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## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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SHOULD KEEP IT OURSELVES.

England now wants the Nicaragua canal, and it may be that our government will see fit to dispute the lion's claim to a commercial scheme so truly American, one which the commercial interests of our country demand should belong to the United States.

The commerce of the United States needs this short route from one ocean to another, and if the welfare of the country is regarded by those in power, we will keep this canal for our own use, even with more force than "moral suasion."

### THE INCOME TAX.

The year of 1894 will not be a very profitable year to corporations, firms and individuals, and the income tax will be very much less than has been anticipated. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated August 24, says:

"The amount that will be collected from tax on incomes for the calendar year, under the act now in the hands of the president has been variously estimated from \$12,000,000 to \$39,000,000. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller is inclined to the belief that the returns for the year from this tax will surprise those who have fixed upon the higher estimates. Under the law returns of income for taxation are to be made for the calendar year 1894. The current year, so far as it has gone, has brought little profits to corporations, firms and individuals, and positive loss to many of them. There will be no appreciable improvements during the remaining five months of the year, so that Commissioner Miller believes the gains and profits being abnormally small, the amount of tax to be collected from that source will be disappointing to those who have been figuring on a large aggregate. The experience of former years in the collection of income tax is of comparatively little value in estimating what will be collected on the income for 1894, for the reason that 1894 stands almost unexampled as a year of commercial and industrial depression and disaster. This is not only true as applied to the gains and profits of individuals, but large corporations, including transportation companies, will show largely decreased earnings for the current year, while many of them show no earnings at all. For these reasons Commissioner Miller logically concludes that the advocates of the income tax, and those who are looking to the collection of a large sum from that source, are likely to be disappointed when the results of the year's collection are exhibited."

From all that could be now learned, the tax would be quite light anywhere in Texas, and the Journal believes Texas and the Southwest to be the most prosperous of all sections of the country.

### CHINA AND JAPAN AT WAR.

The underlying irritation which has for years existed between Japan and China has at last broken out on the surface and presents possibilities that at the moment it is difficult to grasp or comprehend, says the New York Ledger.

Envy, hate and malice and all uncharitableness has smothered in the hearts of those people for generations. The sovereignty of China at one time included Eastern Asia, Burmah, Siam, Corea, Siberia and other provinces. One by one they set up more or less independent housekeeping for themselves, or have been absorbed in various ways by other powers. China, with a population of about four hundred million, and Japan with forty million, are contending for the possession of Corea, with its approximate ten million people.

The contest has points of interest to the whole civilized world.

The Chinese know very little about modern methods of warfare. On the other hand, Japan is well up with the times in everything that pertains to

the most advanced ideas in drill and equipment.

The question is between an unwieldy, bulky adversary and one well trained, lithe and skillful. Under ordinary circumstances or by all the rules that govern contests of all sorts, Japan should win. If China is successful it will be only by sheer force of numbers, by means of which she will absolutely smother, choke and drag down her foe.

China can muster men enough so that while 1000 are shooting, 10,000 may pour in while the Japanese are reloading or getting their breath, and ten Chinese can fasten on one Jap and literally overpower him. Of course this can be accomplished only by a course of slaughter, the magnitude of which makes the blood run cold to contemplate, but the Chinese are as plucky as they are conservative, and probably the governing powers have them sufficiently well trained to enable them to mass their armies in such fashion as to pour them like a devastating simoon over everything Japanese that stands in their way.

The situation will be watched with breathless interest by all interested in the modern methods of warfare, armor-plated ships, torpedoes, smokeless powder and big guns.

**Hogs and Other Live Stock.**

For the past two or three years, while prices for cattle and sheep have ruled generally below the cost of production, hogs have sold at a range of prices that has paid well for the cost of production, and as we have throughout the corn and hog raising districts of the country established markets on every day in the year for the ready sale of hogs, the production of hogs has been vastly important to farmers throughout the entire district to which we have referred. It is, of course, for the best interest of every farmer that he should adopt the best possible system of producing such hogs as are in the best general demand at the packing centers and in the general consuming markets. Our American pork packers have built up a heavy trade in hogs from Great Britain and other European countries.

And, according to the present outlook, it would seem that our pork would occupy the field as now occupied by those without having to encounter such competition as we now have to encounter against our grain trade and also our trade in beef cattle and mutton sheep.

The bureau of statistics, in its recent report, shows up to advantage the work of the American hog as a debt-payer, and its influence upon the foreign trade of the country. From the report on the profits of exporting countries it appears that bacon is the principal item in foreign shipments, as will be seen by the following table of exports of bacon and its value for the ten fiscal years ending July 1, 1890:

Fiscal year	Value
1884	\$33,737,430
1885	31,052,174
1886	26,899,111
1887	27,338,943
1888	27,374,775
1889	29,572,231
1890	37,404,989
1891	39,149,635
1892	39,334,933
1893	37,811,471

The same report states that 91,758,175 pounds of bacon were exported in 1893 as compared with 507,919,830 pounds in 1892. Of the exports of 1893 92 per cent, or 377,279,489 pounds, went to Europe, and 11,039,385 pounds to North America, Canada and Cuba being the customers. The only noticeable quantity outside these divisions was that sent to Brazil, 2,964,037 pounds. Of European countries Belgium takes the largest quantity of bacon, the figures being 25,730,588 pounds in 1893. Besides bacon in 1893 we exported \$2,178,154 pounds of hams, \$2,459,822 pounds of pickled pork and 365,693,501 pounds of lard.

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

This table of exports shows very clearly the reason why the bacon hog is in demand, and also the steady increase in favor shown American pork products by foreign nations. There should be every care taken to preserve the reputation so far attained by American meats, and to add to it when possible. It is much easier to hold an established reputation than to regain it when once lost, and exporters should keep that point steadily in view in all matters pertaining to the quality of the products they are sending abroad.

For the British trade in hog product bacon seems to hold a leading part, and hogs suitable for making this article can be produced in from six to seven months, as they are only required to weigh from 180 to 220 pounds gross, and they should only be middling fat, and with the adoption of perfect system any well-to-do farmer can produce two crops of such hogs in each year. In early days of hog raising in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana clover pasture was generally used largely all through the grazing season of each year in the production of hogs, but since those days a new forage plant, which is believed to be better in all respects for the production of hogs than clover, has come to the front. We refer to alfalfa; this plant, when well set in the right kind of soil, will produce in the course of each season about double or more per acre than the common red clover, either for pasture or hay, and then in its

natural quality as animal food it is highly rich than any other forage plant that is known. It can be pastured through the grazing season of the year just as well as clover can, and when it is cut for hay at the right stage of growth it can, if cut fine, be fed to hogs in the winter season to the best kind of advantage in case the hogs are kept in good winter quarters and have an abundant supply of good pure water. We are of the opinion that the production of hog raising, common run, be the most profitable branch of farming, take the time through any decade, provided, of course, that the hogs are kept from first to last under the best system possible. In a common way grassy hogs are not desirable at the packing centers, but while hogs are running on either clover or alfalfa they can daily have a slop made of cornmeal or a small amount of corn in the ear, and a quantity of alfalfa. The feeding of corn or slop lightly to hogs while on clover pasture.

As to the production of sheep in the United States, we are likely to always be a nation of sheep raisers, and content with either in the production of mutton or wool sheep. Australia and New Zealand produce millions of sheep of as good breeds as are to be found in the world, and their grazing lands make them fat as they are for any consuming market, and monstrous cargoes of mutton carcasses are all the time being shipped from these countries to the markets of Great Britain for consumption.

Beef cattle and horses are now selling on a low range of prices in a general way, leaving producers a very small, if any, profit. Many young horses, 3 to 5 years old, sell in the market here for a range of \$15 to \$25, while in the cattle market well-bred beef steers that have been well handled from calfhood up at 24 to 30 months of age sell at about the same range of prices as given above for young horses. An outsider would say that the production of cattle must be decidedly the best business of the two.

We do not here refer to this matter for the purpose of discouraging the raising of horses; our purpose is to induce all parties who engage in the raising of common stock and raise horses of the best blood and stock; in this way the men that raise horses can at least keep even as to profit with the men that produce cattle.

### The Crockett Clan.

The re-union of the Crockett Clan, or in other words the descendants of Davy Crockett, the Hero of the Alamo, will be held in Humboldt, Tenn., on Wednesday, September 5, and the citizens of that town are making preparations to entertain 10,000 people. Humboldt is easily reached, being at the crossing of the L. & N. and M. & O. railroads, both of which offer reduced fares. Any person desiring any further information can address A. S. Jessop, secretary of the Crockett Clan re-union committee, Humboldt, Tenn.

### Losses in Live Stock.

The latest government report makes a startling revelation in the depreciation of value of live stock from 1893 to 1894. The total depreciation is \$335,000,000.

The values of all live stock have decreased, with the exception of milk cows, which on January 1, 1894, showed an increase of 4 cents per head as compared with their value January 1, 1893. The average value of all horses in the country which was \$61.22 at the beginning of 1893 declined to \$47.83 at the beginning of 1894, the average loss in value per head being \$13.39. Mules also depreciated in value, being worth \$8.51 less at the beginning of this year than they were in 1893. The department of agriculture also gives the loss in the value of sheep at 68 cents per head; of swine at 32 cents per head, and of oxen and other cattle at 58 cents per head, as can be seen from the following:

Stock	1893	1894	In value
Horses	\$61.22	\$47.83	\$13.39
Mules	70.83	62.32	8.51
Milk cows	21.73	21.77	0.04
Oxen and other			
Cattle	15.24	14.66	0.58
Swine	1.00	0.68	0.32
Sheep	6.41	5.88	0.53

\*Increase.  
Taking the total value of all the different kinds of live stock the entire loss to the farmers of the country amounts to \$312,266,095; their property was worth that amount of money less on January 1, 1894, than it was worth to them a year earlier. Farmers lost over \$223,000,000 through the lower value of their horses; they lost over \$18,500,000 through the lower value of their mules; they lost more than \$11,000,000 through the depreciation in the value of their oxen and other cattle; they lost over \$36,700,000, according to the department of agriculture estimate, through the depreciation in value of their sheep, and they lost more than \$25,000,000 because their hogs were worth less money in 1894 than they were in 1893. Against this total loss, exceeding \$312,266,095, must be offset the gain of \$2,122,000 in the value of milk cows, thus leaving a net loss in live stock of \$310,144,095. The value of the stock which should be added to the loss of \$310,144,095 is the value of the farmers' wool clip in the same period, which brings the total up to \$335,000,000.

