

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK —AND— FARM JOURNAL.

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

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TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

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ter.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Journal is in receipt of the list of premiums, rules and regulations for the ninth annual fair and exposition to be held at Dallas, Tex., Saturday, October 20, to Sunday, November 4, inclusive.

Too much cannot be said for this fair. It does more good for the state at large than can be detailed here. It advertises the state, its people, resources, products, etc., and is of untold value to every citizen of the state.

This association has never been patronized as it should be. Last year was about the only time that it even paid expenses, but the plucky, enterprising stockholders have held on, having the welfare of the state at heart, and hope to now reap the reward so justly earned. Let every man, woman and child who possibly can attend the fair this year and let every one send for a catalogue, and if possible enter something for competition. There is a field for everything and anything worthy will be gladly entered.

The directors have issued the following announcement:

The ninth annual fair and exposition will be held at Dallas, October 20 to November 4, inclusive—sixteen days. In issuing the catalogue and premium list for the season of 1894, we deem it but proper to give in a brief manner an outline of our efforts in behalf of the state fair this fall. To make each fair and exposition more successful than the preceding one is, of course, the management's natural determination. Time, efforts and expense are, of course, all necessary to accomplishment of this end. These, in a proper manner, will be expended to the point where we hope to be successful. The interest manifested at all time by the people of our state in the state fair has been of no little encouragement to our work in its behalf. The popularity of the institution has grown year by year among our citizens, until no portion of the state but feel a pride in its success. Its reputation has become national. It stands today second to none of its kind in the Union. To preserve this popularity, to increase this interest and extend its reputation, we know depends on our efforts, aided by the co-operation of those interested in the perpetuation of the state fair. An annual entertainment like state fairs will in time become more or less monotonous in its varied features, if no material changes are made, and we realize more than ever in our work this season, the necessity of presenting to our visitors something new, something attractive, both as to exhibits in general as well as in the line of amusement and entertainment, and we can assure our patrons in advance that "new exhibits" and "new features," "new attractions" and "new ideas" will be more of a fact than in name at the state fair this fall.

In the catalogue and premium list, you will find each and every department of a well-regulated fair and exposition represented, and there is scarcely an article grown, raised or manufactured but what will be found in some one of the departments, a premium offered for it. Careful revision has been given to the catalogue, and we are satisfied the premiums offered will meet with general approval. In a special manner we beg to invite attention to the material change and additions made in the various departments, notably, cattle, swine, poultry, agricultural products, educational, Texas manufactures, special premiums, etc., as the development of these respective departments demand.

HOW HARD ARE THE HARD TIMES?

Has it ever occurred to the Journal readers that a great deal of their talk about times being so awfully hard may be uncalled for and unnecessary? The Journal does not mean by this that times are not to a degree hard, but does mean that nearly every one makes things appear much harder than they really are. If it be true that the pub-



Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of

Real Estate or Live Stock

are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the

Loving Land and
Live Stock Agency,

Opposite Pickwick Hotel,
Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

He overestimates the hard times and advertise by continuous croaking, does it not then occur to some that this grumbling and pessimistic kicking has a tendency to make things even worse?

Are the cattle men and farmers of this state not in very good shape? As to the cattlemen, nearly all of them are working on borrowed capital but how many people nowadays are able to borrow? Many cattlemen borrow each year \$100,000 from their commission houses and some get even more. Merchants in the cities are not able to borrow money in such quantities and as easily as cattlemen, hence the Journal argues that cattlemen are well off. It is true cattlemen are not worth a great deal, but they are just as good as money and a man who has cows can command "the coin."

As to our farmers they made enough last year to live on and are making splendid crops this year and are in no danger of either going broke or hungry. Then why should they complain? Are they not much more prosperous and fortunate than their brothers in the city who have no business, practically, no money to speak of, and are unable to borrow from the banks?

Why then should every man we meet shrug his shoulders and with a "quien sabe" expression over that times are har, tough, panicky and declare he is threatened with the poor house? This is not as it should be. Let everyone put their shoulder to the wheel, give a good stout heave and leave off talking of hard times, but do something and say something to make times better.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK MARKET Recent Changes and Improvements in Stock Yards and Packing House.

The Fort Worth (formerly Union stock yards) and the Fort Worth packing company have now, under the new management, been in operation since December 4, 1893. During this brief time they have not only had the mistakes of a former ownership and management to contend with, including the errors usually attending the opening up of great enterprises of this kind, but they have been compelled to operate in the face of the worst money stringency and greatest business stagnation ever known in the commercial world. Among the other obstacles that had to be met and overcome was the scarcity of hogs in Texas, an unjust discrimination in railroad freights, the opposition of rival concerns and the general want of confidence and mistrust usually felt by the public generally in new and great enterprises of this kind. Notwithstanding all this, both of the above named concerns have under the new management gone steadily along. They have kept every promise made to the people, have treated all with whom they have come in contact fairly, squarely and courteously. The result is they have made many warm friends and have, despite all the drawbacks and obstacles, built up a good, nice, profitable little business.

The biggest step forward by both the stock yards and packing house companies is in the recent selections of the general managers of these two concerns. Mr. W. E. Skinner, for many years connected with the Union stock yards of South Omaha, has severed his connection with the last named company and accepted the management of the Fort Worth stock yards. Mr. Skinner will in future devote his entire time and attention to the interest of these yards and those who patronize them. He will not only make it his business to see that all stock unloaded at these yards are well fed, watered and afterward cared for and that the shippers are fairly and courteously treated, but he will also interest himself in bringing buyers from the different market centers to this place for the purchase of their supplies. He will also look after and see to it that shippers to or via the Fort Worth market are given just and equitable rates.

The Journal feels that it cannot say too much in Mr. Skinner's favor or in commendation of the stock yards company for having secured him. He is thoroughly familiar with the business in all its details, is an energetic, hard worker, and withal a gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to do business. The Journal considers this move on the part of the stock yards company as almost insuring the success of the enterprise, and expects to see the Fort Worth market under Mr. Skinner's management rapidly come to the front and take its position along with St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.

The Fort Worth packing company has secured as general manager Mr. J. P. Ward of Chicago, who has filled satisfactorily and successfully for thirteen years a similar position with one of the leading packing houses of Chi-

cago. Mr. Ward is well known in packing house circles, and those who know him have no doubt of his ability to make this business a success.

The fact that these two gentlemen after carefully surveying the field have resigned pleasant and profitable positions and come with their families and cast their lots with the institutions above named is the best evidence that they could give of their confidence in these enterprises.

The Journal trusts that the stockmen and people generally of Texas will give these institutions the support and backing that their enterprise, worth and magnitude entitles them to. On this subject, however, the readers of this paper may expect to hear from us quite frequently in future.

Mr. Skinner interviewed.
A representative of The Journal called on Mr. Skinner at his new quarters in the Stock Yards hotel and exchange building and when asked in regard to his ideas and views of the business he said:

"I have just come from Chicago, where I met the president of the two companies, and his instructions to me were to put forth every effort to build up the live stock market center in Fort Worth; as we have purchased the property, believing it to be a necessity to the development of the live stock industry in Texas, and our constant aim must be in that direction. It has been said to me that the present owners of this property merely hold it as a matter of speculation. Let me earnestly try to disabuse the minds of those who believe this erroneous statement. In the first place, the amount of money expended in improving the property by the present owners indicates that they desire to build up the market and industry, so that as the business increases they may have the profit and pleasure of seeing their ideas materialized in the formation of what they hope to make a large center. Further, their efforts in having other packing houses located at this point are tireless. I am instructed to encourage all buyers of live stock to this center. Another statement made is that if this packing plant would do what the locating of other plants would force them to do, there would be a kindlier feeling toward the market. If every man stands back and criticizes and does not do anything to encourage live stock to come to this market, how can you expect the plant to improve or do better than they are? Did they have a fair supply of live stock to depend on coming in at all times, the packing plant would be enabled to do as they wish, expand and develop trade that they are now unable to take care of through the uncertainty of supply."

"Let each stockman who by location is able to ship some cattle to this market send some in and take no more chances than they now take at other markets, and see how soon the market will meet their most sanguine expectations."

"Here is a home truth to every shipper that gets into the habit of going to one certain market: If he deviates and feels that prices obtained are not what they ought to be in his mind, he curses his luck and vows never to go there again; whereas, he goes to his regular market and takes the bitter with the sweet with a smile and goes again. Now, make this your regular market; take the bitter with the sweet, and build up the home market."

Continuing, Mr. Skinner said: "There is every reasonable reason to believe that Galveston will soon be a deep water port. Then this will be the natural market for Texas feed cattle, as export buyers will be compelled to recognize the benefits to be derived from being able to export cattle at the shortest railroad haul point from the feed lots, and it is daily being learned that cattle should be killed as near the range and feed lots as possible. Why should not Texas have her market center, as where there are more cattle than in Texas? I am convinced that the Texas cattleman who desires can secure all the financial consideration he may need in Fort Worth if there should be a better understanding between him and the money people, or if they will seek each other, thus obviating the necessity of seeking outside aid."

"The markets already enjoying a large business did not have any better reasons to hope for success than the market at Fort Worth has; in fact, the immediate conditions surrounding Fort Worth are superior to those which met the Missouri markets when they set their first pegs. Fort Worth has lines of railway that are interested in the development of the industry in the state and anything that will aid the city especially. Ten years ago when what is now a stock yard and packing center at South Omaha, taking third rank with the markets of the world, was nothing but a corn field in Douglas county, Neb., today they have a

city of 15,000 souls and taxable property of over \$30,000,000. I think it can be done here."

Circular Letter.

Mr. Skinner's office force were busily engaged mailing to the stockmen and stock farmers of the state the following circular letter which the Journal was kindly permitted to publish:

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.,
Fort Worth, Tex., July 25, 1894.

After a careful personal investigation and a discussion with the gentlemen whose ability have created other large live stock market centers, I have considered it an advisable move to leave a very pleasant position held with the management of the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha, Neb., to accept the management of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Fort Worth, Tex. I have been coming to Texas for three years and during that time have made some very pleasant acquaintances with Texas cattlemen, therefore it is not as a stranger I come among you to give my humble aid in the up-building of a live stock market in and for Texas.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I have noted during my frequent visits to Texas the general whole-souled good feeling that is evinced by the people of Texas towards any business that has on the face of it the improvement and upbuilding of their beautiful state. As my business made my acquaintance almost entirely cattlemen, consequently my conclusions in this direction were directed by them as a whole.

As I have come to Texas to make my home I consequently feel that I can ask you to give some attention to the creation of a home live stock market in the city in which it is located, and the farm and grazing lands in the state become more valuable when easy of access to a local market center. The state is now in the hands of those who are familiar with the requirements that go to make a live stock market for the Fort Worth plant to be put on a basis looking towards the making of a live stock center in Texas. These requirements are that some class of cattle may during all seasons of the year be ready for market. In order that the packing houses may never be idle and that other buyers may be insured of all year chances to secure cattle required by them.

As it is an assumed thing that Texas is in this shape, having its feeders, fed cattle and grass cattle moving during their various seasons all the year round, there is nothing left to do but let our joint shoulder to the wheel and keep at least a portion of the vast amount of money paid into other states coffers through the live stock industry, by having the industry handled within the state in all its branches. The feeders and farmers have turned their attention to hogs so that the growth of that commodity will be on the increase and enable our market to be at all times well supplied with hogs."

I am informed on good authority that \$15,000,000 annually is expended on hog products alone in the state of Texas. That the packing houses may never be idle and that other buyers may be insured of all year chances to secure cattle required by them. As it is an assumed thing that Texas is in this shape, having its feeders, fed cattle and grass cattle moving during their various seasons all the year round, there is nothing left to do but let our joint shoulder to the wheel and keep at least a portion of the vast amount of money paid into other states coffers through the live stock industry, by having the industry handled within the state in all its branches. The feeders and farmers have turned their attention to hogs so that the growth of that commodity will be on the increase and enable our market to be at all times well supplied with hogs."

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W. E. SKINNER,
General Manager.

That rain has not yet blessed each and every section of the state is fully evidenced by the following mail, words by the Sterling Courier:

"The frog has ceased to croak; the birds warble their songs faintly as if in the far distance, and the prairie-dog sitteth on his hole and barketh not at the way-worn pedestrian as he passeth by on his way seeking greener fields. What has wrought such a change? We answer by saying it is the want of rain. But from present indications we think ere long the heavens will be opened and the rain will descend in great abundance, and there will be much rejoicing in the land."

Good wells are necessary adjuncts to successful cattle business. If you can't get them any other way, better go in debt. They are good mortgage lifters, and soon pay for themselves.



REV. G. W. SLAUGHTER.

There is no man now living in Texas, probably, whose life acts are more closely bound to the history of the state than Rev. G. W. Slaughter, of Palo Pinto county, who is known as an old time soldier in the war of Texas independence, the Mexican, the civil and numerous Indian wars; as a pioneer citizen; as a minister; as a cultured man and as a stock farmer.

Born in Lawrence county, Mississippi, in May, 1811, he moved with his father to Texas in 1830 and settled in the eastern part of the state. In 1832 hostilities with the Mexican authorities began. Mr. Slaughter took an active part in every war of the state, and for years was one of Texas' most noted Indian fighters. A detailed account of all he can tell about the several wars and filibustering parties in which he was engaged would fill several volumes. He was a close friend to Sam Houston, Bowie, Fannin, Bullock and other noted Texans; was in all the prominent battles except the Alamo, and assisted in the capture of Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto.

After the condition of the country became more settled, he was married and settled in Sabine county, where he lived until 1839. During this time he farmed and handled stock in a moderate way, between the skirmishes with Mexicans and Indians, and lived in the above county until 1851 when, bringing with him ninety-two head of stock, he farmed and attended to his stock until 1857 when he decided there were advantages in visiting the wider country further west and moved to Palo Pinto county, settling on the place where he now lives, six miles north of Palo Pinto county.

