that they have had fine rains down his way and that the prospects for winter feed is fine. John Campbell, the well-known Atas-

cosa county stockman and merchant, is rejoicing over a fine artesian well with a flow of 50 gallons per minute and a spout of 15 feet. Henry Rothe, Medina county, is down from the Territory, and does not take a rose-tinted view of things up that way, owing to the dry weather and

Farm and Ranch asks how farmers can be expected to make good butter when so many of them don't know good butter w en they see it. That's

mean market.

right how can they?

A writer in an exchange offers \$500 for the photograph of a fruit and vegetable farmer who mortgages his crop for supplies. The offer is a safe one.

An exchange devotes considerable space to show how a protective tariff fosters monopolies, and mentions the Standard Oil company as an illustratio i, which was unfortunate, as there is no duty, I believe, on coal oil. This illustration rather goes to show that protection is not necessary in the formation of combinations for the oppression of the people. The real trouble is that the monopolistic combinations gobble most of the benefits of protec-

Not a few stockmen are full of my suggestion so frequently made in the Journal that there will be a world of comfort in a small garden and orchard tract irrigated from a well. I-was on a large ranch recently where the ground was selected, the well dug, and herds, might profit by a correspondence with Mr. Wren. For full information see advertisement.

The wind was selected, the went dug, and the stockman was figuring with a carpenter to make him a large lumber tank. I hated to beat that carpenter out of a job, but felt it ray duty to advise my friend for the sake of both economy and utility, to make a dirt, instead of a wooden, reservoir. And right here, I desire to prepare people full of the idea of an irrigated truck patch for a whole lot of disappointment, for I would rather they would not try it at all than to try it and fail. Not that I have any doubt, either, as to the practicability of the scheme, because I believe that with reasonable knowledge of and attention to the de-tails incident to an irrigated truck patch, the results will be both certain and satisfactory. But my misglvings as to the outcome of many of these experiments are owing to the fact that there will, in very many cases, be a lack of knowledge of details necessary to success, and in many cases there will be neglect of details of management requisite to success, even where the knowledge is present. In com-parison with the main business of the ranch, the truck patch will be so small that, in busy times, the latter will be the cattle in that section will soon be last March, is advertising a similar sale, only on a much larger scale, as he will sell about 250 head of high what the cattle in that section will soon be last March, is advertising a similar sale, only on a much larger scale, as he will sell about 250 head of high class ones. Stallions, mares, colts, where the section will be abandoned because they class ones. Stallions, mares, colts, where the section will be abandoned because they class ones. enterprise should be on a scale large enough so that it will be somebody's business to attend to it. In fact, my suggestion is that it be given in charge of a sympetent fruit grower and gard-ener, who shall be held responsible for its success or fallure. If he under-stands his business, he will sell enough to pay his wages, and furnish a whole of good living for the household. He would, moreover, have ample time to care for a good family cow or two, besides looking after other odds and

ends about the ranch. There is another phase of the matter that is

worth considering. The gentleman who suggested this article has a large body

of very fine land, which, sooner or later, he desires to sell. Think of the effect upon a possible buyer, of a few acres oasis of garden, fruit and flowers,

in a desert of mesquite brush.

I went through a big pasture the other day, nearly every acre of which is fine farm land. The owner talks of selling it in small tracts to farmers. He does not even live on the land, and when spoken to about advertising it, or placing it in the hands of a live agent, he said he guessed if they wanted his land they would come and see him. If he does not care to sell, this is all right, but if he really desires to sell he will grow gray-headed waiting for some one to find him. When you go into the gate on one side of this pasture, you are in the mesquite brush, and you stay in it for miles and miles, till you go ough the gate on the other side. There is not a solitary thing to relieve the monotony of mesquite brush and prickly pear, from one side to the other. Here is the way to sell that land: At one or two places on the land, build nice little modern cottages. They need not cost over \$300 to \$400 each, but they should be neat and as bright as paint can make them. Near them should be small farms, and a few acres of orchard and truck patch, irrigated' from wells would be very desirable. In these houses, and work-ing these farms and truck patches should be people who are thrifty, in-telligent and who thoroughly under-stand their business. If necessary, in order to get the right sort of people it would be money-big money-in the owner's pocket, to give them the land outright, and build their houses and dig their wells. Everything about the places should be bright and neat. The outhouses, the windmill towers and the yard fence should be painted. The wagon in the yard should be new, and the work horses and mules should be big and fat. After these and other things of like nature are done, he should hunt up a live hustling, reliable real estate man, and make terms with him that would justify him in advertising and otherwise pushing the sale of the property. And then, when the real estate rustler would get hold of a good crowd, take them to a nice home on the land, show them the fields, the orchards, gardens, the fat pigs and fine chickens, and finally, fill them up with nice milk, butter, fresh eggs, fried chicken and garden truck, the fellows full of good things would do the rest. I make no charge for this pointer, but if the owner of that land happens to fall all over it, I would like right well to be the real estate man to hunt people to buy the land and incidentally to get my share of those good things to eat.

If we keep on overstocking and skinning the country for another ten years it will be a desert with no rain at all.

But if we will leave grass enough to
hold the rain that falls, and increase
the artificial water surface by making
reservoirs for stock and irrigation purposes, in ten years we will have 40

inches of rainfall in the San Antonio country, and wouldn't trade it for the San Jooquin valley, acre for acre, even

We have in the Journal office a bunch of Johnson grass seven feet high that was planted and made that remarkable growth since the rain that came about the first of August. It was grown by Mr. C. A. White, near San Antonio, who brought it in to show what Texas can do, and how quickly she can do it when it rains. I am aware that this is a pretty good s'zed s'atement, but we have the grass to show, and Mr. White says it grew since the rain and that he can prove it. The crop is ready to cut; the yield will be enormous, and he will get another crop later in the fall, the two crops estimated, and fairly, too, I think, at four tons to the acre, worth about \$40 per acre, and the whole grown after Mr. S. J. Whitsett, Atascosa, drops a the first of August. Some one, how-ever, not familiar with conditions down this way, may say that counting on the crop to be grown is too much like counting chickens before they are hatched. The rain is in the ground to make the other crop, and if anybody doubts that Mr. White will harvest it, they can get a bet.