A successful swine raiser in detailing the result of his experience says the most economical mode of making pork is not in furnishing the pigs any certain amount of green stuff with their feed, but in letting them have the free run of the pasture.

The report of the number of hogs in the country on April 1, indicated a shortage that has not been equalled since 1888, being on that date but 45,206,000.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Good Seasons on the Plains.

Dean, Texas, August 21, 1894.  
Editor Live Stock Journal:

Since writing my last we have had a number of good rains. The grass is "simply immense" and still growing. If we could have a year like this every time, you would never hear a kick from the plains about anything. We would do most anything to get permission from our East Texas moss back friends to live here; we will even undertake to pay their price for land and support their schools, and all we ask of them in return is to guarantee this kind of season every year.

Messrs. Haynes, Egan, Fuqua and others of Roswell, New Mexico, will be here about the 10th of September with a mixed herd for sale. They have been supplying our stockmen with feeders and stock cattle for a number of years. S. K. Hallan of Deer Smith county has just returned from a trip to the Pecos Valley. He reports range from here to the valley in splendid condition, and grass and cattle in the valley in good condition for that section. Roswell is enjoying quite a boom from the prospects of an early completion of the railroad from Eddy.

The irrigated farms in the valley are the chief attraction. The difference between the raw land and that under irrigation is wonderful. They say, however, that the most wonderful thing in the Pecos Valley is the prices charged by Roswell merchants for everything that is sold.

L. H. HALLAM.

### JOSEPHUS'S JAUNTS.

Runs Down to Brownwood and Sees the Country—Lots of Grass and Few Cattle.

Brownwood, Tex., Aug. 24.  
Dear Journal:

When the boss informed me yesterday that my presence would be required in this city today I was happy, yes, I was "glad" to "die," for if there is a trip I do like to take, it's a ride over the best little road in Texas—Fort Worth and Rio Grande. Now if anyone thinks I don't mean that I'll go just a little further and say that I believe that this road is, taken all along about the best ballasted, and in the state, and it makes good time, too.

Trusting that the above is explanation sufficient, I will now proceed a little more. As I said before, I was happy to go, and I went equipped with a small grip, carefully packed my hairbrush and a novel therein, went out and told my troubles to Col. Hornby, president of the road, and left Fort Worth at 11:50. Of course, Col. Hornby would not let me walk since I was needed so badly down here today. He is very fond of us newspaper fiends, anyhow, and would always keep the latch to his office door hanging conspicuously on the outside but for the fact that he keeps the door open for us all the time.

But, anyhow, I got on the train and had my usual breakfast, and filled up a couple of comfortable seats. After thus fixing myself, I took the novel from the depths of my grip and attempted to read, but found that I could not keep my eyes on the book—not because of the dullness of the book, nor the bouncing of the train (it don't bounce, for the track is a daisy, as I've said before), nor even of the thoughts in the air around me. I'd left behind, nor the one I had before me (she was ugly and weighed 200), but because of the many interesting sights I beheld from the car window, were my eyes and mind taken from the book. Every now and then as we whirled along I would see first a fine field of grain, then of cotton, then of sorghum, potatoes, melons, or an orchard full of fruit. In fact, everything good which grows in the field could be seen. When it was not a field it was a pasture, with the finest possible grass, traversed by beautiful streams or dotted with numerous tanks, and filled with fine, fat cattle, horses or other stock, all apparently happy and contented. Was not all of this sufficient to make me forget my book, my grip and my troubles? I believe the Northern 150 miles in my life and saw a better looking country. That is what I expected to see, so I was not disappointed. I made this same trip last winter, and the country has been going through protracted drouths for months and was in hard shape. Then not a spear of grass, scarcely a dried leaf on a tree, could be seen. And now, what a contrast! Nature and the weather clerks in fact, all the powers—had combined and made the seasons all that could be desired, the crops splendid, vegetation of all kinds abundant and stock fat.

Stockmen and farmers all along the route were in good spirits and were feeling as good as rich as Sam Scolding says the cattlemen feel in the spring, but they have no intention of feeling as d-d poor this fall as Mr. Scolding credits the cattlemen with feeling. However, this country is a dandy this year. Cotton is opening and several bales have been marketed already. Other crops are about all made, except the second crop of sorghum, and that is virtually made.

It is abundant this year as usual, in this section as they are in other parts of the state. The ranges could easily carry as many again as there are now here.

The oil mills here, at Comanche and at Dublin will feed the usual number of cattle this winter. Besides this, many cattle will be fed on corn, sorghum and other feeds.

Hogs are quiet, crop, too, and the Fort Worth packing house will get them.

Well, I've been writing this before breakfast, and mine host Walker of the Alman house here telling me to get a move on myself, so I'll quit and go eat a good square meal, and if I don't cause the waiters and cooks to go on a strike it will be because they have more scrub, patience and en-

durance than I have appetite, and my appetite is usually fine, isn't it, pa? Thine,

JOSEPHUS.

### He Travels to Taylor.

Taylor, Tex., Aug. 27.  
Dear Journal:

I'll have a letter in this week's paper from Brownwood if Pa don't throw it in the waste basket. I hope he won't, because I got up very early that morning down at Brownwood in order to write it, and to think he ought to appreciate my efforts to help him furnish something good for our readers, even if I do get a little windy occasionally.

I have nothing in particular to tell about from this booming burg except that I'm here. Got here about two hours ago (it's now 1:40 a. m.) and I'm doomed to stay here another two hours I believe. I'm trying to get over to Georgetown, and from present prospects I think I will be considerable about it before I get there. Anyhow, I'm going. I have lost my pocketbook somehow, and I'm afraid the L. and G. N. conductor, whom I'll encounter when I leave here, may want some money in the absence of a pass, which I forgot to get before I left home.

I'm much obliged to Mr. Barker of the Katy for letting me ride this 162 miles over his road. I spread out all over one of his beautiful reclining chairs coming down here, and enjoyed the ride immensely. For fear some one of our readers who lives way off in Siberia or some other place may not know it, I want to say that the Katy is all right. It stops only on the top rung of the ladder.

I met Mr. O. J. Wood of Throckmorton at Temple. That is, he got on the train and sat down by me. He is an extensive cattle dealer, and has been in the business for years; is an old-time Texan and has lots of faith in cows if they are the right sort. He has a big pasture in Throckmorton county and is now stocking it with young steers. He also has a lot of fine four and five-year-old steers in Donley county. He feeds about 800 steers every year at Hannibal, Mo., too. In fact, he's a cattle raiser, feeder and dealer and knows the business thoroughly. It seems to think that the cattle crop of Texas is very short this year. Says there are several buyers for every bunch of cattle. "And still," he adds, "the dog-gone things ain't hardly worth having." Now there's a subject for careful consideration. Don't you think so? A number of buyers for every bunch of cattle, and still the cattle are not worth anything. It's true, too, cattle are worth as little as for any time in the past ten years, and still there is lots of demand. On the market and the range they sell for a song, and even less, and yet they are wanted.

Mr. Wood is puzzled about the same thing. Among other things he told me, he said that in the Northern states the number of cattle was larger than ever; that feed was scarcer, and hence he believed the cattle there would be forced on the market early this winter. This being the case, the market would be ruined. In fact, there would be no market until in January or February. And then what? Why, our Texas feeders would keep the market glutted with the meat cattle, and unless something happened or these meat cattle were marketed in some systematized or regular manner the market would be ruined again. However, there is a good thing about Texas feeders to make money and I believe they will. I don't believe the meat cattle from this state will be on the market in sufficient numbers all at once to break it, and if I am right, I can't see why they will. I believe the Northern crop of cattle will all be forced on the market before our meat cattle begin to go, and if the Northern feeders are compelled to break the market, why, we can't help it.

Another thing decidedly in our favor is the fact that Omaha will be getting a good share of Texas business by that time, to say nothing of the large number of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., that the Fort Worth market will consume.

May be some of our readers are tired of this. I wonder if any of them have read all this? Well, I hope they have, though I sympathize with them for having done so. I'll give it to them in broken doses after this.

You may hear from me again in a day or so. Thine,

JOSEPHUS.

### FROM E. P. P.

In Eastland and Comanche Counties—Peaches and Watermelons—Mad at the Gazette.

Baird, Texas, August 26.  
Editor Journal:

I have just returned from a flying trip to ancient Eastland and Comanche counties to rest awhile and digest the peaches and watermelons eaten when out among my country friends.

Although our Western fruit crops are not as abundant this year as usual, still occasionally you find a tolerably well fruited orchard in these counties. When in a well fruited neighborhood it was only natural to drive up and ask for a drink of water. Will you give some fruit, too? Certainly. From the manner I filled my pockets on leaving no doubt made the impression I had a brother at home who also liked to eat. It does a fellow really much good to get out among the farmers and partake of their whole-soul liberality and manner-born courtesy. Their hearty hand-shake and bluff, but honest, cheery "howdy-do" and come in, puts a bashful kid like myself at ease and reminds us of our native home, where we are always welcome.

On my return from my rambles my friends congratulate me on improved personal appearance, and the rotundity of my stomach. If they don't desire they will make me vain of my matchless beauty. Really I am surprised the Gazette failed to include Western Texas in its "handsomest bachelor" contest, so that I could have entered the arena. This negligence of the Gazette has made it very unpopular out here, and

all the winsome, bonnie lassies are highly dignified.

Truly a fellow is never without honor save in his own country. It is true I have to lie down, kick up my heels to see my feet, but such a small thing as that would cut no figure in the case.

Western Texas is the most methodical country conceivable. Our people have a time for everything. In the spring and early summer fish-frys—often without much fish—is the program, but the indispensable appetizer, known commonly as "red-eye" is there in suitable quantity. No doubt "something" like this contributes materially to the frequency and pleasure of such outings. Later on, during the summer and early autumn, all religious denominations vie with each other in religious zeal, each striving in their turn to herd the lambs away from the mountainside and bare, away from the shepherd's tender care.