When he came to Palo Pinto county he had 700 head of cattle and thirty or forty head of horses, mostly mares. For three years nothing of importance occurred and he and his prospered. His herd grew and was increased by purchases. In 1860 the Indians made a raid on him and carried away forty-eight head of his horses. He had some thirty stock horses left which he traded for 230 head of cattle located in Young county. This herd he put in charge of George Lemey. He was prosperous again and in a few years the two herds were consolidated and his cattle numbered 8000 head.

Grass was fine, free and plentiful; the seasons were all that could be desired and the only draw back to the country was the Indians. Mr. Slaughter had many and varied experiences in Palo Pinto county, but withal was prosperous.

In 1868 his herd was one of the largest in the state and in this year he sold to James C. Loving and Charles Rivers, who were then partners, 12,000 head of cattle which was most of the stock cattle he had. He and his son, C. C. Slaughter, now of Dallas, then began buying heaves and driving over the trail to Kansas, which business was followed for some years. The first year's drive was almost 2000 head, but each year thereafter the number was increased. The Slaughters were very successful in the trail business, making over and above all losses and expenses something more than \$150,000.

Mr. Slaughter made his last trail drive in 1876. After this he bought a stock of cattle and settled at his old place in Palo Pinto county, where he has since lived in peace. He sold his stock cattle in 1885 at a good profit, and is now almost out of the business on account of his age. He, however, has a fortune, a fine home and a large farm, and wants nothing but peace and rest the balance of his life.

During eighty-three years George Webb Slaughter has lived the life of an honest, upright man; has contributed much toward the advancement and civilization of this state, not alone as a pioneer citizen, but also as a minister, since during the past fifty years he has never missed an opportunity to exert a religious influence over all, and many times has he preached

the gospel when an armed guard was necessary to protect both himself and the congregation from Indians. During his frontier life he preached regularly at several different places and a ride horseback of fifty miles to preach was of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Slaughter can relate many reminiscences and anecdotes, amusing and serious, happening during the "Injun days." The Journal would gladly reproduce them were it possible, but lack of space forbids.

Mr. Slaughter has several children, all grown and all married except one daughter.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, W. B. Slaughter of Kansas City and John Slaughter of Colorado City are sons of his and are among the most prominent cattlemen in the country.

THE HERALDRY OF THE PLAINS.

Miss Alice MacGowan, one of the best known women newspaper and magazine writers of the day, whose particular field is Texas and usually the cattle country, has an article in the July number of McClure's Magazine on "The Heraldry of the Plains," which is so good and so true to life that the Journal cannot help but express in this way its appreciation of the lady's work.

First she explains why cattle are branded and how the idea originated; then is told the methods of branding, followed by a description of branding irons, both of the regular iron and the running iron or guacho. "In this connection the lady says that it will at once become evident to the thinking observer that under existing methods of procedure the responsibility for a good calf crop rests more with the hustling ability of the outfit on a ranch than with the cows themselves. To substantiate this statement Miss MacGowan recites some instances of where some longhorn cows have been found with quite a number of calves following them at the same time."

She reviews the humor found in cattle brands; speaks of the nick names originating in brands, and how such nick names cling to the ranch, as the PUP is called the Pup ranch; the HE-I is appropriately named. She describes and illustrates such brands as the "haskknife," "hat," "swan," "house," "fish," "frying pan," "bride bit," "spur," "stirrup," "forked lightning," "fluidy mustard," "buzzard X," "camp kettle," "pick and pan," "scissors," "rocking chair," "tin cup," the several running letters, numerals, etc.; also a number of Spanish brands. She explains fully and most thoroughly counter branding, methods of brand stealing, sleeper branding, picketing brands, and discusses the much agitated question of the cruelty of branding and decides that the pain is only for the moment, since cattle will get up after being burned, shake their heads and go off to graze. She does not seem to think branding cruel.

In the entire article Miss MacGowan shows a decided literary talent of which she may well be proud. She does her subject justice and is most accurate in every particular. She shows clearly that she is familiar with such life and knows how to express herself.

The Journal congratulates her on the success of this article, as it also does McClure's Magazine for publishing it. Anyone wanting to read it (and every cattle man should) can secure the July number by addressing S. S. McClure, 20 LaFayette place, New York. Price, 15 cents.

The Kansas City Drivers' Telegram is justly proud of Kansas City as a live stock market (and well it may be), and is always blowing its horn for that market. In a recent issue it says:

"The neatness and dispatch with which Kansas City has handled her cattle receipts during the recent labor troubles has been one of the best object lessons she could possibly have had. It has taught the country tributary to her that we are strong enough to run as a market in every possible manner. This week packers have taken at least two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire receipts and at prices not equalled at any of the Western markets. Yesterday Nebraska cattle sold at \$4.45 and 5c per ewt higher than Chicago's top price. Kansas cattle brought \$4.75 and 15c higher than Chicago. Texas cattle have practically all sold at relatively higher prices than at any other market. When markets are bad at this point it may safely be inferred that other markets are laboring under the same trouble. The West can congratulate themselves that practically a terminal market has been well established 550 miles closer to them. Three days this week Kansas City sold higher than Chicago."

Texas is the greatest cattle-producing state, but her cattle are not as good as they should be. Breed it. It is a sure money-maker.

CATTLE.

Shipments of American cattle to France this summer have evidently proved profitable, for exporters are still at it. According to Le Fernier, which is the official market paper of Paris, receipts of United States cattle have been nearly 1000 a week. These cattle have sold very well, much better, in fact, than similar grades brought in the English markets, but still much below the fat, stall-fed cattle of France. American cattle during the past month have been quoted on the Paris market at \$12.50@14.50 per thousand dressed weight, while the best French cattle reached \$16.50. The liberal supplies of American cattle in France must be counted for in a large measure by the glutted markets in England. Many of the cargoes originally intended for the British markets were sent to Havre as soon as it was learned how badly depressed the markets were in England. The demand has been quite strong for our cattle at Paris, and now that the French have given our cattle the test no doubt the demand will become permanent, so that hereafter we may consider Paris a regular market for our good export steers.

The organization of the National Live Stock Sanitary association is a movement in the right direction to deal efficiently with tuberculosis, lumpy jaw, glanders and other contagious and infectious diseases. While but only one-third of the states have a state veterinarian and live stock commission, it is important in this movement. The Western Live Stock Journal, are actively co-operating with the other organized state commissions, and a meeting of this national commission will be called at Chicago this fall or next spring. Meanwhile the lumpy jaw cattle are now rigidly inspected at Chicago, and by the aid of the Stock Yards Exchange all lumpy cattle are thrown out, and the illicit traffic is hoped will be broken up. The tuberculosis dairy herds should be promptly inspected, and when found infected, should be slaughtered without reserve, that from greed or ignorance is destroying the lives of thousands of people who use the diseased milk or meat.

Tuberculosis or consumption in cattle is chiefly the result of close confinement in ill ventilated stables in dairy herds and pure-bred herds, while our farm herds are always as healthy as the wild herds of the prairie. In the old European countries, the close confinement in small stables without ventilation has made tuberculosis almost a universal disease among their herds, and well it may cause alarm for the health and life of the people who must eat the meat and use the milk of such cattle. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says that if all tuberculous cows were to be killed fresh milk would cost as much as champagne. This may be true of cows in England where the doctor came from, but it cannot be true of the cows in America outside of the cities. Dr. P. H. Brice, who under the auspices of the provincial board of health of Ontario, Canada, has made an exhaustive study of the subject, announces that he believes that the cause of tuberculosis is the close confinement of the dairy herds, where, for the sake of saving food, they are compelled to breathe impure air. In fact, he declares that tuberculosis, or consumption in cattle, is confined to dairy herds in the cities and in the country where they are kept closely confined, and to thoroughbred herds which are constantly housed and stabled. We urge our state live stock commissioners in every state to have these dairy herds inspected, and the source of the evil abolished. It has cost the national government \$1,500,000 to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia from a mere handful of cattle. Tuberculosis should also be as vigorously stamped out regardless of cost.

Beef Cattle For Profit.
In a recent number of the Agricultural Epitomist, an article by Walter Clark of Freeport, Ohio, on "Beef Cattle For Profit." He says with that success in any branch of live stock husbandry depends on three important factors, viz.: Good breed, good feed and good care.
First. The best breed obtainable should be secured, and a good sire is half the herd. We want an animal that will make the greatest gain in the shortest time, at the least cost of feed. So we want compact, medium-sized, thick-fleshed, easy keepers that will mature at three years old and make a 500 to 1700 pound steer. To obtain best results, select your animals of quiet disposition and hornless, as they are more quiet about feed racks and troughs. Those with broad backs, deep loins and massive quarters, for it costs more to produce a pound of steak than a pound of neck or tripe. As to the best breed, that depends somewhat on our surroundings. While Polled Angus suits some best, others might like Herefords or Shorthorns.
Second. Feed—In growing young stock we should feed to form plenty of bone and muscle and not too much fat forming food. So we should feed oats and bran very liberally and a pound of good corn the first two seasons. But when the cattle are to be fed for market, increase the corn and oil meal ration and feed less bran and hay. Bright, well cured clover and timothy hay or good corn fodder is the best for rough feed.
The golden text should be, feed and water regularly. Many farmers buy well bred stock, thinking they don't need as much feed or care as scrub stock. They suppose they will thrive on buckwheat straw and find a good shelter on the south side of a barbed wire fence, and expect them to come out nice and sleek in the spring, and because they do not exceed their expectations the scrub farmer will still keep his scrub stock.

CATTLE WANTED.
Among our customers we have buyers for the following lots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old steers. These are wanted by an East Texas feeder—who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.
Three thousand good two year old steers. These are wanted for a Wichita pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some three if price was right.
Two thousand ones and twos (steers) mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not less than 600 in Jack county.
Five hundred yearling steers for a

Clay county pasture. This party wants good cattle, but must be cheap.
One thousand twos and threes.
Five hundred two year old steers.
These all want good Central Texas cattle, raised and located above the quarantine line.
We also have a customer for 5000 yearling steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be delivered in lots of 1000 or over at Amarillo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central Plains country.
We also have two customers each of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head of mixed stock cattle.
Parties who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address: The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, GEO. B. LOVING & SON, 1111 Main Street, 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 fill their orders. In all figures, 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.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. T. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Why Is It?
That Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines are held by the public in so much higher estimation than other engines? The parties using these engines, and their name is legion, are the ones who can best answer this question. They well know, and promptly and accurately, that these engines are started with the very little care they require to keep them running month after month with the most perfect satisfaction. They run without a spark battery, which is admitted to be unreliable. The simple ignition tubes of the Hercules Engines are far better. 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 these are sold. Address: PALMER & REY TYPING FOUNDRY, 405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco. The Scott & O'Connor Co., Agents, Dallas, Tex.

Cheap Extension to Galveston via Santa Fe Route.
On Saturdays, July 14, 21, 28, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to Galveston and return on special train leaving Galveston on the following Monday evening or on first train of Tuesday morning, thus giving the excursionists a day in Galveston. A special train, consisting of coaches, free reclining chair and Pullman sleeper, will leave from Gainesville Saturday evening, reaching Galveston at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and returning will leave Galveston Monday evening at 6 o'clock.
Don't lose the opportunity of seeing Galveston this summer.
Surt bathing is now at its best. Crabs, shrimp and other good things to eat.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.
We will sell four leagues (17,112 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre.
Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is first class plains land—good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear investigation.
GEO. D. LOVING & SON, Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

To Galveston and Return, \$1.50.
No higher rate for any point in Texas on the Santa Fe route.
SANTA FE ROUTE.
July 21st and 28th, returning July 24th and 31st.
SPECIAL TRAINS.
Further information can be obtained from any Santa Fe agent.
Cool yourself in Galveston. Round trip \$5 on Saturday, good until Monday.

The International Route.
The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between the points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.
Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Galveston, San Antonio and St. Louis; and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.
As a live stock route to northern markets it is the quickest. Large lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time.
Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.
Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.
For further information call on nearest agent or address:
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Five dollars to Galveston and return, Saturdays, July 14, 21 and 28, via Santa Fe route.
1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. Used by 60,000 Stockmen and Farmers.

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Death to SCREW WORM!
Cure for FOOT ROT!
50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT.
Try it and You'll Use No Other.
Lyon's Sheep Dip, No. 1000 SHEEP, No Damage to WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheepman who has to hunt for a market for his mutton sheep is he who has inferior stock to sell. Choice goods are always saleable.
The wool could get on fairly well if a Pullman palace car never was pulled over a railroad again. But it would be a sad misfortune for the poorer classes of Europe and America if there were no more double-deckers to carry cheap and fat mutton from the ranches and farms to the crowded cities.

A man who has lots of money and very little common sense is apt to have after awhile lots of experience that ought to teach him common sense and very little money. The flockmaster part in his business. Hence he is and healthy brains in his head is almost certain never to have to beg his bread or saw wood for old shoes.

Just twenty-five years ago the first horse butcher shop was opened in Paris, France. Now there are nearly 25,000 killed and eaten every year in the department of the Seine. All because the Parisians, who are not naturally stuck on horse or mule beef, can't get the fat and juicy mutton chops that ought to be grown for the Paris market by the 100,000 Texas farmers who persist in sticking to cotton and weeds instead of investing in good sheep to keep down the weeds and swell the bank accounts.

