

CATTLE.

Cattle are again in the saddle.

Buyers are now more plentiful than sellers.

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. As a result conditions of affairs 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 the verge again, and has grass and water for all that may come.

How about your bulls? Have they been with your herd long enough to have lived their days of usefulness? If so get your some new ones and in making your new selections take note 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 found to be sick. The herd were quickly quarantined and removed to an adjacent house, where they were kept under the supervision of the health officer in charge of the Buffalo stock market, who was the first to discover the true condition of the herd and notified the Cattle Inspector, Rast."

The Drovers' Journal of recent date says: "Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas Tex., was at market to sell some of the Texas cattle which will not be sold until very late. 'Good grass makes 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 crop, but to make any money cotton seed 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 Union."

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 valorem, 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 and 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. This will also be large importations of cheap horses from Mexico into this country."

Said a well-known feeder the other day: "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 say for it by the fact that money is easier and everybody is feeling better over the prospective better times. I don'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 meat 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 choice grades have sold better than poor and common lots, nor is there reason for wonder in this. Dropt in many of the best grades of the West, reduced ideas about the corn and hay crops, uncertainty regarding sufficient fall pasture and the high prices ruling for old corn have all served to induce many farmers to ship their cattle before the stock market is in a very 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 market 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 horns, 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 expecting below the class and quality of the snow flies.—American Agriculturist.

Clay, Robinson & Co. have the following to say concerning present and prospective 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 season of 1888 and 1891. It is, therefore, a fine point whether to hold back an extra number

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. While Montana, Dakota and Northern Wyoming 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 heavy, and if they are covered with fat they are mean sellers. We consider it a doubtful speculation to hold good rangemen for another year at present figures. With a fine winter and good grass next summer it will be only a matter of time but in the case of a severe 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's 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, not only by the fact 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 disease, they were apt to contract the disease. Evidence that the fact that the native 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 of 1889, which prohibits the transportation of cattle through the state of any other state which renders persons liable to persons who contract the disease with cattle, which malice, the mere fact of the existence of Texas fever in the neighborhood of the cattle transported, does not constitute an effect prohibits all Texas cattle as they, though apt to go, and the transportation of cattle by boats or railroads "through" the state is in violation of 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 question 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 experience 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 among the best butchers that we have in the country that the black cattle are the pound-makers to the gross weight, and will make more pounds of 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 country. But, as we said previously, any well bred calf, whether black or short-horn or white-faced, may, with the proper care and attention, be brought to an early maturity, and become 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 and keep up a well-bred herd of cattle and keep up a well-symmetrical form. And in this connection would say in regard to selecting feeding cattle, that we are of the opinion that the dehorned cattle feed better together, and that a larger number 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 are less 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 inquiries for yearlings and two, also for feeders. Those having any of these can no doubt greatly expedite matters by writing or calling on Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers of The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

To Cattlemen.
If you have any kind or class of cattle for sale, or if you wish to buy feeders, young steers, mixed bunches, or any other kind of cattle, write or call on Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers 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 unimproved, with us for sale, provided it is worth the money you ask for it. THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.
Geo. B. Loving & Sons, Managers, Fort Worth, Tex.

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 Iowa farmer who sold his production 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 \$69.32 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 lambs. He can give the lambs a daily ration of bran and crushed oats or corn-meal with a little salt, and if you have never tried this you will be surprised and pleased with the results.

A wonderful fleece record has been made by E. B. Gilbert, the pioneer Merino breeder of Illinois. The ram's first fleece 333 days from birth was 18-1-2 pounds; second fleece, 255 days growth, 24-1-2 pounds; third fleece, 322 days growth, 24-1-4 pounds; fourth fleece, 45-1-4 pounds. The animal died 149 days after the last fleece was clipped, and the pelt weighed 57 pounds. The owner was sanguine for 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 in "Blair's History of Australasia" it is stated that the first attempt made to improve the breed of sheep in these colonies was made by crossing the small Bengal sheep with the larger Cape breed. The success of this attempt did not satisfy Mr. Macarthur, and shortly after 1788 he imported from England a flock of 100 Merinos, who, 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.
A writer 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 important factor is the market for mutton. 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 of corn and wheat will make the markets for other meats. Another factor that seems likely to help the mutton market for next spring is the fact of the very heavy market through the past season. As the market for mutton is 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 of mutton will be the result of this shortened season, but the ability of consumers to buy. It seems fair to presume that business troubles are temporarily over, and that the wages paid to men will be the same as the 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 present very long idleness. With the revival of business normal prices will return, so it seems not probable that we shall again soon have to sell 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—for some time past to kill a sheep and never dress it. It is a waste of time and labor, because the wool on the pelt will pay for the feed it has consumed since last shearing time. At present prices for the skins it is a waste of time and labor to do so. It is 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 and shoes of a cow, of course, depends upon knowing how to care for the pelt after it is taken off the dead sheep, and one of the best methods is to tan it with the wool on. In this way it is firmly fixed on the skin and will 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 unavailing to some of our 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 six gallons of hot water and after it cools immerse the pelt in the solution and let it stand for twelve hours, after which hang it up to drain. Then stretch it on a line and let it dry and 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 to see if the skin is firmly fixed on 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, turning 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 dry in the 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 wool of the year all wethers to be 10-1-2 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 1892. To attribute the extremely low prices now prevailing for wool to the expected removal of the duty is the height of folly. Like the decline in other values, it is due in part to the fact that 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 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 those who were in the wool business in 1870, 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 1877 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 grain between them without increasing its bulk. So a flock of sheep may be kept without materially lessening the amount of other stock on the farm. They fill a "niche" that could not be occupied by horses, cattle or hogs. They are great cleaners, and will consume and convert into mutton and wool, weeds and trash both in pasture and hay that would not be 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 farms. We have in mind an old stock farm that was sold many years ago on a mortgage for \$125.00 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 first year, 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 rotation of crops, mainly wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and clover, which he has continued since the farm was purchased. 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 an 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 out of debt. The sheep were a great help towards improving the farm and making it a handsome income from the sale of mutton and wool.