The dinners, sweet music, friendly intercourse, an occasional flirtation among the young fry, carried on by soft looks, floral offerings and facial telegrams, all help to drive off dull care and kill time. When chilly December comes, with its biting blasts, the ungodly, and those who failed to get enough religion to winter on, have their inning. This is composed of dances, play and card parties—in fact innocent fun and frolic of all sorts, including pinochle parties for the city, perhaps to soften their opinions, and time-immemorial Christmas egg-nog is not forgotten, and the country folks save eggs for home consumption, as well as for the usual Christmas rise in "hen fruit."

"All in all life is not without its charms, even in West Texas our cynical Eastern dude would say. Crops in both Eastland and Comanche are good, though there is much complaint about boll worms. Some few crops are already badly damaged and farmers seem to fear the worst. In this county we are comparatively free from pests of all sorts, and something over an average crop is almost assured with proper season for gathering. People generally have lived closer this year than usual, worked harder, consequently many come out nearer even than they did last winter. At Sipe Springs, when I passed through, the Pops and Deacock were holding joint rival services, each trying to save us from the wrath to come. I did not hear the discussion, but suppose they both came out ahead as customary on these occasions.

I was very pleasantly entertained while in Comanche county by Mr. J. C. Kilgore and his interesting and obliging family. His unbounded urbanity stamps him as a gentleman of the ante bellum days. On being asked his relationship to our own unique Buck Kilgore, he said there was nothing in common, but their big feet. After slyly sizing up his pedal appendages I readily appreciated the resemblance. Now if I ever return to Comanche this don't go. I might be invited to leave p. d. q. This letter is written at Cottonwood, the mecca of political and theological debaters. It is getting late, so excuse me while I avow the cotton god. With Don Qui xote's man Friday, I agree, "God love the man who invented sleep." Very truly,

E. P. P.

### NEWS AND NOTES.

The shortage of Texas cattle so far this year is 38 per cent.

Brown county is venting her indignation on irrigation.

A number of Boyle county farmers are feeding wheat to their hogs.

Cotton picking has commenced and corn gathering is also now in order.

A fine rain fell at Devine, Texas, on the 24th inst., which will insure plenty of grass.

A watermelon weighing 65 pounds was on exhibition at Cisco, Eastland county, recently.

Farmers are much concerned over the work of the boll worm in parts of Rockwall county.

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

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

Malone & Wright, ginners of Abilene, turned out their first bale of cotton Saturday. It was raised by Mr. Beatty of Taylor county.

An apple grown near Hutchinson, Kan., this year measured fourteen and one-half inches in circumference and weighed seventeen ounces.

Residents of Wharton, Tex., say the situation there is becoming serious as respects the cotton crop on account of the heavy rains they are having.

In consequence of the heavy rain that have fallen at Gause, Texas, recently, cotton picking is suspended. Prospects for fall gardens and an abundant crop of sweet potatoes are flattering.

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

An old farmer who urged by an implement dealer to buy a new binder, refused, saying he had nothing to sell but a lot of horses and could not sell them, for threshers were now run by steam, street cars were run by electricity, and this government was run by a lot of d—d jackasses, and where does a horse come in, anyway?

CATTLE.

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

Dehorned cattle require less room, less feed, less care and handling; when shipped they can be packed closer and will go to market with less injury to hide and flesh. Begin with the calf and stop the growth of the horn.

British beef stock has justly held its place at the front, and the superior quality alone of their stock has made it possible for British breeders to breast the competition of the world. They were never more watchful and active to maintain their lead than now. One of the indications of this is seen in the fact that pedigree Short-horns sold in 1893, \$7.50 higher than in 1892.

There will be a shortage in the marketing of Texas cattle this year of at least 30 per cent, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal. So far at this point alone the shortage from last year is 85 per cent. Texas cotton meal and corn feeders are already buying cattle in Indian Territory to ship back to the Lone Star state to fatten, having paid \$20 per head for a good many. It is very evident that Texas is going to do her best to take advantage of the unusual situation in the Northern corn belt.

Breeders' Gazette: The Texas, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri board of live stock commissioners are arranging for a series of experiments to be conducted under the direction of the bureau of animal industry, to ascertain whether Texas cattle which have been cleaned of ticks will communicate the fever to natives. The "tick theory" has been held by some to be the real solution of the Texas fever problem, and it is hoped to throw light upon the subject natives. The "tick" theory has been by the test proposed.

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

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

"All this talk about cattle being moved back to Southern Texas from the Territory is stuff," said a man who knows, the other day. "A good many cattle may be brought back for feeding purposes, but you can not bet that none will come back to graze on grass. Cattle once shipped to the Territory never see Texas grass again. I have not been over the ground, but believe I know what I'm talking about."

The Journal believes him of course. But there's another fellow comes along and says: "My cattle are coming back, and so are thousands and thousands of others. I know this, because I've got a herd up there, and know others who believe as I do." Then what is the newspaper man to do? It is impossible that both sides are correct—and both are good men, well posted, etc. But still a third man comes along and says: "I am going to Texas, and hope to sell out everything I've got there. Just as soon as I can do this, I will stock up my Texas pastures, and if anyone ever catches me north of Red river with cattle again, I want to be shot." That is a good deal for Texas; comes from a man who has been here for years, and fought Indians off his range and property and helped generally to civilize the country. This kind of talk makes the Journal man feel pretty good, but when that good, old-time Texan comes along and says: "I'm going to the Territory; I'm taking all my stuff up there; I'm virtually burning the bridges behind me, and I can't get back," then the Journal man begins to wonder which of these mortals is the greatest crank. Here are four good cowmen, all well up in the details of the business; in fact, all are raised in the business, and each has a different view of the situation as regards the Texas-Territory business.

High Priced Yearlings. A. Folsom, New Mexico, correspondent, writing to an exchange, says that buyers have paid as high as \$17 per head for good yearling steers in that neighborhood recently, and adds that that class of stock seems to be in demand.

The Journal don't want to buy any of those yearlings, but believes that the Fort Worth market buyers would let their representative ride up there to get a look at those cattle. The man, or men, who bought them could doubtless make some money putting them on exhibition at 10 cents a look, and travel around the country with them.

What's the matter with our Texas ranchmen finding out something about those yearling steers and raising more just like them? The best good cattle in Texas, but those Folsom cattle are certainly daisies. The Journal would like to hear from some of its friends in Northern New Mexico about them, what breed they are and if they pace or single-foot, how much they weigh and if they eat ambrosia or grass.

If the matter is investigated it will probably be found to be a typographical error, where the printer run up the price about \$10 per head.

Now for Better Cattle. An exchange says: "The horse, sheep and hog have all had their findings since the cattle have had theirs. The farmer has taken off his hat to each of them in turn. They have served him well, have put money in his purse, partly because they had the power to earn it, and partly because he treated them well. Even now the dairymen speak to his cows something like he would speak to a lady. She has been good to him and his. Every dog has his day, at least so they say, and just as surely as the years come round the steer will have his."

The testimony of every man we know who has given the subject careful attention, is that there has been a decline in the number of best cattle in the corn and grass states of the West. The same report, but not with the same

uniformity, comes from the ranches. Unfortunately in these years of depression the quality of the cattle has run down. Buyers tell us that in counties in Kansas, for example, where there could six years ago point out great numbers of herds of high-grade cattle, few can be found now. We think this statement is true quite generally. Commission men tell us the same story. Our foreign friends glow over the fact as we see from our exchanges, that the grade of our cattle is being lowered. The thing, therefore, now to do is, figuratively speaking, to split on our hands and begin at once in dead earnest the work of grading up. If a shower of blessings is to fall on the cattle grower, and the skies begin now to promise it, the thing to do is to hold the platter right side up, a good big one, and catch the shower as it falls. We cannot begin too soon."

We are quite aware that a good many of our readers will say that the times are hard, and talk "depression" about the way the business man talked "want of confidence" last summer. We wish them to bear in mind, however, that the calf that is dropped in 1894 will be ready for market until 1896, and the produce of the cow that is bred in 1894 will go to the market in 1897 and not in 1894. This should never be left out of the account. No man can foretell what price they will bring but, as things usually go in this world, there is a hill on the other side of every hollow, and a period of prosperity in advance of every period of adversity. Therefore, we advise every cattle grower in this country to make up his mind that in the future he will raise the best stuff possible, and the way to do it is to buy for the head of the herd a young bull, not only of excellent breeding, but of very great individual merit. Do not look at the color of his hair, but note whether the hair is harsh or not. Get a good handler. Buy him as cheap as you can, provided he is a good one, but do not haggle over a few dollars. Do not buy a cow on any price, no matter what his pedigree. Select the best cows you can get for mating, and then be prepared to take care of the calves.

"Every dollar lost in years past in keeping cattle will be made back, and much more, by the man who raises good cattle, feeds them well, and has faith "as a grain of mustard seed." The steer will have his turn, and his dam and sire will contribute to his honor just as surely as the horse, sheep and the hog have had their turns. There is no radical change which as yet has been heard of in the animal stomach of our country, and until this change comes, of which no doubt our medical friends will advise us in time, it will pay to hold on to the best cows, select for them the best sires, and take care of the stock. The above article has several good hints and suggestions in it. Horses, sheep and hogs have all seen good times since the steer, and it now looks as if it surely was the steer's turn. The greatest trouble with our cattle is their quality or rather the lack of quality. Buyers always demand good cattle and can't get them at all in some instances. When they do find good cattle they are willing to pay much time and money traveling around looking for them that they are not inclined to pay good prices for them. Breed up and improve your herds every way possible. Breed out your scrubs and have a herd that will make a selling reputation that you will be proud of.

With the present bright prospects our ranchmen can certainly afford good bulls. They can afford to buy a better quality of stock than they can longer any good, and even if they can't have as many cattle as formerly, they can have them all good. Get good bulls and improve your herds at any cost.

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

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

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

As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in 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, Texas, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

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

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this trade mark. Made in live styles at \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75 and \$85 per set. Best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP AND WOOL

White mustard is highly spoken of as pasture for sheep.

Wool is a nitrogenous product and requires such feed as bran, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, etc.

It is estimated that the United States consumes about 650,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool and in wool and wool-cans one-half of this is imported.