There can be no hide-bound rules for the government of a sheep ranch. Several principles must be understood and common sense must play a conspicuous part in his business. Hence he is and healthy brains in his head is almost certain never to have to beg his bread or saw wood for old shoes. The flockmaster part in his business. Hence he is and healthy brains in his head is almost certain never to have to beg his bread or saw wood for old shoes.

A Stock Journal subscriber requests the editor to say for him as follows: That he despises the fellow who is always growing about the sheep business and yet stays with it. Why don't the fellow get out of it and let some one take his place who has faith in it? As long as a man stays in the church and denies the tenets of the church, he is dangerous. But once out, whether he is kicked out or gets out of his own accord, he is no longer in a position to injure the church very seriously. So it is with these fault-finding shepherds. As long as they are of the fraternity, they can and do harm the business by abusing it. But if they will only get out of it they may "cuss" it to their hearts content.

"Out of Fashion Out of Luck."
The editor remembers affectionately a bright young man, who, in 1852, called on him in Tom Green county, Texas, and announced his determination to make a fortune in the sheep business.

He was fresh from Scotland, and what he said about getting rich fast was rather in a spirit of fun than otherwise. He had his own idea how to originate and develop the ideal sheep, combining the virtues of the mutton producer with the excellence of the wool-bearer. And he honestly thought that this nation could not hope to accomplish this long dreamed-of and yet far-away end.

Until about 1858 or 1859 he stuck to his text, and then he gave it up, sold out his business and went home. He was now in sight of old Sterling castle, trying to breed the horns of his herd of Highland cattle, that he is climatizing at the edge of the low lands. From his home he has written how he longs again to be roaming over the beautiful prairie of Western Texas. He adds: "You often laughed at me when I swore to develop the ideal sheep. But while I didn't make half the progress I expected, couldn't have accomplished in fifty years what I first thought I could do in five. Nevertheless, I learned some lessons in breeding that will be useful to me as long as I live. I got onto the idea that like does produce like, and that an indifferent sire will not father a first-class offspring. Further, I learned that patience is the crowning virtue of a shepherd as elsewhere, and that as 'Rome was not built in a day,' a greenhorn couldn't hope to excel in a year the wise men of his calling who had taken years to rub the green off, didn't develop a new breed of sheep in Texas, but I am breeding the longhorns from the heads of my long-haired cattle, and every horn I shorten makes me money. Here, as you know, we don't have an even break with the polls, so I am using the latter to help me knock the horns of the former into better shape."

Let Us Reason Together.
Dr. Golen Wilson in Practical Farmer. Sheepmen are anxiously taking note of everything occurring in the sheep industry. The "bears" have run to the extent of their tether, and are now giving their last wild kicks. Ovine pessimism and ovine optimism have had a severe encounter, and the latter is certain to win the day. If the two parties will but reason together a little, there will be no party left, and that will not be the pessimists. I have clipped editorial expressions upon the point, which I will present below. They are from papers published from Boston to St. Louis, and were uttered since the 1st of May. The first is from a Massachusetts paper, whose identity I will not divulge, because I think the ovine pessimists it must be named of himself by this time. It is as follows:

"It is a sad sequel to the agitation for free trade and the partial destruction of American industries that the possible free wool has reduced the value of many good flocks of sheep in Vermont to 50 cents a head. In many farming sections of New England a good head will sell higher than a good sheep."
In the Boston (Brighton) market report of that paper, the same date, live sheep weighing 90 pounds were quoted at 5 cents per pound. There is something sadly out of joint here. If Boston is the "hub" of intelligence, as her citizens claim, then the New England states must be the radiating spokes, and as such, must have diffused some of its intelligence throughout all of that territory. Only contemplate the idea, the Vermonters selling "good sheep for 50 cents, when they could get nine times as much by sending them to Boston! Either the Vermonters are not as shrewd as they have credit for, or else there is exaggeration, for political consumption at the other end of the line. In my own county grade store sheep sold for \$6 a head at auction last March.
Such talk produced the condition noted below by the Farmers' Guide.
"The farmers have become scared about the prices of wool and mutton, and have sold every sheep carcass a glutted market would take. In doing this they cheapened the price of mutton and made confirmed mutton eaters of many city people. They will cry for mutton, and the price for good mutton will grow and the market good."
The National Stockman and Farmer utters these sensible words:
"Unless all signs fall—and this is not a dry time—no depressed industry has better prospects for reasonable prosperity than sheep husbandry. It is noticeable that the expressions of confidence in the future of the business come generally from men of experience who have been through periods of great depression up to greater prosperity. Those who rush into any business when it is on the boom and drop it as quickly when hard times come are now about all shaken out of the sheep industry, and it does not seem that the markets are again likely to be burdened with sacrificed flocks."
The staid Wool and Hide Shipper talks thus:
"One of Michigan's most successful sheep breeders told us last week that he had about 800 head of sheep, and was willing to buy good ones wherever he could find them cheap. He said he was in the business to stay, and that it would be many years hence before he ever expects to buy as cheaply again. He thinks it will not be long before he will reap his reward, as he has been through similar experiences before and knows what he is doing."
That vivacious journal, Colman's Rural World, gives the sprightliest talk of any:
"The sheep industry will come to the front. There is no doubt of this; no room for doubt. Nobody knows better than sheepmen that they fool themselves every once in a while; and as the mainly part of our country is in the rescue, the first to discover the mistake acknowledges it, takes it all back, buys more sheep, begins again and gets down to business. He is the bell-wether; the others herd the flock every one trying to get ahead, to be a leader and to get there first.
To sum up: The sheep interests have been badly depressed, sure enough; but hundreds of it would remain. A few 'bell-wethers' jumped out of the field and others followed as a matter of course. When the start was made, a class of persons who had rather let it than try to get it, gave it impetus by calamity howling. Sheep products have been low only as compared with their own prices a few years ago; but they are not lower today in reality than then, nor so low for the future. I will buy more things the farmer needs than formerly. I am not mistaken when I say the signs of the times point to speedy renewal and great prosperity of the sheep industry. The papers and papers from the East, West and South indicate it. I think politics should not be a consideration in this business. People will eat meat and wear clothing. Sheep furnish both, and no other animal does."

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SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. If you are feeding sheep write us if you are going to ship your sheep write to us for full particulars in regard to sheep write to us. Remember we handle sheep only; nothing but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

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Every Fellow for Himself and the Devil Take the Hindmost.
A horse life insurance society is doing business in New York. It issues policies on round horses and young animals generally, worth \$400 to \$600. One of its agents was in Texas recently, and was asked to insure a flock of sheep that is running northward from Midland. He said he wasn't insuring sheep, except against receiving consideration at the hands of an American congress, but he would issue a policy on them in a minute if it wasn't that Texas has more worthless dogs and more sneaking coyotes and more sly wildcats and fewer wide-awake, patriotic legislators than any of the American Union. This was pretty rough on the Texas legislature, and the New York man is going to be "bucked" or made to "pull the badge" before he gets out of the state. But for all that, there is but one class of men that deserves more abuse than the average member of an average Texas legislature, and that is composed of those who have the audacity to invest in sheep, who know that they are heavy losers every year by reason of dogs, coyotes and cats, and yet either can't or won't get together and act together in the effort to have appropriate laws passed for the protection of their flocks. A West Texas flockmaster about expressed the views of most of them when he said in the policy office recently: "I lost fully \$250 worth of lambs by wolves every year, but I can't assume the entire burden of controlling the Texas legislature, and since I can't get any of my neighbor sheep-breeders to join me in the matter, I have about concluded to sell out or give what sheep I have left to any one fool enough to attempt to handle them profitably. With both congress and the law-makers at home everlastingly picking on those engaged in the business." That he exaggerated the business goes without the saying of it. Nevertheless, there is room for such criticism as to both of our law-makers in Washington and in Austin. And it is a mortifying fact that our Texas flockmasters are strangely disinclined to act together in their own interests. There was, a few years ago, a live state wool-growers' association in the state. True, sheep were "booming" then. But it is when property of any kind is flat that it needs special attention. In the flush times of the early eighties money invested in good sheep made money fast in spite of the inattention of flockmasters to the details of their business, but in such times as these special attention is demanded.

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SLADE ON HIS RAMBLES.

A Wagner Car Senator Gets in His Work—Interesting Trip Over the "Sap" Railway.

Editor Live Stock Journal: "Know ye the land where the ivy and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds which are
done in her clime;
Where the rage of the vulture, the
love of the turtle
Now softens to pity, now madden to
crime?"

If you don't know such a country,
some down here and I'll find you good
substitutes for the "emblems" above
referred to.

If we have no genuine ivy down
here, we can point with pride to the
festoons of moss which hang from the
liveroaks, and the sweet
may by a little stretch of imagination
be made to do duty as myrtle.

The rage of the vulture and malignant
mosquito which abounds here,
even as the hands upon the seashore,
will discount that of the vulture in the
maddening to crime, while the heart
that would not be softened to pity at
the sight of an aged dusky contem-
plating the last rays of the setting sun
being reflected from the sunburnt rinds
of the superannuated melon patches
would be callous-minded, for it must
be born in that the watermelon
in this climate is very much in the
ere and yellow leaf, and that conse-
quently, for the darkly the melancholy
days have come. My experience so far
since leaving school by the H. I. R. I.
Up club, which holds its daily
seances in front of the Pickwick, has
been mostly with railway travel and
just here permits me to remark on
the luxury of paying your fare instead
of riding by virtue of a pass, provid-
ing, always, that somebody else is
putting up for the fare. In this form-
case you feel at liberty to say what
you please about the way these soulless
corporations conduct their business,
while in the case of free transporta-
tion you are like the man who couldn't
him at the theater because the man-
agement had deadheaded him in, but
who insisted on going out and buying
a ticket in order that he might hiss the
performance. I am in a condition to
hiss as much as I please.

Talk about senatorial dignity and deli-
beration, you have it exemplified in
the colored gentleman who officiates
as magistrate on the Wagner vestibule
car. He is dignity, complacency and
deliberation all combined.

While lumbering along down some
near Waco, the United States
senator who travels on that line leaned
on my shoulder and asked me if I
would like some refreshments. I said
that I didn't mind, seeing that I was
he who invited me. Would I like some
nice, cold chicken? I would. Would
some pickled tongue suit me? It would.
How about some bread? Of course.
And butter? Certainly. Something to
drink? Well, yes.

The senator made a salaam and ex-
ited. He retired to the cloak room
and took a siesta of two, and about
the time I had concluded it was time
to move the previous question, he
approached and built a cute little table
in front of me. Then he returned
and finished his last siesta, after which
he spread a cloth on my little table,
and after another recess laid a nap-
kin in front of me. Then he adjourned
for holiday recess, and upon reas-
sembling brought me some canned
chicken or prairie dog or some other
equally delicious provender. I did my
best on the fare and as neither my
senator nor anything in such a shape
that built around him in my mind to finish
my meal without drinking anything.
This I did, but on attempting to escape
I found that the little table had been
in sight, I made up my mind to finish
my meal without drinking anything.

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my meal without drinking anything.

"We has to make the coffee arter it
am ordered, boss."

"Ah, yes," I replied, with an attempt
at sarcasm, "you have to grow the
trees, gather the berries, etc."

It was evident from the look of
pained dignity that the look of I had
been guilty of infringing on senatorial
courtesy, and so I prevailed on the
senator to remove the scaffolding of
around me and give me my liberty
once more, and I put myself in the
smoking room, I could not help reflect-
ing that it was kind of this dignity,
any way, to notice me at all. I
thus seated and thus reflecting as I
watched the blue smoke from a "two
fer" curl to the tapestried ceiling, the
senator appeared on the floor. He had
a bill to introduce. He brought it on
a silver waiter, which he meant to
utilize, no doubt, in carrying back the
appropriation bill provided for. The
bill was unfolded and passed to the
reading, which was something like
this:

Boneless chicken 3.75
Cold tongue 8.15
Bread 1.75
Butter 1.65
Coffee 1.25
Glass water75

Grand total \$37.95
These figures are not exactly
correct as I put them down from
memory, but they pretty correctly rep-
resent the impression made on me at
the time.

I offered amendment after amend-
ment to the bill, but they were each
voted down by a strict party vote. I
then asked for a conference committee,
but the senate would not recede from
its position and the bill finally passed.
I have since taken my meals at the
regular railway lunch counters.

But the officiousness of this august
personage did not stop with the collec-
tion of this bill. The boneless prairie
dog and pickled cow's liver I ate for
supper did not harmonize in my in-
terior department and when in the
small hours of the morning I was
suddenly seized with a desire to run
out on the rear platform and see how
the weather was, I couldn't find my
shoes. Would you believe it, that con-
founded senator had taken them off
and sublet the contract to have them
"shined" for which he mulcted me
next morning the sum of six bits.

At Luling I found myself side-
tracked awaiting a southbound San
Antonio and Aransas Pass (called
"Sap" for short) train. The "Sap"
people have a number of branches,
dips, angles and deviations in this part
of the country all run more or less
according to railway ethics, but the
line running from Lockhart to York-
ton may be said to be fairly straight
in its way of annihilating distance.

Conductor Connolly, an old Fort Worth
man, takes charge of the overland
caravan which leaves Lockhart every
morning and but for his genial com-
panionship the weary traveler would
suffer from ennui. He and his
brakeman and engineer are on the best
of terms socially, and frequently the
train is stopped right in the middle
of the road in order that they may
enjoy a little tete-a-tete while the ba-
ggage master and the train butcher re-
mind one of home surroundings by
their earnest expressions as "Coma
seben," "You dice," "Little Joe,"
"Eleven it is," "Up jumped the devil,"
and other familiar quotations.

At one place the engineer left the
fireman to run the engine while he
walked on ahead to where there had
been a molecatch. This somewhat
amused the conductor, who re-
minded the knight of the throttle for
not waiting for the train to reach the

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

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

That is New. WHY?