A writer stated recently that "given a good flock of mutton ewes, a farmer 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: "If it costs no more to grow a pound of sheep than it does to grow a pound of steer." There is certainly to be a good future demand for mutton, and whether the price of wool goes up or down sheep husbandry will continue profitable.

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

A Cheap Power.
And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in purchasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is necessary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineers is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour, or one cent 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 best; the best for the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Hercules Gas and Gasoline engines. 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 take any more until they are realized on Palmer & Ray T. Co. Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Searf & O'Connor Co., agents, Dallas, Tex.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

Send Us Your Farm.

We can sell some farms if they are good ones and worth the price asked for them.

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

Fort Worth, Tex.

OOL GROWERS.

SHOULD READ THE OOL AND HIDE SHIPPER.

The Lightest Authority on OOL AND SHEEP.

Sample Copies Free, \$1.00 a Year.

26 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Wool Commission House, 141, 143 and 145 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

Commission 1c a pound.

Reference—First National Bank and any good business houses.

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CHICAGO.

STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS.

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., cases. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

SAW' L SCALING, St. Louis. GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER, Kansas City Mo. W. L. TAMBLYN, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Oodington, G. W. Doer, C. Uhler, St. Louis. T. E. Fimmons, Kansas City.

Established 1861.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

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MARKETS.

The Fort Worth Market.

Improvement in the Fort Worth live stock market. Cattle buyers beginning to locate at this market.

Another buyer at the yards ready for business.

Bring in your cattle to the home market.

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 buy, 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 advancement. 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 with us.

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. 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 something all the year round. He 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 38 head driven in were the fat hog receipts today.

J. T. Keller, J. P. Thomas, W. L. Fuller were among Tarrant county representatives having hogs and cattle on the market today.

Captain J. C. Richardson had 38 cattle on the market.

E. M. Daggett shipped horses through the yard 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 prominent citizens, was in with a car of hogs.

W. A. Briggs, a feeder of prominence from Waxahachie, had a load of hogs in.

John King, a well known citizen of Ennis, was on the market with a load of hogs.

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. Cattle brought from \$1.40 to \$1.60.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—The run of good beef cattle continues moderate, and good fat calves, good smooth fat cows and heifers rule active and steady. Good fat calves, 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 market. The receipts are liberal, but good fat stock is active and the quotations for the better quality are well maintained. Poor and trashy stock 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 the market is in a state of uncertainty.

On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 225; calves and yearlings, 658; hogs, 91; sheep, 340.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat calves, per pound gross, 2 3/4c to 1 1/4c.

Common to fair calves, each, \$3.50 to \$3.00.

Bulls, 11-14c to 1-2c.

Good fat calves each, \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Common to fair calves each, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Good fat yearlings, each, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

Common to fair yearlings each, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

HOGS.

Good fat corn fed, per pound gross, 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c.

Common to fair per pound gross, 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c.

Ouchitach, 40c to 1-4c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Common to fair, each, \$1.00 to \$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 culling cows, \$1.50 to \$1.90; common good butcher cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.90; best, \$3.40; dress beef steers, \$3.20 to \$3.90; export, \$4.20 to \$4.50. Westerns are monopolizing attention of the buyers; common to best cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; steers, \$2.80 to \$3.60; Texas cows and heifers, common to best, \$2.00 to \$3.00; steers, \$2.80 to \$3.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market 25c lower for the week. One extra good bunch of 50-pound Texas sheep sold at \$2.90; medium to best Texas mutton, \$2.50 to \$3.00; very dull.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; best steady, others lower; heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.70; light, \$5.25 to \$5.25.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 500; market for best steady; others slow and weak. Texas steers, \$1.90 to \$2.30; native cows, \$1.00 to \$1.50; stockers and feeders, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 12,000. Market steady and weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 400; market barely steady; good to choice, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

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, and they want them well broken.