At Chicago lambs are being held over by the acre. Common to fair lambs which countrymen call good and which cannot be sold at \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds. On Friday the top lambs sold at \$3.90 and choice lambs at \$3.75.

The end of scrub flocks and the end of scrub flockmasters may be at hand, but not the end of American sheep husbandry. This has come to remain and on safer, broader, more progressive and better conceived principles than have been practiced save by the few. The value of the sheep industry in the United States cannot be estimated. Lands that could not advantageously be used for any other purposes are thus utilized. There are thousands of acres of this kind of land in Texas and other states which will soon be worn out, if not employed for sheep husbandry.

Sheep industry is important to the state because it gives employment to labor, and thus adds to population and wealth. It is often heard from farmers who "I own no sheep, I have no interest in the wool tariff." But he is interested. The proper increase of sheep would make an increased demand for corn and other feed, and thus benefit the farmer and hay furnished by the transfer of a part of the lands to sheep husbandry. An increase of 4,000,000 sheep will make an additional annual market for at least 4,000,000 bushels of corn for stock sheep, and for 200,000,000 pounds of nearly if not quite 3,000,000 bushels, or a total of 7,000,000, worth an average of \$2,100,000. The increased demand would enhance the value of all that would remain. If all the states would follow the example of our own, and raise sheep worth all the foreign markets that Europe crop failures could produce.

Our Wool Consumption. The total supply of raw wool for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895, was about 520,000,000 pounds, in addition to the importation of about 830,000,000 worth of imported cloth at the foreign value. It is estimated that he wool required to produce these goods was over three pounds of unwashed wool per pound of goods. This would therefore make a total consumption by the American people of nearly 650,000,000 pounds of raw wool, equal to about 27 per cent of the world's supply. The American people are only 5 per cent of the world's population, and use 27 per cent of the world's production of wool, the per capita consumption is 9 3/4 pounds, which is the largest by any nation in the world.

Summer Care of Sheep. Among other things a writer in Sheep Breeder says: "It is as imperative, and perhaps more so, to see that the sheep are provided with an abundance of salt and water, than to see that they are protected from the winter. Do not conclude because the sheep do not drink large quantities of water from stagnant ponds or foul tanks that they will do without it. Therefore make a total consumption by the American people of nearly 650,000,000 pounds of raw wool, equal to about 27 per cent of the world's supply. The American people are only 5 per cent of the world's population, and use 27 per cent of the world's production of wool, the per capita consumption is 9 3/4 pounds, which is the largest by any nation in the world.

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What I have said about sheep husbandry refers to the reclamation of fatigued tracts of Virginia land. For cheap, "worn-out" farms of 200 to 300 acres, the purchaser's main reliance the first year or two would need to be upon the plow, and the wool of a few sheep as far as the majority of farmers in this neighborhood. But even upon the smaller farms the size of flocks should constantly increase, and I have no more doubts as to the value of flocks of sheep as to be a primary agent in reclaiming the uncultivated lands of the Southern states as well as of New England, than I have that the population of the United States is to show an increase from decade to decade.

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had 225,000 pounds, filling fifteen cars. This cargo was delivered to the Texas and Pacific, which ran it in a solid train to Marshall, whence it was sent to Philadelphia via New Orleans.

This was the first solid train, extending to any other product ever sent out of the Pecos Valley. A large part of the shipment was from the Miller ranch, above Roswell, Tex., which feeds 18,000 sheep. This year the ranch has increased 30 per cent of the number of ewes. It is declared that henceforth through the season, wool shipments from this particular section will be in train lots.

WHAT PART WILL SHEEP PLAY In the Future Development of the United States. Correspondence Wool and Cotton Reporter. Blackstone, Va., July 13, '94.

Very many unoccupied farms and large tracts of worn-out land in this portion of Virginia, south of Richmond and throughout a large area, extending both easterly and westerly along the lines of the Norfolk and Western and Atlantic & Danville railways, can be purchased at \$2 to \$5 per acre. Though temporarily exhausted, the soil is capable of prompt improvement, and will respond liberally to the application of fertilizers. It is free from the rocks which are so prominent a feature of New England abandoned farms, and is easy to work except for the trees and stumps which must often be removed. This locality affords grand opportunities for sheep husbandry, were it not for the affection for worthless curs and unprofitable fox hunts that still constitute a characteristic of our Virginia friends.

HERDING IN THE SOUTH. Under these circumstances it is suggested that sheep herding might be profitably practiced here in the same manner as in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river. Housing of sheep here is unnecessary at any season of the year. Ploughing may be done throughout the months of January and February. The lambs are usually dropped in December and January, and are ready for market in April and May; and the sheep find good pasturage throughout the year, except when the ground is covered with snow. A successful farmer here, who keeps fifty or sixty sheep, thought ten tons of hay would be enough to save for 1000 sheep during the winter. It is necessary to save 200 tons of hay to carry 1000 sheep through the six months of housing time.

Such is the respect still entertained for hunting and for dogs in Virginia that the men who should surround his sheep pasture with a dog-proof fence would speedily find it destroyed in places sufficient to admit all the canine enemies of his flocks. The hunter who came to the fence in the ardor of pursuit, or a fox or a hare would speedily make an opening, and though his action would be theoretically illegal, yet it would be sustained by neighborhood opinion, and the land owner's only defense would consist in organizing a dog club, and the boundaries of his domain. Hence, I say the solution of the problem seems to lie in herding sheep in bands of 1000 to 3000 as is done in the West.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFIT. A tract of 400 acres of "worn-out" land would support 1000 to 2000 sheep the first year, and the land would cost \$8000 to \$15,000. Sheep accustomed to herding could be bought for the first year today for \$1.50 per head, and 2000 of them could be brought here in eight double-deck cars at a cost of, say, \$800. West of the cost of the flock, the land here is \$100,000, the total immediate investment would be \$14,000. There would be no trouble in securing 12,000 pounds of wool from the flock in March, worth certainly 12 1/2 cents per pound, or \$1500, and 1600 lambs at \$2.50 each; a total of \$4000 for lambs and \$1500 for wool, or \$5500 in all. The 2000 sheep could be herded and cared for by one man after a boy; and the above statement of income represents merely the first year's business. Meantime, the land could be steadily improved; some grain or other crops, fences could be built; the soil would be constantly fertilized so as to maintain increasing numbers of sheep, and prices of wool and lambs would average far above the present depressed price.

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STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS,

BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

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

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

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CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

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

THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. E. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

G. B. VAN NORMAN & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Farmers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Champaign, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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JOHN MUNFORD,

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,

Stock Landing, [Box 654] NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Carter's Stock Yards,

Dallas, Texas.

MARKETS.

Chicago Live Stock. Union Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 29. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle—Receipts 16,000; best strong, others slow. Native culling cows \$1.60@2.10; fair to medium killers, \$2.14@2.50; good to best, \$2.75@3.50; native dressed beef steers, \$3.40@5.40; exports, \$4.00@5.30; best grades 40 higher; this week Texas grass cattle unchanged; cows and heifers \$1.85@2.60; culling steers, \$2.20@2.65; dressed beef, \$2.70@3.40; Westerns unchanged; cows, \$2.00@3.60; steers, \$2.85@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 20,000; steady; heavy \$2.25@4.15; light, \$5.40@5.80. Sheep—Receipts 10,000; market steady; no grass Texas here this week; good to best Texas mutton \$2.80@3.10; fair to medium killers \$2.30@2.60. TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Kansas City. Kansas City, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,200 head; shipments, 4,200 head; steady to strong. Texas steers, \$2.20@3.00; beef steers, \$3.35@5.35; native cows, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.85. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market opened strong to 10c higher, closed lower. Bulk of sales, \$5.00@5.80; heavies, \$5.00@5.80; packers, \$5.70@6.00; mixed, \$3.00@5.45; lights, \$5.10@5.60; pigs, \$3.50@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, none; slow but steady. Good to choice natives, \$2.75@3.75; good to choice Western, \$2.50@3.00; common stockers, \$2.00@2.50; good to choice lambs, \$3.00@4.25.

W. S. Tough & Son, manager of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department reports the horse market as showing no unexpected activity. There was little change in prices, except on the smoother grades of horses with considerable finish, but there were more buyers on the market than at any time since last spring. The receipts were very fair. Notwithstanding this fact there were a number of buyers who were not able to fill out and will remain on the market until next week. Anything in the way of a nice smooth chunk or nice tasty Southerner was eagerly sought for. Buyers all want stock with good flesh, as they cannot afford to pay the cost of fattening them. Shippers will do well to take advantage of the present spirit and unload, for no one can tell what the future will be. Mules—Market quiet. Some little local trading, but none to speak of. Dealers will not touch a mule of any class unless he is fat and good hard. Extra draft, \$75 to \$100; good draft, \$50 to \$75; extra drivers, \$100 to \$140; good drivers, \$50 to \$85; saddle, good to extra, \$75 to \$125; Southern mares and geldings, \$25 to \$55; Western range, unbroken, \$15 to \$30; Western range, \$10 to \$15; Mules, 14 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$30 to \$40; 14 1/2 hands 4 to 7 years, \$40 to \$55; 15 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$50 to \$80; 15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$85 to \$105; 16 to 18 hands, 4 to 7 years, \$90 to \$125.

St. Louis. St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1700; shipments, 1000; market quiet on light supply. Native steers, 1350 to 1475 pounds sold at \$5.00@5.35; 1200 to 1300 pounds sold at \$4.00@4.75; light steers, \$2.50@2.80; cows and heifers, \$1.00@2.50; Texas steers, \$2.60@3.10; cows, \$2.00@2.35. Hogs—Receipts, 4800; shipments, 1100; market firm. \$5.00 good heavy, \$4.75 good light, \$3.75@5.00; common to fair, \$4.75@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 2300; shipments, none; market firm. Native mixed sold at \$2.35@2.75; northern mixed, \$2.45; lambs, \$3.00@3.25.

A Word to Our Friends. Fort Worth Stock Yards, Aug. 27.—As has already been set before you, this market is headed by your help to be the live stock market of Texas, based on reasons that have already been ascribed, chief among which is: The central location of these yards in the cattle-raising and cattle-feeding portion of Texas and the most direct and most easy of access railway point in Texas for live stock.

