

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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

NO. 17---VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

Florida will ship 16,000 carloads of oranges this year and California will ship 4000.

The Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer says that the outlook for the tobacco crop in that section is very poor. Very few of the plants survived the long drouth they have had.

It requires 3500 locomotives annually and 1000 ocean crafts to move the surplus cattle, cotton, lumber, sugar, sorghum, oil, grain, hay, fruit and other staples grown in Texas.

The Texas oat crop is estimated at over 18,000,000 bushels, the average yield being thirty-seven bushels per acre. The value of this crop to the farmers is about \$4,500,000.

It is stated that forty-four out of every one hundred persons in the United States are agriculturists; fifty-six in Canada, forty-eight in France, seventeen in Germany and seven in England.

California reports the largest almond crop ever grown this year.

In Colorado they have 3,000,000 acres of land under irrigation. The farm products are more than \$12,000,000 annually.

It is reported that a Kentucky farmer has never bought a bushel of corn or a pound of meat for his own use since 1866. He always aims to raise an abundance of the two staple products, and he is a very prosperous farmer.

Millers in Minnesota who have made the subject a matter of examination, claim that the acreage of spring wheat in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota has decreased twenty-five per cent during the present season.

Irrigation holds a very important place in agriculture, and will lead to improved methods in the future. By irrigation India has reclaimed 23,000,000 acres of land, Egypt has brought 6,000,000 under cultivation, and in Europe 5,000,000 acres have been rendered serviceable.

It is estimated that Florida's crop of pineapples this year will aggregate 50,000 crates, or fully 2,300,000 pineapples. The growers have been doing so well financially that the acreage set to "pine" is increasing very rapidly, and it is expected that the crop of 1895 will amount to 100,000 crates.

The Southern Tobaccoist says: "The old tobacco belt of Virginia and North Carolina is in poor condition. In spots there are good crops, but in general the product is poor, and the planting to begin with was not estimated at three-fourths of a crop. In Western North Carolina the prospects are still very poor, and in West Virginia the planting of brights is small."

A Massachusetts sheepman says he can keep sheep at a profit even if wool were worth no more than hens' feathers. Maybe he can, but The Journal doubts if any of our Texas stockmasters can do so. He probably brings all the powers of Yankee ingenuity to bear on the sheep and makes the profit out of something more than either wool or flesh.

The Journal wishes to call the attention of its readers to the communications of Mr. S. H. Parker of Barstow, Tex., and of a "Staked Plains Girl" of Stanton. The former writes a most interesting letter on the subject of raising hogs on alfalfa and demonstrates most clearly how great the profit from such course of fattening may amount to. It is a most sensible letter and hog-men should read it carefully. Our "Staked Plains Girl" tells of the advantages of her section, which she terms "God's country," as a fruit-producing country, and her arguments are not sensible alone, but show practicality as well. The Plains people should feel proud of this young lady as a citizen as the Journal does of having her letters.



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

Real Estate or Live Stock

are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the

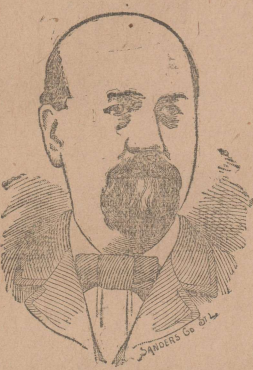
Loving Land and

Live Stock Agency,

Opposite Pickwick Hotel,
Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.



JONATHAN NESBITT.

St. Louis, Mo.

Jonathan Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was born on a farm near Clear Spring, Md., in January, 1833.

When fourteen years old he came to the conclusion that he was not cut out for a farmer, and "struck" for higher wages and easier work than a farm afforded. His first position was in a country store, in his native village, at a salary of \$25 per year and board, under a contract for two years. Another year was spent in a dry goods store in Frederick City, Md. From there he came West, under Horace Greeley's advice, "Young man, go West." For forty years Mr. Nesbitt has resided at Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

He first commenced his railroad career as ticket agent of the Alton railroad in Springfield in 1854, and with the exception of ten years, has been identified with that road.

Some twelve years ago he became general live stock agent of the Alton, and with that success the public well know, since that road has the reputation of doing the biggest live stock business of any of its competitors, and with Texas shippers is a prime favorite.

For some years Mr. Nesbitt has more or less been interested in Texas cattle, and is now one of the large stockholders of the Alvarado cotton seed oil mill. Mr. Nesbitt has always been an ardent friend of Texas, and at all times speaks of Texas as the leading state of the Union, in the various products and within twenty years claims Texas will lead all other states in population.

Mr. Nesbitt is in good circumstances and is considered all right financially, as well as in all other respects. In addition to his many other excellent qualities, he is an uncompromising Democrat.

The big three or four packers of the Union stock yards, Chicago, in combination with the railroads, have a complete monopoly of the live and dressed meat supply of the entire country. The power of this combination is obtained, first, in the centralization of the transportation companies and the delivery of all the live stock of the Western states into a single market. These packers, says an exchange, then fix up a rate with the railway managers for about one and one-third "fare" for the round trip, the gross beef in and the dressed beef out. By this means the local country butchers are driven out of the market as purchasers direct from the farmers. And now the monopoly is in position to dictate terms to the farmers for the purchase of their live stock and to sell it back to the consumers, producers included, at such prices as they may demand. All the principal cities and towns, and many of the smaller ones, are supplied by dressed beef from Chicago, much of which is returned over the same railway lines which carried it to the central market on the hoof. This is, of course, only a beginning of what the farmers may expect if the strength of this monopoly is not broken, as its absolute control of the live stock industry is becoming more complete year after year.

finest live stock breeding country of any. Hog men want nothing better; neither do horsemen, cattlemen or sheepmen; poultrymen can't find a country where fowls do better. In fact, every kind of live stock thrives and does well in our state. Our climate is just the thing; our winters are not cold, and while the summers are hot, they are not oppressive. Anyone using proper methods cannot fail to make live stock raising a successful and profitable business. Continued improvement in quality is absolutely necessary, however, to the success of the business. Well improved stock, well cared for, will make money, but

it won't do to waste time raising scrubs. Everyone who raises live stock, even though it be but a few head, should see to it that they raise only the best. Let the big dealers, the small dealers and the farmers all join hands in improving our live stock and an era of prosperity will be assured. Use nothing but blooded males, and change them as often as is necessary, and the good accruing from such a course will shortly be noticeable. Thin out the scrubs; keep constantly at work weeding out the poor stock and build up a nice, well graded herd, and you will be proud of it. Don't think that because money has been made in the past raising scrubs, that it can be done now. Good stock only is demanded and that kind alone can be disposed of at a profit. The longhorn and dogie cattle, the broom-tail mare and willow-tail horse, the razorback pig etc., are back numbers and can't be handled.

The department of agriculture has appropriated \$1,000,000 towards eradicating the Russian thistle in the Northwest. This thistle was probably brought to this country with flax seed. In Russia it is said to be a most serious pest—most certainly it is in this country. Regarding this thistle, or tumble weed, a writer says: "It thrives in our richest soils, and does nearly as well when drouth and hot winds choke most other weeds into very modest achievements. This tumble weed is like our common prairie tumble weed (Amaranthus alba) in some of its characters, grows in newly broken land or along roadways and is like it in its manner of tumbling before the wind. On closer examination the plant is found to be very different from the common tumble weed. When ripe its stems are much tougher and stiffer, enabling it to ride longer in the wind before being torn to pieces. At this stage of growth the slender, soft leaves burn during the early stages have partly fallen off, and at each joint on the stems are several leaf-like spines, both strong and sharp. These are so rigid that horses legs are much injured by forcing them to pass through a growth of the nearly matured weeds. The flower is in the axils of the leaf-like spines. The flower parts do not all fall off, but within them is developed the strange seed. This is simply a small, long-cylindrical-shaped seed or germ nearly the size of the shaft of a pin, forked at the lower or root end, and the whole coiled up into the form of a rather flat small shell. Around this is a thin shell or covering, but no meat is laid up outside or around the germ, as is the case in most seeds. The seed is greenish until quite ripe, when it turns a dark brownish color and changes to a fairly hard seed. But the important fact is that the seed belongs to that class which is easily penetrated by water, will germinate readily and is not liable to live long in the soil, even if buried at some depth, as would such hard, oily seeds as mustard and clover." The department is very correct in wishing to stamp it out before it spreads all over the country.

A Barrier to Stock Growing.
Rural World.
Mr. Thomas Shaw, professor of animal industry at the Minnesota experiment station, has been, and is doing hard and defective work in the promotion of live stock interests in the state. He comes from Ontario, where stock raising is in an advanced, nearly perfected state, and he is very ambitious to put that industry upon the same plane in this state, and at the earliest possible day.
He says that all the natural conditions here favor this work, and his aspirations, save lack of fencing and building material in some portions of the state. Climate, soil, grasses, water, etc., are all conducive to successful and profitable stock husbandry, and he also finds a universal desire among farmers to engage in that avocation, for they feel the absence of profit in grain growing, and see the necessity of using animals in the preservation of soil fertility.

The professor says, however, that he encounters one barrier everywhere he turns. At every meeting he addresses it confronts him, and in every private conversation on the subject it is mentioned. It is, he says, the most serious of all problems, the only one that he feels incapable of solving, the only obstruction that he sees any difficulty in surmounting, and that is the absence of profit in the business.

The plaint of every farmer is: "There is no market, or no profitable market, to which we can take our animals when ready for slaughter. Prices are arbitrarily fixed, and from the decision of the makers of the prices there is no appeal," and more to the same import.

Now, Prof. Shaw does not quote this as a politician; he is not a "calamity howler," is not taking any interest in the discussion of public or political questions, for he is not yet a voter; he is only quoting what he hears, and talks of it as a practical man talks of a material factor in the occupation he is engaged in.

In this incident, "Farm, Stock and Home," always has been and continues to be.

to see that the farmer is more than all other citizens interested in those public questions that concern the market prices of his products, and there are no other public questions now-a-days. The more clearly the farmer sees the connection between those questions and his own material interests, the more closely he studies them, and the more industriously he works for the proper adjustment of them the better farmer and the better citizen he is. The growth and power of the modern farmer, the combination and consolidation of the cultivation, rotation, or that blessed "diversification" that is so glibly talked about by those who don't understand it.

This journal is "political" to the extent of fighting systems that can be peaceably destroyed only by political action, and it earnestly believes that in this like the present conditions, it cannot be loyal to the farmers' interest, it cannot be, in fact, a real, true, an ideal farm paper and be less political than it has been and is.

Free Publications.

The department of agriculture during the month of July issued the following literature, which will be mailed free of charge to any one requesting it:

A report on the uncultivated base of the United States, including the history of previous experiments with the plants or fibers and brief statements relating to the allied species that are produced commercially in the old world. By Charles Richards Dodge, special agent. Pp. 54, pls. 5. (Report No. 6 of the office of Fiber Investigations.)

State aid to road building in New Jersey. By Edward Burrough, chairman of the New Jersey state board of agriculture and state commissioner of public roads. Pp. 20, pl. 1. (Bulletin No. 9 of the office of road inquiry.)

Letter from the secretary of agriculture, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the house of representatives of January 23, 1894, a list of the special agents of the department, together with a statement of their work and the salaries received, for the four years and six months ending December 31, 1893. Pp. 45. (House Ex. Doc. No. 23, 53d Congress, 2d session.)

Quarantine, June, 1894. (Bulletin No. 8 of the bureau of animal industry.)

A scientific treatise on the hog-cholera group of bacteria; an account of the habits of the production of immunity in rabbits and guinea pigs, with reference to hog cholera and swine-plague bacteria; a discussion of the possibility of infectious diseases as illustrated by hog cholera and swine-plague; an argument to show that the bacillus of hog cholera cannot be increased in virulence by passing through a series of rabbits; a deduction as to the fate of diarrhetic and swine-plague bacteria when injected subcutaneously in small quantities in pigs; and a summary of the practical bearing of the investigations described in the bulletin.

Information regarding roads and road-making materials in certain Eastern and Southern states. (Furnished by officers of the various railway companies.) Pp. 29, maps 5. (Bulletin No. 7 of the office of road inquiry.)

