

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

\$1.50 per YEAR.

REACHES MORE Live Stock Growers THAN ANY OTHER PAPER.

VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893.

NO. 13.

Campbell Commission Co.

(Successors to the THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.

Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

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.

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

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(CONSTRUCTED IN 1865.)

THE LARGEST LIVE STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD.

Total receipts of live stock for 1892: 3,571,796 cattle; 1,977,676 calves; 7,714,435 hogs; 2,145,079 sheep; 86,888 horses; 309,907 cars.
Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4,000 horses.
The entire system of all the Railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The large capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. The city of Packing Houses located here, together with the large bank, capital, and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of Stock Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep. A regular Horse Market is now 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 become acquainted with us by billing your Stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, President, Vice-President and General Manager; J. C. DENISON, Ass't Sec. and Ass't Treas.

S. E. WOOD, JAS. WOOD, E. A. WOOD, R. NASH.

WOOD BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Sale of all Kinds of Live Stock.

Address Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Branch Houses: Union Stock Yards, S. Omaha, Neb.

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

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

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

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

M. HUSTED, President. DAVID WRIGHT, Vice President. THOS. B. LEE, Manager. 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.

W. H. GODAIR, CHAS. E. HARDING, H. D. ROGERS, A. G. GODAIR, F. J. GODAIR.

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SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis. 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.

ROBERT STRAHORN, Established 1861. 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Livestock.

Special to the Journal.
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., July 20.—Receipts of Texans, 4000. Common canners badly neglected and about 65 carloads were left unsold. Fair to good steers steady; 700 to 1100 lbs, \$2.15@3.15; cows, \$1.50@2.50; calves, \$3@4.40. Texas sheep steady at 67 to 80 lbs, \$2.25@3.60; the prices largely were \$3@3.50.

Special to the Journal.
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, July 18.—There were about 40,000 Texas cattle here to-day, constituting a large part of the entire receipts. Prices declined 10 cents on top of Monday's quarter break, making 35 cents decline. Steers sold at \$1.85@3.35; cows, \$1.75@2.25 and calves at \$2.50@4.05. Offerings were well cleared. Dealers advising holding back shipments.

Special to the Journal.
UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL., July 17.—Receipts of Texas cattle, 8000 head, against 5400 a week ago. The demand is good, but is not equal to the supply, except at reduced figures. Prices on cattle declined 25c, making 35c to 50c decline from a week ago. Texas steers, \$2.25@3.35; cows, \$1.50@1.95; calves, \$2.50@4.40.

Special to the Journal.
National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., July 20.—Receipts, seventy-five cars. Common cattle steady. Best grade strong. Best steers \$3.10. Bulk of sales \$2.40 to \$2.85. Full range \$2 to \$3.10. Best cows \$2.20. Bulk at \$1.90 to \$2.05. Calves, full steady. Market closed lower on inferior grades, others steady.

Special to the Journal.
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, July 17, 1893.
Receipt of Texas cattle nearly 200 cars. Market steady for calves. Carload sales at \$6.50 to \$7.75 per head; smaller lots \$4 to \$8.50 per head. Cows fifteen cents lower. Full range, \$1.75 to \$2.35; bulls and stags \$1.75 to \$2.30; grass steers at \$2 to \$3.20; sales largely at \$2.60 to \$3.

Special to the Journal.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Receipts 1690 cattle. Shipped 2900. Natives scarce. Steers active and firm. Cows steady to ten cents higher. Steers sold at \$3.50 @ \$5.00; cows \$1.25 @ \$2.40; feeders active, strong \$2.00 @ \$3.50; calves active and strong; \$3.00 @ \$8.00. Among the receipts were 1360 Texas steers, ten cars of cows and 400 calves. Common, better; feeling, steady to strong. Texas steers \$1.60 @ \$3.75; cows \$1.25 @ \$2.75. 2200 hogs received; market active 10c to 25c higher; bulk of sales \$5.10 @ \$5.35. 100 sheep received, market dull fifty cents lower than last week.