Since our 'steamed contemporary be-gan to take its cue from the Journal, it don't make so many bad breaks. It eviderily keeps a file of the Journal, and lets the paper get about three weeks old before it goes browsing it for mental problems. Of course the people who take both papers are "dead onto" the scheme. While it may not be so enterprising, it is safer, and safety is a great desideratum. Keep it up, son, and the few of your subscribers who do not take the Journal will give you credit for having a great head As you seem to have a penchant for politics, sorry that we can't straighten you out in that line, too, but really improved methods of farming, stockraising, irrigation, etc., keep us so busy that we don't have the time.

Prof. Kent of the Iowa Agricultural college says there is such a thing as cultivating too much, but that it does not often happen. Well, we should say not, especially in Texas.

Pigs that come in Texas with the early spring weeds and grass and about weaning time have ready for them a sorghum patch, which lasts till the acorns come, and when the acorns are about gone finish themselves for the butcher on a few bushels of corn, will prove very profitable pigs for their owner. They ought, if well bred, to weigh at killing time 150 to 200 pounds, a very desirable size for mar-ket. Considering our long seasons, we should aim to winter nothing in the Between the middle of February and the middle of December the market pigs should be made. If you have not the acorns, artichokes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins or field citrons ("pie melons") may take their place, with a little more

corn at the finish. Here is a story that furnishes a good Here is a story that furnishes a good illustration of the difference between buying and selling a horse: A New York gentleman who concluded to "weed out" his stables and get in some fresh blood sent a horse to one of the sales and received as the result \$150. A day or two later, wishing to replace the animal, he visited a well-known horse exchange, and after carefully examining the stock selected a good-looking animal which, he was told, had recently arrived in a car from the West. The price asked was \$300. This price, although more than the pur-chaser intended to give, was finally agreed to, as the animal was a fine, showy beast and seemed to answer all his requirements, and the new acquisi-tion was ordered sent home. "Why, sir, I thought you had sold Tommy," said his head coachman that evening said his head coachman that evening when he returned home and found the man waiting for him. "Well, James, and so I did," answered his master; "what of it?" "A man brought him back, sir, this afternoon," returned the servant suppressing a grin, "and said servant, suppressing a grin, "and said that you had bought him this afternoon and he was to deliver him."
"Great Scott! You don't mean to tell me that I have actually bought back my ewn horse and paid \$150 more than I got for him?"

A writer in the Breeders' Gazette gives the following as the habitat of the various breeds of sheep: Low-lands, sea level to 1000 feet, Romney marsh, Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswoid; uplands, 1000 to 2000 feet, Oxford, Shropshire, Hampshire, Suffelk, Southdown, Mering, Dorset; mountains, 2000 down, Merino, Dorset; mountains, 3000 to 4000 feet, Cheviot, Black-faced, Welch.

Hair is the natural covering of the sheep, wool being the result of cul-ture and care. Therefore, is wool raw material any more than woolens? And suppose it were, is it not just as much entitled to protection as is the manufactured product?

G/W. Fulton of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co. is here, and says his section is in fine condition. A few horse buyers down that way lately, but want them for a song, which they want to sing. Mr. Fulton, while not much of a protectionist, does not like a tariff reform (?) that sacrifices hides and wool for the benefit of the makers of leather products and woolen goods. For this reason he regards the lately enacted "what is it," as very unfair.

In planting Mexican June corn for a fall crop, it would be a good idea to sow among the corn just before the last cultivation, for winter pasture. It is nice for the calves, pigs and milch tows. If you have some young bulls that are too good to take chances on the range, the rye pasture will be good for them.

I have been asked several times, my ppinion as to the best hog for Texas I hate to express an opinion, as there are so many execulent breeds to select from. I have always tried to avoid riding a hobby, endeavoring to deal impartially with all breeds. And then, besides, a good deal depends upon the local conditions by which the pigs are environed. Where full feeding on corn for heavy weights is the object, the Berks or large framed Chinas, would be preferable, while for pasturing purposes, the Reds or Essex, would be better adapted. There are, too, different types of the same breed. They are now, for instance, breeding a small boned, light weight, quick maturing Poland China, that ought to give most excellent satisfaction on the stock farms of Central and Northern Texas, or even further west. They have a type of Jersey Red, pure bred at that, out here in Western Texas, that is not much improvement on the razor back. They do not look to be at all akin to some red pigs of the Stoner stock of Illinois, which I brought here a few years ago. These latter are ideal pigs for Western Texas. I think very well, too, of the Essex for a ranch hog. He is not big, but will make 150 to 200 pounds of mighty nice pork at as little cost, in Western Texas, as perhaps any hog that is not too hightoned to root some for his living.

Give your moral and material sup-port to the fairs, big and little. They are, with the exception of her agri-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

o not be deceived. The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. - They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

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

The recommendation of any of them to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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1894. 1894. 1894. At Dallas, Texas.

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PREMIUMS: AND: PURSES: \$75,000.

Attractions of unusual excellence, selected with great care and expense. Prof. Liberati, with his celebrated and world renowned Military Band and Concert Company will give concerts daily. Numerous outdoor attractions daily and nightly, including Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifle and pistol shot of the world. New buildings erected for the accommodation of all kinds of live stock. Exposition and machinery halls remodeled, offering a special inducement to exhibitors to make fine displays. Thirteen days racing. Five races each day. Two tracks; one for runners and one for trotters and pacers. Grand Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibit.

LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

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A. SANGER, President

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During the Texas State Fair will sell 30 to 35 head every morning of each day, adjourning in time for the trotting in the afternoon. This is the largest consignment of horses ever offered at auction in Texas, and the largest shipment ever made from Kentucky. They consist of stallions, mares, colts, fillies and drivers, some with fast records and some that are very fast without records. All are highly and fashionably bred. Will be sold without reserve. For catalogue address

J. B. PERRY, LEXINGTON. KENTUCKY.

Until October 1, then Dallas, Texas.

CHERRY ORCHARD HERD

THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINAS Public Sale at Marion, Marion Co., Kan., Wednesday, October 3.

I will sell from Cherry Orchard Herd of Poland-Chinas, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., from fifty to a venty-five hogs and pigs of superior quality of above breed. Brood sows in herdare by Wm. H. 2319, Black Duke 3558, Good Quality 4700, Kansas King 8911, Young Model 9857, Orient 8131, El Cap-Model, Allerton, Sensation by One Price, Transcript by Black U. S., El Capitati by Chief Tecumseh 2d. Tops of all litters offered will be in the sale. No choice pig in any litter will be reserved or sold before day of sale. Everything bid on will be sold, regardless of price. Pigs closely related to Orient, Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d will be in the sale and will probably be sold in trios and herds. Breeders looking for something out of the common should not reglect this sale. of the common should not neglect this sale. The grandest herd boar ever used in this herd, Kansas King 8911, will be in the sale. Breeders that want something to breed the spots and swirls out of their herds should look up his breeding and be in attendance. Will also sell Royal Short Stop 19387. Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo., writes me that he has as good pigs by him

TERMS:-Six months at 10 per cent. from date, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Strangers wanting credit will please bring bank reference. Any customer that buys to the amount of \$100 will be allowed a rebate equal to his railroad fare for the round trip. Train to Marion from morning of October 2d to noon of 3d, will be met by free transportation to and from sale. Catalogues on application.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. W. H. WREN, PROPRIETOR.

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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

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FOR SALE.

Ten Thousand Head of Steer Cattle of the following Classes.

Three years and over.....5400. Two years and over.....2400. Yearlings2200.

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 cattle for fall delivery. Delivery can be made in Deming, N. M. For further particulars apply to the

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



CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn 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 place address

E. A. PORTER & BROS., 928 State Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

MARKETS.

The Fort Worth Market. Improvemnt in the Fort Worth live stock market.

Cattle buyers beginning to locate at Another buyer at the yards ready for

Bring in your cattle to the home

When our reporter called on General Manager Skinner of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, he found that gentleman very much elated over the information received through the mail that a Mr. Evans from the North had decided on coming to Fort Worth and locating at the yards for the purpose of buying cattle and shipping on orders and opening up a general speculative and cattle buying business on this market. There is no particular limit to what he will huy, as he says he is coming to try to buy anything that may offer at Fort Worth. As he is an independent buyer with no strings on him this means competition in buying and is a big step in our advance-ment. While this is only the first outside buyer that we have so far been able to attract to this market it is only the first step in this direction. We will not rest till others come and locate

Now that we have this competition on the market we hope the friends of a home live stock market will come in with some cattle to see what we can do with them. It is only a question of a short time Mr. Skinner says, till he will have buyers of fed cattle located on the market, and he hopes that the feeders will be shipping up some-thing all the year round. He further says now that he has two hog buyers and two cattle buyers located on the market, that he is not afraid to advise shippers of live stock to try the home market with any cattle or hogs they

may have ready.

Fort Worth Stock Yards, Sept. 12.-Lively trading in stock hogs. Four cars and 36 head driven in

were the fat hog receipts today. J. T. Keller, J. F. Thmas, W. L. Fuller were among Tarrant county representatives having hogs and cattle on the market today.

Captain J. C. Richardson had 86 cattle on the market. E. M. Daggett shipped horses through the xard to Longview, Tex.

Daggett & Harris had cattle and calves on today's market. J. L. Goforth, a Tarrant county feeder, had 23 hogs on the market. S. P. Stone, one of Itaska's premi-

nent citizens, was in with a car of W. A. Briggs, a feeder of prominence rom Waxahachie, had a load of hogs

John King, a well known citizen of Ennis, was on the market with a load E. D. L. Tevis of Mansfield, a large

feeder of hogs and cattle, had a load of hogs on the market today. Fat hogs sold from \$5.50 to \$5.80. Stock hogs from \$3.50 to \$4.00. All cattle and hogs offered were sold promptly. Gattle brought from \$1.40 to \$1.60.

New Orleans Market. New Orleans, Sept. 10 .- The run of good beef cattle continues moderate, and goot fat beeves, good smooth fat cows and heifers rule active and steady. Good fat beeves, 850 to 950 pounds gross, are in fair demand. Poor and rough

old stock is slow sale.

There is no material change in the condition of the calf and yearling mar-ket. The receipts are liberal, but good stock is active and the quotations the better quality are well maintained. Poor and trashy stuff is selling slowly and for short figures.