Experiment Station Record, volume 5, No. 11. Pp. 1, 106.

Report of statistician. New series, No. 117. Pp. 3.

A synopsis of the crop report taken from the report of the statistician for July, 1894, and embracing returns showing acreage and condition of corn, potatoes and tobacco; the condition of wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, cotton, grasses and various fruits; and a tabulated statement of the acreage and condition of growing crops.

Report of the statistician—July 1894. Pp. 395-414. (Report No. 117, Division of Statistics.)
Contains crop report for July; notes on foreign agriculture embracing accounts of crops in Ontario, crops and stock in Manitoba, the wheat crop in India for 1894, and reports of European agent for the month of June, 1894; reports of United States consular officers from Cochín China, New Borneo, and Belgium; and transportation rates.

Important Insecticides: Directions for their preparation and use. By C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist. Pp. 20. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 19.)

A popular description of the preparation and application of insecticides and remedies for external biting or sucking insects, subterranean insects, and insects affecting grain and other stored products.

The army worm. (Leucania pupuncta Haw.) By L. O. Howard, entomologist. Pp. 5, figs. 3. (Circular No. 4, second series, division of entomology.)

A brief description of the general appearance and method of work, distribution, natural history and habits, remedies and preventive measures, and the manufacture of the army worm.

The manufacture of sorghum syrup. By G. L. Spencer, first assistant chemist. Pp. 3. (Circular No. 1, division of chemistry.)

Circular of information giving the method of producing the best results in making sorghum syrup, as demonstrated in the experiments the United States department of agriculture at Sterling, Kan., under the direction of Mr. A. A. Eaton.

Monthly weather review—Annual summary for 1893. Pp. vi., 377-390, charts 7. (Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.)

Monthly Weather Review, May, 1894. Pp. 123-234, charts 4.

Instructions for use of combined maximum and minimum soil ther-

момeters. Prepared by Professors C. P. Marvin and Milton Whitney, under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau. Pp. 8, figs. 2. (Circular G, instruction room.)

Instructions for the use of maximum and minimum radiation thermometers. Prepared by Professor C. P. Marvin and Milton Whitney, under direction of the chief of the weather bureau. Pp. 10, figs. 5. (Circular H, instruction room.)

Charts of the weather bureau. (Size, 19 by 24 inches.)
Weather crop bulletin, (series of 1894), reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, for the weeks ending July 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, respectively.)

Semi-daily weather map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of probable changes.

Holstein-Friesian Prizes for 1894.

Frederick L. Houghton, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, whose address is Brattleboro, Vt., has issued the following circular: The Holstein-Friesian Association of America at its annual meeting appropriated a large sum of money for the purpose of duplicating the premiums won by cattle recorded in its herd book, at various fairs throughout the country, in dairy tests. Among the fairs designated at which such premiums will be awarded are:

Iowa state fair, Des Moines, August 31 to September 1. Class 72. Dairy cows. First premium, \$70; second premium, \$40.

Wisconsin state fair. Test under auspices of State Agricultural Society. First premium, \$100; second premium, \$50; third premium, \$40; fourth premium, \$20.

Ohio state fair, Columbus, September 3-7. Entry book 20. Test of milk cows under auspices of state agricultural society. First and second premiums in each class, \$100 each.

Illinois state fair, Springfield, September 24-29. Lot 27. Dairy cows. Milk test. Nos. 111 and 112, \$25 each.

Nebraska state fair, Lincoln, September 7-14. Lot 12. Milk cows. No. 284. First premium, \$25; second premium, \$15. No. 285, first premium, \$25; second premium, \$15.

Indiana state fair, September 17-22. Milk test. First premium, \$50; second premium, \$30.

New York State fair, Syracuse, September 6-13. Special prize, New York State Agricultural Society. First prize, \$75; second prize, \$50.

Massachusetts state fair, Worcester, September 4-7. Class 1. Swenstake premiums. Five females, bred for milk and owned by exhibitor, to be tested on the grounds, first premium, \$50; second premium, \$25. Five females, bred for butter, first premium, \$50; second premium, \$25. Milk-producing cow, first premium, \$25; second premium, \$15. Butter-making cow, first premium, \$25; second premium, \$15.

Valley Fair, Brattleboro, Vt., September 26-27. Competitive test of dairy cows. To the cow producing the largest amount of milk in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$25; to the cow producing the second largest amount of milk in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$15. To the cow producing the largest amount of butter in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$25; to the cow producing the second largest amount of butter in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$15.

The Holstein-Friesian Register also offers for the cow making the largest average yield of butter per day in any of the before mentioned tests, or those made under the advanced Registry Competition or at any fair ground or public test, a magnificent silver cup valued at \$200, to be known as the Register cup. Intending competitors must send their names to the Register Office and obtain terms of award.

Several other fairs will doubtless be included in this list when arrangements are completed. This is the most magnificent offering of special prizes made for many years, and it is believed will bring out the greatest competition that the breed has yet known.

A Day's Work.

The man who thinks he can start at dawn and work till dark, with but the noon intermission, and keep it up for a series of years, and accomplish more in a month as the man who works shorter hours, and rests more, is surely mistaken. No man should spend less than eight hours in bed, if he is to accomplish his best work and reach a green old age. Then he needs some time for study and social enjoyment, if he aims to keep above the brutes. Ten hours' energetic work of a manual character is enough for any man. I have never seen the time says W. F. Massey in "Practical Farmer," when on a large farm I could not find work daily for all my regular hands, both in summer and winter. It may be more difficult to do this in the North, but there it is not customary to hire but for one working month. Of course no man can always time his work by the clock. But if you have a force of men worth working, and they see that you are thinking somewhat after their country and welfare there is no difficulty in getting them to put their shoulders to the wheel in a pressing time. I once worked an average of six men by the day. They were paid strictly by the day for ten hours' work and I guaranteed to find them constant employment during the working season. Right alongside me a farmer worked his hands by the month, from sunrise to sunset, and doctored them for every rainy day. Whenever his back was turned his men were killing time, chatting in the shade at the ends of the rows, walking off to the spring after water and loafing at the spring. Every one of my men did a third more in ten hours than his did in the whole

daylight, and I could trust all of them to keep at it, no matter where I was, as they all knew that a loafer would be paid off and sent on his way promptly. Time and again these men worked long over hours in an emergency of their own accord. True, they were engaged in gardening rather than farming, but I have had these men of their own motion sit up night after night in severe winter weather to watch green-house fires and guard the houses against accident from snow and wind knowing that, though they did not demand it, I would never neglect to reward faithfulness. Get good men, treat them fairly, pay them good money and demand their best work for ten hours, and you will get more done on farms or anywhere else than the man who pays as little as possible, treats his hands badly and works them from dawn to dark. A hand, white or black, if he is worth having at all, will be all the more efficient for square, fair treatment.

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Like most of the famous institutions of Europe, St. Edward's sprang from a humble beginning, and attained its present phenomenal growth by a gradual and natural expansion. It successfully filled a want and was appreciated accordingly.

The college was founded and conducted by members of the congregation of the Holy Cross, from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and the discipline and methods are practically the same.

The school opened at Austin in 1881, and met with extraordinary success and gradually increased its facilities and sphere of usefulness until 1885 when a college charter was obtained.

The buildings have been rebuilt and improved and now the main building is of white limestone, broken ashlar, four stories high, with slated roof. The style is modern Gothic. Two wings at right angles with the center building, and a projecting central tower for the main stairway, give the general outline of the latter. The central building, 115 feet long by 64 wide, with the wings, 8x50, give a total frontage of 215 feet and a depth of 84 feet. The central building and one of the wings are completed and occupied.

Other improvements have been gradually introduced as circumstances permitted. Notwithstanding the financial stringency during the past two years, an artesian well has been bored (2053 feet in depth), a gymnasium hall, 100x40, and two stories high, have been erected; complete sets of physical and chemical apparatus have been put in; two reading rooms have been furnished and set apart for the use of the students; the entire main building has been heated by steam, and is furnished with water from the artesian well.

Without endowment of any kind, with no other resources than the self-sacrificing devotion of its faculty and the tuition fees of the students, the college has had to rely solely on its intrinsic merits as an educational institution. So far as practical results and increasing patronage are a criterion of success, St. Edward's has been extraordinarily successful. Its positions in various parts of the United States and Mexico, both in business and professional life, while kind words show the esteem in which the college is held by people of all denominations.

The Journal strongly endorses St. Edward's college of Austin, Tex. The editors of this paper are acquainted with several of its graduates, and know them to be men of education and disciplined young men. Capt. Amey Kelly of Fort Worth, captain of the M. B. Loyd Rifles, proudly claims St. Edward's as his alma mater.

Americans, or at least a few of the extreme jingo schools, fancy that there is no other country that can turn out so much surplus quantity of meat as their own, but here is a paragraph from a London paper that tells another story and one that speaks for itself: "The steamship Perthshire, which recently arrived in London, has brought from Australia and New Zealand the largest cargo of refrigerated goods ever imported. The cargo consists of 70,000 carcasses of sheep, 9,000 haunches, 9,000 legs, about 550 tons of frozen beef, 750 cases of butter, 150 bags of bullocks' hearts, 150 bags of ox tails and kidneys, and 7 cases of oysters. The holds have sufficient capacity to have accommodated 12,000 more carcasses of sheep. The shipment is an interesting one, as it is the first time that meat has been brought to this country from Australia or New Zealand by means of ammonia machine, and the excellent quality of the goods, as certified by the consignees, is sufficient evidence of the success of the Linde machines. By which the holds were cooled. Until recently only cold air machines were used in the trade. The ammonia machines occupy far less space, and apply the cold in a much more efficient manner, besides greatly reducing the consumption of steam. The plant on the Perthshire consists of two independent refrigerating machines on the Linde system, each machine consists of a compound ammonia compressor and an ammonia condenser combined on one bed-plate with a compound steam engine. The refrigerators consist of a series of coils of wrought iron tubes wound in long lengths without joint from end to end. There are upward of eight miles of wrought iron tubing in the installation. The air is circulated by means of fans, which draw the warmer air from the holds, pass it to the hold through suitable filter. It is claimed for this system that the air is delivered into the holds pure, dry and free from snow or moisture. There are no pipes in the hold whatever. The active circulation of air thus insured enables the temperature to be kept extremely even; the variation between different parts of the hold does not exceed five degrees Fahrenheit."

CATTLE.

T. D. Wood of Bee county, Texas, representing Clare, Kennedy & Wood, who have 20,000 cattle grazing near Chisoma, Tex., is here arranging for the shipment of a train of cattle every day for a month. So says the Kansas City Telegram of recent date.

The San Angelo Enterprise reports the following sale: On July 13, Pulliam bought 1000 yearlings from Sol Mayer Friday at \$7 per head. Sol Mayer & Son have sold and are delivering to the C. R. Chambers pasture 1000 yearlings. Private terms. W. Mayer & Son sold to M. E. Pulliam 900 four and five-year-olds steers this week at private terms.

Conservative cattlemen advise the feeding and fattening of cattle whenever possible. Feeders in many cases urge that they cannot afford to buy 50c corn to feed at this time of year, but it is not a fact that 50c corn or any other priced corn will make more beef per bushel this time of the year than during cold weather? People who are fixed to feed ought not to hesitate when there are such large numbers of people who cannot feed no matter how much they wanted to do so.—Drovers' Journal.

It is true as a general principle that a railroad company is liable for injury to live stock from any unjustifiable delay on its part. Yet the court of civil appeals of Texas holds, in the case of the International and Great Northern railroad company vs. Ritchie, recently decided, that a party injured by delay must not remain supine and inactive, but must make reasonable exertions to avert the loss and, in the case of a shipper who puts his cattle into pens without food or water, because that was the place provided for them, when he was expecting promised cars any hour in the day, and was not informed that they were not coming until the next day until late in the afternoon, was not blameable, and could recover the damages sustained.