Platter Bros., St. Louis' largest shippers, have turned their shipments to Kansas City. They, with numerous other heavy and regular consigners, will insure a steady and regular market from now on. The receipts during the past week were 551. Prospects for the coming week are just about the same as during the past week.

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 time 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, 14,000; shipments, 1,200; market strong for natives; Texans lower; native steers, \$5.95; cows and heifers, \$2.12 to \$2.60; Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$2.06; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,700; shipments, 1,100; market 10c lower; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, none. Market active, 25c lower; native mixed, \$2.40 to \$3.15; Southwest mixed, \$2.35 to \$2.50; lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.75.

Boston Wool Letter.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1894.

Our market presents 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 considerable quantity. Meantime, there has been a good business done in domestic wools, particularly the medium priced varieties, and manufacturers must surely have a large stock on hand in order to fill these contracts, and whether it will be domestic or foreign 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 will be likely to be considerably stronger 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 to see a steady rise here. Meanwhile the signs of general improvement in business continue all along the line, and the country is evidently gradually rallying from the terrific shaking up it has received. There are decided indications that the severity of the strikes in the textile centers will shortly be adjusted, and with labor once again earning wages, and thereby acquiring purchasing power, we may hope that before the autumn has 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 expenditure of the past year. The market has lost from the adverse combination of poor politics, money panic, 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 opinion that we must make up our minds that the improvement can only come slowly, and that it will be wise to accept all good chances of moving in merchandise which offer when the top of the market can be obtained.

There is at present nothing new from abroad. The holders of desirable wools may now be offering them 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 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 5,680,000 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 240,000 lbs. clean, are the top prices, and from that down to 32c is quoted. Kansas and Nebraska are generally selling at the same prices as the territories. Georgia wool has been quiet and nominal at 18 1/2 to 1-2 cents per pound. Sales could not be made freely at over 10c per pound.

FENNO BROS. & CHILDS.

Godair, Harding & Co., Letter.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11.—Scarcely enough Texas cattle have arrived during the past week to make a decent market. While it is true that the receipts show that 600,000 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 prices 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 territory of Texas 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, 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 in good condition.

Among the sales the past week were:

54 steers, 776 lbs. \$2.40

44 steers, 1120 lbs. 2.75

130 steers, 1016 lbs. 2.85

301 steers, 977 lbs. 2.80

308 steers, 1101 lbs. 2.95

300 steers, 977 lbs. 3.00

163 steers, 1121 lbs. 3.15

164 steers, 676 lbs. 2.37

201 cows, 814 lbs. 2.55

134 calves, 156 lbs. 4.25

The sheep market remains stationary. Nothing has occurred to lift 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 soon.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, Sept. 8. Ed. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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 33,428 1,028

Receipts last week, 22,417 33,228 1,540

Same week last year, 19,499 33,393 2,413

Same week 1892, 13,544 33,375 3,546

The increase in the number of cattle marketed has been at the expense of quality. Hardly any ripe native corn fed beefs 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 coming are too good for feeders, but too poor for beef.

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 they have lately. On the other hand the under grades have suffered a decline of 15 to 20c, have been slow sellers. The

slaughterers would readily use more of the common cattle and pay better prices for them if they 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 in good Texas the common and culling cows seem to be selling about as well as ever.

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 parts of the compass. Not only have the liberal supplies been readily moved, but prices have advanced 10 to 15c on all suitable grades.

Present cattle values are about as follows:

Prime steers, 14,000 to 10,000 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.00

Choice steers, 12,000 to 14,000 lbs., 4.50 to 4.90

Fair to good steers, 900 to 12,000 lbs., 4.00 to 4.50

Poor to fair steers, 900 to 12,000 lbs., 3.50 to 4.00

Western steers, 2,750 to 4,000 lbs., 2.75 to 3.00

Texas steers, 2,000 to 3,000 lbs., 2.00 to 2.50

Good to choice cows, 2,400 to 3,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25

Poor to medium cows, 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., 2.30 to 2.50

Fair to choice feeders, 2,300 to 3,000 lbs., 1.90 to 2.20

Poor to medium stockers, 1,500 to 2,500 lbs., 1.25 to 1.50

Bulls, oxen and stags, 1,250 to 2,500 lbs., 1.25 to 1.50

Veal calves, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs., 1.25 to 1.50

Some improvement is also noticeable in the market for sheep. Supplies have been unusually light and desirable offerings of both sheep and lambs have been coming readily at good strong prices. Both killers and shippers have shown more disposition to trade than at any time lately, and values are 15 to 20c higher than a week ago. Choice fat wethers would sell up to \$3.00, and good lambs would readily bring \$4.50.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS

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 years.