I just want to cover this again, as it leads strongly to my objective point, as the word to our friends is directly bearing on the value to the Texas cattlemen of a home market. Pardon me if I seem to be beating the same old ground, but the average Texas cattlemen does not yet realize the relation he bears in the beef markets of the world. My knowledge of this product having been acquired in the Northern markets, I do not believe it would be a breach of trust to give some points as to what figure he cuts in the big supply of the world, especially since I have come among you to cast my lot with you in making a home live stock center.

In the first place, there is nothing that will fill the place of the Texas steer but himself. Could stronger evidence of this be furnished than the futile effort which you all remember as being made by some men of wealth in the beef business from the North attempting to make a corner on the Texas steer by buying, as they expected, all in sight, not long ago. This backed up by current daily newspapers published at the Northern market centers in which nearly every issue some article appears, such as that in the Chicago Drivers' Journal of August 13, which says, "About all the Texas cattle were consigned to slaughter as usual having been bought at other markets." And then again in the same paper of August 17 issue: "I found out of 110 cars Texas cattle received in Chicago, 101 were consigned to three buyers, and says although they could not deduct \$5 broken ribs they were evidently cheap, etc., etc. An Eastern manager of a large packing establishment made the remark a short time ago: "It is no use trying to compete for business with a house that has Texas steer beef if you did not have it;

It filled a place exclusively its own." If the feeling is general among shippers that was suggested by a prominent Texas cattleman, that as soon as you put your cattle on the cars and bill them to the Northern markets, you can kiss them good-bye, as you have no more control of them, now if the Chicago packers will fall over one another to buy Texas cattle on outside markets, it does look as though the cattlemen did not need to bid their cattle "good-bye," but that they had it in their own power to force the buying to be done on their own stamping ground, where they could afford to be independent, as they would still be in Texas on a home market.

Those who are borrowers can get their money here at home, and do not need to have the "receipts" ship their cattle, but still retain the right to handle them as they should wish and when they would feel inclined. It is with a great deal of regret that I see the spirit rather to bid the Texas and deny the effort to have a home market that would mean so much to the Texas people did they make it; where at least every man in Texas who has the true interest of the state at heart would be kind words and encouragement for the industry.

It was only a few days since that I was informed on the streets of Fort Worth that it was too bad the property should have closed up, as they hoped it would do good by building a home market. As the source from which the remark emanated, was learned, I could readily see that the wish was rather of the remark, and I said to my informant that it would only be a short time till such remarks will be seen to emanate from those who are making the bonds around the cattlemen tighter each year and the Texas people will chafe such people out and do business at home.

The plant is backed by some of the most influential and honorable men of the East, who had not to be taken for money in here, believing that the Texas people would fall in with the increasing necessity of a home market and patronize them; and as they will see it through and are still in that belief, no one need believe evil where good only should be heard.

I trust I have not wearied you with such a lengthy article, but I wanted to get these facts clearly before you.

W. L. SKINNER.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1894. Dear Sir—The run of beef cattle continues moderate and the market has ruled firm, fairly active, and with a good demand for good fat calves, good smooth fat cows and heifers. The market closed with few good beef cattle left on hand. Poor and rough old stock sold slow. The receipts of calves and yearlings continue liberal and the market is fully supplied. The movement is mostly in the best selections; good stock is fairly active at quotations. Poor and trashy stock sold slow at short figures. Hogs firm; good fat 130 to 160 pound hogs in fair demand.

Sheep market low and quotations unreliable. Shippers are at the mercy of the "mutton butchers' ring." Left on hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 240; calves and yearlings, 295; hogs, 129; sheep, 740.

Texas and Western Cattle.

Good fat calves per pound gross, 2 1/4@3c. Common to fair calves, 1 3/4@2 1/2c. Good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 2 1/4@2 1/2c. Common to fair cows, each, \$5.00@13.00. Bulls, 1 1/4@1 3/4c. Good fat calves each \$6.50@7.50. Common to fair calves each, \$4.00@6.00. Good fat yearlings, each \$3.50@9.50. Common to fair yearlings each, \$5.00@7.50.

Hogs.

Good fat corned hogs, per pound gross, 5 1/2@6c. Common to fair, per pound gross, 4@5c. Ouachitas, 4@5 1/4c. Sheep. Good fat sheep, each, \$2 00@2 25. Common to fair, each, \$1 00@1 50. Respectfully yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Aug. 26.—Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: There has been a slight increase in receipts of both cattle and sheep as compared with the previous week, but as compared with a year ago supplies show some falling off. The figures are as follows:

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Receipts this week... 11,182 42,276 3,314 Receipts last week... 9,574 54,876 1,617 Same wk last year... 12,184 31,513 4,605 The feature of the receipts has been the decrease in the number of corned cattle coming together with the increase in the receipts of Western rangers. Supplies of all kinds, however, fall below expectations, and for a variety of reasons. Two causes in particular are holding back the green range cattle—first, the excellent condition of the range, and second, the decreased demand for feeders owing to the partial failure of the corn crop. This shortage is beginning to make itself felt, and the market is becoming active and strong, prices advancing 25@40c on about all grades.

Low-grade native cattle and cows have been in very active demand, this being due in a great measure to the reduced marketing of Texas cattle this year. More cattle will be fed on the Western and Southwestern ranges this fall and winter than ever before, and this means good prices for matured cattle until these cattle begin to run. The business may be overdone, however, in any case it shows how conditions have changed in the past few years. Formerly the season for range cattle lasted about four months, from August to December, and the exception rather than the rule. The sleek cotton-seed and corn cattle of Texas and the smooth hay-fed steers from the Northwest will deprive the cattle feeders of the middle states of their monopoly on high prices.

Considerable improvement has also been noted in the market for stockers and feeders. Supplies have not been at all excessive, while the demand has increased, accompanied by an advance of 20@35c in prices. Farmers find that they will have lots of roughness on their hands this fall that they must feed in order to realize on. They will also have considerable corn not good enough to sell, but just the thing for feeding. Low prices have proved very attractive to these people and they are all after young cattle now to save what they have left of their corn crop. Most of the range cattle now coming are in pretty good flesh, and as a result packers are buying more Texans than ever in Kansas City and shipping them here for slaughter. The demand for Texas cattle here is better than it ever was at this time of the year, and Southwestern cattlemen would do well to make a note of the fact.

Current cattle values are about as follows: Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs., \$4.00@5.00 Choice do., 1200 to 1400 lbs., 4.40@4.75 Fair to good do., 900 to 1200 lbs., 4.00@4.50 Poor to fair do., 800 to 1200 lbs., 3.30@3.90 Western do., 1000 to 1200 lbs., 3.00@3.50 Good to choice cows, 2.40@3.00 Poor to medium cows, 1.90@2.25 Fair to choice feeders, 2.50@3.00 Poor to medium stockers, 1.80@2.40

Bulls, oxen and stags, 1.25@2.75 Veal calves, 1.25@3.25 The sheep market is still in the doldrums. Receipts keep up comparatively well, while the demand shows no sign of improving. Prices are away down in the low notches, fair to choice Western wethers being quotable at \$2.25@2.75 and lambs at \$2.00@3.75. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Go dair, Harding & Co's Letter.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The number of cattle here last week for export to foreign countries amounted to about 8500 head, as against 2500 the previous week and 3170 a year ago. The total receipts of cattle last week were 68,943 head, composed of 34,750 natives, 19,500 Westerns, and 14,699 Texans. About 20,000 cattle arrived Monday, including 5000 from the western ranges and 3000 Texans.

The market for Texas cattle is in better shape for desirable grades in sympathy with the strength in the market for native cattle. The common to fair grassers were in the majority, and they are meeting heavy competition from the half starved native cattle that are being crowded to market. Good 1250 pound wintered grass Texans sold at \$4.10 and if Texas was able to send in good fat cattle there is no reason why prices should not be very good.

The native beef cattle market has been a drag on the thin and rough cattle at \$3.00@4.50, but a regular buyer in the market to choice fat calves at \$5.00@5.75.

Late Texas sales, included the following:

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, and various cattle categories like 1 bull, 2 bulls, 33 cows, etc.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City Letter.

Kansas City, Aug. 28, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle—Receipts the past week were 46,554 cattle and 3340 calves; shipments 25,124 cattle and 1150 calves; drive-outs 22,993 cattle and 1338 calves.

Western receipts were 43,649 cattle and 3275 calves; shipments 23,147 cattle and 1224 calves and drive-outs 19,255 cattle and 1948 calves.

There continues a flow of cattle to market that is surprising. We are told by every one that the number of marketable cattle back in the country is short, yet the receipts were never better at this season of the year than now. And at the four leading Western markets last week—Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—they were 16,000 against 127,300 the same time last year, and here at Kansas City the receipts were 2905 greater than the week previous.

Of these 15,147 were in the quantity division, against 14,276 the same week last year. The gain here was not large, but there was a marked increase in Western range stuff, that is wintered cattle from Colorado and New Mexico, and Wyoming is expected to break this week. These Western cattle are doing better, an improvement resulting, however, as much from their better condition more than anything else. Texans are also selling a few native cattle this week ago. Should there come a good range of which the whole Western country is much in need, there would be a strengthening of the market all round. Texas, with its plenty of grass and water, is in a position to be little more independent with its cattle, and her ranchmen therefore in a position to choose their market and be in no hurry about rushing their cattle in, as they are adding flesh every week, and it seems to be generally agreed that the market will strengthen as the season advances. On Monday Thomson & Woodley of Moulton, Texas, marketed from Inola, I. T., 28 grass cows, averaging 666 pounds at \$2.30 do, averaging 729 pounds, at \$2.40 and 30 do, averaging 766 pounds, at \$2; Merchant & Son of Abilene, Texas, from Waggoner, I. T., 72 grass cows, averaging 776 pounds, at \$2; 92 do, steers, averaging 823 pounds, at \$2; 92 do, steers, averaging 749 pounds, at \$2.30, and 188 do, steers, averaging 880 pounds, at \$2.60; Gay, Wingate & Reed of Ballenger, Texas, 34 grass cows, averaging 683 pounds at \$1.95, and 63 do, averaging 714 pounds at \$1.95, and 35 heifers, averaging 586 pounds, at \$1.80.

Blanchard & Wingate, from the same place, 35 grass heifers, average 549 pounds, at \$1.75; 22 grass cows, average 780 pounds, at \$1.95, and 96 grass cows, average 665 pounds, at \$1.95.