Good corn fed hogs, 130 to 160 pounds gross, are firm. Sheep not wanted; quotations are unreliable and shippers are at the mercy of the "mutton butchers' ring." On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 225; calves and yearlings, 568; hogs,

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Goot fat beeves, per pound gross,

2 3-4@3 1-4. Common to fair beeves, 1 8-4@2 1-2. Good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2. Common to fair cows, each, \$8.50@

13 00. Bulls, 11-4@13-4. Good fat calves each, \$7 00@8 00. Common to fair calves each, \$4 00

Good fat yearlings, each, \$9 00@10 00. Common to fair yearlings each, \$5 50 HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross, 5 1-2@6. Common to fair per pound gross, Ouachitas, 4@5 1-4

SHEEP Good fat sheep, each; \$1 75@2 25. Common to fair, each, \$1 00@1 50.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Chicago Market. Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 12.— Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market 15c lower on all but Texas, which are steady. Native canning cows, \$1 50@ 1 90; common good butcher cows and heifers, \$2 25@2 90; best, \$3 40; dress beef steers, \$3 20@5 90; export, \$4 20@ 6 10; Westerns are menopolizing at-

tention of the buyers; common to best cows and heifers, \$2 00@3 60; steers, \$2 80@4 60; Texas cows and heifers, common to best, \$2 00@2 60; steers, \$2 40@3 35; calves, \$3 00@4 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market 25c lower for the week. One extra good bunch of 80-pound Texas sheep sold at \$2 90; medium to best Texas mutton, \$2 30@2 90; trade very dull.

Hogs-Receipts, 23,000; best steady, others lower; heavy, \$\$5 75@6 70; light,

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipis, 7400; shipments, 500; market for best steady; others slow and weak. Texas steers, \$1.90@3.60; native cows, \$1.60@3.60; stockers and feeders, \$1.75 Hogs-Receipts, 6500; shipments, 1200.

Market steady and weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales, \$5.80@6.00. Sheep-Receipts, 3200; shipments, 400; market barely steady; good to choice, \$2.25@3.25.

HORSES. T. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report an unusual market as far as the volume of business is concerned. Prices were little better at the opening of this week, but towards the last the receipts were so large that they dropped off from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The majority of the buyers were from the South. They are very conservative and will buy nothing but a good smooth fat horse or mare,

but a good smooth fat horse or mare, and they want them well broken. Platter Bros., St. Louis' largest ship-pers, have turned their shipments to Kansas City. They, with numerous other heavy and regular consigners, other heavy and regular consigners, will insure a steady and regular market from now on. The receipts during the past week were 561. Prospects for the coming week are just about the

same as during the past week. MULES. Market still on the down grade, Prices continue to drop off. Nothing but a top mule with extra finish and

quality will bring anything like a fair price. At the present rate mules will soon be on the same grade with horses. Lots of mules on the market, but very little trading.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4500; shipments, 1200; market strong for natives; Texans lower; native steers, \$5.95! cows and heifers, \$2.12@2.60; Texas steers, \$2.60@3.06; cows, \$2.00@2.25.

Hogs-Receipts, 4700; shipments, 1100; market 10c lower; good heavy, \$6.30@ Sheep—Receipts, 2700; shipments, none. Market active, 25c lower; native mixed, \$2.40@8.15; Southwest mixed, \$2.35@\$2.50; lambs, \$3.00@3.75.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1894. Our market pursues its accustomed quiet, unexcited way, and the past week has simply been a repetition of the previous week's business, that is, the trade generally has been very dull and manufacturers as a rule have evinced no desire to buy in any except

an experimental way. Meantime, there has really been guite a good business done in domestic woolens, particularly the medium priced varieties, and manufacturers must surely have a little later to buy considerable amounts of raw material in order to fill these contracts, and whether it will be do-mestic or avelgn depends entirely upon the cost of each. To determine this, the attention of every buyer is steadily fixed on the opening of the London auctions to occur September 18th. Already an unusually large number of buyers from this side are on their way, and it looks as if competition from the United States was likely to be considerably srtenger than ever before. Just what effect this will have upon the London market it is hard to say; but of course the probabilities are that it will strengthen that market somewhat. and we hope serve to steady prices here. Meanwhile the signs of general improvement in business continue all alone the line, and the country is evidently gradually rallying from the terrific shaking up it has received. There are decided indications that the majority of the strikes in the textile centers will shortly be adjusted, and with labor once again earning wages, and thereby acquirig purchasing power, we may hope that before the autumn is passed we shall be slowly pursuing an upward and onward course. The wonderful recuperative powers of our country will be more than ever demonstrated if we recover even after the ex-piration of a full year, the ground we have lost from the adverse combination of poor politics, money panie, destructive strikes, short crops, intense drought, and devastating fires. Under the circumstances, we certainly can see no ground for the very positive boom that some of our over sanguine predict, and are decidedly of the opinon that we must make up our minds

chandise which offer when the top of the market can be obtained. There is at present nothing new from The holders of desirable wools are slow to offer them except at good round prices, until the result of the next London sales is known, and from present indications these sales will be more important to this and every other wool consuming country than any preceding one for a long period, owing

that the improvement can only come

slowly, and that it will be wise to ac-

cept all good chances of moving mer-

to the presence of the unrestricted American demand. Sales for the past week foot up about 2,246,000 pounds, against about 3,119,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year, and about 5,490,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of territory about 800,000 pounds; of foreign about 750,000 pounds; and of scoured and sundries about 300,000 pounds. Texas wool has again been in very

moderate request, and the sales are small. About 26@37e clean, are the top prices, and from that down to 32c is quoted. Kansas and Nebraska are nominally selling at about the same prices as the territorials. Georgia wool has been quiet and nominal at 18@18 1-2 cents per pound. Sales could not be made freely at over 17c per pound. FENNO BROS. & CHILDS.

Godair, Harding & Co.', Letter. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11.—Scarcely enough Texas cattle have arrived dur-ing the past week to make a decent While it is true that the records show that 9624 head were received, so few of these were on sale that it was difficult to establish a fair range of quotations. Local packers have been buying so freely at outside points that the demand here has been slack, and prices have not shown as much improvement as they ought, considering the advance in native and Western stock. Western cattle are coming very freely, and it is due to this fact that the inquiry for Texans is so light. We are advised that a good many cattle are being put on feed in Texas, and we consider this a wise move. The high price of corn and the scarcity of hogs will have a tendency to hold prices up for good cattle, and we earnestly believe that good fed Texas steers will bring good prices by the first of the year. In fact, we think it better to feed than to ship cattle that are not fat.