Keyes Fawcett, J. B. Newmon and L. Q. Richardson sold 355 head of steers, mostly 3's and 4's, to F. Mayer & Sons, at \$7, \$10, \$12 and \$15 for 1's, 2's, 3's and 4's, respectively.

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

Domingo Luna, a large wool grower of the Davis Mountains in Pecos Thursday.

Mr. Bayler, manager of the 7D ranch near Pecos, Texas, was informed, he is highly pleased with the result and will fence off a large field and devote it exclusively to that industry. He claims that he has cut the dry hay with great relish—a fact that has often been doubted heretofore.

Brannock Riggs, the well known and successful horse grower, was greeting his numerous friends in town this week. This is perhaps the finest country in the United States for horse raising. The climate seems especially adapted to them and Mr. Riggs thinks Texas wool has again been in very moderate request, and the sales are small. About 240,000 lbs. clean, are the top prices, and from that down to 32c is quoted. Kansas and Nebraska are generally selling at the same prices as the territories. Georgia wool has been quiet and nominal at 18 1/2 to 1-2 cents per pound. Sales could not be made freely at over 10c per pound.

Onona Courier: John Huffman bought 500 Clabbers from J. W. Murphy of Union county at \$1.25 a head.

Chas. Schauer sold 125 head of the culled steers to Bird & Mertz last week at about \$10.50 per head.

Wade & Harrell at \$1.25 a head last week.

Robert Maudsley informed us that he sold his entire flock of sheep, about 100 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 \$21 a head.

Ben and Ace Robinson sold a bunch of one and two-year-old steers to Mayer & Hagerland at \$7.50 and \$10.

J. M. Shannon sold 1500 of his steers in Union county 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 already. 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 Midland buyer at \$3.50 a head.

Ed Ramsay sold his entire stock of cattle to J. M. Shannon at \$5.50 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 cattleman, sold 1000 steers to Comer Bros. of Sherwood, at \$18 a head. This is one of the largest sales 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, allotting 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 government will be called to aid 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 at a profit, and thus 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 soil of the West has been coming into the hands of Eastern farmers. How much more fierce will this competition be if irrigation is to be provided at government expense? We have in the lands now under 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. Lovins & Son are managers for this agency and will be glad to see you or hear from you.

Send Us Your Farm.

We can sell some farms if they are good ones and worth the price asked for them.

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

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

SOUTHERN TEXAS.

(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 interesting to see the old show bid for the Corbett-Jackson fair-cult.

Meyer Hall has been buying young steers in Atascosa county. He got 500 yearling steers from Campbell & Son, but he had no lean prices. The Messrs. Campbell sold about 400 two and over to other parties, but my informant could not give prices.

I was on the ranch of S. J. Whitaker, second time, 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 vipers down in Atascosa county last week. They were heading down Atascosa 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 getting 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 proposed lines of the road are thoroughly alive to the advantages the road will bring to them, and when the proper time comes may be depended on to do the handsome in the way of material support.

While I was down at Falls City the other day feeling lonesome, I ran across Mr. J. A. Hickox 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 bees will be fat on grass by the first of December. He has a habit of the tick that has been 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 ticks. No fever resulted, and he says the ticks that got 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 Houston county. 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, going thirty miles. And the kid still lives, ditto the donkeys. I mention the fact as an evidence of the forbearance of Mr. G. and yours truly. Mr. G. says if cotton meal is fed right it may be given to cattle the next morning 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 except meal and hulls. They were always fat, and always healthy. Says in feeding meal and hulls to the cattle should be used in thoroughly mixing the meal and hulls, as otherwise a few cattle are liable to get an overdose of meal to their detriment.

A letter from my old friend John A. Kerr, formerly of Cotulla, 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 years that it has had, and that he does not look for people. They will "shore" come, or words to that effect.

A reporter of the Galveston News drove out a short time ago to a picnic at the ranch of S. G. Miller on the Nueces 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 in 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, and under such a fine system of irrigation and with an assured supply of river water, under any fair management failure is impossible. The climate of this section will put vegetables and fruit into the 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 expressed himself, "I haven'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 rained. Those declining these offers give as a reason that their beefs will be fat by the first of December, and will, they think bring enough more on the meat markets to pay for the grass they will eat. The new fat seem inclined to let go, say they have missed it often that 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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE ON HIS RAMBLES.

Encounters a Meek and Lowly Fellow Who Does Not Understand the Value of Two Pairs, but Who Knows How to Obtain Them.

Dickins City, Tex., Aug. 28.