Because it enables you to lend your
intelligence and judgment to the bene-
fit 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 cir-
culation of the paper. To do this we
give them the very best light-running,
finest finished machine made, 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 unimpaired, and your money refunded.

It is high time the people of this
country should be released from the
high-priced, monopoly-protected ma-
chine, made to sell through agents who
have long had the field to themselves.
By special arrangements with one of
the largest manufacturers in the coun-
try, we are enabled to offer our patrons
a machine that we can confidently
guarantee equal to the very best. This
machine is of the very latest pattern,
with full high arm, and is fully equal
to those sold by agents at from \$50 to
\$60. An examination of the machine
will convince you that this is true.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

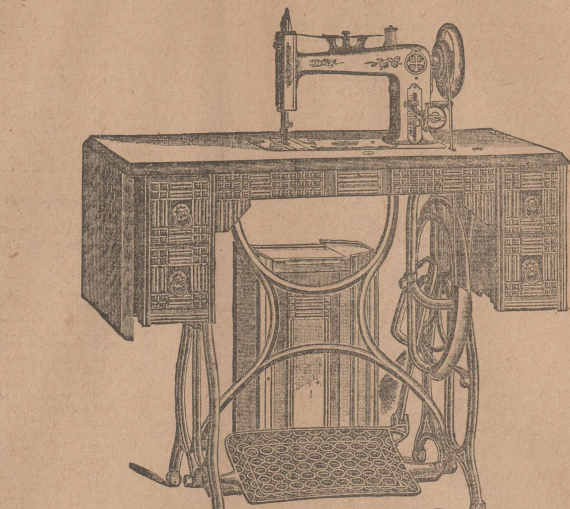
known, and is warranted by the manu-
facturers for five years and by us
proof of their almost absolute per-
fection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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

WOODWORK AND STAND.

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



Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00.

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

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

Every machine is fitted, without ex-
tra 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 with-
out operating the needle.

SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION.

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

ATTACHMENTS.

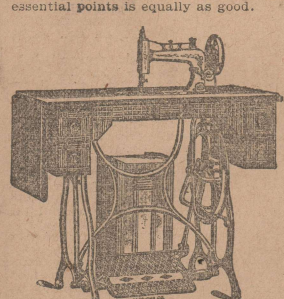
With each machine is furnished free
one full set of attachments, which are
arranged of solid steel polished and
nickel-plated and warranted for five
years, which no other manufacturer in
the United States does.

ACCESSORIES.

The following accessories are also in-
cluded: 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 useful information as will en-
able 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 trim-
mings being polished and nickel-plated.
The stand is of the very latest con-



Stock Journal No. 3, \$17.00.

ADDRESS.

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

patch so that the other passenger and
I might have had a chance at the
fruit. After remaining at the depot
at Gonzalez half an hour I overheard
the following conversation between the
engineer and conductor:

"Well, I guess we might as well
be jogging along," said the engineer.

"Oh, let's not be in a hurry," was
the reply. "Bill Houston said maybe
he would go over as far as Shiner with
us today and I wouldn't like to leave
him if he wants to go."

"Leave word for him to come on; he
can overtake us over the divide; we
got to stop there anyway while the
fireman goes over across the field to
get his washing, an' he may have to
wait for ironing to be finished."

"All right; tell him to build up a fire
in the boiler an' let's fly!"

At one other station a man wanted
to ship a calf by express and the good-
natured brakeman got out and helped
build a crate in which to ship the ani-
mal. At Dillworth the conductor said
to the brakeman: "Run up there to
Hartwell Jones and ask Mrs. Jones
how long before she will have her
eggs ready, she said she wanted to
send some to market today, an' say
Jim you better wait and bring 'em
down." I only mention these incidents
to show the spirit of accommodation
and abandon which pervades the man-
agement of this line.

This country is the great breeding
ground of the state for cattle and
Mexicans. So far as I have yet seen
the improved beef breeds have not
been successfully cultivated here. I
am somewhat impressed with the opin-
ion that breeding here so far has been
carried on with a view of developing
speed rather than bulk, and that it
has been reduced to a fine art. How-
ever, I speak only from casual obser-
vation and may change my mind by
next week. Crops are considerably
more advanced here than with our
more northern neighbors. The grain
season is well along, corn is
gathered and preparations for plant-
ing next year's crops are well along.
Human nature is human nature every-
where, and the people here are no
exception to the rule. For instance
here, near the Gulf, the finest and
freshest of fish can be had for a song
and yet your landlord will insist on
placing before you at each meal steaks
from the hams of the race cattle which
abound in the land, and if you have
fish at all it is of the mud cat variety
caught in the lagoons and about as
luscious as a piece of alligator. Next
Sunday I will spend on the coast.

I'll have fish or trouble. I hope to
give you something more in your line
next week.

OUR NEW MEXICAN LETTER.

The Strike—Cattle and Sheep Notes.

A Fine Home With Old-time Hospi-
tality.

Raton, N. M., July 18.

To The Stock Journal:

My letter this week must necessarily
be of a social nature, for there is abso-
lutely nothing being done in the stock
business. The strike is still on at this
point, although the Santa Fe manages
to get a mail train through from the
north and from the south each day of
the road is a long way from being
open. A few through freights pass
each day, but no locals are running,
and the yards at Vozra, Dillon and here
are full of freight trains, which have
been tied up since the strike com-
menced. The two trains of cattle spoken
of in my last letter as being laid out

here, stood in the yards until they be-
gan dying, when the agent succeeded in
finding a man willing to herd them.
They were loaded, yesterday and left
here, so I suppose they will get
through.

The merchants at Wagon Mound and
Watrous are buying wool in con-
siderable quantities, for which they are
paying 6 1/2, 8 and 9 cents per pound.
Of course, in the majority of cases the
sheepman turns his wool and gets
credit. Not encouraging
for the wool grower.

Yesterday Dr. Stolmaker drove me out
over what was a few years ago the
finest cattle range in Colfax county.
We crossed Vega creek, then the Su-
perior, and then the old Santa Fe, and
the Capoline country, Johnson's mira
and the old Tony Molche rancho.
Then changed our course slightly and
took in Col. Dwyer's place, which is
practically deserted, as are all others
which was once the home of the cattle
king. We arrived at the home of Mr.
J. E. McKown at about 5 o'clock in
the afternoon. There we found old-
time hospitality. Our party consisted
of three ladies and two gentlemen. We
were cordially invited to remain to
supper, which invitation we gladly ac-
cepted. While the meal was cooking,
Mrs. McKown drove us over her home,
and some to market today, an' say
Jim you better wait and bring 'em
down." I only mention these incidents
to show the spirit of accommodation
and abandon which pervades the man-
agement of this line.

From Arkansas City.

Arkansas City, Kan., July 17, 1894.

Editor Journal:

We are having no rain and every-
thing is drying up. Very little hay
will be cut this year, but there will
be plenty of wheat, oats and straw.
There will be a large yield of wheat
and oats. They are threshing now.
Wheat 40 cents; oats, 25 cents; corn,
40 cents. Rough fat cows, \$1.75 to \$2
per 100. The Osages have about agreed
with the United States commission to
sell their lands and sell the remain-
der. This will cut off pastureage in the
Territory.

Breeding and Improvement.

Breeders of all kinds should now ex-
ert themselves more than ever and
breed for the highest quality of individ-
ual merit and early maturity with
health, vigor and standing.

Whether we breed pure-breds or
grades these points must be our chief
interest. Of course we will use pure-
bred sires, but we must not be con-
tent that he is pure-bred, high-bred
or fancy-bred; these times we must
look to the meat and dairy qualities
of the animal, and early maturity.

An English breeder says: The show
yard is no test of the intrinsic excel-
lence of the breed. A symmetrical form,
beautiful appearance, grand outline,
and high quality of flesh and hairs
are very delightful, but utility after
all is the main thing. We want Short-
horn females that combine this beau-
tiful development to fecundity, afflu-
ent milk-bearing and aptitude to fat-
ten when out of profit. Short-horn breed-
ers of the middle of the century neg-
lected the dairy properties of their
herd most shamefully, and this was
at the very time when Richard Booth's
celebrities were carrying all before
them. The aim for perfection at that
period was only a very partial one.
After all the boasts made by perfect
grazers as well as magnificent crea-
tures to look at and win prizes; but in
the latter part of the century we have
discovered the vanity of all this with-
out something more being attended to.
Not altogether because dairying has
become more profitable than grazing,
but from it having been discovered
that the cows that are the most afflu-
ent milkers are usually the best breed-
ers. Nature is true to herself in mak-
ing these characteristics inseparable
and even if some of the more beau-
tiful and graceful characteristics of the
Short-horn should be lost to acquire
these attributes of real utility, it might
after all be great gain.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1885.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000
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 reship-
ping 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 array of Eastern buyers insure this 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 yard-
age 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 cen-
ter an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the great-
est horse show arena in the country for the sale by exhibition of "traps,"
turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speed 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 them stock growers and shippers
of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to
continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick mar-
ket of Chicago.

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

J. C. DENISON, JAS. H. ASHBY, D. G. GRAY,
Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. Gen. Supt. 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.

D. 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 1,740,728 1,948,373 569,517 35,097 99,775

Slaughtered in Kansas City 950,792 1,427,708 372,385 71,234 3,025

Sold to Feeders 240,017 10,116 10,116 10,116 10,116

Sold to Shippers 360,237 510,460 15,200 15,200 15,200

Total Sold in Kansas City 1,566,046 1,948,357 408,869 22,522 12,269

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.

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

1885..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Sheep..... Horses.....

1886..... 114,163..... 130,867..... 18,585..... 1,950

1887..... 134,457..... 180,187..... 40,195..... 3,025

1888..... 235,723..... 340,469..... 1,232,600..... 168,593

1889..... 467,340..... 1,206,695..... 169,053..... 7,995

1890..... 696,699..... 1,673,374..... 181,857..... 5,218

1891..... 550,944..... 1,452,221..... 179,849..... 8,592

1892..... 738,186..... 1,705,687..... 185,457..... 14,269

1893..... 852,642..... 1,435,271..... 242,581..... 12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort.

NATURAL HOT SULPHUR WELLS
-SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS-

MATATORIUM & BATH HOUSE

The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has per-
formed, is astonishing the whole medical fraternity. Almost every ailment
humanity is heir to will be benefited. Good accommodations. Address

MCC. SHACKLETT, San Antonio, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED

In every town and county in the West to sell the

Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills

And Steel Towers.

These Mills are substantial in built and we guarantee them to be as
powerful as any mill made and are especially adapted for

IRRIGATING PURPOSES.

as they run in very light winds. Send for prices and circulars. Manufactured by
the KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO.
Arkansas City, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

Give every animal room enough.

If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at 4 years old, it is better than having an animal that is not until he is 6. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this end.

Mr. Livingston's letter shows clearly that the result of cheap breeding is cheap selling, and that the enterprise of improvement brings the reward of prosperity just as the cheap mania brings ruin and depression.

Twenty-five years ago long distance racing was exceedingly popular, and its revival promises to add largely to the attractiveness of the programs in the grand circuit of 1934. Especially will this be the case at the Buffalo meeting, during which a match race for a purse of \$200 will be decided between the great Buffalo mare Nightingale, 2:10 1/2, and J. H. Odell's celebrated stallion Greendale, 2:12. That it will be one of the features of the big meeting is beyond question. Nightingale will be driven by Ed R. Geers, and Greendale will be piloted by Rod Patterson, both of whom are well known to the racing public. This contest possesses another feature that is of especial interest to breeders, and it is therefore something more than a simple sporting event. There is a steady foreign demand for American trotting and road horses, and European buyers all want long distance horses—horses that can go two or three miles at top speed without injury. Turf journals assert that they are the only kind that will sell in England, Germany, Russia and France, and such being the case American breeders are wide awake enough to cater to the demand. The contest between Nightingale and Greendale is the beginning of a class of racing which must soon be adopted by all recognized racing associations.

At the New York horse sale recently twenty-eight animals were disposed of for a total of \$100,000. The prices realized were suggestive of a return of the boom in trotters. The yearling filly Miss Alice, by Alcione, Jr., brought \$1100, after she had shown a 2:40 gait in the track. The 2-year-old filly, by J. J. Audubon, fetched \$1850, going to Peter Duryea. The filly was hitched, and on a heavy track in the rain she paced in 2:31 1/2 seconds. Bush, the beautiful black daughter of Alcione, brought the top price of the day, going to the well-known New York breeder, Charles H. Kneebles, for \$2500. She has a record of 2:14 1/4, and she has been trotted against such famous fast ones as Kremlin, Martha Wilkes, Pixley, Nightingale and Pamlico, winning every one of the forty-one races in which she has taken part. Her turf career began as a 3-year-old, when she took a record of 2:45 1/2. This mark she has reduced in successive seasons to 2:27 1/4, 2:20 3/4, 2:16 and 2:14 1/4. Hitched to a high wheel sulky she recently turned the Poughkeepsie course in 2:17 3/4, which is fully equal to her record mile. Alcione, Jr., trotted mile in 2:23, and sold for \$225 to Peter Duryea.