Among the sales the past week were: 54 steers, 776 lbs.....\$2.40 44 steers, 1120 lbs...... 2.75 180 steers, 1016 lbs...... 2.85 301 steers, 977 lbs...... 2.90 303 steers, 1101 lbs..... 300 steers, 977 lbs...... 3.00 168 steers, 1121 lbs..... 164 heifers, 676 lbs...... 2.37 201 cows, 814 lbs..... 2.55

prices out of the old rut, and sheepmen are still receiving low and unprofitable prices. Good sheep are scarce, but common ones are too plenty. Very few Texas sheep are coming through. Last week we sold 488 head that were very good in quality at \$3.20, averaging 85 lbs. We do not look for much

change in prices so GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter. U. S. Yards, South Omaha, Sept. 8 Ed. Texas Live Stock and Farm Jour-

Receipts of cattle continue comparatively heavy, showing a slight increase over the previous week and a big gain as compared with the corresponding period one and two years ago. The figures are as follows:

Cattle Hogs Sheep Receipts this week...22,925 38,426 1,098 Receipts last week...22,417 39,228 1,540 Same week last year.19,499 38,393 2,413 Same week 189213,544 39,375 3,546 The increase in the number of cattle marketed has been at the expense of quality. Hardly any ripe native corn fed beeves are coming in now, and most of the range cattle would have been improved by a few weeks on the range, provided the range was as good as generally reported. Most of the range cattle now coming are too good for feeders, but too poor

There has been an active inquiry all week for the desirable beef grades and prices have been well sustained. They are selling about as high as at any time lately. On the other hand the under grades have suffered a decline of 15@20c, have been slow seilers."

slaughterers would readily use more of these common cattle and pay better prices for them i fthey could get more of the better grades to go with them to top out with.

Cow stuff is coming very freely. In fact something like 40 per cent of the receipts are cows. The demand has been very good from all sources, but prices have gone off freely a quarter as compared with last week on the fair to choice grades. On account of the lack of competition from Texas the common and canning cows seem to

be selling about as well as eyer. The stocker and feeder trade has picked up wonderfully of late. Receipts of this class of stock have been heavy, but the demand has increased greatly since the late rains. There is now an excellent prospect for abundance of fall pasturage and this with the ample supplies of sorghum and the large quantities of low grade corn has brought in buyers from all points of the compass. Not only have the liberal supplies been readily moved, but prices have advanced 10@15c on all

suitable grades. Current cattle values are about as

Prime steers, 1400to 1000 lbs..\$4 75@5 60 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs. 4 5034 90 Fair to good steers, 900 to

Poor to medium cows..... 1 00@2 30 Fair to choice feeders 2 5073 00 Poor to medium stockers.. .. 1 9072 40 Bulls, oxen and stags 1 25622 50 Veal calves 1 25@3 50 Some improvement is also noticeable in the market for sheep. Supplies nave unusually light and desirable offerings of both sheep and lambs have been taken readily at good strong prices. Both killers and shippers have shown more disposition to trade than at any time lately, and values are 15@25c higher than a week ago. Choice

good lambs would readily bring \$4.00. BRUCE McCULLOCH. LIVE STOCK ITEMS

fat wethers would sell up to \$3.00, and

Borrowed From Our Exchanges-

Sales, Figures and Opinions. El Paso Herald: J. H. Nations says there is no occasion for any scare in Texas over any alleged probability of cattle being rushed in from Mexico under the changed tariff. There are not enough Mexican cattle to cause any disturbance of the stock market, and the exportation of 20,000 cattle would send up the dressed beef 2 cents per pound in the City of Mexico

Devil's River News: There is more grass and water in the Sonora country at present than there has been for

many a year, Keyes Fawcett, J. B. Newmon and L. Q. Richardson sold 365 head of steers, mostly 3's and 4's, to F. Mayer & Sons, at \$7, \$10, \$13 and \$15 for 1's, 2's, 3's and 4's, respectively.

Pecos Valley News: G. B. Gree has sold 2100 sheep to H. A. Miller of Colorado City, at \$1.25 per head.

Domingo Luro, a large wool grower of the Davis Mountains was in Peoos

Thursday:
Mr. Baylor, manager of the 7D ranch in Pecos county, has, we are informed, tested hog raleing on alfalfa. He is highly pleased with the result and will fence off a large field and devote it exclusively to that industry. He claims that hogs eat the dry hay with great fact that has often been

doubted heretofore. 57

Brannick Riggs, the well known and his numerous friends in town this week. This is perhaps the finest country in the United States for horse raisadapted to them and Mr. Riggs thinks. he can raise a horse at less cost than a cow—that horses will do Letter on short ranges than cows.

Ozona Courier: John Huffman bought 500 good muttons from J. W. Murphy of Irion county at \$1.25 a head. Chas, Schauer sold 125 head of the culled steers to Bird & Mertz list week at about \$10.50 per head.

Joe Raas bought 100 muttons from Wade & Harrell at \$1.25 a head last Robert Maudsley informed us that he

sold his entire flock of sheep, about 1100 in number, to G. S. Long at \$1 a head. Frank & Taylor, the Devil's river stockmen, sold 100 one and two- year-old steers to Mayer & Hagerland last week at \$7.50 and \$10.

Ben and Ace Robinson sold a bunch of one and two-year-old steers to Mayer and Hagerland at \$7.50 and \$10. J. M. Shannon sold 1500 of his steers

in the Territory at \$21 a head.
G. P. Hill of Sutton county sold this week to Bell & Blackburn 2000 ewes and muttons mixed at \$1.20 a head. The stock business is certainly looking up some, as this is the best sale we have heard of in this part of the country.