Special to the Journal.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—Cattle receipts 6500; shipped yesterday 2800. Common quality; market demoralized; small part selling steady; cows ten to twenty cents lower. 3300 Texas steers, thirty cars of cows and 280 calves received. Cows selling at steady prices. Steers, common, sold steady. 8400 hogs received, selling at twenty to twenty-five cents lower and closing forty to fifty cents lower. Bulk of sales \$5.25 @ \$5.35. 1000 sheep re-

ceived and market dull; lambs ten to fifteen cents lower.
Special to the Journal.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., July 17.—Cattle receipts, 4238 head; shipped out, 8000. Natives scarce; choice steers steady; others unsaleable; best cows steady, others not wanted. Steers, \$3.25@5.00; cows, \$1.25@3.25. 3900 Texas cattle received—400 to 500 cows, 300 calves. Common very dull, many not sold. Good Texas steers steady, others 10c lower; calves 25c lower. 2250 hogs received. Prices steady to 6c lower; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$5.55; 7610 sheep received; prices 25c lower; common unsaleable.

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 advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the company.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair 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.

R. B. STEWART. E. B. OVERSTREET.

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.

PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE, FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE, FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED, RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK, WE WILL FURNISH IT.

Veto to the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards.

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Special to the Journal.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., July 19th, 1893.
Cattle receipts, 4400; shipped yesterday 12,880; market quiet. Part of the receipts selling. Trifle better feeling. Prices unchanged throughout. 3000 Texas cattle received, 800 of them cows and 100 calves. Native steers \$3.25@5; cows \$1.25@1.75; calves, \$3@8; Texas steers \$1.80@3.75; fancy calves, \$2.60@2.75; grass cattle, \$1.25@2.25. Receipts of hogs, 8000; heavy weight hogs, 20 cts lower; bulk of sales, \$5@5.10; light weight \$5.20@5.45. Receipts of sheep were 3900. Market extremely low.

Special to the Journal.
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., July 15.—Cattle receipts 6570; shipments yesterday 1700. The market was extremely dull, uncertain and low, a great many remaining unsold. Steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$3.25 to \$4.25; Cows weak, \$1.25 to \$3.25; 2700 Texas steers and 1000 Texas cows were received. Only a few steers selling. Cows partly sold; market was steady. Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$3.25; cows, \$1.50 to \$2.15. 7200 hogs received; 20 to 35 cents lower. Top sales, \$600; bulk of sales \$550 to \$560. 1500 sheep received and the market was very bad.

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Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1893.
Special Correspondence.
The money stringency has played havoc with the market and shippers have been advised by wire and mail not to load for market until a rift in the clouds appeared. Nevertheless, the week ending the 15th closed with more stock than money and practically no market. Prices were irregular and not quotable.
The arrivals for the week in the Texas division numbered 833 cars, the heaviest run of the year, and that, with the market smashed flatter than a pancake. Thousands unsold went to Chicago at the close of the week.
Monday the situation became worse, as the Kansas City banks refused to accept anything but currency. This laid up many buyers of course. Texas arrivals, 143 cars, 12 being cows. Some thick, fat steers sold at \$3@3.25, but common to medium grades were a drug and the market sagged, though good she stock was bought out at steady to strong in the morning.
Steers ranged from \$2.25@2.90; cows