Some weeks ago, says the Inter Ocean, the friends of Robert J. Kneebles, the Iowa horseman who now languishes in a German prison, charged with fraudulent practice upon the race courses on the continent, wrote to several horsemen of prominence and unquestioned integrity, asking that in the interest of justice to an American driver they visit the Kneebles stock farm at Wakefield, Neb., for the purpose of identifying the mare Bethel, 2:16 1/4. One of the gentlemen thus addressed, who knew the mare Bethel well, as also many others of Kneebles' horses, upon receipt of the request, answered that he would be pleased to go and see the mare. Before going to Wakefield, however, he said to his friends: "I know Bethel and will recognize her instantly if she is there, and if she is in this country I will make affidavit to that effect. But I shall not swear to a falsehood for any man, and if you fail to find my affidavit among those that will presumably be forthcoming you may know to a dead moral certainty that it is because Bethel is not on the farm at Wakefield." The horseman who spoke as above did visit the Nebraska farm, but, strange to say, his affidavit was not among the number that are expected to liberate Bob Kneebles from the German prison. There was some talk that Kneebles had taken both Bethel and Jessie Gaines, 2:15 1/2 to El Paso, but the latter mare with a foal at her side was found at Wakefield. He did not see Bethel, however. The mare that was shown to him and represented to be Bethel he recognized as Clara Chatham. True, she has a scar on her left foreleg, but it is merely a surface scar and has not yet entirely healed up, and hence shows plainly in the photograph which has been taken and forwarded to the Berlin Jockey Club. The scar on Bethel is old, and the dark hair having cut through the muscles of the forearm. It is evident that Bethel is not at the Wakefield farm, and the endeavor to disfigure another mare named Clara Chatham, and by means of photographs and affidavits of local friends of Kneebles prove a lie and secure his release is a bold piece of perjury and attempted swindling as can be imagined. There is no horse named Bethel Kneebles has or did have her with him in Germany.

Hairy Legged Horses.

While breeders and farmers are so indifferent about breeding high-class horses, the city markets are becoming more particular about just the kind of horses they want. The manager of a large transfer company recently said: "We want good, heavy, active, clean-legged horses. The drivers who prefer the Clyde or Shire horses, generally like the long hair off their legs, as few horsemen in this country will take the time and trouble to keep the hair clean from the mud collected every day." Americans have never taken kindly to this "feather" on the legs, and the English and Scotch farmers are continually discussing the subject much as we discuss the color craze of our Shorthorns; we breed them that way because somebody wants them. A correspondent of the English Live Stock Journal writes:

"As a breeder of Shire horses and a farmer, I want to ask one question. What is the practical use of hair on the 'feather' as it is called on the legs of heavy cart horses? I know every breeder of repute will at once be very angry at such a question being put, after all the trouble they take, and naturally and artificially, to obtain 'feather.' From my own experience I can discover no use at all in it for practical work, either town or farm; for the latter it is the greatest nuisance we have to contend with. In wet weather, on heavy land, the state of the legs of heavy, well-feathered Shire horses coming in from their work is only to be seen to be realized. And only those who have endeavored to 'do up' the horses for the night can appreciate the amount of the extra work and time which devotees of the wagners who look after them. I have often seen farm horses on heavy land, before the days of this 'feather' craze, with their legs clipped clean of all the long hair, to be enabled then to walk the land with greater ease, and to save trouble in the stable. Of course

now, if you are breeding for sale, to touch the hair would be fatal to all business. I have been lately very much struck with an account given to me by one of my own wagons, who went on a visit to a relation in a large town, who had the charge of horses belonging to the corporation. He saw forty horses in one stable, and that all had the hair cut off their legs; their heels and round their fetlocks were quite bare of hair, and that up the back of the leg was cut as close as possible. They were gone over regularly every three weeks. Now, this shows clearly enough that they considered the hair of no practical value, any more than it is thought to be on a farm. I had always understood that one reason we encourage the superabundance of hair was that they liked it in the towns, where we find the best market for our heavy-legged horses. But having had this look behind the scenes, it seems to me that the 'feather' is a fad. I am writing this simply for information, and to try to get some practical, common sense opinions on the subject. If we see it now on all the best heavy-legged horses, is an advantage, by all means let us go on and encourage its further development; but if it is of no practical use, either in towns or country, surely we ought to stop an absurd fashion which leads to no good end.

I am well aware that people say you cannot get the 'bone' without the 'feather,' and that it is absolutely necessary for heavy-legged horses; but has this been proved? Have not we rather found that the heavy-legged horses have the hair, and the lighter leagued ones have less, and instead of trying to increase the bone of the lighter ones, we have paid more attention to improve the quality of the hair of the heavy ones? By selection we can breed any type we like, and I believe if we could get the bone without the hair that our heavy-legged cart horses would be as much in demand as they are at present; would be less subject to disease in their legs and feet; and being much easier to look after in the stable, would be more practically valuable.

The Saddle Horse.

In an article on the saddle horse, which appeared in the Louisville (Ky.) Post, John Duncan, a well-known breeder of that state, says: "As with man, so with the animals under him which he has domesticated and bred and trained with special objects in view. No need of more than referring to the expertness attained in consequence of the existing division of labor; and so in like manner we have harness horses, running horses, saddle horses and draft horses; cows superior to others for the yield and quality of their milk, others for the beef they afford; then there are chickens, some being known for the number of eggs they produce, others for the size and quality of their eggs, while some have recognition on account of the superiority of their flesh. It is thus all a matter of performance, pedigree being founded in performance; and therefore when we start to form a breed we lay our foundation with the materials demonstrably most fitted to do what we want done. The men have recognized pedigrees they originate thus and not otherwise; and where a country has a nobility it will be found that the families ranking as of this class trace back as a whole to people of marked parts of some sort."

The making or fixing of a breed, the steps on the way toward getting an animal to the point where it is a pure bred or purely bred for a given purpose, may not be regarded as by any means easy. Even with the subject or material all right on one side to begin. It requires five pure crosses—such is the established English rule, and the subject—to take away the taint or taint from a seruo or other starting point. That is the rule in the country where most of our established breeds of domesticated animals originate, and the rule is none too severe. Of course in commencing a breed with nothing but raw material to work with it is different, and then the entire outlook is changed. The material best adapted for the purpose intended.

The conditions thus outlined, as lying at the basis of all breed-making, the saddle horse breeders recognize, and they are proceeding. What they are to have in the way of a test, answering to that which determines rank from year to year on account of earnings or get in the case of thoroughbreds, or in the case of trotters by contribution to the 2:30 or standard list, does not appear to be yet fixed upon; yet certain it is that some such governing law is to find recognition, the operation of the effect of which will be to eliminate whatever is non-essential and conduct on to the making of a breed that will neither need nor admit of the introduction of outside or uncertain elements; so that even individual meritorious performance will not alone give registrable rank.

The standard-bred saddle horse of today ought to be the closest approach that we have to the highest ideal in beauty of the horse—the horse above all others in expense and in pleasing to the eye of the refined or our civilized life of today. In fulfilling such a bill high spirit and intelligence must ever be found together, and there must be good stock without the slightest coarseness anywhere. The girls called for as a prime condition precedent to registration are these: Walk, trot, canter and slow pace. Then there are what are known as foundation stock, the descendants of which are the first families and with all the privileges of such high ranking stock. The first foundation stock are Denmark, Brinker's Drennon, Sam Rooker, John Dillard, Tom Hall, Coleman's Eureka, Vanmeter's Vaxco, Cabell's Lexington, Copperbottom, Stump the Dealer, Texas, Prince Albert, Peter's Halcorn, Vernon's Roebuck. In the struggle for supremacy that always exists in such cases the fittest of course survive, and already the foremost place under this idea is accorded to Denmark, so that he is sure to be to the saddle horse Rysdyk's Hambletonian is to the harness horse. Unbroken descent to foundation stock, whether to the stock of Denmark or to that of any of the other fourteen that are with him in the select foundation company, will always make a good case for eligibility to registration.

This thought of forming a breed of saddle horses has grown healthfully out of a long experience in Kentucky and Tennessee in making saddlers from the best material that offered, and with much of the material naturally first class. Now that the business is under the control of a definite purpose results the finest even seen for horses are to be expected; and it is confidently believed that as a mind-resting relation its relation to the selection with the big overtaken brains of the life in our large cities, we are but entering upon a great new era for the saddle horse.

Thus in the well-bred American saddle horse we have fancy and fact, the ideal and the real, working together; and just as the English race horse is far superior to the Arab and the Arab and it is in the very nature of the horse that the horse the highest concentration of that life, should take the position to which he is thus in every way entitled, and it is in the very nature of the horse that the horse is more of an Arab than he is to an Anglo-Saxon.

POULTRY.

Shiftlessness tells quicker on a poultry plant than on any other occupation. To make hens pay they must be well cared for.

The enterprising farmer knows how to make his crops profitable, but the hens very often do not pay for their feed. Reason, they are neglected.

It is said that the cross Hamburg-Plymouth Rock is an excellent laying strain and worth trying. The Black Hamburg is the best to use.

In 1869 the value of the stock of poultry in the United States was placed at about \$20,000,000. Today the egg product is about \$100,000,000. Certainly poultry culture is growing.

The hard working farmer is always rewarded; it is true, same with the poultry keeper. If the latter is willing to work, both with his brain and body, he is sure to succeed.

Poultry manure should be gathered often. It should not be allowed to heap up in the hen house, only to breed sickness and lice. Keep the house clean, and at the same time keep the lice down.

No matter if you only keep a few hens it will pay to have a good house for them. Wagon sheds, tree tops and such out-of-the-way places will hatch benefit the fowl one bit, and it will only add misery to the profits.

Feeding for Eggs.

I feel a good deal of what my thirty Plymouth Rocks did in April, 1894, that I can't help telling of to other breeders. I can't help telling of to other breeders know of it, as I rejoice very much in reading of others, and I suppose all others interested feel the same as I do.

I have received of my thirty pullets 600 eggs in April, and since January 1st have received 1665 eggs from the same flock up to May 1. And have eighty nine lively little chicks, hatched by hens. My first hatched chicks are trying to grow.

This is the way I feed. It may interest some. In the morning I feed one gallon of cut clover, one quart of bran, one point of corn and cob, ground, one pint of oats, and one pint of water. Put on the stove in a tin bucket made for that purpose, large, flat bottom. Let it come to a boil, mix well, and feed it warm. I also use green rye, cut and mixed with the clover. At noon I scatter about a pint of oats and wheat, mixed in the litter, and they work like good fellows for it. Lawn clippings or green rye are given every day. In the evening about sunset, I give two quarts of grain, whole, two of equal parts wheat, oats and corn. In warm weather no corn. In the morning feed I also mix the table scraps and about three pints of green cut clover. The eggs all hatch well, ten to thirteen chicks from each thirty eggs. I expect to hatch about 200 chicks, as ten hens are setting at present. The only thing that bothers me is the low price of eggs.—Cor. Poultry Keeper.

POULTRY IN THE CITY.

Can be Made as Profitable as in the Country.

Orange Judd Farmer. About one-third of all the poultry raised in this country is owned in cities, towns and villages, and, it may be added that town people nearly always keep pure breeds, and know as much about raising poultry as farmers. Concerning the keeping of chickens in town Mr. Charles Graf says: "I think a small flock pays better in a city than in the country. I have a flock of 22 chickens—5 hens and 17 pullets of 102 days old. I keep them in a coop 5x3 feet which stands in a yard 15x20 feet. In the month of January I got 257 eggs, and the cost for food during that period was 60 cents for feed and 10 cents for fuel. All the scraps from the table are saved, even the water the vegetables are boiled in. Then I boil onions, potato peelings, rutabaga and turnip peels, cabbage leaves, etc., to last three or four days. With that, the kitchen scraps and a handful of meal, I feed my chickens morning and night, but give it to them warm. But where the city folks have the advantage over the country raisers the latter is in the feeding of green bone, which they can get at the butchers for the asking. I have a green bone cutter and I would not part with it for a good round sum. If I could not get another. Of course it costs a good deal for a few chickens, but the saving in food will pay for it in a year, leaving out of consideration the gain in eggs."

Keeping the Fowls at Work Important.

The house and yard are both rather small, but I have 22 hens and 17 pullets in January, which is evidence that he manages them properly. The size of the yard is not so important as to keep the hens at work. They can be kept busy on a small plot as well as in a large space, by giving them litter in which to scratch. When feeding them aim to give too little rather than too much. Allow them to finish their meal somewhat hungry. Then they will work more vigorously in the litter which will induce them to scratch and work vigorously. It is not wise to feed them every time you have scraps. A light meal in the morning is all that is needed. If sufficient, especially in summer, else they will become too fat and have bowel disease.

One reason why a small flock pays in the city is that there is no cost for labor. True, there is some labor required, but it is so bestowed as to cost nothing. Fowls in a yard should be fed at regular intervals and not too often. If fed often they will not be hungry, and will appear to be always hungry, following the attendant whenever he appears. This is only a habit which they learn. They are not hungry at all, but they are lazy to work. If they do not work starve them down to it. No work no eggs. Plenty of work means healthy fowls, little expense, and a full egg basket.

Your Eye Five Minutes.

We have just closed a contract with one of the large photographic studios up North for several thousand dozen photos and crayon portraits which we propose to absolutely give away to those who will send us a photograph, extending the circulation of the Journal in their immediate neighborhoods. Our proposition is this:

To any one who will send us two recent photographs of twelve cent size and \$2 in cash we will send one dozen cabinet-sized photographs of himself or any friend whose photo he may send, or we will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, size about 14x17 inches, made from same picture. Should more than one dozen photographs or more than one crayon portrait be desired, send two names, and \$2 for each dozen photos or each crayon. Send a good photograph from which copies are to be made. We want 2000 new subscribers during the next sixty days on this proposition. Address Art Department, Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

SWINE.

See that your pigs get all the spare milk you have.

Dry forest leaves make excellent bedding for young pigs.

Do not allow sows to stand until sore before giving to the hogs. Soured sops is spoiled-slop.

If you would have sweet, juicy meat, see that your pigs are kept growing steadily until killing time.

Pigs farrowed in April and May should be carefully looked after, as they are the cream of the season's breeding.