"It's all a mistake," said a well-known cattleman to a Journal reporter the other day, "for a man to think he can make money in the cattle business now as it was done years ago. Then we had free grass, and an abundance of it; money was more plentiful and times were good, and about all we had to do was to buy a head of cattle and turn them loose, rounding up the beef each year and sell at a large profit. In those times, it was not necessary for us to watch the corners closely; we could even be more careless, and if we wanted to, could 'blow' ourselves in for all we wanted; money flowed plentiful in the cow country. Now it's different; seasons are not so good, and the range has deteriorated in more ways than one, and money is tight, scarce and hard to get. We have to watch the small things now, and save on every opportunity, else we will come out the little end of the horn. The cattle business is not profitable now requires close, economical attention, and we need improved bulls more now than ever. The demand is always for better cattle. Scrubs are not in it any more, and a man who raises scrub cattle now is a little scrubby himself, provided he shows no spirit of progressiveness and does not attempt to improve his herd at all." Maybe this man isn't right? The Journal believes everyone will agree with him.

The lumpy-jawed business, says a Chicago paper, seems in a fair way for proper settlement now that the machinery of the Chicago live stock exchange has been put in motion with view to that end. Thirty-five head of lumpy-jawed cattle were killed at one of the slaughter houses Saturday, July 28. Fifty-eight head were killed at the same place last Saturday. The inspection and packing companies have placed upon a thorough business basis. The rule governing the matter is so sweeping in its nature that it is believed few if any cattle of "bad character" can escape. Certainly after a lumpy-jawed cow is turned over to the inspectors there is no possibility of it or any portion of it getting to the public market unless it carries the certificate of health signed by three officials representing the city, the city and the exchange. The following is the record for the two weeks following the adoption of the new rule. Week ending July 28: Passed in the yards, 96; passed post mortem, 13; condemned and rendered, 22; total number inspected, 130. Week ending August 4: Passed in the yards, 125; passed post mortem, 15; condemned and rendered, 39; held in quarantine, 4; total number inspected, 153. It will be seen therefore that the inspectors have examined a total of 313 diseased cattle during the two weeks past, and the records show it is double the number ever examined during the same length of time in the history of the stock yards. Less than 200 cattle were examined by the state during fourteen weeks preceding the move of the exchange to straighten out the very badly tangled business.

Quinine for Fever.

A correspondent of the Rural World from Fort Smith, writes the following letter:

You are aware of the fact that a great many fine young bulls are lost in the South and Southwest when brought here from the North or East, during the first summer. Last summer I bought a fine pair of Gallows from north of here and brought them home. The heifer I kept up all summer and fed on dry feed with only well water. The bull was put on pasture this spring and served a number of cows. In June I put him on dry feed also. About the first of July he became sick with Texas, or climatic, fever, and I expected to lose him. Consulting our veterinary surgeon, he advised me to give him quinine and served a number of doses, three times daily for six or seven days, and after the seventh day to add doses of sulphate of iron (copperas). The bull is now well now. The heifer has never been sick at all, and I have now good hope of raising both of them. The dread of the acclimating fever has deterred many from bringing South the best specimens of the breeders' stock, but when we have a remedy for the fever, it is really able as this, I hope to see others try it, and with equal success. We need more live stock in Arkansas.

If large and liberal doses of quinine

can cure fever, this drug will soon find heavy sales throughout the range country.

Beefes and Quality.

An Eastern exchange says that formerly beef was simply beef, the price was one uniform, and the quality was more nearly so than now. Dressed and retailed, it brought in the West and South, and at a still earlier period in the East, only 2 or 3 cents per pound. Now grades and qualities are sharply distinguished, and the farmer can only get a price strictly governed by quality. This being the case, it is a great pity the consumers are not educated to discriminate in quality as sharply as the buyers of beefs, the great companies with so much of enterprise and business acumen. The same paper says: Farmers and feeders lose by the impositions that greedy and unscrupulous retailers practice upon the ignorance of consumers, in selling meat that costs \$2.50 per hundred on foot at the same price as that which costs \$5. There is a great opportunity for economy in a general education in discriminating quality in beef, and the farmer has a stake in it in the demand for better beef and higher wholesale prices for good qualities.

Let us examine this subject in the light of Chicago prices of the first week of July. Texas cows were sold for \$1.25 to \$2.12 per hundred, while extra steers, from 1500 to 1650 pounds brought \$4.75 to \$4.90. Texas steers varied from \$2 to \$4, according as they were poor or highly fattened. Bulls brought less, of course, and the highest range for them from that figure to \$2.50, according to condition. Feeders brought \$2 to 2.90, and stockers from \$3 to \$4.40. All these grades are found in market as beef, usually with little difference as to price of steers, cows or other cuts. It is not so equally in every market, and many retail customers will refuse to buy poor beef. It is a pity this refusal could not be more general—such discrimination universal—when the poor would get cheaper meats, and the masses better quality at the same prices. There would be imperative demand for improvement, and the proportion of the better qualities would be larger, and the higher range of prices more generally obtained, of course yielding more money and better profit to the grower and feeder.

Corn and Cattle.

Live Stock Report.

The extraordinary turn in the condition of the corn crop during the last few weeks in the West is liable to affect the cattle trade very materially. Corn has jumped from 37 cents to 60 cents in Chicago, and in the western districts so great is the damage that the owners of old corn will not part with it at any price. Every day we have letters telling of the disaster. Outside the great suffering that will occur in the more remote districts where the farmers are poor the whole West is going to be affected. Financially the loss will be enormous. The work of many thousands of farmers will be null and void, and they will struggle through and meet their obligations the great majority will need to live in the hope of another crop before they can settle with the banker, the baker or the grocer.

Thousands of immature cattle will be thrown on the market. They affect the sale of the better grades, while the Western stock raisers who supply year by year the steers for the feeders of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas will have practically no market for their stock. It is the trouble that is an almost endless skein to unravel.

At present we are forced every day in the yards to work off cattle, sheep and hogs at ruinous prices. This applies to stock cattle, thin sheep and light pigs. As the farmers realize the severity of the drought, which at this writing is still unbroken, the trouble will be intensified, and betwixt this time and next April the price of the salesman is to be no sinecure. Next spring the rebound will come. When the green grass appears there will be mounting in hot haste and vigorous riding after all classes of stock. Those who are lucky enough to carry through their stock will be on top, while the rangemen, provided they have a favorable winter, will be in clover, as they were in 1888 and 1891. Every reverse has its compensation. The drought of this time we will probably be singing a different song. Meantime the outlook is bad, and for six or eight months the Western stockman is going to have a hard time.

How to Dehorn.

The following is a brief outline of some work in dehorning cattle in January, February and March on the Texas experiment station. The implements used were Leavitt's improved dehorning clipper, and a small, very fine toothed (No. 11) handsaw and a butcher's saw. For comparison the clipper was used in taking off the right horn, and the saws in taking off the left. The pain caused by the using of these tools was of course severe, but of short duration. The clipper is preferred for dehorning cattle under three years old. The cut is made by it through the horn with ease and rapidity, and being so much quicker than the saw, and without friction, must give less pain to the animal. However, as it is now constructed the power of the clipper is insufficient to cut the hard bones in the horns of old cattle; where it has been tried on some of them and failed, the saw had to be used. The horns were taken off as closely to the head as possible, removing from one-fourth to one-half inch of skin with each horn. Nothing in the way of horn irons or other cruelties were applied to the fresh wounds, when only the right horn was removed. If maggots get into the horn cavity, apply a little chloroform, carbolic acid or cresylic ointment.

Chemical dehorners were used on the cow and calf. The March 23rd calves are chemical horns, and it is claimed by the manufacturers that the application of a few drops to the embryo horn will destroy it. The work at this station was done on calves from one to four months old, and most satisfactory results were obtained with the younger calves. As soon as the little horns began to grow, scrape or cut the surface until it is tender, but do not make it bleed. Apply the dehorner to the horn with a swab, which is made by tying a small rag securely to the end of a stick. The application of the fluid is easily and simply made, and seems to give very little pain to the calf. It is claimed by the North Carolina experiment station that caustic potash or caustic soda will answer the same purpose.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Don't be scared by the free wool ghost.

At Mountain Home, Idaho, 400,000 pounds of wool are held on consignment.

Wool and mutton bring an income to the woolgrower, while small grain crops are grown at a loss.

Now that the strike is done with, wool is going to market all right. But it is not fetching good prices for the year, to the disgust of both consignors and consignees. Thanks to congress!

There is a sheep-shearing machine, which, doing the patch seen in the picture, has proven a great success. It made a tally of 133 sheep in two hours. Texas flockmasters would like to have it, but as the manufacturer doesn't think enough of their trade to solicit it through their own papers, they know nothing as to its merits.

According to the bureau of statistics of the treasury department for the year ending June 30, 1893, there were imported into the United States 172,435,838 pounds of wool, and only 91,888 pounds were exported. These figures being taken into consideration, flockmasters cannot see in them much of comfort? It will require lots more sheep in this country to produce all the wool we need.

The wool manufacturing industry was an infant whimpering for protection, which it obtained in its duty on felt hats—as long ago as 1793. As an infant industry it has been begging for congress and obtaining what it asked for ever since. As long as it can get what it wants by crying for the hundred-year-old pampered child will remain an infant—it will never remove its swaddling clothes.

In the British Isles, where there is no duty on wool and where the annual rent of land is higher than in the United States, 250 sheep are kept to the square mile, and the industry is still advancing; and yet it has been dinged in the woolgrower's ear for a year past that here on our comparatively cheap land, we lead the thirteen sheeps to the square mile, free wool will ruin the industry.

There are lots of Texas flockmasters who are human enough to be pleased that there are prospects of the McKinley tariff bill being allowed to remain in force two more years. And yet they are not more selfish than the average man. They cannot understand how the consumer is going to be benefited by free wool, as long as the wool factory man is to be given practically as much protection as he and the wool grower have been dividing between them. Hence, his idea that if the people at large are not going to be benefited by a new tariff bill, it is not altogether unreasonable for him to be glad that all the benefit of a protective tariff is not to be monopolized by the New England manufacturers. We have lots of Texas flockmasters who are not so human as the average man, and who favor the Wilson bill as doctored by the United States senate.

Experience is a good thing to have, but if every man has depended on his own, the process of development in all directions would have been very slow in past years. The world is indebted for the wonderful progress it has made in all directions to the men who are not depending on their own experience, but on the experience of others than on their own to guide them in their efforts to make things better than they were. Which is our answer? The answer is contained in a letter just received by us from a subscriber at Snyder, who says that he reads the Stock Journal and is very much interested in all matters. The gentleman from Snyder can learn more in one year by reading the Journal than he can learn in ten years by his individual experience.

Mr. H. C. Gill writes to the Journal from El Paso, and has this to say: "I am thinking of ordering some Cotswold rams to be bred to my Merino ewes. Do you recommend the cross, and if so, how long should the ewes be kept up? Ought I to breed the ewes' product such a cross to Cotswold or to Merino rams? I am after getting a larger framed sheep than the Merino, but I don't want to go for size to the entire exclusion of wool in my calculation. As the writer has had no personal experience in the matter of such a cross as Mr. Gill proposes, he cannot undertake to advise in the premises. But it may be of interest to Mr. Gill and others to know that a similar cross was tried in 1887 by an Ohio breeder, who reported that it was very satisfactory. He bred the ewes to Cotswold rams, and the cross to Merino rams and the ewes from this cross to Cotswold rams, and he said that he had a large sheep with long and fine staple of wool. The first cross lightened the ewe a little, the next increased the weight, and the third gave a finer fiber.

Lots of Patience is Needed.