\$1.50@2.25; Indian Territory steers \$2.40@ \$3; Indian Territory cows, \$1.55@2; calves, \$5@6.75.
Tuesday but one bank would take Eastern exchange and trade was limited to what the dressed beef houses absolutely needed. Texas division had in 129 cars, 30 being cows. Outside buyers did nothing and what local buyers selected, they got at about Monday's prices.
To-day the trouble is undiminished. In spite of warnings by wire and in every way, too much stock is arriving and reported on the rail. Naturally the bulk were Texans, there being 110 cars, 28 cows. What local did not want went unsold. Ninety-six sprayed heifers bought \$2.50, but were fancy stock. The top lot of steers was 163, 935 lbs. stock and \$2.85; 25 steers, 1326 lbs. average, sold at \$2.60 and the bottom was \$1.75.
The hog market has of course, shared in the general demoralization, cash buyers being few and prices irregular and hard to quote. There has been a drop of from 5 to 40 cents during the first three days this week, though the quality of offerings is much improved. To-day the largest purchaser paid \$4.85@5 for heavies, light weights, \$5.50, pigs \$5.50@5.60 selected.
The sheep market is of course the worst of the season. Inability to produce cash rules the situation and quality is no guarantee of price. It is earnestly hoped that light runs of all kinds of stock will be the rule until the money panic lets up here.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 19.
Special Correspondence.
With 5000 cattle in the pens, unsold at the close of last week's market and nearly all of them having been there several days, with the buyers sawing wood and resolved to take nothing but the best, and that at their own figures, there was never in the history of this market a worse week than the one which closed Saturday, July 15. Just think of 1400 and 1500-lb steers going begging at \$14.50. Closing sales showed a loss of 40@50c on the week and everybody looked for worse to come. The tremendous influx of stock had practically choked all the avenues of consumption and the result was inevitable.
Monday with 8,000 Texans arriving and a flood of inferior natives and Westerners the market took off another slice of 25c the top figure for steers being \$3.90 for 25 1077-lb lot. The bottom figure was \$1.85. Cows sold at \$1.85@2.20, calves, \$3.80@4.75.
Tuesday the receipts were from all sources 5,500 and of that 4000 were Texans. This made the two days run 5,000 less than a week ago; but there were numbers in the pen and hawked about without a purchaser for days. The beef market here yesterday was fully 60@75c below the figures of twelve months ago. With supplies more than plentiful, it is not to be wondered at that Tuesday's sales showed a still further decline of 10c. Bulls sold at \$1.60@1.65. The top figure for steers was \$3.35 for 21 averaging 1120 lbs. The bulk sold between \$2.10@2.85. Calves, \$3.50@3.50.
To-day one favorable symptom was apparent. The army of holdovers was disposed of, at low prices, it is true, but sold nevertheless. The clean-up should have a good effect and will if shippers hold off for better advices. About 4,000 Texans were on the market and they were better goods to sell than on Tuesday though the list of prices reached as low a figure as recorded this year. Common cows sold at \$1.50@1.70 and desirable grades showing an improvement in spots of 10c. Representative sales were: 10 cows, 672 lbs., 1.50; 14 cows, 676 lbs., \$1.85, 72 cows, 763 lbs., \$1.90; 18 steers, 787 lbs., \$2; 130 steers, 878 lbs.,



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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.

\$2.30; 2 steers, 904 lbs., \$2.45; 91 steers, 1011 lbs., \$2.55; 186 steers, 1105 lbs., \$2.80; 23 steers, 1080 lbs., \$2.90; calves, 143 lbs., \$4.00.

Hogs—The hog market closed last week ruling 5 to 10 cents lower, but the bulk were sold out. Monday, receipts were 32,000 and about a fourth remained unsold. Poor to fancy mixed sold at \$5.70@6.10, bulk at \$5.85@6. Tuesday the market was very irregular, closing 5c lower. Quality poorer. Values for desirable light weights ruled steady at \$5.75@6.25.

To-day's receipts and holdovers from yesterday totaled 30,000, far too many for the demand, hence the most convincing slump in values, the bulk of fair to good mixed going at \$5.00@6.75, a drop of 20 to 35c from Tuesday. Bottom for heavies was \$5.40. A lot of 1600 selected light-weights brought \$6.15@6.23, but the bulk only \$5.90@6.

Sheep—Monday's supply too big for the market. 1500 78-pound Texans brought \$3.40. Tuesday there was little if any competition, and a lot of inferior quality not salable.

To-day's sales included 500 Texans, 75 lbs., \$3.35; 80 lb. Texans brought \$3.60, 78 70 lbs., \$2.25; 70 lb. lambs, \$5.40.

New Orleans Market Report.

(Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.)

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1893.