Keep your pigs in good dry quarters and give them plenty of good clean straw or litter for bedding, if you want strong, healthy pigs.

Do not allow your brood sows to suckle too many pigs. Remember that a pig is worth more than three half starved ones.

It actually costs more to raise a razor back hog than a Berkshire, Poland-China or any of the improved breeds. Why? Because nature is against the former and for the latter.

A good swine breeder never worries over the cost of a good male or brood sow. He knows that the money spent for good stock is bread cast upon the waters, and that it will soon return.

If you have stock that you know is good advertise it and you will soon find buyers. If you have sorry stock kill it off and buy something from some one else. It will pay you in dollars and cents.

There is just as much difference in the improved stock of today and the razor back hog as there is in the machinery used today and that of a hundred years ago. If you are still hanging on to the old hog of fifty years ago you are losing money and money probably lost as costing more than if you kept improved stock, and is not near so good.

There are few herds of Berkshire swine in the United States that have a better reputation than the "Haw Hill" herd of Springer Brothers, Springfield, Ill. Messrs. Springer have been breeding Berkshires for the past thirty years. This spring they have a choice lot of young pigs from their Windsor Castle, Hood Sallie and Manchester Lass sows, sired by good boars that have been selected from the almost pure Berkshires. Springer believe in the broad back, large ham and perfectly-marked pigs as an examination of their her records will show. They also breed Jersey cattle, and down sheep, Light Brahma chickens and Bronze turkeys. They have a choice lot of young stock for sale at all times and prices to suit the times.

Farm and Dairy says: There can be no doubt but that the popular type of American hog has undergone a marked modification in recent years. The writer recently marketed some 450 pound hogs in Chicago, the first buyer who saw them said, "don't want them at any price," other buyers were found who were willing to handle the lot at a reduction of 25 cents a hundred below hogs of equal quality 140 pounds lighter, which price was finally accepted as the best that could be done with them. The hogs in question were all barrows and as smooth a lot of 450 pound hogs as the most exacting buyer could ask; in this respect they were faultless, but too large for the market. The price of 25 cents a hundred on the selling price was by no means the only loss sustained in making hogs of this weight as the last 150 pounds of weight probably cost as much as the 200 pounds preceding it. It is a well established fact that gain can be made in hogs weighing 200 pounds much cheaper than in hogs weighing 400 or over. Another modification that is just now demanded is a hog with less fat and more well flavored lean meat, larger and better bacon cuts. While corn is the staple feed of the hog, it will nevertheless pay to feed the demand for an improved bacon hog in our methods of feeding and breeding. The dairy fed hog will possess improved qualities in this respect.

The Boar.

As with the sows, in a majority of cases, if one from the farm herd be selected, the selection should be made from among the early spring litters. By this plan, with good treatment, such as will secure a good growth and development, he can be made to make such a growth that he can be used to some extent for service late in the fall or early winter. Generally, with good treatment, a boar can be used to some extent for service during eight months old, but he must have been kept in a good, thrifty condition all through the summer. In nearly all cases the best plan is to provide a separate place for him. Hay a good lot of well seeded down to grass with a small, comfortable house. Have in the house a tight floor, upon which grain can be fed, and a good trough in which to feed slops and give water. See that the everything connected with the building and pen is made strong and tight. The object should be to restrain from the start. If he once gets into the habit of breaking out, it is about as unruly an animal as is usually found on the farm, and in all cases it will pay to take considerable pains to have strong and tight from the start. If he will not get out the first time, he should be separated from the rest of the herd at least by the time that he is 3 months old, as it will be much easier to get him accustomed to being restrained than if he is allowed to run much after he is weaned. Then it is quite an item to feed him so as to secure a good growth and development, to him, and muscle, and when he is in a place to himself, this can be done to much better advantage than with the herd. It is at no time best to have him fat, but good care must be taken to keep him thrifty, in order to keep him vigorous and secure a good development. If his pasture lot is not sufficient to afford him plenty of green food, it will not be a good plan to cut clover and feed him. Purslane from the garden is a good green feed. Give him a good variety to keep him with a good appetite and maintain a good growth.

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

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Excursion Tickets.

To all seaside and mountain summer resorts have been put on sale by the Southern Pacific, the Sunset Route, until October 31. Local excursions to Sour Lake are also arranged for at reduced rates. Before deciding where which route you will make your summer jaunt call on a ticket agent of the Sunset Route or address C. W. Bein, ticket agent, 1010 Oriental Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

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Or the Result May be disastrous.

Many people who come to our office for medical treatment have been experimenting upon by incompetent doctors, or have been taking cheap treatments because the price was low. The results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be the leading specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe.

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

Address or call. Dr. HATHAWAY & Co., 129 1/2 West Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

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

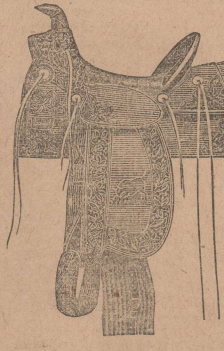
Send for proof. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

How can a wire fence stand without posts? We will send free to any address, a photo of a long section of our Park fence, containing live deer and elk, and not a sign of a post to be seen. Everybody knows that the Page has been "out of sight" of all competitors for years, but did not realize that it could now be "out of sight" fence. Send for proof.

THE LATEST PUZZLE—FREE

How can a wire fence stand without posts? We will send free to any address, a photo of a long section of our Park fence, containing live deer and elk, and not a sign of a post to be seen. Everybody knows that the Page has been "out of sight" of all competitors for years, but did not realize that it could now be "out of sight" fence. Send for proof.

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S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

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PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PUMPS, PIPES, CYLINDERS, FITTINGS, HOSE, Belting, Packing, ENGINES, BOILERS, Mill, Gin and Well

MACHINERY.

Largest FOUNDRY and MACHINE and TANK SHOPS in the State.

Best quality Brass and Iron Castings.

REPAIRING OLD MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

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

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STANDARD

Live Stock Commission

CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

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

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THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS

Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago

WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT

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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old cuts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

to do the express business of this Company.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

COMMONPLACE LIVES.

"A commonplace life," we say and we sign,
But why should we sign as we say?
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky
Makes up the commonplace day.

The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings,
And dark were the world, and sad our lot,
If the flowers should fail and the sun
shine no more, and the birds no more,
And God, who studies each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole.

—Home and Country Magazine.

You have doubtless heard people sneer at the "common" and the "commonplace" in life, perhaps you have done this yourself, if so never be guilty of so light a thing again. Remember "God who studies each separate soul, out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful whole." We are given to calling the workers of the world "common" and their lives "commonplace." What would become of this world if it were not for these workers? Who is it that keeps the machinery of the world oiled and running smoothly? It is these who are prone to speak of as "common." It is decreed that some must work, others enjoy the fruits of their labors. But such is only for this life. And who can say which is the happier lot in this life? If yours is a life of cares and responsibilities, live it so that no one can justly term it a "commonplace life." The useful lives are not commonplace. They are the foundation stones of "God's beautiful whole." That which is noble is not "commonplace." Which leads the nobler life, the butterfly of a city or the useful, practical, intelligent woman who is the soul of a small world called home?

LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.

Lee surrendered on Friday.
Moscow was burned on Friday.
Washington was born on Friday.
Shakespeare was born on Friday.
America was discovered on Friday.
Richmond was founded on Friday.
The Bastille was destroyed on Friday.

Queen Victoria was married on Friday.
Fort Sumter was bombarded on Friday.
Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.
Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.
The Mayflower pilgrims landed on Friday.
The battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.
Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.—Philadelphia Press.

Speech from the Soul.

While the correct use of language should be the aim and study of the young, it is neither just nor wise to judge the character of the people one meets by the quality of their syntax. But I have written my thoughts on this to Council readers before, and only refer to it here to introduce this extract from Dr. Talmage's pen:

"Suppose a man in middle life finds himself without education, what is he to do? Do the best he can. The most effective layman in a former pastoral charge that I ever heard speak on religious themes stood within a few minutes of his death, and he said in English grammar, and if he left any law unfractured he would complete the work of his life. He was a man of prayer with which he followed it. But I would rather have him pray for me if I were sick or in trouble than any Christian man I know of, and in that church all pray for me. As I use a word of prayer and prayer to all others. Why? Because he was so thoroughly pious and had such power with God he was irresistible, and as he went on he had stopped praying, and as he said I could wipe out of my eyes enough tears to see the closing hymn. I ended the meeting, fearful that some long-winded prayer meeting would pull us down from the seventh heaven."

"Not a word have I to say against accuracy of speech, or fine education, or high mental culture. Get all these you can. But do not say to those who have brought up in the day of poor schoolhouses and ignorant schoolmasters, and no opportunity, you may have so much of good in your soul, so much of heaven in your every-day life, that you will be mightier for good than any one who went through the curriculum of Harvard or Yale or Oxford, yet never graduated in the school of Christ."—Exchange.

Helpful Hints.

A belt-knot apron with a pocket across the bottom is the best thing for clothes pins.

Scrubbing Help—I used to so much dread to clean the kitchen floor—hard wood and unpainted—until I found what a help a little concentrated lye is, used in the way I use a self-wringing mop I can use the lye quite strong, and how much whiter my floor does look with not half the water. Try it and save backache.—Kate Did.

Plug the Washbuds—I have lately thought of and put to use an improvement and such a help on washday that I must sit down at once and write the sisters about it. As I have to do my own washing, with no help only what I can get from my one "man folk" when he isn't too big a hurry to get into the field, I find emptying tubs by palfuls, tipping them up and lifting them around, the hardest part of the work, and until my old wringer gave out and I had a new one with a wash-bench attached, the taking off and putting on the wringer every time a tub had to be emptied was no small task. But now behold me! Blessed with the new washbench that holds two tubs with the wringer in the center, which wrings both ways—just take the handle off one side and "hitch it" on the

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

Real Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

other—and a hole and a plug in each tub, there's no more lifting of the wringer and tubs on washday, and the work is so much more easily and quickly done. Even if you can't have my combination wringer and wash-bench, sisters, you can at least have holes bored in your tubs and plugs fitted to them, to save the lifting. Just hand this to your John, and I'm sure he'll start for the augur at once.—Hetty Hicks.

"During the canning season many a cup of fruit juice is wasted that might be converted into the best of vinegar. I know people who make their vinegar for family use by simply keeping a jug in a warm place and pouring into it all fruit juice, rinsings from honey or syrup cups, or anything of the nature; fruit parings from sound fruit are boiled in water enough to nicely cover them and the water is then drained into the jug. Keep a cloth tied over the top of the jug instead of corking it.

When the jug is full of vinegar pour it off, leaving a little with the "mother" in the bottom to hurry the fermenting process. During the time when canning is in order more than one jug may be needed, but nearly every day during the year there will be a little juice left from canned or preserved fruits used on the table, and we eat of this or that, which had better go into the vinegar jug than the sink. Last year we meant to have a few gallons of grape wine, but something went wrong with it, not liking to waste the grapes, sugar, time and labor that had been expended, I simply added a little mother and kept it in the sun for awhile, and I did not have wine I had the nicest of vinegar.

After this if I have too many grapes for other purposes I will know just what to do with them. "A waste of the wise is sufficient." ONYX.

"Columbian Bread."

Knowing Mrs. Ewing's reputation as a bread-maker, the following is taken from an exchange and given with confidence to our readers. Do like this sister. Follow her instructions if you would have good bread:

Did any of you sister housekeepers, attend Mrs. Ewing's lectures on bread-making during the housekeepers' congress of the Columbian exposition? We thought we had good bread at our home before, but upon hearing her lecture and seeing her exhibition we determined to follow her method. The result is the best bread I ever ate, not occasionally, but always, when her rule is followed. Quick raising and a large quantity of yeast insure the preservation of the gluten in the flour. She clearly demonstrated that if a small quantity of yeast is used, which she sacrifices its nutritive particles to make more yeast in order to bring the dough to the desired lightness. One cake of compressed yeast is the proportion to every pint of liquid. "Wetting" the yeast in a tablespoonful of cold water, take half milk and half water for the "wetting" and add one teaspoonful of salt. Use a dairy thermometer to test the temperature of your "wetting" and your flour. Both must be at 75 degrees. Then stir in as much flour as will free the sides of the pan from sticky dough. Do not use too much flour. Then turn out your dough and knead it five minutes more if you wish, but that will do for that amount of dough. Put it in your bread bowl and butter the top of the dough. Cover it and keep it at 75 degrees for three hours. Then make it up in small loaves—two inches wide, two inches deep, is the best size for pans. Let it rise one hour, butter the top, and bake in a quick oven half an hour. If your husband and sons are like mine, they will want no other bread. The small size of the loaves insures its thorough baking. The crust is crisp and tender. Eating fresh bread no longer insures dyspepsia. If you keep a girl she will say it is the easiest way to make bread. Try it and write a household editor if you like the result.

Some Good Recipes.

Cream Pie.—Beat together one egg, half a cup of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of cornstarch and half a cup of cream. Stir together; warm two and one-half cups of milk with the other ingredients, and bake like custard pies.

Quick Soup.—In one quart of boiling water put one cup of cracker crumbs, one-half cup of Irish potatoes chopped fine, one tablespoonful of rice, butter the size of an egg, onion enough to flavor and salt and pepper to taste. Let this boil until done, then add a teaspoonful of extract of beef and a raw egg. Beat the egg all together for a few minutes, then pour slowly into the boiling soup and stir constantly. The soup is then ready to serve.

New Culinary Notions.