A late English stock paper says among the purchasers the past year of the best sheep obtainable in England. Some fancy prices were paid by the Americans, ranging from \$525 to \$787.50. Such prices are encouraging, and to make us happy, it only remains now for us to know the Texas flockmasters are as anxious to improve their flocks as the purchasers of the animals referred to above evidently are to improve theirs. The Journal doesn't wish to be understood as advising the Texans shall go to Europe and pay from \$500 to \$1000 for sheep for which to breed. But it does wish to be understood as suggesting that Texans must give up the idea of the 32 ewes, if they expect to be the owners, by their own breeding, of flocks really worth from \$10 to \$20 or even from \$5 to \$10 per head. In a recent issue of the Journal we gave the humiliating figures which showed the average price of Texas sheep to be away down, out-of-sight in the wrong direction, as compared with those in some other states, notably New Jersey. And yet it is precisely possible to breed and develop a flock in Texas worth away

up under in the tens as it is to breed such a flock in New Jersey, in New England or anywhere else where the sun shines and the rain falls. In Spain were to be found the best merino sheep in the world for hundreds of years. And in Spain those sheep were developed gradually. The climatic conditions there do not differ radically from our own, and if we would determine to do it we can force the world in a quarter of a century to come to Texas to purchase when it needs the best breeding sheep. Every now and then some enterprising young flockmaster in Texas starts to go to the front as a breeder of first-class sheep. But invariably he expects to do in three to five years what he may be well content to accomplish in an ordinary life time, and no one is surprised when at the end of a very few years he gives up the business in disgust and swears Texas is not the place to develop great sheep. In England where great Shropshires, for instance, are being bred and sold for from \$500 up per head to Americans as above stated, are to be found flocks that have been gradually improved by grandfather, father and son in regular order. Some of these flocks dating back to 100 years. What is needed in Texas is lots of patience.

The Southdown Outlook.

The Journal is indebted to Jno. G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders Association, for report of proceedings of a meeting of the association held July 13, 1894, at Springfield, Ill. There were added to the roll eighteen members during the previous year, as shown by the secretary's report, which also gives a list of cash prizes awarded by the World's Columbian Exposition to the owners of Southdown sheep exhibited at Chicago. An examination of this list shows no prize to Texas, hence we take it for granted no Texas breeder contended for prizes. Not that Texas exhibitors always lose, but that of course bear off prizes for which they contend, but it is more agreeable to our feelings to think that Texas didn't enter the contest than that Texas did not take one prize. This report likewise gives a list of special premiums offered by the association awarded at state fairs in 1893 and those to be awarded in 1894. The financial statement of the treasurer, D. W. Smith, shows up fairly well. The report likewise shows that efforts have been made to bring about a union of the American association with the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England, but have failed. The English association, however, approved of the rules of the American association as to the registry of sheep imported to America from England and Ireland, hence the adoption of a resolution at Springfield that said rules shall be continued. There are 127 members now enrolled, representing Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and the Dominion of Canada. Illinois leads with twenty members, next comes Ohio with fourteen, then Kentucky with thirteen and New York and Canada with twelve each. The other members are scattered through the other states named, two to five or eight in each. After July 1, 1895, the fees for recording each animal that is over two years old shall be: To members, \$2; to non-members, \$4.

Secretary Springer had something to say as to the Southdown outlook, which will interest Southdown breeders and others as follows: "The belief is that sheep-breeding in this country will, to a large extent, be changed from a wool to a mutton producing industry. By this change Southdown breeders have reason to expect that their sheep will be in demand, and they will have an opportunity that is not often presented for the advancement of their interests. But they must not expect that the advantages of the situation need to be of great benefit to them unless they use energetic efforts to make known the superiority of their sheep. The claims of other breeds will be forcibly and persistently presented by wide-awake, progressive breeders, so that other sheep may take the place that Southdowns should fill, in every possible manner, and to all parts of the country, that the Southdown is the best sheep for the Western breeder of large flocks, as well as for the farmer keeping a small flock, because: They are handy, will flock in large numbers, require little care, will thrive on less feed, and therefore the better of any sheep for arid and grassless regions. They are healthy, less liable to disease than other breeds, seldom have foot rot or scab. They are more prolific than other breeds, frequently bringing twins and often triplets, are good mothers, and the lambs take care of themselves at an early age. They are early maturers, comparing in weight at from six to ten months old with the larger breeds, and always heavier in proportion to size than other sheep. They are the best for muttons, the meat is the best graded with fat and lean, is the juiciest and best flavored, will market more meat to the acre, and to produce its meat costs less than for any other breed. Private sales every day. At the Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. Box 558.

SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to us if you are going to ship your sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to sheep write to us. Remember we handle sheep but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN & ADAMS, Wool Commission Merchants, 207 and 209 Federal Street, Boston. Jacob P. Brown, Samuel C. Adams. Texas wool a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

A. M. Lewis & Co., Wool Commission House, 141, 143 and 145 Kinzie Street. Established 1858. Liberal Advances. Commission 1c a pound. Reference—First National Bank and any good business houses. CHICAGO.

WOOL GROWERS SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND WIDE SHIPPER WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free, \$1.00 a Year WOOL AND WIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 85 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS,

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

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

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis. T. E. Timmons, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. E. CARVER, Manager, or Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

1117 217/2 HORN. Established 1891. JESSIE SHERWOOD

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Live Stock Commission

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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, at New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chisoma, Ill.; Evanson National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Alton National Bank, Alton, Ill.

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL. HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, - - - P. O. Box, 664, - - - NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. H. GODAIR. CHAS. E. HARDING. A. G. GODAIR. F. J. GODAIR

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK.

Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. Box 558.

A. P. NORMAN,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.

Stock Yards, - - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A. J. SAUNDERS. A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS, G. W. SAUNDERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN MUNFORD,

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, Stock Landing, [Box 684] NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Carter's Stock Yards,

Dallas Texas.

Livestock Commission Merchants and Brokers

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

WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John E. Sutton, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, HORSE & MULE DEPT. THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. 6307 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as represented or no sale. Write for mar. W. S. TOLSON & SON, Mfrs., Kansas City, Mo.

H. G. WILLIAMS, President. E. E. TALBOT, Vice-Prest. C. J. BOYLE, Secretary. A. A. MILLER, Treasurer.

M. K. & T. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

INCORPORATED. Capital Stock \$100,000. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. CATTLE SALESMEN—A. A. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Caspari—being a Texas cattlemen will make a specialty of Texas cattle. HOG SALESMAN—W. H. Wilcox.

DEATH TO SCREW WORM!
Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers.
Cure for FOOT ROT!
50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT.
Try It and You'll Use No Other.
Lyon's Sheep Dip.
No Poisonous SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Aug. 15. Receipts here the past week have been very light but all the cattle and hogs offered on this market have met with ready sale at good figures. Good cows and hogs are still in demand. From the correspondence now going on between the commission houses the stock yards people and others at the yards and the stockmen, business will open up lively in the next few years. The number of hogs being turned in the state for slaughter at this place is very large and everything is encouraging. People all over the state are getting their stuff in marketable shape and Fort Worth is the prospective market. The following are a few representative sales and show what is being paid for cattle and hogs:

Hogs.	Ave.	Cost.
Thirteen	223	\$4.40
Thirteen	204	4.70
Fifteen	125	3.50
Two	590	4.40

Cattle.	Ave.	Sold.
Sixteen	705	\$1.65
Two stags	1075	1.25
Nine cows	772	1.47 1-2
Twenty-four	730	1.47 1-2
Twenty-two	845	1.47 1-2
One bull	1200	1.45
Two cows	810	1.30
One steer	850	2.00
Eight heifers	493	1.30
Ten cows	707	1.40
Eighteen cows	747	1.40

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.—Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex. Cattle—Receipts, 1700. Market strong for best grades, slow 1-2-3; fair to medium killers \$2.25 to \$2.75; good to best, \$3.00 to \$3.50; native dressed beef, \$3.30 to \$4.00; export, \$4.20 to \$4.95; Texas grass cows and heifers, \$1.60 to \$2.35; canning Texas steers, \$2.10 to \$2.60; dressed beef, \$2.70 to \$3.15; fed Texas steers, \$2.90 to \$3.75. Western range cattle now coming freely, selling well with strong upward tendency. Cows, \$2.00 to \$3.50; steers, \$2.75 to \$4.15. Hogs—Receipts, 27,000, stronger; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.80; light, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Market barely steady. Best fat Texas mutton, \$3.10 to \$3.40 to good, \$2.25 to \$2.70; best westerns, \$2.80.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 7400; shipments, 3800. Market weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$3.05; beef steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; native cows, \$1.90 to \$2.80; stockers and feeders, \$1.60 to \$2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1100; shipments, 2800. Market 50 to 10c higher; bulk of sales, \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; packers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.50; light, \$5.00 to \$5.25; pigs, \$2.25 to \$4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 100; market steady.

Horses. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock and Horse and mule department, report an increased volume of business during the past week. Receipts and shipments were unusually large, but prices still continue very low, with no prospect for the better. There is a fair demand for nice, smooth 900 to 1000-pound mares and geldings for the Southern market, but prices on these grades have suffered a great deal and with the present outlook for high feed it will not pay farmers to hold their stock for fall or winter trade. There was a very large run of Western horses and they all sold, but the cheaper grades sold very low. There is a party here from Old Mexico wanting several pairs of fancy gentlemen's roadsters and carriage teams. He will pay good prices for nice horses. The prospects for the coming week are very fair.

Mules.

Market quiet. Very little trading in any class. All stock sold that came in, but at prices that showed the effects of the drought and hard times.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 1800. Market active, strong, generally native steers 1200 to 1500 pounds, \$3.50 to \$4.50; 800 to 1100 pounds, \$2.70 to \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$2.40; Texas steers, \$2.80; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$2.35. Hogs—Receipts, 4000; shipments, 800. Market 10 to 20c higher; packed selections, \$5.70; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.80; good lights and medium weights, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pigs, rough and common, \$5.20 to \$5.45. Sheep—3100; shipments none. Market irregular. Southwestern mixed, \$2.25 to \$2.90. Sheep and lambs, \$3.00; lambs, \$3.75.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Receipts of Texas cattle continue remarkably light. The demand has not been as strong as one would expect considering the small runs, but the fact is packers have been buying freely at other points, and have kept their needs well supplied. Ranchmen have expected better prices than have prevailed for some time, and it is said that some of the cattle being grazed in the nation will be turned back to be put on feed in September, or as soon as the mills start up. In view of the heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.80, good lights and medium weights, \$5.00 to \$5.50; pigs, rough and common, \$5.20 to \$5.45. Sheep—3100; shipments none. Market irregular. Southwestern mixed, \$2.25 to \$2.90. Sheep and lambs, \$3.00; lambs, \$3.75.

Kansas City Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 39,303 cattle and 3823 calves; shipments, 19,065 cattle and 1625 calves; drive-outs, 21,283 cattle and 2225 calves. Week previous, receipts 32,209 cattle and 3485 calves; shipments 17,074 cattle and 1108 calves and drive-outs 19,588 cattle and 1903 calves.

The rush of cattle to market continues and prices in consequence remain low. But the increase the past week was among native and range cattle. There appears to be a very fair demand but the markets in the East are over supplied. Good fat Western weathers would not bring much over \$2.50 and fancy lambs might sell up to \$3.50.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Kansas City Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 39,303 cattle and 3823 calves; shipments, 19,065 cattle and 1625 calves; drive-outs, 21,283 cattle and 2225 calves. Week previous, receipts 32,209 cattle and 3485 calves; shipments 17,074 cattle and 1108 calves and drive-outs 19,588 cattle and 1903 calves. The rush of cattle to market continues and prices in consequence remain low. But the increase the past week was among native and range cattle. There appears to be a very fair demand but the markets in the East are over supplied. Good fat Western weathers would not bring much over \$2.50 and fancy lambs might sell up to \$3.50.

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 needful aid that we still continue to run the "River" 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. McALPHEE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

E. P. P. Heard From Again—Belle Plains is a deserted village—A Fine Farm and Orchard.

Belle Plains, Texas, August 8, 1894. Editor Journal: Our friends in ancient Belle Plains have induced us to spend a few more days in Callahan county, but we tell the truth, it is not easily persuaded, and so would any one else, after failing in to the hands of such princely good Samaritans. Although the town is now only one name, yet those who are still cling to their native hearth keep up their hospitality in a manner which astonishes the natives and makes a visitor inwardly exclaim, "I wish I were a native!"

In reviewing the past of this once promising village, many pleasing and amusing recollections come trooping before our mind's eye, and like Kane's school and the old downy Belle Plains was a typical frontier town under the old regime, with bright prospects for the future. But in failing to secure the railroad, she lost the county, and the prospects as a town were blasted.