Liberal receipts of beef cattle, calves and yearlings for several days. Good fat heaves are firm, but movement is light. Good fat cows and heifers continue fairly active at quotations. Calves and yearlings are weak and trading is confined mostly to the best selections. Hogs in demand. Sheep not wanted.

Beef Cattle Calves and Hogs Sheep Yearlings.

Receipts: 1089 2203 866 66

Sales: 1279 2329 418 57

On hand: 918 481 27 27

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass beef, per lb. gross, 1 to 2 1/2

Common to fair beef, each, 1 to 2 1/2

Good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2

Common to fair cows, each, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2

Good fat heaves, each, 7.00 to 8.00

Good fat calves each, 7.00 to 8.00

Common to fair calves, each, 6.00 to 7.00

Good fat yearlings, each, 8.00 to 10.00

Common to fair yearlings, each, 6.00 to 7.50

Good mitch cows, 25.00 to 30.00

Common to fair, 15.00 to 20.00

Attractive springers, 15.00 to 20.00

HOGS.

Good fat corned, per lb. gross, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

Common to fair per lb. gross, 6 to 6 1/2

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50 to \$2.75

Common to fair each, 1.25 to 2.00

World's Fair Excursions.

On July 24th and 31st and August 7th, via the

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, Tickets to Chicago and return "will be sold at all stations on dates above named at rate of

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets sold on July 24th will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago on July 28th and August 4th. Tickets sold July 31st will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago August 4th and 11th. Tickets sold August 7th will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago August 11th and 18th. Tickets will be good in sleeping cars to and from St. Louis. Remember the "St. Louis Limited" places passengers in St. Louis in the morning, and it is but a few hours' ride between St. Louis and Chicago in the day time. For full particulars ask any ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, or address,

GASTON MESLER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt Agent, W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Fish & Meek Co. (INCORPORATED) CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AGRICULTURAL.

With a good knapsack sprayer a man can cover about four acres of potatoes a day. If the labor costs a little more than when it is done with a horse and cart outfit, there is a gain by not having the rows tramped. For small growers especially the knapsack sprayer is the one.

The United States produces more corn than all other countries put together, and could produce a great deal more if there was a profitable outlet for it. Countries which do not themselves grow much corn do not seem to understand its value, and hence do not buy much of it. If the effort now making to introduce it as food in Europe is successful, it will be greatly to the advantage of American farmers.

The farm which is well fed will feed the farmer. Pretty nearly every one knows the truth of this axiom, but all do not carry it far enough. It must be applied to the stock as well as to the land, and by feeding the stock well the land may be fed with the greatest economy, and so the circle of feeding be made complete.

Where grain is sown for the purpose of being made into hay, sow more to the acre than ordinarily, so that there will be a good volume of light straw. Sown thinly, the straw will be too large and coarse to make the best hay. Rye, wheat, oats and barley may all be used to good advantage in this manner.

For the production of good crops tillage is more important than exceedingly rich soil. Of course, if the two can be put together that is best, but, if you can only have one, take moderately good land and perfect cultivation, rather than very rich land and poor cultivation. This should be kept in mind by the man who mourns because his land is not so good as his neighbor's. What it lacks in plant food should be made up by rendering that which it has the more fully available.

Teaching Them to Eat Corn.

The methods by which the people of the old world are officially taught to use corn as an article of diet is well illustrated in the following article published in the Copenhagen (Denmark) Dannebrog:

Colonel Charles J. Murphy, who has been sent to Europe by the United States Agricultural department, in order to further the introduction of Indian corn as human food, last night, March 23, at the Hotel King of Denmark, gave a maize banquet, at which fifty-two representative gentlemen were present.