"Hail, stranger, and peace unto thee and thy house!"

"Hail right back at you, and the same generally to you and yours!"

"Wence cometh and whither journeyeth?"

"My camp last night was on the plain near Benjamin, and if the cyane 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 solemn 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 tips various parts of the anatomy of the yellow-legged pullets of Sister McPeckerson of the city of Dickins."

"The Dickins 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 wrath."

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

"Verily, verily, a child of Satan. Vain man hast any refreshments in thy wallet? I fain would rest me under 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 on any sinful game you're the best at, and I've got your galls."

"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' who's tarrying long at the wine cup is not wise."

"Likewise threes beat two of a kind."

"Sinful man, the good book adviseth to take a little wine for the stomach's sake, hast thou the medicine in thy scrip?"

"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 welt 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 claybank 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 agreeable.

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 I did so:

"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 eateth 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 humble follower—sinful man, here's lookin' at you!" And he snut his eyes, threw back his head, while the beads ran down my cheeks as the bottle said, "google, google, google."

"Ah, I see thou art penitent—take a nip yourself."

Under the influence of my medicine and of a bottle of "nip" 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 obtaining a solemn promise from me to quit telling lies. Finally he said:

"Sinful man, art thou also addicted to the vice of gambling, as a remark you made some time since makes me fear?"

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

"Just as I feared—this vice of gambling is spreading over this wicked dark cloud—I must be freight against it—yet I am like a little child, I know nothing of the sinful games. Son of wrath, wouldst thou show me the ways of this scheme of the evil one, that I may be prepared to preach against it?"

"I wouldn't at about two bits ante."

"Evil man, wouldst thou rob a meek and lowly servant of the Lord?"

"Seem! It's yours, I'll play a dead square game bar cold and fair."

"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 exclamation. "Verily," he said, "this is a wicked world. I suspected that Sister Howard's husband was a confirmed gambler, 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 inadvertently before my congregation," and here he displayed a well-worn deck of cards. "Peradventure we 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 them."

"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 desire?"

"Oh, sinful man," he replied, "even now 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 worthy and a gracious people, and the

One Dollar Saved is One Dollar Made.

That is Old!

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

That is New. WHY?

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

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if unharmed, and your money refunded.

It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$80.

An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

The Gleaner Machine embodies all of THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being long and long, gives ample room for handling the most bulky work. All of the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel carefully hardened, and so well fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed with ease and without danger of getting out of order.

The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock-stitch. The take-up and feed are positive in their action. The needle is self-setting and held in the needle-bar by a patent clamp.

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

WOODWORK AND STAND.

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

ACCESSORIES.

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

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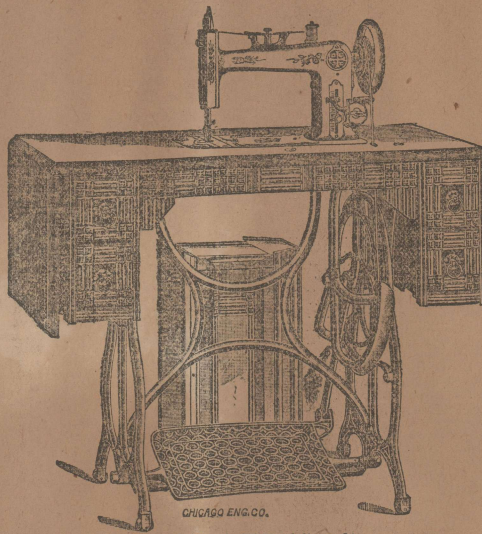
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Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.)

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

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

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

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

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

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ACCESSORIES.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

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

SEND -- IN -- YOUR -- CATTLE.

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

SEND IN YOUR HOGS.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON,

W. E. SKINNER,

President.

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1895.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER, President.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secy. and Treas.

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

JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

D. G. GRAY, Asst. Supt.

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

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

F. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,048,373	569,517	86,097	99,735
Slaughtered in Kansas City	936,798	1,427,708	87,288		
Sold to Feeders	810,015	1,012,708	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,048,357	458,689	23,522	

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

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

The paper on Shetland ponies which Mr. B. Eydon has contributed to the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" contains the following from the Ladies' Hope, Shetland, Shetland ponies have found, so far as the Shetland ponies go, they are well in the South and live out summer and winter with no extra feed but a little hay if the weather is very severe. The ponies are not so much as they were years old for fear of increasing their size. It is very difficult to keep them down to thirty-six inches in height, as the ponies are so much more likely to foal from extra small parents than from comparatively large at birth, and when this is the case they make ponies thirty-eight inches, thirty-nine inches high, and some of them probably thirty inches. The very small ponies are only so by accident, and the foals throw back to