Only enough is left now to mark the residences of her iridescent dreamers. Among the ruins there remain a few live, substantial buildings, which would be quite an addition to any town, minus the rats and drowsy, which have taken up their abode there, seemingly to make the house a veritable museum of recent times which once made music there, their evidences of former habitation are there—such as decayed residences, dilapidated business houses, and grave yards, where their loved ones were laid to rest. Over all the prairie dog and coyote keep a lonely vigil.

In those days of raw-hides and coon skins, life was worth the living, the gauntlet; money was abundant, in fact everything flourished; even the doctors then could collect an occasional bill and "blow it in" as the times and people seemed to demand.

We had no occasion to rack our brains over the money question, as "gold standard, free silver, etc.," for raw-hides and Texas ponies were still tender and readily commanded filthy lucre everywhere. It is true the crack of the six-shooter was more common then than now, but otherwise we "walked in clover," and were generally more contented.

When a citizen went abroad to the railroad towns, his return was hailed with joy. The gray heads gathered in groups around the porch to get the latest news from the busy world, and the merry children to receive their customary quota of goodies and toys, the rear being brought up by winsome, bushy-haired, scolding sweethearts, scented missives from loved ones. After these agreeable duties were completed we retired to the nearest refreshment house to partake of "hard cider" to the health of all who enjoyed life then in a ruder style to be sure, but none the less knightly and sincerely.

Last night I rested beneath the hospitable roof of Mr. R. H. Shady. After the taking of a hearty meal mine host courteously guided me over his well-conducted farm and orchard. This is one of the most cozy homes in our county—the crops, good garden, superb orchard, everything domestic and carefully tended, our people—all of them—could live with a little planning and elbow grease done on their part.

It is generally believed apples do not thrive here, but Mr. H. showed me some as robust, well fruited as can be found anywhere. He thinks the Missouri Bell and Whinsap do best here. Among peaches his favorites are the Crispin Beauty and Orange Cling. His Japanese plum is surely the best plum extant, large juicy, without any blemish. Mr. H. is experimenting with a grass obtained from Pennsylvania called Teocent. The blade is long and broad, very rank and produces sixty bushels of hay per acre. It is a great flourish here it will certainly supercede all others for certain purposes. Mr. Lowe of Belle Plains is the best truck farmer of that locality. He has tomatoes, peppers in endless varieties, and his garden is so productive that it keeps his industrious wife busy most of the time canning good things for the market. Mr. Lowe supplies those wide-awake restaurant keepers, James & Johnson, at Kansas City, with his truck. Perhaps this is one reason they feed so well, cheaply and give such general satisfaction. Long may they both live to fill up the bread basket of the Journal man. Should nothing occur to prevent I will surely visit the people of Eastland and Comanche next week. It is quite a pleasure and really refreshing to meet our candidate friends on these long drives. Every few hundred yards we come across one or more of the dear unfortunate. You can tell them as far as you can see. Soon as a hat appears above a hill top, they begin to groom themselves to go through their Chesterfield performance. No matter how hungry you are in how hot old Sol is they will not allow you to pass by. Some carry an assortment of chewing tobacco, others are revolving cigar stands, another makes a specialty of Bell's or Nelson's cigars, and one of the bald heads. He who offers you a chew or cigar these hard times is easily identified. It makes a person take a hopeful view of the future of our country to see so many of our citizens willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their country for sweet charity's sake.

E. P. P. Finely bred, intelligent horses are often very nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, and quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm, from something they do not understand. That is what makes them shy, bolt and run away. We cannot tell what awful suggestions strange things offer to their minds. For aught we can tell, a sheet of white paper in the road may seem to the nervous horse a yawning chasm; the open front of a baby carriage the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him; and a man on a bicycle some terrifying sort of a flying devil without wings. But we find that the moment he becomes familiar with these things, or others that frighten him, and knows what they are, he knows indifference to them.

Therefore, when your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it in his own way. Do not let him be so sensitive up and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines it with his nose, and does not see it, he is very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So then, rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol and rattle your fireware on both sides of him and all around him until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and material objects give as trivial things liable to get hurt if they are not handled with care. When that is accomplished, but continue the lesson and you will cure all his nervousness.—Exchange.

Hand Sewed Shoes we can wait for, but a new dress must be ready tomorrow. See The Journal proposition as to how a new dress may be brought about. In another column.

CAPITAL.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.



Live Stock Commission Agents

The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advancing. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, 32, Dear County, Ill. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

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

E. B. OVERSTREET

K. B. STEWART.

STEWART & OVERSTREET, Live Stock Commission Merchants

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

National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

J. F. BUTZ & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION : AGENTS, Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

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

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

GEO. W. CAMPBELL. A. B. HUNT. J. W. ADAMS.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

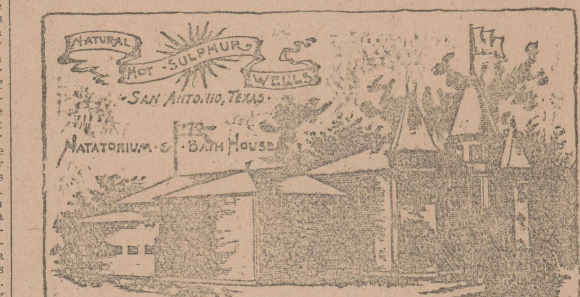
Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing. Represented at the U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, by the Standard Live Stock Commission Company.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO., LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort.



The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is astonishing. It is almost every ailment humanity is heir to will be benefited. Good accommodations. Address McC. SHACKLETT, San Antonio, Tex.

BURTON P. EUBANK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

ONSTAD'S LUMPY JAW CAPSULES

CURES lumpy jaw in cattle by coming in direct contact with the actinomycetes, or ray fungus, the germ which causes the disease, and in from twelve to twenty hours the time of application every germ in the tumor is destroyed. Only one application is required in each case, and there is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price, \$2 a box; capsule insert, 25 cents; sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write for further particulars, addressing THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOX 2300, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Your Eye Five Minutes.

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

To any one who will send us two new subscribers for twelve months and \$2 in cash we will send one dozen color-tinted photographs of himself or any friend whose photo he may send, or we will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, six and one-half inches, made from same picture.

Should you wish to have more than one dozen photographs or more than one crayon portrait be desired, send two names and \$2 for each dozen photos or each crayon. Send a good photograph from which copies are to be made. We will send 2000 new subscribers during the next sixty days on this proposition. Address Art Department, Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Buy wheat, oats and bran and butcher's scraps and bones for the hogs. It will pay to own a bone chopper. Do your best for the biddies and they will do their best.

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

Wish & Check Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POSSIBILITIES OF HOG RAISING

On Alfalfa in the Pecos Valley, the Future Producing Section of the Southwest.

Barstow, Tex., Aug. 10.

Live Stock and Farm Journal: An article in the above caption will be of much interest to many people, hence we will endeavor to give our views on the subject, backed up by some data obtained by other alfalfa-raising sections, and by information obtained from other sources. In order that we may be thoroughly understood, we will first say that alfalfa is a plant of the clover family and is the most prolific forage plant grown, producing in the Pecos Valley five crops annually, making from seven and one-half to ten tons per acre, as grown by irrigation. This plant is alike the most valuable crop for quick return in cash as hay, or sure and very profitable return by fattening hogs, sheep, cattle or horses, producing more flesh in less time and of better quality than any forage known to the irrigator.

With the above statement we will now proceed to start ourselves in the hog business, using only alfalfa as a means of producing fat. First, we will start by subdividing our field of alfalfa into lots of say five acres each, with a close hog-proof fence; we will stock our field with ten head of grown hogs for each acre of alfalfa, or 400 head to the forty acres. (We are told that seventeen grown hogs for one acre is the proper number.) Now, we are informed, by persons of experience, that a hog started in ordinary condition will be ready for market in six weeks; now, as six weeks is the proper time for alfalfa to mature from germination, we see that we will have fattened in this length of time the 400 hogs. We are ready for the second herd of 400 head, and run them, as we did our first, by grazing down subdivision No. 1 first, No. 2 second and so on until we will have fattened the second herd. Now, alfalfa is cut five times during the season, each cutting being every six weeks, we have fattened on forty acres of land 2000 head of hogs, that has probably cost for production from 1-2 to 1 cent a pound. This, of course, is figuring that one has his alfalfa already seeded. Now, say that each hog sold in the season has weighed 200 pounds, we have then 400,000 pounds of pork, which at the extremely low price of 2-2 cents per pound would be the snug income of \$10,000. This is not a fair estimate, as it places the price for the hog far below what it is at present or has been. I have said enough. I simply want the farmers of the country to investigate this matter thoroughly, and then will come to the conclusion that it will matter not what form of government we have, the hog producer will be making money all the same.

I will also mention the fact that cholera, so far, is not known in the Pecos Valley.

In your last issue you made us read for price of an artesian well \$35 when it should have been \$350. We recently met your C. C. Poole on his return from California. He is certainly a fine solicitor and correspondent.

Success to The Journal, as it is much improved of late. E. H. PARKER.

A STAKED PLAINS GIRL

Writes the Journal on the Possibilities of the Great Plains Country as a Fruit Country.

Stanton, Tex., Aug. 14.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

As you have published several articles in regard to Texas and its importance as a fruit growing state, it has occurred to me that a letter from "God's country" might also find favor at your hands.

Fruit culture, whilst comparatively in its infancy on the plains, is gradually receiving more attention, and being stimulated further since the country's adaptability has been demonstrated. For many years the popular theory has been that the Staked Plains produced nothing but long-horns, high-way robbers and mesquite beans, but with the gradual and steady advance of the pioneer farmer this idea has been dispelled and we are still in the educational stage, learning by degrees of the varied possibilities of our grand country. While the droughts to which our country is subject has been trying and discouraging to many who have staked their all on their crop, still they have not been without benefit as the farmers have been taught to diversify, and to the necessity of not depending exclusively upon grain and vegetable products and consequently the question of fruit growing is now receiving more prominence here every day. But we hardly think the subject is viewed in the right light yet, as most men seem satisfied with devoting two or three acres to fruit instead of twenty or thirty. It is the fruit crop—not grain—that are destined to bring our country to the front.

As to the kinds of fruit best adapted to the plains, the grape stands pre-eminent. It's success has been proven beyond doubt not only by the steady and rapid growth of the vines, but by the quantity and quality of the fruit. Under special tests made by men who are in every way competent to judge, the grapes and fruits generally, raised on the plains have given the grapes of a superior order. Our soil, which is of a dark sandy loam, is peculiarly adapted to this class of fruit, and under a good system of irrigation there is no limit in it for any one who has learned the first principles of agriculture. Among the different kinds of grapes successfully raised are the muscat raisin, the seedless sultana, black Hamburg, Concord, black Spanish, besides all the different California varieties. I do not give you this from hearsay, but as facts to which I have been an eye-witness. I was, I might say, raised in a vineyard, consequently if I lack the practical experience, I have at least the opportunity to study the work, hence am in a position to know whereof I speak when I say that the half has never been told and the time is not far distant when the plains will be acknowledged the great fruit center of Texas worthy the attention of wholesale buyers.

Methinks I see the staid old farmer of the East as he glances over this article; his look of unutterable disgust as he reaches the signature to find that a "stily simpering girl" has been holding his attention. "Time wasted, three minutes by the clock, lost! Why will newspaper contributors insist upon writing about things they are so ridiculously ignorant of?" and down goes the paper in kitchen wood box. Well all the same Uncle, I challenge you to come and try it and if you don't meet with success I'll "eat my hat" or what is more I'll come right out and declare myself an anti-woman's suffragist.

Success to The Journal.

STAKED PLAINS GIRL.

CHICAGO.

A Letter From Good People—Prices Unchanged From Last Year—High Corn Means High Beef.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 10.—Editor Journal: As compared to the first seven months of 1893, Chicago's Texas cattle receipts are 141,323 head short. Compared to 1892 for the same period, we are short this year 72,763 cattle.

Prices compared with a year ago today are not materially changed. We

One Dollar Saved is One Dollar Made.

That is Old!

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

That is New. WHY?

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

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if unimpaired, and your money refunded. It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$80. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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

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

quote: Grass cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.30; culling steers, \$2.30 to \$2.55; dressed beef steers, \$2.65 to \$3. We are pleased to note that buyers are beginning to concede that they have overestimated the supply now in the Indian Territory. Again, we are pleased to learn that buyers are beginning to concede that the promise of an immense cotton crop. A most disastrous drought is prevailing in the corn belt. North. That corn will be very high. 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 COMMISSION COMPANY.