Live Oak Ranch company, of Pineda, I. T., 35 grass heifers, average 513 pounds, at \$1.80; 66 cows, average 694 pounds, at \$1.95.

A. T. Conner, of San Antonio, Texas, from the same place, 195 grass steers, average 619 pounds, at \$2.25; 225 grass cows, average 718 pounds, at \$1.95.

S. L. Williams, Purcell, I. T., 59 grass steers, average 871 pounds, at \$2.40; 30 do, average 811 pounds, at \$2.20; 103 calves, at \$7, and G. Todd, Checotah, I. T., 24 grass cows, average 750 pounds, at \$1.75; 22 grass cows, average 780 pounds, at \$1.95, and 96 grass cows, average 665 pounds, at \$1.95.

Live Oak Ranch company, 100 calves at \$6. J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Texas, 62 grass cows, average 811 pounds, at \$2.20, 103 calves, at \$7, and G. Todd, Checotah, I. T., 24 grass cows, average 750 pounds, at \$1.75; 22 grass cows, average 780 pounds, at \$1.95, and 96 grass cows, average 665 pounds, at \$1.95.

at \$4; 22 steers, average 1134 pounds, at \$3.45; 27 Colorado grass cows, average 866 pounds, at \$2.20, and 40 Colorado calves, average 710 pounds, at \$1.75. Good native steers are doing better than for some time past. Prices are holding up in the foreign markets and the falling off in the supply causing buyers to bid up stronger for them. A sale of choice export steers as high as \$4.50 and \$5.00 during the week. Quotations: Native steers, average 1250 to 1500 pounds, at \$4 to \$5; lighter weights, \$3.50 to \$3.90; native cows, \$1.50 to \$2.65; native stockers and feeders, \$1.10 to \$2.50; grass Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$2.65; grass Texas cows at \$1.75 to \$2.20, and fed range steers \$3.25 to \$4.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 40,236; shipments, 5717, and drive-outs, 31,776; Western receipts, 51,272; shipments, 10,796, and drive-outs, 43,474.

The situation of this market is still a strong one. The arrivals continue to run lighter, and quality no better. The improvement of last week, therefore, has not only been maintained, but good hogs are higher, and sell readily, and as corn still promises to be high this winter, the price of hogs fed will doubtless be lighter than expected a few months ago, and the future for hog feeders promises well for all who have raised a good corn crop. The extreme range Monday, \$1.75 to \$3.75; bulk of sales, \$3.30 to \$5.50.

Sheep—Receipts for the past week, 5962; shipments, 360, and drive-outs, 4366. Week previous, receipts, 7149; shipments, 2057, and drive-outs, 7901. A better feeling manifested itself in this market the past week. There was quite a drop in the receipts, and the pens were more thoroughly cleared than for some time past, with this cleaning up came a little better price Friday and Saturday. But Monday there was a big run of Western sheep, and some of the improvement was lost, and prices are again low.

135 Utah, average 98 pounds, \$2.25 195 Utah, average 99 pounds, 2.40 184 Utah, average 101 pounds, 2.25 32 Utah, average 100 pounds, 2.10 152 Utah, average 90 pounds, 2.10 159 Utah, average 91 pounds, 2.10

Notes.

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

The following were here with cattle during the week: S. G. Vernon, Vernon, Texas; Jas. Crawford and W. B. Morter, Purcell, I. T.; P. S. and F. Witherspoon, Gainesville, Texas; J. H. Nall, Minco, I. T.; Jno. Witherspoon and P. W. Thompson, Red Rock, I. T.; W. B. Slaughter, Ada, Kan.; O. Fuller, Checotah, I. T. and W. R. Smith, Lebanon, I. T.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Germans are the best agriculturists of the large European nations. Their yield of wheat is 25.28 bushels per acre for the winter variety and 19.78 bushels for spring wheat. Oats, 23.83; barley, 27.51, and potatoes, 199.40 bushels per acre.

The outlook for a large cotton crop in the Chickasaw nation, I. T., this fall is very flattering. An exchange says: The acreage is about 10 per cent greater than last year. The plant is in a healthy condition and about ten days earlier than last season.

The Oelrichs Times says: "Our sheepmen realize about 12 cents per pound on the wool this season, and this is at the low price they say sheep pay in this country, for the wool is clear profit, as the mutton alone pays all expenses in raising sheep."

Those who declare that the earth is gradually drying out and that within a few centuries every drop of water will have disappeared from our planet will find consolation in the announcement that the water line has risen one foot all around the Gulf of Mexico since 1850.

Italy received her first bale of 1894 cotton last Saturday and it was bought by G. W. Stroud for 6-10 cents per pound. It was raised on Riley Marshall's farm; and was given by Ward & Wolaver. The second bale was received Saturday and was sold for 5-8 cents.

There is a deep-seated animosity between the cattle and the sheep men of Montana. The latter say that sheep have been a curse to the state. The former declare that the sheep are owned by the residents, while the cattle are owned by Eastern men, and that hence the cattle are the curse—Farmers' Voice.

Added eggs that are hopelessly spoiled are sent to the tanneries for polishing purposes. Those that have not entirely lost their usefulness for cooking purposes are graded and repackaged. The whites from the yolks—the yolks being used by morocco manufacturers and the whites going to the confectioners.

What is considered to be the largest Canadian steer ever landed in Great Britain was sold recently in Glasgow. The animal, which was a cross-bred Shorthorn and came from the province of Ontario, stood 6 feet 10 inches tall and measured 5 feet from the crown of the head to the tail, while its gross weight was slightly over a ton of 2240 pounds.

In the year 1859 when wheat was selling in Minneapolis at \$2.85 per bushel, it was the custom to measure the grain the second time to be sure of a proper count. At present, with wheat at the popular price of 40 cents per bushel in the West, the idea is growing in favor of not stopping to measure it at all, but to grind it up with oats or corn for an effective ration for five cent hogs.

A Tennessee farmer has received \$57 for his crop of potatoes, which was grown on ten acres of ground. His expense account may be thus roughly summed up: Cultivation and gathering barrels, \$20; two and a half tons of fertilizer, \$50; total, \$130—leaving \$67 net, having as many seed potatoes left as he planted, and the ground in fine condition to produce a good crop of corn.

The Devil's River Times chronicles the following stock items: L. J. Decker sold his yearlings this week for \$6.50 per head. Wm. Schuppach, the sheepman, was in Sonora Friday and reports having sold to Bell & Blackburn of Amarillo, Tex., 300 muttons at \$1.25 a head. Bell & Blackburn of Amarillo, Tex., bought 5000 sheep this week from the following parties at \$1.25 for ewers and \$1 for ewes: B. F. McDonald, William Schuppach and G. P. Hill.

Here is a new patent rigging to prevent a horse from breaking: A rope is fastened to the fore-arm of the collar, running up to a pulley on a spring fastened to the bit, with a safety strap around the neck. When the horse trots or paces the ropes work smoothly on the fore-arm of the collar, preventing to the ground at the same instant, nearly jars his head off. After a few attempts the animal is afraid to break, and will go as steady as a clock in the maturity of instances.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE EXPLAINS

How and Why He Has Disappointed The Journal Readers.

Corpus Christi, along in August. Indignant Editor. Sometime since the publication of the Journal I perceived that he had made arrangements by which his patrons would be furnished hebdomadal chunks of wisdom from the refinery of the undersigned authority. Following close upon this announcement came a demand from the mechanical department for a double-acting, stem-winding, lightning express printing press, the officer in command of the mailing brigade called for heavy reinforcements, and the government was induced to make special arrangements for cashing at the Fort Worth postoffice the accumulations of postal orders sent here to be exchanged for this great repository of wisdom and wit. These demands were almost and all went well until for reasons which I shall try to invent and assign later on, my articles failed to illuminate the homes of our readers. Then followed all the excuses against the aforesaid publisher for receiving money under false pretenses, and 72 suits for breach of promise. Now, therefore, these presents are to say that the publisher is innocent of all wrong doing—excuse me, I mean the folly of proposing anything which depended on the regularity of my actions. The only thing in which I can be depended on with safety to be regular about is that of irregularity. I am only fixed in my habits of uncertainty. But I have a good excuse for my default of the past few weeks, and it is but due the reader that I render it. The fact is I have several excuses, but I hardly know which one would most likely be believed. I can offer one just as easy as another, and would have no hesitancy if I knew which one the public preferred. The fact is, however, that I was too busy to write. I was at work. All who know me will believe this. I am as anxious as the publisher is to make amends for the false promises he made concerning my weekly contributions, and in order to mitigate the gnawing of his conscience I shall allow him to pay full price for the letters I didn't write. This would be something like poetic justice to the patrons, would remove a load of remorse from his mind and couldn't hurt me any to speak of.

If the foregoing excuses are not good I have more back. The fact is this letter was written several weeks ago anyway and was delayed in the mail, the delay no doubt being caused by the postmasters and postal clerks holding it out to read themselves. There are plain evidences that the manuscript has been tampered with—or that it will be—and the government will be asked to disgorge abundantly to atone for the malfeasance of its agents.

If I were disposed to lie about it I could make excuses that anybody would believe, but I prefer to rest under some slight suspicion myself rather than to do violence to my conscience.

After a short absence I have returned to disport my graceful form in the bright waves of the placid Corpus Christi bay. I am getting familiar with the situation, and with the old salt who runs the post office, which is set up on stilts away out in the water. He talks confidentially to me now and tells me that the ancient collection of what appears to be female unmentionables which he reads for two or three unmentionable, are not really what they seem, but that they are what might be termed "Father Hubbard" bathing suits of the male persuasion.

Yesterday an excursion party consisting of several young ladies and a few male dudes came in from Laredo and my friend Buchanan of Fort Worth also arrived in an excursion by himself. Buck is the best fellow in the world, but he doesn't know very much. He and I had a great deal of fun in the water. I could dive under him, catch his foot and raise suddenly up, lifting him at arm's length, and letting him drop back into the briny deep which flashed around us in great profusion. The Laredo excursionists were having a lot of fun also skylarking in the water, and all this time we were unconsciously drifting closer and closer together. Suddenly Buck made a long distance dive for my feet. I nearly avoided him and he caught a Laredo school marm by the shank. She became rigid with fright, and he lifted her like a wooden girl by one limb high above his head, while the loose scream which caused the moss on the adjacent live oak trees to stand on end. When his head was above water and he realized the situation he dropped that girl like she was hot, but you could still hear her shrilly scream as it came up from under the water in hissing bubbles.