There will be found no small task to be accomplished, no type of horse, no other things are done, not in a day. The probability is that many boards of directors will succeed each other before the task is completed. It is not to be undertaken, unless the task 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 the evolution of the horse will be evolution in such matters." Another illustration: "For founding such a race of American horse can think of no family in American horse history that would be so well adapted as the family of Edwin Forrest. This horse was endowed 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 240 gait, was richly bred and imparted to his progeny characteristics with remarkable fidelity. A few of his direct descendants in the second generation can no doubt be traced to the present time. Some of the popular matrons in Kentucky twenty odd years ago, and if their blood could be secured in such an enterprise as the one suggested, half the work would be done. There are many stallions in the Hambletonian family blended with the big Mambrino Chief's blood that will fit the model desired. The American people are looking for a horse in the foreign horse. In fact, a review of the three families above mentioned leaves little doubt that from these alone the foundation could be laid for the splendid horse produced in America."

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.

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

J. M. DEW.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



TRAINS
EACH

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

Menard County, Texas.

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 is a woman's perfect right under any and all circumstances to earn her own livelihood in any honorable way she chooses, 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 nest."

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 we are highly appreciated by yourself.

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

I heartily endorse your ideas of "self-constituted martyrs." Our greatest need today is intelligent home-makers. 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 women in the truest sense of the word.

If every child of our land was early taught to love his home and to take an active part in helping make that home and sustain it, and that honest work was always 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 about by four or 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 about in the caves and some peculiar shells. I cannot account for their being at such a height unless they have sometime been covered with water.

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 from their summits; their trails have been obliterated by time and storm; the pale face alone climbs their rugged sides and views with complacency and pride the comfortable homes in every direction dotting the valleys nestling among the hills in peace and security.

MRS. EMMA GEORGE,
Jayton, Kent County, Texas.
August 20, 1894.

Stands by Her Corrections.

Port 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 question 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 suffrage?

This is as far as I propose to go on this subject in the 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 "anties" up.

The Farm and Ranch used to be very kind to me, but since Sister Buchanan has gotten down from the fence on the side of her grandmother, she has "called us down" on this subject 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 "anties" brought against us?

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

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

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ple had remained in slavery because their grandmothers were there. I am sure we would have thought them foolish. So now we will be foolish if we all don't help along the cause for 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 accomplish 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 papers, which courtesy is greatly appreciated by the suffragists, and we would be glad if other dailies would do likewise.

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 well-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 the day and at that time permitting them to play in a darkened room or persuading them to indulge in a refreshing nap. The burden of many a child's clothes wears out the life of many a child of an overnurtured mother, while the children of the very poor, in their tenements and steamy 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 of 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 World.

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 individual 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 chickens, cows, etc. Many ladies of my acquaintance, who are far from living in want, but whose independent spirit yearns to do something, find aid in supporting the home or at least furnishing 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, and are unable to do their own. I am sure that 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 handsome profit. 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 scrubbing, 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 is a life 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 or 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 dispirited by 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 follow that our lives need be spent in idleness. 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 reader. My childhood was passed in the country, 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 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 ignoble 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 farm-ers who are 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 Beau.

I wonder if mothers realize the wrong they are doing their daughters in allowing them to entertain their gentlemen friends until 11 and 12 o'clock at night?

I have known cases where they even tarried until 2 or 3 o'clock, or until chitcheer gave the alarm of approaching 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 waste of time.

Any ordinary young man or woman, possessed of average powers of expression, 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 unreasonable hours when there is every opportunity and 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.

There is danger in such opportunities—temptations that have led to many a downfall, and to avoid sin, we must avoid temptation.

The Good Cook.

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 to taste.

Tapoca apples—Soak half a pint of tapoca in one quart of water several hours. Peel and core as many sour apples as will be required to fill the bottom of a baking dish, and sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over them. Pour the tapoca 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 lemon 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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WOOL-MUTTON Shropshires.

Delivered in the Southwest at low prices. Grand rams able to rustle and give profitable results.

About October 10 I will ship all Southwest orders in car lots to central points and reship direct to customers, thus making cost of delivery low.

Write at once for catalogue and prices.

A. H. Foster - Allegan, Mich.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS,
A. G. FOWLER, Prop.,
Handley, - - - Texas.

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

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 Commahee 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 you want.

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 desiring to breed this fall will have an opportunity of getting the choicest rams at prices in keeping with the times.

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

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, B. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahmas 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

HSREFORED 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 collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM
D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props.,
Georgetown, Texas.

Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale.
Correspondence Solicited.

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 heated 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 delicious.

Current 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 dough over it before putting on 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 sieve.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BULLS, BULLS.

I have two car loads good short-horn bulls ready for use on range, for sale.

W. P. HARNED,
Bunceton, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. The following standard breeds: Bared Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 25.