Please Continue the Paper.

Miles City, Mont., August 5, 1894.

Editor Journal:

Inclosed please find postoffice order for \$1. I like your paper very much: please continue it.

We are having very dry and hot weather, and need rain very badly, but no prospect of getting any.

Stock is in very good condition now, but I don't know if it will be much better.

(Mr. Coggs shall be manager for the Illinois and Wisconsin Live Stock company, and is well known in Texas. His company mature a great many Texas cattle.)

The Southdowns.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.

To The Journal:

The depression felt during the past year, so far as Southdown sheep are concerned, is disappearing. As an indicator of breeders' beliefs and expectations the public registry is a guide.

During the year the recording of Southdowns has been slow—the pulse beats were weak and far between. For the last few weeks there has been a marked improvement; a large number of applications for registry have been received at the office of the secretary of the American Southdown association, and breeders generally report an unusually large crop of lambs that are doing well.

The rains that fell in Central Illinois during the last days of July were of great benefit and doubtless secured a good crop of corn here and there, but the lack of rain since, together with extreme heat on August 8, 9 and 10, has materially lessened the outlook for anything like a bumper yield.

Because of failures of pastures a large amount of corn is being cut for feed.

The wheat crop was large in yield and extra in quality. The farmer exultant thereby is heartily on the side of the extremely low figure received for it.

The average for crop and price is not favorable to the producer.

J. G. SPRINGER.

1000 Feeders Cheap.

We have one lot of 1000 well bred gentle feeding steers, mostly four, will average over 925 pounds. Price \$20.

Also extra large well bred steers weighing 1650 to 1750 pounds, cheap.

Those wanting feeding steers should not fail to write or call on us.

The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency

Fort Worth, Tex.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

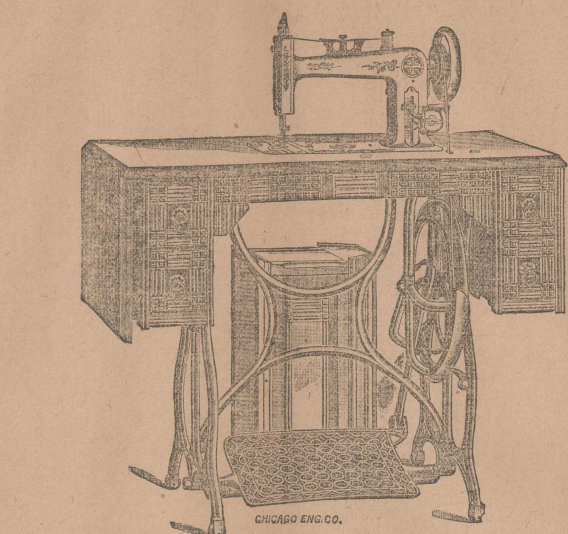
Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.



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 stand 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 can equal.

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 oil cups.

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

ADDRESS.

CATTLE WANTED.

Among our customers we have buyers for the following lots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old steers. These are wanted by an East Texas feeder—who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.

Five hundred good two year old steers. These are wanted for a Wichita pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some three if price was right.

Two thousand ones and twos (steers) mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not less than 500 in each county.

Five hundred yearling steers for a Clay county pasture. This party wants good cattle, but must be cheap.

One thousand twos and threes.

Five hundred two year old steers.

These all want good Central Texas cattle, raised and located below the quarantine line.

We also have a customer for 5000 yearling steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be delivered in lots of 1000 or over at Amarillo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central plains country.

We also have two customers each of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head of mixed stock cattle.

Parties who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON,

Fort Worth, Texas.

\$3000 FOR \$2000.

A Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds Its Value.

We can give some one who wants a good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 32 1-2 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land, located near Handley, nine miles east of Fort Worth, good four-room house, 10 acres in cultivation, good crop, 30 head of fine cattle, a few exceptionally well bred hogs, farming implements, etc. The entire outfit including live stock, growing crop, etc., will be sold for \$2000.

This land is really worth \$25 an acre, while the live stock, growing crop, farming implements, etc., are cheap at \$1000.

We give long time on \$600 or \$800 of the purchase money, but will not exchange for other property. To any exchange for other property. To any exchange for other property. To any exchange for other property.

We have prepared to give a great bargain. Write or call on.

The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency

Fort Worth, Tex.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

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 benefited.

Government recognized separate yards for proper handling of cattle destined to Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill your cattle to be fed at Fort Worth Stock Yards, privileges Fort Worth market.

Write for market information.

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insure this the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the sale, 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, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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

J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas., JAS. H. ASHEY, 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.

D. G. KNOX, Vice President, CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,740,728	1,048,373	569,517	35,097	99,735
Slaughtered in Kansas City	1,427,781	1,027,781	40,195	3,028	3,292
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	10,049	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,044	1,048,307	465,869	22,522	

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

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

SOUTH OMAHA

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,969
1886	144,457	289,157	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,292
1888	340,469	1,283,000	153,503	6,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,052	7,295
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,313
1891	633,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,181	1,705,487	185,467	14,769
1893	862,042	1,435,271	242,631	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

HORSES AND MULES.

Almost every stable boy will tell you how to prepare "condition powder" for horses in the spring, and it is a good thing to know how to keep the horse in good condition instead of giving him the regular, intelligent care, food and exercise that are essential and better than any medicine. The best of all condition powders in the early spring is a run on grass. A good alternative compound for horses is: Epsom salts, 4 ounces; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; linseed meal, 4 ounces. Mix and give a tablespoonful twice a day in soft feed.

"Druid" writes as follows: "Rowdy Joe, one of the sensational Western pacers, is usually whipped with a chain before every race. Like a spoiled child, he thinks he can kick, turn somersaults and boss the whole family, and was finally given up as a black sheep. J. D. Hawkins of Mexico, Mo., became so enraged that he took a whip and a trace chain the other day and whipped him for half an hour. He took the horse out on the track, and he paced like a ghost, won a race and acted quite decently. Whenever Rowdy comes his capers he stops instantly. When he hears the chain rattling, this rule might be applied with good effect to some members of the human family I have seen."

William H. Fahrney, a clever young inventor of Chicago, has a perfect one of the latest applications of electricity. It is a steam whistle capable of uttering intelligible words and sentences like a great man in human tongue. The sound produced, though much louder than the human voice, will have rising and falling inflections and other variations corresponding exactly with those of the human voice. This invention seems to be far superior to the speaking trumpet used at an Eastern meeting and that we recently noticed. It seems that Mr. Fahrney's invention should prove quite a valuable adjunct to critting and running tracks in the future.

No sensible man will ever whip a horse for being afraid. Whips are undoubtedly a part of the horse's training. They come in with a constitutionally lazy horse. They are very effective sometimes when horses are mischievous. A horse had a habit as soon as his bedding and never him of scratching out of the stall behind him. He was watched, and at every attempt a vigorous application of the whip to his rear was made. In two nights he was thoroughly broken of the habit. The horse is one of the occupants of a vehicle is endangered through a horse backing or turning around, use the whip vigorously; it will divert his attention. Never use the whip without warning, and never use it to cure a horse of fright; if you do, between the whipping and the fear he will soon become unmanageable when he meets the object he dreads.

There perhaps never was anything invented that will so quickly gait a horse as hobbles, and it is doubtful whether there is anything in all of the paraphernalia used about them that is more misapplied than hobbles. They are excellent in making horses perform at one gait or the other, and are intended to make them perfect in action, and after this is over they should be dispensed with. In races they are a handicap unless the horse has a weak leg, and then they are used to make them have some eight or ten seconds more speed than the field, but should there be a horse or two that can make the hobbled fellow go up against them for a heat he will fall back to fourth place, behind the money or shut out. Nothing will so exhaust a horse as being thrown right up against the hobbles for a half, and if the track should be slippery he will fall sooner and become weary long before he reaches the half. It is not safe to start with them in races unless, as we said before, you have ten seconds the best of it, and then very often we have seen them shut out. The only safe way to use them is in galting horses, and after they have been galting dispense with them gradually until your horse will go without them. It is much cheaper to find this out at home than to use them in every respect to the detriment, as they are burdensome and very dangerous.

We often hear of racehorses having broken down, yet comparatively few know what the term means. "Break-down" is the name given to a rupture of a tendon or ligament. In trotting horses it is usually below the knee or hock at the back of the limb, affecting those structures known as the flexor tendons or the suspensory ligament. The mishap is most frequent in aged animals that have had a deal of track work or racing or whose sinewy structures may be naturally too weak for the stress upon them, or speeded too much before properly conditioned. It is diagnosed by an acute and sudden lameness, a turning up of the toe of the foot and descent of the ankle toward the ground, with rapid swelling of the joint and much pain at the point of injury. Within a short time in many cases, owing to the degree of suffering thereby created, we find considerable symptoms of irritative fever. A rupture of these structures is a less severe form of break-down, and in which a laceration or yielding of a portion of a constituent fibrous tissue takes the place of a rupture. Here the lameness may be just as sudden and though not so intensely painful, there is no tendency to turning up of the toes or dropping of the ankle, but rather the reverse, the horse standing and walking on the toe as much as possible, keeping the ankle at the same time flexed to relieve the sinews and lameness of tension.

The New York Jockey club announces the stakes that are open for the fall meeting of the present year, for the spring and fall meetings of 1895, and the spring and fall meetings of 1896, all to close and name August 15. The stakes for the fall meeting of this year comprise three for 2-year-olds, each at six furlongs; the first the Albany stakes (value in 1893, \$2246); the White Plains handicap (value in 1893, \$7380); and the Essex stakes (value in 1893, \$3655). For 2-year-olds there is the Pelham Bay handicap, one mile and a quarter (value in 1893, \$3345); for all ages there are the Manhattan handicap, one mile and a quarter (value in 1893, \$3180), and the Country Club handicap, one mile and a furlong (value in 1893, \$2645). The three autumn serial handicaps are of the value of \$7500, and are for all ages. One subscription of \$50 entitles the entry to start in these free, if made before August 15. A subscription of \$40 made before the same date entitles the entry to start free in the two serial handicaps for 2-year-olds, respectively, at five furlongs and one mile. For the spring meeting of 1896 there are the following well-known stakes for 2-year-olds: Great Eclipse, six furlongs; Juvenile, five furlongs; Galliard, five and a half furlongs; Larchmont, six furlongs; and the Casanova, for fillies, six furlongs. The stakes for the fall meeting of 1895 there are the following: Stokos for 2-year-olds: Dunmont, Nursery, Fashion and Champagne, each at six furlongs, except the last, at seven furlongs. Their value ranged from \$6140 to \$8890 in 1894. For the spring meeting of 1896 there are, for 3-year-olds, the Withers, Belmont and La-

diest stakes, the latter for fillies. The value of the first was in 1894 \$8900. For the fall meeting of 1895 there are the Jerome and Hunter Handicaps. Entries to all races of the New York Jockey club must be made conditionally to rule 42 as adopted by the jockey club, which binds every subscriber to its swiftness, or entering a horse in a race run under jockey club rules to accept the decision of the stewards on any question relating to a race, or to racing. All nominations for the above stakes must be addressed to H. G. Crickmore, secretary, Morris Park, Westchester, N. Y.

The Horse Long Ago.

We value the horse for his speed and endurance; yet had it not been for the chief ancestor of our faithful friend the dog—the wolf, the grim, gray wolf of Europe and Asia, with his everlasting hunger and untiring gallop—the wild horses which swarmed over the great plains of the old world and from which all our modern steeds have sprung, would never have developed the swiftness and staying power they possessed before being transmitted to their descendants.

The wolves and the wild horses were constantly at war, and, however, the wolf, with his voracious beast existing in ancient times which was able to pursue the horses and hunt them down on the open steppe. The dog had developed to enable him to escape these gaunt, persistent foes. So certain does this appear to me, that I never see a wolf in a menagerie without feeling inclined to raise my hat and thank him for many an exhilarating gallop on horseback. If his bloodthirsty forefathers had never existed there would have been little to choose between the horse and the dog.