Frank Ingham of the Live Oak
Ranch and Cattle company sold several hundred yearlings last week to a Mid-

land buyer at \$8.50 a head. Ed Ramsay sold his entire stock of cattle to J. M. Shannon at \$6.50 a head. F. M. Boykin bought thirty-eight head of horses from J. W. Friend this

week at \$25 a head. James Rose, the Mexico caltleman, sold 1000 steers to Comer Bros. of Sher-wood, at \$18 a head. This 's one of the largest deals that has been made in this section this year.

One of the most important measures of the last session of congress was a bill, which became a law, alloting to some of the Western states certain arid lands within their limits, on the condition that such lands shall be improved by irrigation. It is estimated that there are more than a million square miles of land that may be made fit for cultivation when irrigated, but which are practically worthless now. It is not likely that the Western states will undertake this work. It is far more probable that the Federal govern-ment will be called to ald in providing irrigation. Powerful lobbies both in state and national capitals will be organized to secure the expenditure of state or Federal money, and after the work is done the lands can probably be sold for more than enough to repay the expense. Yet we are sure that this is a scheme which the Federal government cannot entertain without injustice to older sections of the country. Free virgin soll of the West has been competing with the products of Eastern farms. How much more fierce will this competition be if irrigation is to be provided at government ex-pense? We have in the lands now unpense? We have in the lands now un-der cultivation all the food producing capacity that this country will need for many years to come.

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 slad to see you or hear from you.

Send Us Your Farm. We can sell some farms if they are ones and worth the price asked THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY. Fort Worth, Tex.

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

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

cultural papers, doing more to develop. Texas, than any other force.

San Antonio can't raise \$4000 for a live stock show, but it would be in-teresting to see the old town bid for the Corbett-Jackson fisti-cuff.

Meyer Haiff has been buying young steers in Atascosa county. He got 500 yearling steers from Campbell & Son, but I could not learn prices. The Messrs. Campbell sold about 400 twos and over to other parties, but my informant could not give prices.

I was on the ranch of S. J. Whitsett, Atascosa county, last week, and saw as pretty a lot of four year old steers as can be found in Western Texas. There are about 600 of them, and for uniformity of size, shape and color, they are way up.

I ran across a gang of railroad route viewers down in Atascosa county last week. They were heading down Atascosca creek in the direction of Oakville, and seemed well pleased with what they had seen and heard. They seemed to be struck with the force of the fact that the Oakville route would not only traverse a grand agricultural and grazing country, but is right in the line of development, already get-ting some benefit from the overflow of home seekers that have run up the price of land in Bee county. They will return to San Antonio via the Tilden route so as to be able to make a comparison of the relative merits of the two routes. They talked as if it were a matter of course that it will not be long till the snort of the stout iron horse will be heard as he dashes along with the speed of a bird, and in the very short space of a year the mouth of the "Bravo" will arrest his career. The people along the pro-posed lines of the road are thoroughly alive to the advantages the road will bring to them, and when the proper comes may be depended on to do the handsome in the way of material

While I was down at Falls City the other day feeling lonesome, I ran across Mr. J. A. Hickok of Atascosa county, who relieved the tedium of a few hours wait in a strange town. He is well pleased with the range outlook, and says his beeves will be fat on grass by the first of December. He does not believe in the tick theory of Texas fever. Has shipped horses north that had ticks on them, the horses being handled in pens that held cattle immediately after they had been occupied by the ticky horses. No fever resulted, and he says the ticks that get on the Texas horses are exactly the same kind of ticks that get on the cattle.

I was out in the brush a couple of days last week with Mr. Griffith of the Houston country. We rode behind a team of lazy mules driven by a lazy "polaker" kid, and were from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, soing thirty miles. And the kid still lives, ditto the donkeys. I mention the fact as an evidence of the for-bearance of Mr. G. and yours truly. Mr. G. says if cotton meal is fed right it may be given to cattle the year round without injury, says he has oxen 14 years old, that he has used for eight years in logging for saw mills, and they never had any feed ex-cept meal and hulls. They were always fat, and always healthy. Says in feeding meal and hulls, great care should be used in thoroughly mixing the meal and hulls, as otherwise a few cattle are liable to get an overdose of eal to their detri

A letter from my old friend John A. Kerr, formerly of Cotulia, Tex., now of Kansas City, Mo., says he thinks Texas is to have four or five fat years, as an offset to the four or five lean ones, and that if she does, look out for They will "shore" come, or words to that effect.

A reporter of the Galveston News drove out a short time ago to a pic-nic at the ranch of S. G. Miller on the Nuces river, twenty-five miles southwest of Beeville, to witness the working of a new steam irrigation plant, constructed by Messrs. S. G. Miller and Lon C. Hill. The pumping plant is located on the banks of the river and has a pumping capacity of 2,250, 000 gallons every twenty-four hours They estimate the plant will irrigate something like 1000 acres of land. The water is pumped direct from the river, first into a reservoir, thence into a main ditch, from which the laterals lead out over the land.

It must be understood that the plant is a new one and has not had time to show crop results, but Mr. Miller has already cleared about 500 acres that they are irrigating and putting in cultivation as fast as possible. There is no doubt that the success

of this plant and scheme will mark a new era in the fruit and vegetable growing of that section, for, under such a fine system of irrigation and with an asured supply of river water, under any fair management failure is impossible. The climate of this section will put vegetables and fruit into market several weeks ahead of California at a fine profit.