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, 2 and 2 years old. We are prepared to fill orders at prices to compare with the times. Write us.

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

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 old.

Registered heifers at \$80 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each. All accustomized Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors,
Terrell, Tex.

J. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas.
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.

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Texas.

700 SHROPSHIRE.
Largest and oldest breeding flock of Downs in Wisconsin. Won \$1000 cash prizes at World's Fair. Pries bred rock. Send for list. Also McDougal Sheep 90. Wholesale by car or gallon. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures.

A. O. FOX, Oregon, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS.
Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. Address

J. H. CONNELL,
College Station, Tex.

HARWOOD & LEBARON BROS.,
Fentress, Tex.

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

WARRENTON STOCK FARM,
Warrenton, Texas.

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

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

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM.
J. 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 heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address,

M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

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

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING,
—A SPECIALTY!

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

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

DR. FRANK GRAY.

Practice confined to diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.
Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED.

QUICKEST TIME

—VIA THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis.

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

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE Queen and Crescent ROUTE.

To the NORTH AND EAST

Choice of Routes via
New Orleans or Shreveport.
Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.
Through Cars Shreveport to Atlanta, and New Orleans to Washington and New York.

Shortest Line
New Orleans to New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other points.
The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meriden. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains. Through Sleepers New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

San Antonio, Dallas, Tex. R. H. Garrett, AGA, New Orleans. I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss. W. C. Rinehart, G. P. A., Cin. O.

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

P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

Registered, Pure Bred
HEREFORD BULLS.

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M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex.

THE GREAT SANTA FE ROUTE.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 18 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and cat assure 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, Fort Worth.

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ONE 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. All rates are carefully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., which will cheerfully answer all questions as will

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 city.

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

George L. Abbott of Fort McKavett 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 and cattle fat on his range.

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

W. H. Gebbs of Knox county was here Saturday and stayed over until Monday. He reports a fine country 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 the Jones county ranch and says the range country is in better shape than for years before.

William Halseell of Vinita, I. T., was here Wednesday. Says the Territory is all right and cattle never looked better. He went to Colorado City from here.

Harvey Arnold, a well-to-do cattleman ranching near Mineral Wells, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, returning from his pastures in the Indian Territory.

L. W. Krake, traveling representative of the St. Louis National stock yards, has just come in from a trip to the Territory. Says the B. I. T. is all right.

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 feed several thousand good cattle.

W. H. Does, 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 his ranch in the Comanche reservation a few days ago. He says they have had plenty of rain recently and that the cattle in that section will soon be fat.

William T. Way says that Texas is 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 activity in feeding circles.

H. M. Riddle of Alvarado was here the first of the week. He has some little things to say about how good the crops are, etc., in his section and is encouraging though conservative about the situation and prospects.

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 anywhere.

Col. D. R. Fant, who is sometimes called "Uncle Dillard," who lives at 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.

Eduardo R. Carver, who resides in the city of Henrietta, was here Wednesday. Said he thought he would come and get acquainted with a few cattlemen, 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. V. Connelley of Eastland, the well-known cattleman and former 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 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 fat cattle of any man in the country." Comment is not necessary; Burke knows what he's talking about.

Jop J. Smythe of Itaska was here Tuesday. He has recently bought about 1500 feeding cattle of Col. J. 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

would seem that he thinks he has a chance to make an honest dollar this year.

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

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, the well-known cattle feeder, was here Wednesday. He has recently purchased several hundred good feeders in Throckmorton, Young and Haskell counties. Says he got good cattle and got them at a good price. He is well pleased with his purchases 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 pleased with his change and is enthusiastic over the prospect 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 advertisement 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 towns 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 the Texas and Territory business. No better, more reliable commission house can be found.

W. H. Wren of Marion, Kan., a wide-awake 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. 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 breed was first founded. He is now on 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 desire to improve their herds, might profit by a correspondence with Mr. Wren. For full information see advertisement.

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 been in the business 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 country by his particular section, he may say that prospects are certainly most encouraging.

J. B. Perry of Lexington, Ky., who held a very successful auction sale of fine Kentucky trotting bred horses at Dallas, Tex., last November, also 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, fillies, and some first-class drivers. The sale will be held at Dallas, Tex., during the Texas state fair. The stock will be sold each morning, adjoining in time for the trotting in the afternoon. Mr. Perry is not only a thorough horseman, but is also a reliable trustworthy gentleman, and 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 among Texas shippers, and thinks that only a few of the 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 market their cattle in half-fat condition, and now Texas and Missouri will come in with good, fat, fed cattle and command good figures. Mr. Peters said that no one can make a mistake by buying cattle if they buy at present worth. Things are changing, he says, and for the better. Mr. Peters will be in Texas several weeks.