It must be borne in mind, says a writer in North American Review, that such influences were at work from day to day, from year to year, and from century to century, during immense epochs before the first wild horse was tamed by man. It seems strange that this long and bitter feud between the equine and the canine should now be almost entirely forgotten. Horses seldom show an instinctive enmity to dogs in the same way that cattle do. Probably this is because they are so closely associated together in their common state of servitude to man. The horse is an intelligent animal, and readily finds out who are his friends. Probably, also, the wolf, being a single wolf, for he has plenty of courage and is a skillful fighter with hoofs and teeth. Occasionally, however, the old dread and enmity of the wolf to the horse may be seen, when surrounded by a pack of fox hounds for the first time, to become almost frantic with fear.

We know that the horses wild forefathers, like the free Mustangs who inhabit the open plains, and trusted chiefly to their speed to escape from their enemies. This becomes all the more evident when we examine a young foal. All young creatures tend to resemble the earlier types from which the race has sprung more than the adults do. The legs of the foal are enormously developed from birth. He is absurdly like a horse on stilts, and when four or five days old he can gallop almost as fast as he ever will in his life. He holds his head up boldly and never seems to shrink and hide, like a young calf or fawn, whose ancestors dwell in the forests. There is a story that a thoroughbred foal of about a month old once beat a race horse over a half mile. His dam was a mare celebrated for her speed, and she had a jockey on her back. She outstripped the rival horse, and her long-legged offspring kept level with her until she was tired. You watch how a young colt takes his nourishment you will see that his habits tell the same story. He never takes a full meal in the way that a young calf does, but keeps on nibbling at his mother and refreshing himself every few minutes. This shows, first, that it is not his custom to be long absent from his dam, as are young animals which he hides among the thickets while their parents go to seek food. It shows, secondly, that his stomach is never so loaded with a meal as to hinder his running powers, which were all-important when the youngest member of the band had to keep up with the rest in their flight from wolves or other enemies. Again, a colt, when he lies down, does not curl himself up in a small compass as if to escape observation, after the bashful manner of the calf, but extends his long limbs conspicuously.

\$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. The 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 curing 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 cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Whacker-Bessie, when Mrs. Wintersky comes you must not say anything about her hair being false. They didn't like her listless ways; they said she hadn't any "snap" about her. For girl! she was suffering from functional irregularities, and it was actually impossible for her to take much interest in anything. But a change came. One day she heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She procured a bottle, and she had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has suitors by the score. No woman need suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The Favorite Prescription is a safe and certain cure for all the weaknesses to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion and headache. One a dose.

Wife—Tomorrow is your birthday, darling, and I am going to stop at the jeweler's and buy you a present. Her Husband—Get something cheap, pet; I haven't paid him for my last birthday present yet—Spare Moments.

A Dozen Photographs Free.

The Journal has a proposition this week to those of its readers who live at a distance and have no opportunity of having photographs taken. This offer not only includes a proposition to have them taken, but also to give them to you. Read the proposition headed "Your Eye's Five Minutes."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made

POULTRY.

Young bloods leads to profit with poultry as with all other stock. Kill off every 3-year-old hen.

Grade up your common stock with a thoroughbred cock, clean up feed less corn and then watch for better results.

Chopped raw onions thrown to the fowls two or three times a week serve as a stimulant to the circulation and an appetizer.

It is usually cheaper and better to keep the sick hens than to try to save them. At any rate, we than have fewer chances of contagion.

A stock of 100 hens should bring you a profit of \$100. This is pretty good for the amount of capital and labor invested.

The sitting hen wants seclusion. Give her a place and let her place away from company. Such little details belong to a prosperous business.

Why not gilt-edged eggs as well as gilt-edged chickens? Nice looking eggs, nicely cleaned, neatly packed, labeled with name and date, will win a name and a top price.

Don't make the mistake of carrying along too many chicks in the hope that wintering them until the holiday trade will be a source of profit. Those retained should be the pick of the flock, both in size and vigor, for next season's profit. The smaller or "runty" members of the flock should be fattened up and marketed at the earliest opportunity their size will do the purpose. The remaining and better specimens will thrive better for the additional room gained in the quarters, and your flock will impress the beholder far more favorably if it be composed of uniformly sized and well appearing birds. If it is satisfactory and ready price cannot be obtained upon the open market for the young chicks, strive to cultivate a demand among the private residents of your nearest city. This can be done by a little of the manner of dressing and delivering the birds. There is a certain charm experienced by every person who is a lover of the chicken on the place, in having his house and his table delicacy supplied to him fresh from the yard or farm, in neat style, and by a person who can be depended upon to furnish the best obtained in this line. A nicely dressed bird will command a price of a pound more in this way than upon the open market.

The young stock ought to be along toward maturity by this time, and you should have a large flock of them you will find the question of cost of keep quite an item, especially if you still have all the old hens on hand. Look over the old birds carefully, and if you are determined to keep a few, select only the best for that purpose. Do not retain hens over two years old unless they have proved themselves especially superior. Just now, because of the scarcity of this, especially true of cities where there are no cold storage depots to supply the market. Your old hens well fattened would bring a good price now. In the writer's own city young spring chickens are selling at 25 cents a pound, while fat and well appearing hens bring 15 cents a pound dressed. The fattening process is easy and not expensive. Confine the hens you wish to dispose of in a small dark room, and feed them on a mixture of corn and meat scraps, and just a trifle of oil-mel in the morning food to keep the bowels free is also good.

An exchange says: Every breeder can tell with tolerable accuracy how many young birds he has on hand. If experienced, he can tell whether it is necessary to make additional houses or sheds for the young stock, and if he has experienced in growing fowls, I find the disease mostly in large litters, or when the dam is a poor suckler, and I believe that one of these, and in many cases both, are the true cause of the disease. What the disease is developing one does not have to look for it, as the pigs do an unusual amount of squealing and fighting when sucking. The lips become dry, cracked and inflamed, in many cases to such an extent that the air cannot be excluded from the mouth during sucking. My first aim is to feed so as to increase the flow of milk in the dam. I wash the parts affected with the following mixture: Carbolic acid, 1 ounce; glycerine, 2 ounces; aqua distil (or soft water) mixed, 1 pint. Apply with a spring-bottom oil can. I treat a litter if pigs without disturbing the old sow by grasping the pig around the nose with the left hand while sucking; turn up, grasping tight enough to keep the mouth shut, in order to prevent squealing, and then with the right hand raise the body of the pig and hold it up so the left arm and with the hand apply the wash by the means of the can, just as you would apply oil to a machine, to the right side of the head and on top of the nose, letting it run into the mouth a little. Then change the pig to the right arm and apply it to the left side as before. Follow this treatment for three days, applying three times a day if necessary. I have never failed to eradicate any case of sore mouth if taken in time. The mixture produces a smarting sensation, and will cause the pig to run his nose on the ground, but it is perfectly harmless, and it can be used for sores, cracked lips, etc., on men as well as pigs.

The Ohio Poultry Journal gives some good advice on the system of feeding which all breeders and in fact every one raising poultry or other live stock would do well to follow. It says: "It is not so much the amount of feed that is given that counts as the best results, though that has much to do with it, but the way it is given. Breeders of choice horses, cattle, sheep or swine do not feed irregular quantities of food, at irregular intervals, nor experience has taught them that such a course is suicidal to profit. They have regular times for feeding, and always make it a point in their management to feed at the appointed times, and to feed just the proper amount, and that amount is invariably just what the animal will eat up clean and with an apparent relish—no more nor no less. It is the true principle of feeding, whether the larger stock be raised or whether the flocks of pure-bred poultry. Feeding the mature fowls twice a day is sufficient, while the young chicks should be fed oftener, though such should be fed at regular times during the day. Regularity, coupled with a well-devised system of management, is sure to pay in all departments of business, and a want of it is sure to be perceptible in the end. Profitable poultry-breeding is assuredly no exception to this rule, and the sooner the careless or indifferent breeders become fully aware of this fact the sooner will their profits be increased, and the best results, regularity in feeding, and feeding judiciously are powerful aids to success. The one who understands the practices both in the culture of fowls as well as in the culture of more valuable animals may not be assured that success will follow this systematic course."

SWINE.

The Yorkshire hog makes splendid bacon with desirable alternate streaks of fat and lean. It is a good hog to keep for the family supply of pork products.

The department of agriculture estimates the farm value of the Western packing establishments paid \$166,000,000 for hogs they packed. This shows that the hog industry is mainly Western.

We are told that a pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds, and increase in weight month after month as follows: 15, 30, 45, 75, 105, 135, 170, 210, 255, and on the tenth month should weigh 300 pounds. We are also told that the cost of a pound of pork is 50 per cent greater if made the first month than on the fifth month in food consumed.

Hogs have been good money-makers in the year or two past, observed by the Farmers and Stock Journal, where farmers have succeeded in growing enough of them to consume the grains on the farm. There is an impression, and we think it is a false one, that the price for hogs to come will be much less than they have been for the past two years. There is also an impression, which we do not think well supported, that the hog is an over-supply and that the hog, by reason of the over-supply, will fall out of favor with the man on the farm. We regard the business of growing hogs in the West as being among the most stable and reliable, for the reason that the greater portion of the world's supply of hog products must come from the corn belt, and a belt which is limited in such a way that it can never be extended in the United States. There is, however, quite a possibility of the business of growing hogs in the mountain states and territories and in Western Kansas and Nebraska, and in fact wherever alfalfa can be grown as hog pasture. These areas, however, are so limited that they will have comparatively little bearing on the problem. The hogs that supply the pork products of the world must be grown for the most part in the corn belt.

The time is now at hand when most farmers and breeders are looking for a suitable male pig to cross with their herd the coming fall and winter. Many are in the habit of putting off buying until most of the good pigs have been disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar. First, the head should be broad and the snout should be straight and of good length. The ears should be set on high and be disposed of and nine chances in ten they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar

HOUSEHOLD.

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

LAND POOR.

I've had another offer, wife—a twenty acre more Or very decent farming land, as level as a floor. I thought I'd wait and see you first, as Lawyer Brady said. To tell you how things will turn out best, as woman is ahead.

And when this lot is paid for, and we have got the deed, I'll say that I am satisfied—it's all the land we need. And next we'll see about the yard, and fix the house up some, And manage in the course of time to have a better home.

There's no use thinking, said the wife—you buy that twenty more, and we'll go scripping all our lives, and always be land poor. For thirty years we've tugged and slaved, denying half our needs, While all we have to show for it is untitled land and deeds!

I'd sell the land, if it were mine, and have a better home; A pleasant garden close at hand, where you and I may roam. If we could live as others live, and have what others do, We'd live a great deal happier, and still have plenty, too.

While others have amusements, and resting times and books, Just think how hardly we have lived, and how this old place looks. That other farm you bought of Wells, that took so many years Of clearing up and fencing in, has cost me many tears.

Yes, Charles, I've thought of it a hundred times or more, And wondered if it really paid to always be land poor; That had we built a cozy house, took pleasure in our home, Our children, once so dear to us, had never wished to roam.

I grieve to think of wasted weeks, and years, and months and days, While for it all we never yet have had one word of praise, Men call us rich, but we are poor—would we were free to give The land and all its fixtures for a better way to live?

Don't think that I am blaming you—you're not a bit to blame; I've pitied you these many years to see you tired and lame. It's just the way we started out, our plans too far ahead, We've thrown the cream of life away, to leave a "pile" when dead.

'Tis putting off enjoyment, till no longer we enjoy; And, after all, too much of wealth seems useless as a toy. Although we've learned, alas! too late, what all must learn at last, Our brightest earthly happiness is buried in the past.

For life is short and full of care, the end is always nigh; We seldom half begin to live, before we're called to die. Were I to start my life again, I'd mark each separate day, And never let a single one pass unenjoyed away.

The things that make life pleasant, I'd have them now and then, And have a home that was a home, and not a cage or pen. I'd sell some land, if it were mine, and farm right well the rest; I've always thought, and think so yet, small farms, well worked, the best.

—Australian Agriculturist.

A Letter.