Cream Biscuits.—The secret of biscuit making is precision and dispatch. Laggards and lazy people are not successful biscuit-makers. The best cooks always say that they simply throw their biscuits together, and certainly they are not long about it. The cause of success is that biscuits begin to bake before the overfervent qualities of the powder or soda are exhausted. They are live biscuits, and are as light and puffy as beaten eggs. The best biscuits are rather small. The large ones are not likely to be quite so light. They should be baked in a rather quick oven, and, to be perfect, are a yellowish brown. They must be thoroughly done through.

Old-fashioned housekeepers say that the dough for cookies or gingerbread is much more easily handled and rolled and stamped the day after it is made than on the same day. In cool weather it should be set where it will not become hard.

A professional cook teaches her class in pastry making to cut the circle of pie crusts one way around and what she surrounds the dish the other way. She says that this simple rule has an important bearing upon the flakiness of the result.

A coffee pot that filters is best if one is experienced in that art, but an old black Maryland cook can make the beverage in a plain, common tin pot, and have it fit for the gods. She puts the ground coffee in the pot and then shakes it about on the stove till thoroughly heated, and then pours on the boiling water. In this way the heated ground coffee imparts to the fluid an extra pungency of flavor and richness.

A Letter.

Editor Household Department: I enjoy your page ever so much. Am so much obliged to Mr. Loving for giving us an editor all our own. I think the letters from the women subscribers are real interesting. Wish more would write. I enjoyed Isabelle's "Story of the Lead Pencil," so much—similar things have happened in our own

family. Father never reads the household "business," as he calls it, but mother gave him that to read, and all the while he was reading she kept nudging him, till he said, "Mother, for heaven's sake, leave me alone, I never fussed at you about a lead pencil." Mother said, "No, but you have about things no bigger."

You started out with a list of good books for summer reading, but you stopped—wish you would give some more. I do dearly love to read. If I can't get the new books, I like to know the names of them, and what other people are reading. Don't take any stock in the "Woman's Rights" question. I have no property in my own right, not even a husband. Ask Isabelle to write another story, so mother can judge father again. I feel like you belong to us now, and you must never quit us. FANNIE.

Good for Reflection.

Forgotten blessings—In our eager desire to obtain the good things of this life, to power, the fame, or wealth, which seems so glorious, so suited to promote our happiness, we often appear to forget that which we now possess, to looking with dissatisfied eyes upon our humble surroundings, murmuring that we are not so prosperous as others, and thus thoughtlessly, yes, recklessly, ignore our many priceless blessings. It is said that a gentleman was walking the streets of a city and a wild-looking stranger approached him and said: "Did you ever thank God for your reason?" "No," replied the astonished man. "Then do it at once, for I have lost mine," said the other as he passed on. Yet we go about rejoicing that our minds are not only our greatest treasure, but that refinement and education have given them additional luster; that noble thoughts, high resolves and stirring enthusiasms are their constant attendants, which lead to efficient action—perhaps without one thought of the devout thanks we owe our creator for this great, this unspeakable blessing. Another thought which is worth more than lands, or gold, or precious stones—that for which many a millionaire would gladly give half his possessions—in good faith, thank God for this.

Daughter's Friends.—Friendship is often as much a matter of propinquity as of congeniality, and if a mother have her daughter's confidence and chooses the families with whom she shall be intimately thrown, she can partly control the situation. A girl should be warned against those who would draw her into friendship based on some goodness or grace of character—nothing holds love like the qualities that are love-worthy. If an unfortunate intimacy has been formed, the mother should be both fair and kind, acknowledging any advantages or attractiveness, and thereby avoid arousing too warm a partisanship on the part of her daughter. Friendship, too, should have its reserves. It will retain its bloom the longer where a sense of personal dignity preserves subtle barriers against excessive familiarity, where family affairs are not exposed, and the "holy of holies" of each nature, veiled from intrusion, is entered only by permission in moments of heart to heart communion. For many reasons a daughter's friends should feel themselves welcome in the home, not the least among them is the opportunity thus afforded of judging the girl's character.—Exchange.

Children's Diet.—Be careful of the children's diet in hot weather, and at the first symptom of any disturbance of the bowels drop all fruits and vegetables and give only such food as is known to be not at all laxative in its nature. Boiled rice, tapioca, milk toast and boiled corn, which is still fed before drinking) is about all the variety a child should be given who has the least touch of bowel complaint. Of course the nursing baby's diet can only be regulated by that of its mother, but when a young babe that is fed on cow's milk shows signs of intestinal disturbance a cow should at once be taken from the house and stall feed, being led out for exercise and pure water daily, but not allowed to eat green herbage of any kind. If the trouble still continues, sterilize the milk and it is not safe to allow much time to elapse, if the attack is at all severe before sending for the best physician within reach. Carefully watch for first symptoms, however, and careful diet, will usually save a doctor's bill.—Aunt Hannah in Exchange.

AN IMPROVED FILTER.

A Simple Method of Making Bad Water Fit for Drinking.
It often happens that drinking water is very impure, and contains much matter which it is important to get rid of before disinfecting by boiling. A few cheesecloth, or any other clean cloth which has been washed, as a clean towel, may be improvised as a filter. Provide two vessels, the one containing the water to be filtered placed above the receiving vessel; place one end of the cloth or wick in the vessel above, and let the other end hang over the lower vessel. As the water is descending from the upper to the lower vessel, the cotton fibers will entangle the suspended matter, and the water, as it drops into the lower vessel, will be freed from much of the dirt which it contains. The water can then be boiled and made wholesome for drinking water. This method of filtering is useful in tenting, where wholesome, clean water is not at hand.—Good House.

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

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Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.
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Correspondence Solicited.

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R. A. CORBETT.

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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 \$90 to \$125 each.
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All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls.
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all from imported prize winners; also
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Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection of ever graded 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.

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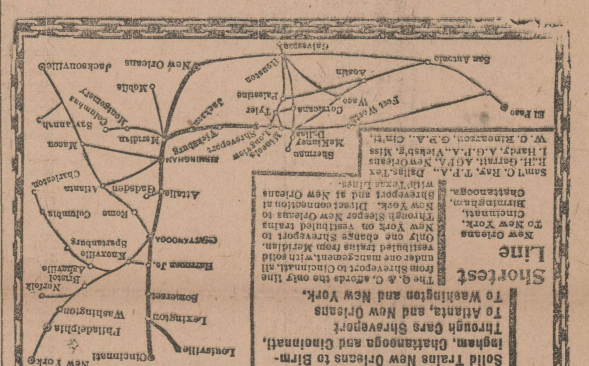
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Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars on all trains.
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Live 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 can 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

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Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will
E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

DR. RICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
4 pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PERSONAL.

Uncle Ben Hunter has been spending the week in the San Antonio country.

Tuck Boaz of this city shipped yesterday a car of beef to Lake Charles, La.

S. C. French has been working the Katy between Fort Worth and Galveston the past week.

Webb & Hill of Albany had a train of beef cattle bound for Chicago through Fort Worth this week.

Court Babb came in from Decatur the other day. He reports things in general all right in Wise and adjoining counties.

J. L. Pennington, of the Santa Fe, came in from a trip to the other side, says his live stock is doing a good business, and that cattle on the line of his road are doing very well.

Charley Ware says everything along the Denver is all right; grass is good, stock water sufficient for all purposes, the farmers have made good crops and everybody is happy.

A. P. Murchison of Amarillo passed through Fort Worth Monday en route home from a lengthy visit to the Pecos river country. Says everything in the West is in good shape.

William Wray came in from a week's trip to the Territory Tuesday. Says it's very dry up there; grass and stock both need rain badly. Should rain come soon, however, that country will flourish.

J. W. Barbee, of the Cotton Belt, has removed his office pet, Little Jimmy, the monkey, to his residence. This was necessitated because of a threat of some of his down-town neighbors to poison the monkey.

E. F. Campbell of Bolivar was here a few days since. He reports good crops in his section, and says cattle are in good shape. Mr. Campbell is a good friend of the Journal, and is a pleasant gentleman.

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, of which George E. Loving & Son are managers, advertise a big lot of cattle for sale in this issue. Cattle buyers will find this note of interest.

J. W. Curtis, of the Rock Island, is hard at work in the Territory, where his road is moving a good many cattle. The Rock Island country needs rain pretty badly in several places, but as yet nothing is suffering.

Receiver John D. Moore of the Fort Worth and Denver, who has just returned from a trip to the line, reports that grass on the extreme northwest end of the line is in fine condition and that cattle are doing well.

Major Sam Hunt went to the Territory the other night. The major has recently marketed some of his cattle, and will run more of them at once. He has some sheep to ship out, and says he will clean up the pasture this fall.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Hawthorne Boys' School to be found in another column. This school is for boys, 8 to 16 years old, and is conducted in connection with the Western normal college of Lincoln, Neb., which guarantees its success.

William Blythe of Kansas City, who feeds a big string of cattle every year at Little Rock, was here yesterday en route from a trip to the state capital on a prospecting tour. Mr. Blythe will doubtless buy his feeders while in the state.

"M. C.," an advertiser in The Journal this week, offers for sale 3100 acres of good land on the Nueces river. From the information furnished in the ad. it would be most excellent ranch. The attention of our readers is directed to same.

N. Wallerich, corner Houston and First streets, this city, is one of the most noted cattlemen in the state. He has been practicing in Fort Worth for years and has won for himself a most enviable reputation. See his card in this issue. The Journal is in need of dental work call on him.

A. O. Fox, proprietor of the Woodstock stock farm, Oregon, Wis., writes the Journal that a mistake appeared in his notice regarding the amount of prizes won at the World's Fair. The amount should have appeared \$1000 instead of \$100. The Journal apologizes, and trusts its readers may all see that the fault lay with the printer.

The Onstad Chemical Company of Sioux Falls, S. D., has an advertisement in this Journal. This company manufactures the celebrated Onstad cure for lumpy jaw, and every cattle owner should keep a supply of their remedy on hand as it is a sure cure and lumpy jawed cattle are no good. Write the Onstad company.

David C. Pryor of Brinkley, Ark., was here a few days since. Dave is one of the heavy feeders of the Southwest, and is counting on a big season. Mr. Pryor went to his Oklahoma farm from here. Says he's got the finest orchard up there he ever saw. The Journal has promised to send him there and help him pick his strawberries.

The Journal desires to again make special mention of its good friends, the Fish & Keck Co. of Live Stock Commission Merchants of Kansas City. These gentlemen have long been favorably known among the stockmen of Texas, not only as expert businessmen, but also as first-class stockmen and business gentlemen. They have all along been good friends and patrons of the Journal. In return we ask our friends to remember these gentlemen and give them a share of their patronage.

John G. Peters of Whit, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday and favored the Journal with a pleasant visit. Mr. Peters has a beautiful ranch in the famous Keechi valley, in Palo Pinto county, where his father located nearly forty years ago. Mr. Peters is therefore one of the old-timers and, like all other old-timers, is a highly respected, well-to-do citizen.

G. W. Morris, a prominent stockman of Limestone county, in a private letter to the Journal says: "Everything in this part of the country is in good shape; we have had good rains, consequently the grass and crops are good. The corn crop is excellent, while the cotton never looked better. There are but few cattle in this country, and the few that are here look exceptionally well. There are but few cattle in this section suitable for feeders. The result is that we will soon have worlds of feed, but no cattle to eat it."

Judge H. H. Campbell, formerly manager of the Matador Land and Cattle Co., but now county judge of Motley county, writes the Journal to renew his subscription, and in addition to expressing himself as well pleased with the paper, says: "Motley and adjoining counties have been blessed with plenty of rain. The alfalfa, the grass crop and the farm crops are good, while the crop of children is over an average." The judge very naturally concludes by saying that the "country is in good condition."

SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

Mr. Clardy 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.

Messrs. Bennett & West, Jackson county, purchased 1000 steers, various ages, of Dr. Shaw of the same county. Dr. Shaw has sold his ranch to the home seekers and will practice law in Victoria.

R. M. Bennett of Bennett Bros., De Witt county, was a caller at the San Antonio end of the Journal last week. Owing to the high price of feed they were unable to purchase as many cattle as usual last season, and are of course glad of it. But R. M. thinks the conditions will be more favorable this season, and if the signs continue right they will feed about 2000.

Col. John Tod of the Texas Land and Cattle company was in the Journal office last week. Owing to the continued dry weather where the country he was afraid he would have to secure pasture elsewhere for about 5000 Laureles steers, but while he was here he got rid of a big rain at the ranch and went down to investigate.

Several forced sales of sheep and cattle are reported in various parts of Western Texas. Old Ten Persons should not bear down too hard in times like these. If he kills the goose where will the future eggs come from? There is no consideration for the people who have made him the owner of the earth and the fullness thereof, he might if not cash crazy see that it is to his own interest to go a little slow in crowding the farmers these times.

We have too many elections.

The purchasable vote is growing, as is also the wherewithal to purchase the vote. Unless there is some way to burst the combination the days of the republic are numbered.

The road across rocky for the San Antonio live stock show. If they would "fire" the Jonah mixed up with it they might have better luck. He probably has the enterprise "cungered."

All the Republicans and about half the Democrats down in a Southwest Texas district have been jumping on their members for permitting the interests of their districts to get lost in usual party politics. If they have a Democratic candidate pledged to those interests and with a dead cinch on the nomination they are a Republican. The upshot of the matter will doubtless be that they will both be beaten by some jumped up incompetent upon whose principles and aims even the Lord does not keep track. Politics! What craziness is committed in thy name!

Farm and Ranch says when the people remember Norman J. Coleman and cry Rusk and then contemplate the present secretary of agriculture they are ashamed of the latter. Disgusted, would the better fit their feelings.

Your type last week made me say that the range cattle would be "howl" and bear the horn "c's. Bawl" is what I wrote. If he can't read my chaste and elegant chirography he ought to know enough to not make cattle "howl."