The excursionists dragged their companion to the surface but all she could do as they crowded around her was to ask for an explanation as to spout water and noise like a geyser. To sort or simplify the situation I shouted "Devilfish," and put out after Buck, who was beating the water into foam as he pulled for the landing. You may bet I wasn't much ahead of the excursionists when my feet struck the steps of the bath house. Buck, thinking himself pursued, ran into the first dressing stall he came to and for his safety I turned the outside latch as I passed the door on the way to my own room. The excursionists hit the bath house like a tidal wave, and swarmed up the steps with "Oh my's!" and "Thank Goodness."

I took off my wet "Father Hubbard" and sat down to laugh a little. I hadn't had time to mop the briny deep from my manly limbs when the human callow which had been operating in the water, set up again, this time I judged near the stall in which Buck had taken refuge. She screamed until the Mexicans on the wharf quit fishing, knowing that wouldn't bite. I was afraid Buck was in trouble again. I hadn't had time to consider means for his relief before I fell senseless to the floor. I had carelessly left the door of my dressing room unfastened and suddenly the voice to which I had been listening with some amusement struck it, knocked it wide open and revealed to my horrified gaze the owner of that voice, using it for all it was worth. It is said that I joined in the chorus. The noise made as I said I have resembled very closely the wail of a lost soul or that of a damned two-year-old maverick receiving the impress of the branding iron. Then I collapsed. I am not over timid or weak-nerved, but I reserve the right to faint whenever a spider-limbed woman with no more shape to her than a clothes pin runs suddenly against me as such an dishabille as she was—as we both were.

The thing for the woman to have done would have been to faint also, but she didn't have style enough about her to do so. The police and fire department turned out and while they were chasing her and throwing water on her, Buck saw his chance and bursting through the crowded pavilion attached to the bath house and made a streak for the city, dressed in the school marm's clothes, which he being white on the inside, fitted him all right except that the dress was about 18 inches too short and his feet, which couldn't be about 5 inches get into her shoes, looked like strips of pork flapping up and down in the moonlight. The police might as

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

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

That is New. WHY?

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

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

Machine, which is now in the hands of the manufacturer, is being built for this purpose, and our object in offering our readers this machine is to save them money and to increase the circulation of the paper. To do this we give them the very best light-running, finest finished machine made, at or 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 unadjusted, and your money refunded. It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

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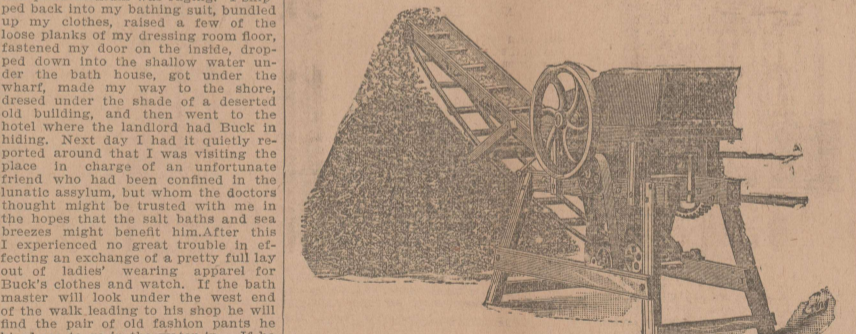
Do not allow yourself to be deceived by persons interested in reflecting on the value of these machines. In the purchase of one of these machines you save about one-half of the expenses which enter into and form a part of the expense of a sewing machine, such as agents' salary, board, horse-hire, profits 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 part due accounts, store rent, insurance, 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 manufacturer for five years and by us—a proof of their almost absolute perfection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for handling the most bulky work. All of the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel carefully hardened, and so well fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed 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.

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

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This machine crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, crushing cob, shuck and grain all to the fineness of hominy, or finer if wanted—say mashing the grain into from ten to fifty pieces, thoroughly mashing and mixing all into the very best shape for feeding stock; in fact, the best condition possible, because, by this process, ear corn is reduced to a soft, loose and spongy mass, a condition unsurpassed for feed and very necessary to cause a thorough digestion and perfect assimilation of the feed, especially with ruminating animals.

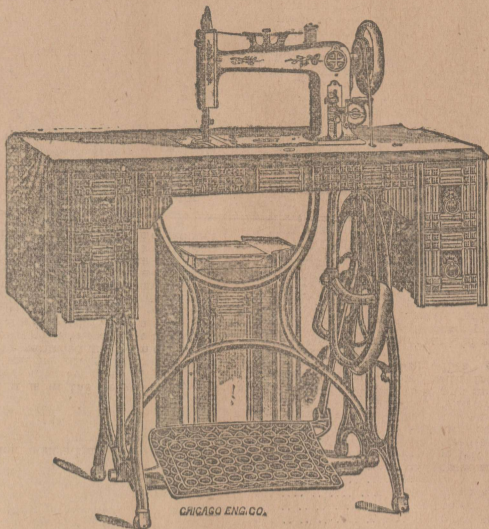
Every good cattle feeder will understand at once the importance of this process, especially with cattle when on such a rich, concentrated food as corn, they naturally being inclined to swallow their food too fast and gorge themselves; then, too, after this feed is swallowed by the cattle into the first stomach, it is in the very best shape to be acted upon by the juices of the stomach and is easily separated into curd, to be returned to the mouth for rumination and a thorough chewing. The crushing with this machine is very rapid and easily done. Ear corn with the husk on or off, even with long shanks, wet or dry, green or hard, (or, it may be shelled) is fed to this machine with a scoop, passing first through a combination of teeth and knives that cuts the husk and reduces

the cob to small pieces, then the whole is passed through a set of fluted rolls beneath, and is thoroughly mashed, broken and mixed together and, if desired, cotton seed, beans, peas, oil cake, or even small bunches of hay can be shoveled in with the ear corn, and will be crushed and mixed together, making the most complete ration ever fed to stock. With this mixture cattle do not get off their feed, fatten faster, more even with less feed, and instead of having two hogs to the steer to clean up the waste, as when feeding whole ears or shelled corn, one hog with four steers is sufficient to clean up well; in fact, if no hogs are kept the waste is but little. We recommend for cattle, horses and sheep—feeding that the husk be left on the corn, as it makes a better feed and it will cost no more to throw the corn in the ear with the husk on than it will to husk it and shell it. This machine will crush from 30 to 60 more bushels of corn per hour, with from four to eight-horse power; does the work very satisfactorily. This machine is fully guaranteed and is sold on trial. For full descriptive circular of all our other cattle feeding machines, other corn crushers, feed cutters, horse powers, steam powers, cattle troughs, bread tread low wheel hay and fodder wagons, address B. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Ky.

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—as good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear investigation.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Elyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars. Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma. Wornout billiard balls are usually cut up into dice.



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

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

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

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

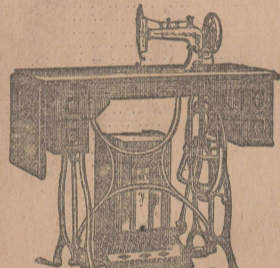
ATTACHMENTS. With each machine is furnished free one full set of attachments, which are warranted of solid steel, polished and nickel-plated and warranted for five years, which no other manufacturer in the United States does.

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

WOODWORK AND STAND. The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trimmings being polished and nickel-plated. The stand is of the very latest construction, having both treadle and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickel-plated casters, and the treadle support has six oil cups.

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

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



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

ADDRESS.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.,

GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

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

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

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

Write for market information G. W. SIMPSON, President, W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Horses. The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses to cater here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures that the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fire drivers or 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 the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secy. and Treas. J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt. D. G. GRAY, Asst. Supt.

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

National Stock Yards

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

E. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. 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.

Table with columns: Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars. Rows: Official Receipt for 1893, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Sold to Shippers, Total Sold in Kansas City.

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

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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:

Table with columns: Year, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses. Rows: 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893.

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year. W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.





HOUSEHOLD.

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

SHE COMES, SHE COMES.

With a hurry and a flurry, with a rip and with a whoop, Emancipated woman is about to fly the coop. The cooking and the washing will bother her no more. She's going to make the polls look as they never looked before. Hubby must do the marketing, and he must sit up nights. To nurse the baby's colic while she fixes human rights. She has been the slave of man for years, but now she's going to vote—She's going to run for office, and she's going to ride the goat. In the Masonic lodges and serve on juries, too. And run for alderwoman, and do all things that men do; She will drink the festive cocktail and stay out after dark, And ride horseback a-straddle in the streets and in the park. I fancy I can see her down in the Congress hall, Where men so long have had exclusive privilege to bawl; "Will the lady from Nebraska allow an interjection?" "No, that I won't—so, there, now—you horrid thing, shut up!" "Mistress Speaker, I declare to you, it really gives me pain To listen to the foolishness of that old hen from Maine." O, in dreams I hear each dear one at the same time speak her piece, 'Mid the banging of the gavel in the hand of Speaker Lease. And here in little old New York I think I see her stand. At the polls with Mike and Denny, shaking Barney by the hand. And Tammany Hall may then be strong up on Fifth avenue, And the daisies down on Hester street may rally round Dewey; And in the county courthouse, when woman gets the vote, Can't you hear the jurywoman putting questions to Joe Choate? O, what'll become of lawyers' technicality and fudge When the jury-box is full o' girls and Mrs. O'Grady's judge. —Exchange.