Ample, Texas.—Editor Household: Your article on system and rest is timely these long, hot summer days. No woman has a right to work until she is too tired to be cheerful and kind with her loved ones; her own peace of mind now and in after years demand that she keep back the heavy work and cross look which have no excuse except that she is tired. But do not let the system be "iron-clad." Of course if one has hired help or girls old enough to do the work "week about" the system need not be disturbed. But if one has to do all the work with the help of small children, system must give way to comfort sometimes. If the children or you yourself have company on living day let it be the next, or if you have to cook dinner for four or five extra hands on scolding day, let your floor stay as it is, and after you are done with dinner rest or do some light work that will not tire you. When your dear ones are gone from you the condition of the floor will be forgotten, but that angry word will sting you and leave bitter memories with at least one member of your family.

Now, about the children: Give them the respect you would if they were grown. Do not push them forward, out be careful to introduce them to your friends and let them see their feelings and pleasures are consulted to a reasonable extent. Watch how quick they will respond by showing courtesy and consideration in their turn.

I am glad to see The Journal helping to give one woman her true rights, in its endorsement of Alice McGowan's writings. What a pity our weekly papers do not print more such pieces as she writes, and not so much "stuff" that we are compelled to keep the common newspaper from the hands of our children, in order to shield them from the sight of so much filth. Just think of a county paper with one column devoted to hangings which have taken place in New York or Pennsylvania or some place far off and of no possible interest to us or any one except to satisfy a craving for sensation. And some of the advertisements! I am ashamed to speak of them, much less place them in the hands of little ones. If the good women who are spending so

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

much time speaking and writing for sugar would send out of their energy in fighting this evil they might accomplish some good. If enough of them would raise their voices and wield their pens against it, it would surely be stopped to some extent. Please find inclosed the bloom and seed of a wild plant that grows in my door yard. It grows in low, bushy form about six inches high. I would like to know the name if you happen to know what it is. If not, I will ask the man from San Antonio. Of course, he will know. Indeed, he may have "graded it up" and scattered it over the West, for, you see, it has a good deal of green about it, belongs to the milk family and is fragrant.

KNOX.

HOUSEKEEPING LESSONS.

A Good Mother May Make Them a Pleasure.

All through the school years, if the daughter is led instead of driven, the housework, it can be made a pleasant change from study, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer.

A half dozen lessons in dish washing are as good as a thousand. I notice the trouble often arises from the fact that the girls are set to do just such "jobs" until the monotony of it drives them into settled dislike. Teach them to sweep and dust by setting them to do it on days before they have company. The girl of ten will sweep and dust on a room perfectly and enjoy it, for she knows "Jennie" and "Bess" are to visit her tomorrow, and would observe a dust spot. But if the mother called her from her play and ordered her to "go sweep the parlor, and see you sweep it clean, too," the work would drag dreadfully.

Cooking can be taught without coaxing. All children love to cook, and are only too glad to be allowed. They learn rapidly, retain what they learn, and are careful and exact.

Sewing, too, if taken up right after the hot dress days, and the child is first taught to run the sewing machine, can be added to the girl's education as one of the pleasures. All womankind take naturally to home-making. It is only that the work is made monotonous and wearisome to some children.

Helpful HINTS FROM KNOX.

When making biscuit be sure to leave the dough very soft, this is as important as haste in the mixing.

See that the hogs are given wood ashes at least every few weeks, and you will not be bothered with kidney worms in the lard at hog killing time.

If you live in the country where there is not much shade these hot days, pour a little water in the place where the chickens are used to "dusting" and see how they will enjoy it. If you do not have plenty of milk for them, give them some salt in their drinking water or in a little milk.

Put some live coals on an iron vessel and set it in the hen house and put some sulphur on them, and then shut the house up as tightly as possible, even very if it is not very tight it will purify it and kill the lice.

Cleanliness.

He who said "cleanliness is next to godliness" spoke wisely. Not only does it bring a feeling of comfort, luxury and health to the physical self, its influence extends to the invisible mental and spiritual selves. A pure, clean body does not always make a pure, clean mind, we know, regretfully, but it is safe to say it makes a purer, cleaner mind, and a purer, cleaner mind makes a purer, cleaner soul. I believe in mothers and housewives saving themselves labor, but do not do so at the expense of cleanliness. Imagine that to let the children wear their underclothing a week is a saving of labor. It would make the quantity of washing smaller, but increase the labor many fold in quality, to say nothing of the uncleanness of the child. Have plenty of good, strong, plain clothes, bathe and change often. To be cleanly requires work—industry—but it is far more comfortable and satisfactory than indolence and uncleanliness. Teach your children to keep their bodies pure and clean. Tell them their body is the temple of their soul and must be kept spotless. Encourage them to bathe and change clothes regularly. How much sweeter and more lovable is a child in a plain, simple calico frock that is fresh and clean than one in a crumpled, soiled silk, both child and dress showing the need of soap and water. The cleanliness of the mother shows in her children. I have seen children whose little faces shone from contact with soap, but who never looked clean around the edges; there were always dark, stinky spots, and you would not feel like kissing them nor expect them to smell sweet. Then again I have gathered up little ones and kissed face, hands and hair that was dirty—that fresh kind of dirt that you can tell has not been on long and which will not be on by a clean mother. There are two kinds of dirt—the fresh, sweet, never-stay-long kind, and the old, been-on-a-long-time, liable-to-stay dirty. The latter tells plainly of few baths and clean children. Remember, if you would be godly, be cleanly.

Chocolate Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of sifted flour, one cup of baking powder and the whites of five eggs. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk with sifted flour and baking powder alternately, last the whites beaten stiff with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in layers in a quick oven.

For a filling cover two squares of chocolate with water and stir until melted. Add the beaten yolks of five eggs, one cup of sugar and one cup of milk and cook until thick. Add one-half cup of chopped walnuts. This should be eaten the same day that it is made.

Whipped Cream Cake.

For the layers use the recipe for chocolate cake and for a filling use one-half pint of cream, whipped, sweetened and flavored into which have been stirred two cups of chopped walnuts. This should be eaten the same day that it is made.

The Highest Lady in the Land.

There have been a great many opinions expressed as to whether Mrs. Cleveland should not give herself more to the public. Many people seem to think as our president's wife she is

not doing her duty socially. Her brilliant success during her husband's former term made the people expect much of her again. They do not seem to consider the highest lady in the land has a right to change in tastes and desires with time, as well as any other women. When compared, this administration with the first, of course she suffers—from a social and brilliant standpoint. But probably four years of such gayety and homage satisfied her. Now she is more mature and doubtless realizes life is not a play-time—and happiness is not found in social gayety. Those who claim she is not doing her duty socially, should consider that since leaving the White House before, the dignity and responsibility of maternity has been added to her life. Perhaps she is unlike many women of high social attainments and standing—she does not care to leave her children entirely to the care of hired nurses—to place on them her rightful responsibility and return to lead a merry pace in the social world. I think her example to young mothers most commendable. There are deep, holy joys in maternity, compared with which the most brilliant social success is hollow and tasteless. If Mrs. Cleveland finds more pleasure in the sweet and sacred joys of wife and mother, if she is absorbed in watching her little ones grow, in cultivating the first peep of intelligence and watching it develop, is she not doing what God intended she should when she was blessed with motherhood, and is it any business of ours to criticize? If there were more women of high ladies in the land like her.

CURRENT TOPICS.

There is a fashionable religion—heaps of it, but there isn't strength enough in it to save a soul as large as a mosquito. Everybody knows it; everybody sees through it; nobody is deceived.—Milford Journal.

His growth proceeds as other growth does, by nutrition. It calls for at least as much respect, opportunity and nurture, as the growth of hothouse fruit or a blooded horse.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in Forum.

Turn the pages of the history of these hundred years and the steady growth of the country's prosperity falls to indicate at any period under what party name the country was governed. It is an inspiring thought how little of partisan calumny survives the calm judgment of history.—Collector Warren.

We do not defend Coxeyism, but we will not be bothered with handouts as common criminals and hustled to jail in a prison van, while the murderer, Ward, without handcuffs rides in a cab; when we see a judge refusing a cash bail of \$500 in Coxey's case, and at the same time hear it charged that a congressman got drunk and assaulted an inoffensive citizen, and deposited a \$5 bill as collateral and got off, we protest that even men of the Coxey order have rights that should be protected.—Rev. A. S. Gumbart.

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

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 under the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address:

J. E. GALBRAITH,

G. F. and P. Agent,

J. D. PRICE,

A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Make Money

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

REGISTERED, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China, also all the best strains of Berkshire, Hampshire, Duroc, Jersey, and other breeds. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels.

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

J. G. McREYNOLDS, P. O. Box 25, Neches, Tex.

RAMS. BUCKS.

We have a choice lot of American Marino rams, plain and long. Also a nice lot of Shropshire bucks, 1 and 2 years old. We are prepared to fill orders at prices to compare with the times. Write us. G. D. O. and R. I. PAGE, Batavia, N. Y.

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high-grade Hereford cows and heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit times. Address, M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Texes.

Field and Farm says that the tariff bill, whether it passes or not, will prove a death-blow to many a hard working man in the great grazing districts of the plains. The constant agitation of the question is about as fatal to the interests of wool growers as any imaginable bill would prove. This is one case where the bark is about as hurtful as the bite.

There is much truth in the old saying, viz: "Catch a good dog, but hold fast is a better one." Just now it is the hold-fast-flockmaster who specially deserves the good opinion of business men. The man who has the nerve and grit to stay with his business when nine out of ten of his neighbors are swearing it is a poor and unpromising one, and when it really is not paying him, deserves success. And the Journal is almost ready to gamble on the truth or the correctness of its oft-repeated prediction that all such men are going to come out on top in the long run. The writer will be able to do very little more work on the Journal, his other engagements being such that he must reluctantly give up such work indefinitely. But he wishes again, and perhaps for the last time, to say that there is a bright future for the sheepmen who will have the backbone to stay with their flocks.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. 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 30. R. A. CORBETT.

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 \$30 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each.

All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

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

Registered and Graded

HSREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize winners; also MAMMOTH BROVZE TURKEYS.

For sale by

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Hereford Park Stock Farm

Rhame, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.

Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM,

Kaufman, Texas.

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

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

A. O. FOX, Oregon, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS.

Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. Address, J. H. CONNELL, College Station, Tex.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.,

Fentress, Tex.

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

WARRENTON STOCK FARM,

Weatherford, Texas.

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

FOR SALE.

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

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded

STOCK FARM.

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Proprietor.

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

Registered, Pure Bred

HEREFORD BULLS.

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

SUNSET ROUTE.

SOUTHERN - PACIFIC.

[Atlantic System.]

T. & N. O. R. R. GO. G. H. & S. A. R. Y. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Railways.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

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

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freight to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. C. R. R. For rates call on or address JAMES BEAUMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys, Victoria, Tex.

Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars on all trains. C. W. DEIN, T. M.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago, within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON, General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

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

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

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING, —A SPECIALTY!

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

203, 210, 212, 214 Fort Worth, E. H. KELLER. Throckmorton St. Texas.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice confined to diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home.

Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

SHORTEST ROUTE,

BEST ROADBED,

QUICKEST TIME

—VIA THE—

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on

J. W. BARBEE, General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas.

All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE

Queen and Crescent

ROUTE.

Choice of Routes via

New Orleans or Shreveport.

Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.

Through Cars Shreveport to Atlanta, and New Orleans to Washington and New York.

The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains.

Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

San't C. Ray, T.P.A., Dallas, Tex. R.H. Garrett, A.G.P.A., New Orleans. J. H. A. A. Vickroy, Miss. W. C. Richardson, G.P.A., Cin'ti.

El Paso, Fort Worth, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Gadsden, Atlanta, Rome, Columbus, Knoxville, Spartanburg, Asheville, Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, New York.

San't C. Ray, T.P.A., Dallas, Tex. R.H. Garrett, A.G.P.A., New Orleans. J. H. A. A. Vickroy, Miss. W. C. Richardson, G.P.A., Cin'ti.

El Paso, Fort Worth, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Gadsden, Atlanta, Rome, Columbus, Knoxville, Spartanburg, Asheville, Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, New York.