The Alpine Avalanche says that panthers are becoming so numerous in that section as to become a pest to the stockmen, killing calves in large numbers and often grown cattle. A wild animal bounty law, backed by an appropriation large enough to make it effective. Several stockmen who have given the matter close attention claim that the loss of calves from wild animals is much greater than most stockmen have any idea, and accounts largely for the "short calf crop" that we hear about from time to time.

Colonel D. H. Snyder, of the well known firm of D. H. and J. W. Snyder of Georgetown, was here last week on his way to a trip to Arizona. He has given the subject of irrigation some attention of late, and thinks that in one way and another irrigation could be developed in Texas with great benefit to the state. Even out in the plains country, Colonel Snyder believes that irrigation by means of wells could be made profitable, with adequate capacity for water storage, and where the depth to water is not too great. His experience in procuring water for stock purposes has given him some valuable and interesting pointers upon the possibilities in utilizing water storage for irrigation purposes. It cost his firm at least \$20,000 to find out that the cheapest and in every way the best arrangement for water storage is the depth to water is not too great. His experience in procuring water for stock purposes has given him some valuable and interesting pointers upon the possibilities in utilizing water storage for irrigation purposes.

Since I wrote that item about the Democratic congressman pledged to West Texas interests I learn that he is "bawling" around over his district trying to make the people believe that the present tariff tinkering, bond issuing, silver demonetizing, cuckoo, Lillikewoo administration is Democratic. And now I don't care a continental cent more Republican words coddle walks his log lengthwise.

When I suggested that it might enliven things a little, if some one would jump on me I hardly contemplated trouble with the ladies department of the Journal, but observe in the last number that a lady takes exception to what I had to say about roping off calves. I hardly think the good lady understood what I was driving at. Certainly my aim was not to heap contempt upon the man with six cows. Fact is, in the roping off system which has prevailed for so long in Texas, I am not aware that the man with six cows has been any more given to roping off calves than the man with a thousand cows. I should think, however that the man with a thousand cows could much better afford to practice roping off the calves for a little milk and butter than could the owner of only six cows. It seems to me that a man with only six cows ought to devote them to a better business than to raising calves. Indeed, my suggestion of a Jersey or two for the man with a large number of cows, devoted exclusively to the business of raising calves. If a man owns but six cows they ought to be such cows that it would not require them all to produce a little milk and butter for

the family use. They ought to be so good that one of them would answer that purpose, and the product of the other five should go to market in exchange for household supplies; and the calves ought to be worth more than seven dollars. By this it will appear that if a man has only a few cows they need not necessarily be Jerseys. If they were such as Horns, Red Polls or Devons, for instance, they would give more milk and raise better calves than would the sort of cows I described in my column to which the lady took exception. And certainly "roping off" the calves from such cows would seem a queer proceeding to people used to that class of cattle. In conclusion, I hope I may have myself better understood and that in consequence the Journal's lady friend may decide that I am not so much of a "greeny" after all.

Nearly everybody seems inclined to jump on Senator Pfeffer because he suggested that a representative from each state would make a better government than we now have. In the light of the history that has been made of late years, it might be well for the people to think a little before they jump. The fact is that all our legislative bodies are unwieldy from too great a number of representatives, to say nothing of mediocrity resulting largely from the same cause. Who can wonder, therefore, that we would have a better state government if we had about one-third as many representatives and that one-third made up of about two-thirds better men? In usual party politics, the idea a little too far, but just far enough it is not such a bad one after all. A smaller and better representation is a needed reform.

A writer in Farm and Ranch estimating the irrigation capacity of twenty-three rivers having their source and mouth in Texas, says:

Taking an average rainfall at 30 inches over the entire drainage area, and the off-flow or drainage into the rivers at 40 per cent thereof, there would be available for irrigation 258,553,251,280 cubic feet per annum. Allowing one cubic foot of water to each square foot of land, this quantity would be sufficient to irrigate 6,829,361 acres, however, it is not the full capacity, for according to observations made in many irrigated regions, from 50 to 65 per cent of the water so used finds its way back into the reservoirs, and the water available for the soil. One-half of the original water can be used again and in some localities it may get into the canals three or four times, thus making it possible to irrigate from 1,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres from the streams above mentioned. The acreage value of a permanent water right for irrigation in the United States is \$120 per acre. If we value such a right in Texas at \$10, the value of the water now going to waste in our state may be safely estimated at \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000. What a world of water running to waste.

And now they are extracting oil, and a most valuable oil, too, from the peanut. The meal, too, has been pronounced a most excellent food for man and beast. A writer in the Southern Cultivator says of peanut meal:

But there would be little hope of introducing this meal as a food for stock in this country so long as corn and wheat are so cheap. The future for it in the south is for fattening cattle. It has been proved that cotton seed meal is about as good as corn for producing high class beef. In many places down south there is no sale for the local cattle because the people have gotten a taste of the juicy western cuts, and refuse to eat any except stall fed beef. It is what I wrote. If he can't read my chaste and elegant chirography he ought to know enough to not make cattle "howl."

The meal is also first class for manure by mixing with other substances. If we are to use the oil, the chemists at the Tennessee experiment station. We know how suitable cotton seed meal is for this purpose, and peanut meal is just as good.

It is not necessary to do more than refer to the value of the peanut hull, because every farmer knows how greedily they are consumed by cows and horses. According to the chemists at the Tennessee experiment station, the "superior to timothy, and but slightly inferior to clover hay." Mr. Atkinson, the Boston economist and statistician, declares that for hay alone, peanuts would be worth the northern farm, as they yield out to two tons per acre—a yield equal to the best clover sod.

Even the hulls, the remaining by-product in peanuts, are not wasted. Again we quote the Tennessee chemists that the hulls are "quite similar to cotton seed hulls," and we know these are fed regularly to cattle, and even horses. The Germans grind up the peanut hulls for cattle food, and make a certain kind of paper from them.

Fortunately peanuts are not an exhaustive crop; not any more so than cotton. The chemists say that if the peanut oil is just as good as cotton seed oil, and even better for some purposes, bringing 50 cents a gallon to cotton seed oil at 35 cents. We know the meal is equally rich, both for feeding and manuring purposes, selling at 27 a ton to cotton seed meal at 24 a ton. We know that the large bulk of the cotton plant, the stalk, leaves and burrs, are worthless, while not an ounce of the peanut plant is wasted. We know that the total of a peanut crop is not one-third of that of a cotton crop, and the harvesting is not one millionth of the back-breaking pain of picking cotton. Land too poor for cotton will grow twenty or more bushels of peanuts to the acre. Some Tennessee farmers make as high as seventy-five bushels an acre. Even a low price will make peanuts profitable, if a sure sale is guaranteed.

There is a good deal of talk in Texas about raising sheep for their wool. It is a good deal like raising cattle for their hides.

If a lot of men steal a railroad train they properly go to jail. If they steal the entire railroad rolling stock and all they go to the United States senate. In the language of the German friend of mine, makes heap 'o' difference who got dem "biles."

The following is an extract from one of Henry Clay's (the street banker) regular weekly letters:

"The exports of gold continue, with-

out any symptoms of immediate cessation; but have little or no effect upon the stock market, for the reason that the money can be well spared. The banks rather welcome the outflow than otherwise, as it will help to reduce the superabundance of cash at this critical and stiffen rates. It is not a welcome incident that the gold should have to be supplied from the treasury with the result of cutting down its coin reserve. The banks, however, scarcely feel it to be their concern that the treasury resource is thus drawn upon. * * * It is very clear, however, that if the treasury is to be expected to satisfy the future requirements of gold for export, it is imperative that some means must be taken to enable it to meet that demand, which has been heretofore mainly supplied by the banks. Congress cannot too soon bestow earnest attention upon the question."

Of course you understand how the treasury is expected to satisfy the future requirements. Bond sales of course "stiffen rates," eh? A good many think it about time for Wall Street to run a little, Mr. Clews. If it proposes to run the government in the ground by its "stiffened rates" and "future requirements," the government may be taken out of the clutches of Wall Street by other words, if rates don't drop pretty soon, something else may drop. See?

The United States senate seems to be for tariff reform, but like the boy said about his father's religion, they are "not working at it" much just now. But the sugar trust evidently puts in a national tariff to agree with the free list, and hides stay on the free list. By the way, have you ever heard of a valid reason given why sugar should be protected any more than wool, hides, or anything else for that matter?

Mr. Will H. Ewing recently sent the following letter from San Antonio to the Coleman's Rural World in which reference is made to some horses that seem to be strictly "in it."

When you hear of the sale of the "Gray ghost" Dandy Jim or not I take it upon myself to inform you that I sold him last Monday to Dwyer & Co. of Dallas, Texas, for \$1000. It is like losing a good horse to give him up. He will go down the big line this year and have a chance to show what he can do. I started him at San Antonio on Saturday, and the time he made was sensational for the season of the year. He trotted the second mile in 2:06 1/4 with his head pulled off, and the third quarter of that mile he trotted in 1:23 seconds. He trotted the eighth around the first turn in 1:23 seconds. He is so much faster than he has ever been that there is no telling how fast he may go this year. I also sold to H. D. Kamm, of Redwood, by Nutwood. This fellow is going very fast in his work. Has shown his ability to beat 2:20 three times, and has no work. Expected to be able to go three miles close to 2:15 with him at Denver. He will go down the line with Dandy Jim in the hands of W. H. Shinn. I got \$3500 for Dandy Jim and \$2400 for Nedwood, which was very cheap for the speed they had shown. I am here this week at the races. I have racer, Mr. L. P. Peck's horse. I gave him a mark of 2:14 last week. I also have Princess, a 2-year-old pacer that can beat 2:25.

It has not been so very long since the idea was advanced that good butter could not be made in Texas. Now, everybody believes this now. While it is true that most of our butter makers are turning out butter of a greater or less degree of "rottenness" it is less because they do not know how to make good butter, and the reason they find a market for the stuff at all is because there are so many people who do not know good butter when they taste it. I will say, however, that most of the bad butter seen in the stores comes from the farms where only a few pounds are made by the family. As a rule, buttermilk dairymen who make a specialty of butter making have most of the knowledge and appliances requisite for the production of good butter, and besides finding a good market for their produce, the educating influence which they exercise upon the merchant and the consuming public in the direction of good butter is most salutary. But these country people! Shades of a soap factory! A good deal of the stuff of the town would throw a freight train off the track, and is the sort of stuff some of our esteemed contemporaries would like to have protected against butter. For fear some of the lady tacks me for a "greeny," I would explain that not quite all the country people, even in western Texas, make poor butter to sell. A good many of them make good butter and use it at home.

Territory cattle have been running near Kerworth lately, and returns have been satisfactory considering the times. "Shang" pieces shipped about 400 "sea lions" from the territory to Kansas City lately, with his usual luck. Got the bulk of them off at 3 cents.

M. A. Kenedy of Williamson county is here prospecting to lease pasture and buy steers, and seems to have his eye on the hill country to the north-west of San Antonio. A pretty good country just now.

From late rain reports out toward El Paso, I judge they will be flying high out that way again soon. That has been a favored region the last year or two.

We may have a glorious country down this way in the fall. I have seen the country so bare in July that hardly a blade of grass could be seen in any three counties. And then after a rain-soaker in August I have seen pretty good hay land in October in those same counties. And if that August comes, and the banks ease up, I will report some cattle deals down this way that will be limited only by the stock of said material available. The banks will ease up all right if the rain comes, and the banks ease up, I will continue to "stiffen rates" by their peculiar methods. You know the sort of dance our bankers indulge in is governed largely by the manner in which Wall Street pulls the string.

S. J. Whitsett is in from his Atascosa county ranch, and reports a fair rain, which will do the cotton good, and if followed by more soon will result in general benefit to the section.

A friend said to me the other day: "Clardy, you seem inclined to jump on both sides of the trouble that keeps the country upset. Exactly! I grew up with a step-brother about my own age and size, with whom I used to scrap occasionally. Pater familias would larrip us both with an impartiality that I see at this distance. He seemed to understand the situation, then, and I think I understand it now. Our government should follow his example, otherwise the result might turn out somewhat as it did on the only occasion on which the old gentleman, through no desire of his own, gave to one more and the other less than was coming to him. It was the province of the horses, cows and dogs, hennings, and sometimes when the mornings were cold and the bed warm, Jimmie and I would not respond very promptly to parental call, in which case an impartial spanking was among the lia-

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Cattle in Ireland.

Keen controversy has lately been going on in some of the papers over the vexed question whether Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus cattle are best suited to the circumstances of Ireland. Several breeders have expressed their opinions, some of them favoring the one, and some of them the other. Mr. S. Ankettell-Jones, who is a well-known breeder of Polled cattle, writes thus: "The farmers of Ireland outside of the range are a general rule, poor farmers. They till their land is true, but they seldom benefit their land; and when they lay it back into pasture, instead of buying good grass seeds, they buy any dry than can be had cheap—sweepings of hay lots, etc. Now, the Shorthorns must have the best of land to do well on, whereas the Poll will thrive on almost anything, and will grow fat when the Shorthorn will starve. A remarkable instance of this I saw last October in Queen's county. A farmer was selling off all his stock; his yearlings were reared on Aberdeen-Angus, and some by a Shorthorn. When they arrived in the sale ring the 'colored' one brought from 2 pound 5 shilling to 3 pound 10 shilling a head; they were followed by the cross-bred Polls, same ages, grazed on the same fields with the Shorthorn crosses; they brought from 3 pounds 5 shilling to 4 pound 17 shilling 6d. They were in fine condition, and the Poll is the only cow I have met with yet that can rear her calf well on poor land, and I have had instances of it this year, where I have taken away Shorthorn calves to (practically) save their lives, but have left the doddle and her calf together."—N. B. Agriculturalist.

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