**Listening as an Accomplishment.**  
Every woman and girl wishes to possess at least one accomplishment. Many have poor opportunities for education, much less accomplishments, but there is an accomplishment which may be possessed by the poorest in purse and opportunities—it is the accomplishment of being a good listener. There is not much said of this accomplishment, yet it is one greatly to be desired and much appreciated. It is possessed by few, and those few women. Men are never good listeners. Their innate selfishness disqualifies them for this accomplishment. A man who is not a good talker himself will give no attention while you are talking, but he never listens well. He never makes you grow eloquent with an expression of deep, absorbed interest in what you are saying. Half the time he is waiting impatiently for you to finish that he may tell something which he thinks more interesting. A man never, by the art of listening well, puts you in conceit with yourself and makes you feel that you have indeed been entertaining. But an accomplished listener has many times put a man in conceit with himself and made him feel he has indeed been most highly entertained—when he did all the talking. There is a simple art in this accomplishment which all women would do well to practice—since it must be confined to them. Do not think you are listening well by simply remaining quiet while another talks. Teach yourself to be interested in what your hearers say. By and by you will really become so much so your face will be unconsciously uplifted with sympathy and interest so plainly visible as to be an inspiration. But when you are talking will appear at his best and feel secretly grateful to you. It is a duty we owe our fellow creatures—each to make the other appear at his or her best at all times, especially in conversation. To do this requires a fine art—it is the art of good listening—an art you can teach yourself, and perfect it to the degree of a fine accomplishment.

**Noble Womanhood.**  
I believe the time has come when woman should be a woman, and not a mere gaudy appendage to man; when her soul should wake up from its long lethargy and put on the armor of wisdom and usefulness, when she should live to a grander purpose than she has done, and should make her power felt. I do not disregard the beauties of dress, on the contrary I admire appropriate dress; it speaks out the man or woman. But I would have everybody feel that the man makes the dress. Almost anything looks well on a noble woman. Noble womanhood is always beautiful. The world will always admire true nobility of character. Above almost everything else do I desire woman's elevation in the moral and intellectual scale of life. For then will they be fitted to be man's companion and helpmate.—Rev. G. S. Weaver.

**A Father's Love.**  
Parental love is one of the strongest, holiest sentiments that has ever stirred the human heart. The voices of children, says a writer in the New York Advertiser, can call a father from the corners of the earth, and the great, overpowering desire to see his children's faces will bring a father from the very brink of the grave back to life. The right sort of a man, with a household of children, is not only safe from the temptations of the world, but comparatively indifferent to the cares and burdens of life so long as his dear ones are in health and he can provide for them. One of the most perilous tendencies of modern civilization is that which finds manifestation in regarding a large family as something to be avoided and looked

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

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

down upon, something pertaining to and characteristic of the common people. It is a tendency to be deplored and unworthy the consideration of Christian men and women, and to meet with the earnest opposition from every lover of a little child. And it must be remembered that He who made Christianity loved children and revealed that love by words and actions.

**Veal stew.**—Take two pounds of the ends of the ribs, the neck or the knuckle. Cut the meat in small pieces and remove all the fine bones. Cover the meat with boiling water; skim carefully; add two teaspoonsful of salt and pepper to taste. Cover carefully and simmer until perfectly tender. Thicken with one tablespoonful of butter. Add two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, let it boil five minutes. Remove the bones and serve hot.

**Lemon float.**—Boil one quart of fresh milk and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch, stirred smoothly, and the grated rind of one lemon. When the milk has been boiled ten minutes, add the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and stir constantly five minutes. Put the saucepan in which it is cooked into a pail of ice cold water and stir some time; then strain into a pudding dish, thoroughly beat the whites of the eggs, add the juice of the lemon and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour over the pudding and serve ice cold. Grated cocoanut can be added to the whites with advantage.

An experienced cook gives the following recipe for orange pudding: One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful rolled crackers, two eggs, one teaspoonful of butter, one quart of milk, and the grated rind and juice of one orange. Mix and bake. Serve cold.

Helpful Hints.

Add a few slices of orange to the tomato soup just before serving. Hot alum water is cheap, and said to be a very effective remedy for bed-bugs. Soot is valuable as a fertilizer in the garden, and when used in the soil of flower pots acts as an insecticide.

A Letter From Henrietta.

Dear Mrs. B: I read your page every week, and have grown very much interested in you. I fancy you are a childless widow, or you would not find time to get up such a good page. I can close my eyes and see you a large, placid, smooth browed, blue-eyed widow of 40. Am I correct? I regret you could not write articles of so much thought if you were surrounded by the cares of wife and mother. Have you ever thought of what a great sacrifice the happiest slavey to her rest of life. Husband and children never realize what slavery it is. I have lost myself entirely in my husband and children. I never think of living my own life as I would wish it for a day—it is always as they wish it. Yet I know not who is to blame, or if there is any blame. Perhaps "what ever is best." I know well that you are a sympathetic woman, and feel that I could enjoy a long life with you. You piece of self-made martyrs was good—so true. I felt that it is simple justice to you to let you know how we enjoy your work for us. Don't think me a discontented or unhappy wife and mother. I am neither, but one of ten thousand who needs a little cheer and encouragement now and then.

Careful Housekeeping.

A careful housekeeper allows nothing to be wasted. She gathers together the crumbs of bread that accumulate and uses them for puddings, cakes, fillings, etc. She scrapes all the dough from the sides of and bottom of the pan in which bread and cake is mixed, so that not even the smallest particle is wasted. She does not serve the soup with ice floating over the top, but boils the meat slowly, then, removing it from the fire, skims off the fat for cooking purposes. Pieces of cooked meat are saved for hash, croquettes, cutlets, etc. The vegetables are not left to wilt and spoil, but are cooked while they are fresh and crisp. The careful housekeeper has found out the secret of making appetizing dainties out of left-overs. These dishes are never placed upon the table in haphazard style, but are neatly arranged upon a spotless cloth. The knives, forks, plates and glassware also receive the "magic touch" that cannot fail to make the plainest table bright and attractive. In this household dishcloths are kept so clean that rats are not attracted by the odor. Neatly made holders are used in the kitchen, and they are always placed where they can be found when needed. The careful housekeeper never forgets to remove soap from the water she has been using, and when small pieces accumulate she adds water and "boils them down," and thus keeps on hand a supply of soft soap which is excellent for cleaning sinks, kitchen floors, etc. Scrubbing brushes are not allowed to become mouldy and lose their bristles, but are carefully washed in clean water and hung up in the sun to dry. The stove is kept clean and the registers so that there is no possibility of the stove being burned out or cracked by needless fire. The best knives and spoons are never used in the kitchen, and the utensils in which food is cooked are always scraped, scoured and thoroughly washed after each meal and placed where they belong. The careful housekeeper is tidy and methodical, unappreciated and discontent are unknown in her household, her husband and children are healthy and happy. She confidently anticipates a serene old age of comfort and plenty, and dies with nothing to fear and little to regret. —Ex.

The draft horse is every year becoming a greater interest in the industrial development of our cities and factories, and as soon as the manufacturers, all pieces of accurate she adds water and "boils them down," and thus keeps on hand a supply of soft soap which is excellent for cleaning sinks, kitchen floors, etc. Scrubbing brushes are not allowed to become mouldy and lose their bristles, but are carefully washed in clean water and hung up in the sun to dry. The stove is kept clean and the registers so that there is no possibility of the stove being burned out or cracked by needless fire. The best knives and spoons are never used in the kitchen, and the utensils in which food is cooked are always scraped, scoured and thoroughly washed after each meal and placed where they belong. The careful housekeeper is tidy and methodical, unappreciated and discontent are unknown in her household, her husband and children are healthy and happy. She confidently anticipates a serene old age of comfort and plenty, and dies with nothing to fear and little to regret. —Ex.

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

Maturing Hogs Without Corn.

The old-time hog raiser would have his ideas seriously shaken at the idea of maturing hogs for the market without corn. Nevertheless, the fact that it is being done in many parts of the country. In some localities it is necessary, because corn is not raised there and is too expensive to ship it in for feed. The real reason, however, is the fact that intelligent and practical experiments have demonstrated that corn is not the only feed, but there are others equally as good if not superior in many respects. There is a growing demand for less lard and more lean meat in the hog market. Colorado farmers have never heretofore raised many hogs for market because they could not readily meet the former demands for lard producers. With these changing requirements they will be able to furnish a hog that, in a few years, will become a distinct part of the produce of Colorado; this will be the alfalfa fed hog. Alfalfa does not contain all the fattening properties of corn, but this plant, used with non-saccharine sorghums would probably give a balanced ration. Alfalfa alone gives too much muscle and produces a peculiar kind of complaint not wholly like the blind staggers in horses. Fed with corn at the proper period in the life of the hog the disease disappears, or is prevented by such feeding.

A butter-maker advises not to churn your butter until it gathers in a mass. If you do it is spoiled for a first-class market.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS  
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Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Rorup's Princess 51185. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coonassie bull, King Koffer, Jr., 2217, sired by pure Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splendid individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what you want.

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

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

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.  
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.  
Registered heifers at \$90 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each.  
All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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The Ripening of Fruit.

There are three stages in fruit growing. Young fruit is like leaves, it takes up carbonic acid and gives out oxygen, being helped somewhat by the leaves. In ripening, it ceases working for itself, and reverses its action, taking up oxygen and giving off carbonic acid. The fruit flavors are acquired in ripening; of them, or what goes to produce them, we know little. There is another change, that of acids to sugar; this occurs mostly after growth ceases. In some fruits, however, considerable change occurs at the same time that the size is rapidly increasing. In grapes the acid decreases constantly in proportion to the sugar; it is thought it does not turn into sugar, but that the sugar is brought in by growth from the leaves.

There are two periods of ripening—one on the tree, the other afterward; some ripen entirely on the plant, others grow better after picking. Raspberries, strawberries and blackberries gain to a certain extent after picking; the grape never ripens after picking, but remains in the same condition it was when picked, except that evaporation may remove a considerable portion of water. The pear is always better if picked a few days before it would naturally drop from the tree. The apple follows a middle course, partly ripening on the tree and completing the process in the fruit-house or cellar. After fruit is fully ripened we wish to keep it for use either fresh, dried or preserved. The ferments become active in ripening, and continue their work afterward. There are minute fungus growths that spring from spores floating in the air. Picked fruits are essentially dead matter, and thus are liable to attacks from the destructive bacteria of the fungus growth.—G. C. Caldwell in Coleman's Rural World.

Forage will be a minus quantity in many parts of the country this year. The first cutting of hay was light, but the second promises to be still lighter; the straw of the cereals is very short, and as this is written corn is rapidly drying up over immense areas of country. All of these things indicate a shortage of forage crops that may well appall the farmer, especially when live stock is so low in price.

Do you ever find the drinking vessel dry?

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

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