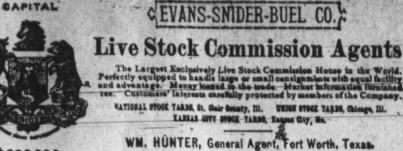
There has been a little cattle trading down this way lately, mostly in grown steers, but prices are kept very close. There would be more trading but for a disposition on the part of the owners to hold on awhile to see how the beef market shows up in the early winter months. As one of them ex-pressed himself: "I havn't many cattle left and I want all there is in 'em.' Some offers have been refused for grown steers lately that seem high compared with what would have taken the cattle before it raised. Those declining these offers give as a reason that their beeves will be fat by first of December, and will, they think bring enough more on the meat markets to pay for the grass they will eat. The few that seem inclined to let go, say they have missed it oftener than they have hit it by holding in the face of good offers, and claim beside, if everybody holds for the early winter market there will be too many going about that time.

There is some inquiry for sheep, but it is mostly by people who have heard that they can buy sheep down this way by the acre and on learning that it takes from \$1.25 to \$2 to buy good sheep by the head, they lose their freshness. Sheep are really scarce, and on a free wool and low mutton basis, will be largely held in a hope of a change during the few years to come. Beside, as predicted in the Journal, wool, as business resumes a normal tone, is getting stronger and having for a year or two been below a free wool basis, may be expected to reach about 10 cents per pound, for good medium, which is about where we might expect, with business normal, that it would remain, under a free wool regime.

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.

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summer and the hog that has roots and clover hay in winter, says a writer, make larger profits than the grain-eating pig and hog.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE ON HIS RAMBLES. Bacounters a Meek and Lowly Fellow Who Does Not Understand the

Value of Two Pair, but Whe Knows Now to Obtain Them. Dickins City, Tex., Aug. 28.

"Hail, stranger, and peace unto thee "Hail right back at you, and the same generally to you and yours!"
"Wence cometh and whither Journey-

"My camp last night was on the plain near Benjamin, and if the cyuse holds out on his second wind, I expect to wallop my dodger in the hospitable sop of the good people of Dickins City in the near future, and now my sol-emn friend, where you goin', if it's any

of my business?"
"I, too, have been sojourning with the brethren in the goodly town of Benjamin, and, like you, the good Lord bein' willin', and nothin' else bein' in the way, I hope soon to drag through my humble lips various parts of the anatomy of the yellow legged pullets of Sister McPearson of the city of Dickins."

"The Dickens you do? A meek and lowly follower, I suppose?" "Yea, stranger, I hope I am treading in the straight and narrow way, but you, I very much fear me are a man of

"Indeed, my opportunities have been bad, my temptations many, and I can't say that savin' grace has taken much holt on me as yet.'

"Verily, verily, a child of satan. Vain man hast any refreshments in thy wallet? I fain would rest me un-der the shade of this mesquite tree and labor with thee in hopes of winning a precious soul from wrath."

I hast a few drops of the real old trick in these saddle pockets, and as to winning anything from me, you just throw down your saddle blanket under that tree and give me a layout at any sinful game you're the best at, and I've got your gaits."

"Sinful man, vain creature, servant of the devil! Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered you in, but ye would not." 'Man born of woman is of few days and full of foolishness."

Yea, wine is a mockery, strong drink is a raging an'-" 'Beer is billious. "An' whose tarrying long at the

wine cup is not wise."
"Likewise threes beat two of a "Sinful man, the good book adviseth to take a little wine for the stomach's sake, hast thou the medicine in thy

Venerable follower of the meek and lowly, I hast in my saddle repository a bottle of tanglefoot, warranted to pickle a man's liver in less time than any other brand. Wouldst drink?"
"Yea, verily, for I am athirst."

The foregoing dialogue occurred on the road between the two cities mentioned in it. The first speaker was a -solemn. thin visaged 'individual, dressed in a long rusty black coat, an aged stovepipe hat, which had at some time received a well which had knocked it out of perpendicular, the top joint seeming ready to fall off. It had at one time been called silk, but the "nap" had long since disappeared. His boots were long and innocent of polish. He rode a swayback clay ink mare, and his stirrups were fastened to the old hull of a saddle tied on her with thongs of rawhide.

A Bible and hymn book were tied to the horn of the saddle with leather strings. The other party to the conversation was the undersigned. I had just overtaken the parson, and as we were likely to be fellow travelers for the day, I tried to make myself agree-

At the point where our conversation breaks off, we alighted and threw ourselves on the grass under the shade of some trees. As I reached the ground I pulled from my saddle pockets a bottle of medicine I sometimes carry in anticipation of snake bites, remarking as

"My brother, this is just as good a place to take the sacrament as any other. Here's to you."

"Hold, rash man!" he exclaimed, seizing my hand and transferring the bottle to his own, "Is it not written that whose eatetn and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh his soul's damnation, and would you thus peril your chances, especially when there's so little in the bottle for a number follower-sinful man, here's lookin' at And he shut his eyes, threw back his head, while the tears ran down my cheeks as the bottle said,

"google gobgle, google." 'Ah, I see thou art penitent-take a

nip yourself." Under the influence of my medicine and or a bottle of "bitters" which he suddenly remembered Sister Howard had but in his wallet to strengthen him in his labors, we became quite companionable, the good man lecturing me on the error of my way and ob-taining a solemn promise from me to quit telling lies. Finally he said:

'Sinful man, art thou also adicted to the vice of gambling, as a remark you made some time since makes me

"Very little, very little, yet I sometimes wager a small gob that my hand a better one than the other fellow

"Just as I feared-this vice of gambling is spreading over the land like a dark cloud—I must inveigh against it -yet I am like a little child, I know nothing of the sinful games. Son of woulds't thou show me the ways of this scheme of the evil one, that I may be prepared to preach against it?" 'I woulds't at about two bits ante."

"Evil man, woulds't thou rob a meek and lowly servant of the Lord?" "Seein' it's you, I'll play a dead square game and bar cold decks."