Mr. E. D. Fraser of the Woodward and Tiernan Printing company, St. Louis, Mo., manager of the "Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry and the Cattlemen of Texas and Adjacent Territory," with his headquarters in room 23, Powell building, Fort Worth, Tex., reports rapid and pleasing progress on this deserving 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 cattlemen of coming generations. The biographies will be compiled from personal interviews with the individuals themselves and where distinguished 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 other 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 1000 pounds, and are gentle, good graders and will feed out the best bunch of cattle in the country. Capt. Moore says that all of Burk's cattle are not just exactly gentle, particularly the 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 over the fence, but the force of the overcame the bull's strength and the captain descended to Mother Earth in anything but 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 toss.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

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.

Mr. S. J. Whitsett, Atascosa, drops a 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 Atascosa county stockman and merchant, is refueling over a fine artesian well with a flow of 20 gallons per minute and a spout of 15 feet.

Henry Rothe, Medina county, is down from the Territory, and does not take a very tinted view of things up that way, owing to the dry weather and mean market.

Farm and Ranch asks how farmers can be expected to get on good butter when so many of them don't know good butter when they see it. That's 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 illustration, which was unfortunate, as the 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 protection.

Not a few stockmen are full of my suspicion as to the motive 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 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 my 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 tract that is 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 practicality of the scheme, but I believe that with reasonable knowledge and attention to the details incident to an irrigated tract patch, the results will be both certain and satisfactory. The trouble with 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 that the real trouble will be not a lack of details of management requisite to success, even where the knowledge is present. In comparison with the main business of the ranch, the truck patch is a neglected. Discouragement and disappointment will follow, and finally the project will be abandoned because they haven't done it right, and with whom it is no wonder that they have been so easily soothed that it will be somebody's business to attend to it. In fact, my suggestion is that it be given in charge of a competent man, one who understands his business, he will sell enough to pay his wages, and furnish a whole lot of the outside world with good things. 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.

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 among Texas shippers, and thinks that only a few of the 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 market their cattle in half-fat condition, and now Texas and Missouri will come in with good, fat, fed cattle and command good figures. Mr. Peters said that no one can make a mistake by buying cattle if they buy at present worth. Things are changing, he says, and for the better. Mr. Peters will be in Texas several weeks.

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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 among Texas shippers, and thinks that only a few of the 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 market their cattle in half-fat condition, and now Texas and Missouri will come in with good, fat, fed cattle and command good figures. Mr. Peters said that no one can make a mistake by buying cattle if they buy at present worth. Things are changing, he says, and for the better. Mr. Peters will be in Texas several weeks.

Inches of rainfall in the San Antonio country, and wouldn't trade it for the San Joaquin valley, acre for acre, even up.

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. R. H. G. of 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 sized statement, but we have the grass to show, and Mr. Whose says it grew once 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, 100, I think, at least to the acre, worth about \$40 per acre, and the whole grown after the first of August. Some one, however, not familiar with conditions down this way, may say that counting on 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 began to take its cue from the Journal, it don't make so many bad breaks. It evidently keeps a file of the Journal, and lets the paper get about three weeks old before it is browsing for 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 this in mind, if you are a subscriber who do not take the Journal will give you credit for having a great head. As you seem to have a penchant for police, sorry that we can't straighten you out in that line, but really improved methods of farming, stock-raising, 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 which they eat about June. I have seen them 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 least 150 to 200 pounds, a very desirable size for market. Considering our long seasons, we should aim to winter hogging in the big line, except the breeding stock. 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 illustration of the difference between buying and selling a horse. A stock 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 to have the next day. The price asked was \$300. This price, although more than the purchaser 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 acquisition was ordered sent home. "Why, sir, I thought you had sold Tommy," 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 you had bought him this afternoon, and he was to deliver him.' 'Great Scott! You don't suppose I bought me that I have actually bought back my own horse and paid \$150 more than I got for him?'

A writer in the "Breeder's" Gazette gives the following as the habitat of various breeds of sheep: Lowlands, sea level to 1000 feet, Romney marsh, Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswold; uplands, 1000 to 2000 feet, Oxford, Shropshire, Highland, Suffolk, South-Shropshire, Cheviot, Dorset; mountains, 3000 to 4000 feet, Cheviot, Black-faced, Welch.

Hair is the natural covering of the skin and wool being the result of culture 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 are coming that way lately, but wait 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 the wool for the benefit of the makers of leather products and woolen goods. His 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 cows. If you have some young bulls that are too good to take chance on the range, the rye pasture will be good for them.

I have been asked several times, my opinion as to the best hog for Texas. I hate to express an opinion, as I am so many excellent 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 surrounded. Where full feed-pigs are required, where full feed-pigs are required 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, now 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 Southern 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 as 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 lightened to root some of his living.

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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 24 to noon of 3d, will be met by free transportation to and from sale. Catalogues on application.

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