"Be it so then, I must learn the ways of the wicked ones if it takes every durn cent of the Benjamin contribution box, where bless His name, I have just held a glorious revival and snatched many brands from the

burning. But what were we to do for cards? I had none, and we had just about decided to have a game of "mumble peg," when he suddenly bethought himself of something he wanted from his wallet and went to search for it. He suddenly gave a start and uttered a hasty esclamation, "Verily," he said, "this is a wicked world. I suspected that Sister Howard's husband was a man of wrath, and now my fears are confirmed. See what he has wickedly concealed in my scrip, that I might be brought to shame by displaying the same inadvertantly before my congregation," and here he displayed a well-worn deck of cards. "Peradventure we, may turn evil into good, however." he may turn evil into good, however," he continued, "for with these thou mayest teach me the ways of the wicked and behold I shall preach mightily against

"Even so," I replied, "I'd as soon turn myself into a theological institute temporarily as not, what limit do you place on the education you de-

"Oh, sinful man," he replied, "even ow I heard thee speak of a certain priced ante—we will fix values of the same at four bits, and as to the limit, the people of Benjamin are indeed a Gewarthy and a gracious people, and the

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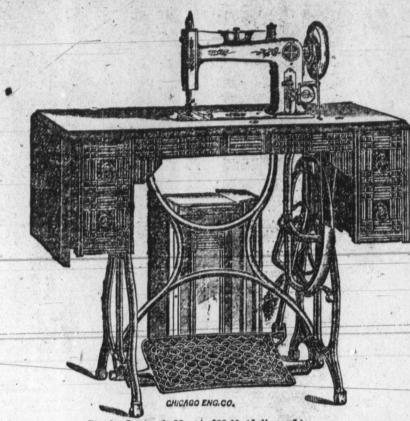
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following accessories are also included: One dozen needles, one sewing gauge, six bobbins, one large and one small screw-driver, one gauge-screw, one oil can filled with oil, one wrench, and one elaborately illustrated instruction book containing complete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

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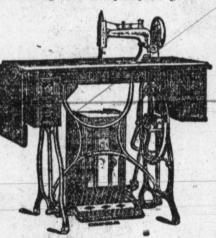
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The five-year guarantee also goes with this machine. It is not finished so elaborately, nor has it so many attachments, as the No. 4 above, but in all essential points is equally as good.



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

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

tithes they have contributed make a goodly sum, and if it so be that thou hast the nerve we will even make the limit the topmost boughs of this good tree, under whose grateful shade we abide-woulds't thou graciously pass the bottle, for my stomach is again a

little ailing. Thus with pleasant converse we were soon deep in the fascinating game of 'draw," I taking pains occasionally to instruct him as to the value of hands

The next conversation worthy to be recorded was something like the fol-

"Parson, I guess I'll have to raise you about five bucks.' "O, sinful and avaracious world, O man of wrath, woulds't thou have all my shekels? But this is indeed a worthy hand. Sinner man, I perceive the five bucks and elevate thee twenty broad pieces of silver." "Twenty better."

"O, son of Belial, I tap thee. Count down thy scuddi, and I will even shove up my entire collection for the

heathen." My expense money was placed on the blanket, and the parson'placed an equal sum beside it.

'Son of satan, what hast thou?" "Parson, I am sorry to take your dough, but I got the hand on the dead square, and on your deal, but I have a very strong hand—three kings and a pair of tens. What have you got?" "Son of the devil, it is even as say. Verily, I dole those cards, and verily your hand is one of strength. As for me, I only have two brace.' Ah, just two pair-I must say you

bet 'em pretty stiff," and I reached out to rake in his contribution box. "Nay, nay, be not hasty, stay thy hand, as I was saying, I have only two couple of boys, which thou callest tacks, and even just now thou did'st teach me that four of a kind was a very worthy hand, and if thou dost de-sire to retract thine own teaching, be-

hold here is argument." I raised my eyes and gazed into the muzzle of a pistol fifteen inches long,

and I could see the bullets in the cylinder kind o' staring out.

"That's good," was my sole comment.

He produced some fried chicken and buscuit from his wallet, and after saying a long "grace" over it, invited me to partake. Lunch over, we resumed our journey, which ended without incident at this city, where the parson is holding a very successful revival.

A draft for expense money will reach you by this mail. SLADE.

From Arkansas City.

Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 5.—We have had two good rains since September 1, livening up the pastures and putting water in the water holes. The prospects are good for more rain and good fall pastures. Corn, 50 cents; wheat, 40 cents; oats, 27 cents per bushel; baled hay, \$5 per ton; hay in C. M. stack, \$3 per ton.

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.

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,

Standard-Bred Pacing Stallions,

Sire, Tom Hal, sire of Hal Pointer, Brown Hal, 2:11, and over 75 others 2:30 and under. Dam Rosetta, standard

mare, by Bonesetter.

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

> H, W. MEISNER, Temple, Tex.

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

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some .tim ber, 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 pack-

ing house and stock yards.
S. M. SMITH,
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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.

o FOR SALE.

3100 acres on Nueces river in McMuland 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 old. Also Gailaway cattle of best breeding and individual merit. Prices low.

DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Arg.

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS

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

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Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

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CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865. The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

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

N. THAYER. President.

Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

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

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

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CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

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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 Example of the Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Galves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars 1
Official Receipt for 1893	956,792 249,017	10,125	569,517 872,385 71,284		99,733
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City	360,237 1,566,046	1,948,357	15,200 458,869		- 1

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager, E. RUST, Superintendent.

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RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS!

	MEUEIL	19 1011	valitar- 11		
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
85		114.163	130,867	18,985	1,950
86		144.457	390,187	40,195	3,028
87		235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,#02
888		340 469	1,283,600	158,503	6,035
889	Service Committee of the Committee of th	467 340	1.206,695	159,053	7,595
890		606.699	1,673,314	156,185	5,218
891		593.044	1,462,423	170,849	8,892
892		738.186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
0000000000		***************	4 407 004	040 564	10 900

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Managers