Among the prominent personages present may be named the American Minister, the Hon. Clark E. Carr, who presided; the American consul, Prof. Baker; the American vice-consul, Olof Hansen; the French, Belgian, Russian, English and Swedish consuls; Major-General Kooke, head of the commissary department of the army; Surgeon-General Moller; several prominent grain merchants and millers, including Mr. Carre, Dr. Jorgensen, the noted food expert, etc., and members of the press. Before the banquet began the company were shown in the salons samples of the different kinds of maize meals and flours, hominies, and the special preparations of corn known by such names as shredded maize, cerealine, etc., etc. The guests took great interest in Mr. Murphy's explanations, and many were surprised to learn that this useful grain (maize) costs in ordinary years about one-half as much as wheat flour, and one-third less than rye. Upon adjourning to the banquet hall, the visitors found a rich feast of daintily prepared and wholesome maize dishes awaiting the judgment of their tastes. There was mush and milk, grilled oysters rolled in maize, fried hominy and maple syrup, roast turkey with maize croquette, sweet corn (maize), maize puddings with California fruits, hot corn (maize) bread, cerealine pudding, mixed maize-wheat bread, maize-rye bread, ices, California raisins, American fruits, California wines of different kinds, as well as champagne.

Every one was delighted with the maize and all agreed that such a food could be successfully introduced. Col. Murphy said that many more dishes than these could be prepared from maize.

The toast of the king, queen and the royal family and president of the United States were duly honored, after which Minister Carr spoke on the merits and use of maize as human food. During the course of the evening Col. Murphy's health was proposed by the Russian Consul General and drunk with enthusiasm. After Col. Murphy's response, his son, Mr. I. I. Murphy, arose and addressed the company in French and German, as many present did not understand English. His theme was maize. He referred to some of the humorous incidents of maize introduction, and said that when this grain was first made known in Ireland as human food, some of the traders interested in other cereals spread the report that if the peasants eat maize they would turn black, as it was on account of the maize being eaten in America that there were so many negroes in that country. But the speaker did not believe that many put faith in the legend. Mr. Murphy said that when Napoleon was marching at the head of his legions, he halted his vast army at one of the noted vineyards of France, which was said to produce the finest champagne, and ordered them to salute the vineyard, saying at the same time: "From that vineyard come the wit and spirit of France," so, Mr. Murphy claimed, that Americans could say that from their little fields of golden grain come the wealth and prosperity of the Republic. Mr. Murphy closed his remarks with the expression that the development of maize as human food would be but a further manifestation of the policy and motto of the United States, which was: "Friendship, peace and commerce with the whole world." Dr. Jorgensen in responding for the medical profession spoke eloquently on the subject, and said among other things that Minister Carr, at the suggestion of Col. Murphy, intended to request the government to appoint a commission to determine the best means of using maize in the army, navy and other government institutions. We understand that the business men are already interesting themselves in the commercial part of the maize propa-

anda, and that maize preparations are already on sale in Copenhagen. "The maize banquet will long be remembered as a unique and interesting event, which has done a vast deal in removing criticism in regard to the use and value of maize as human food."

Agricultural Journals.

At the World's Fair congress, Mrs. A. E. Whittaker, connected with the New England Farmer read a paper entitled "Three-fourths of a Century in Farm Journalism." The subject was treated largely from a historical standpoint, but the conclusions arrived at in discussing the position of the agricultural journal to its patrons are worthy of consideration. On this branch of the subject, the paper says:

"Class journalism has one inherent difficulty. Any conscientious newspaper publisher feels the responsibility of his position and has an earnest ambition to help the world; at the same time his newspaper is a commercial enterprise and he must make his missionary impulses harmonize with getting a circulation. This at times is hard for anyone, but it is doubly so on a class or trade paper where the income depends on successfully appealing to the tastes and prejudices of a single occupation. The agricultural publisher has another trouble peculiar to his work, because the conservatism and isolated life of the farmer make them at times less responsive to journalistic enterprise than any other classes. They are often the most difficult people to please; a bit of good work which would bring quick and large returns from other classes does not win equal rewards in farm journalism.

"Many a modern editor, telling without apparent appreciation, will envy the honor bestowed on one early agricultural editor, and it is doubtful if increasing labor, anxiety and investment have produced increased recognition of the modern editor. In the far-famed Mount Auburn cemetery, in one of Boston's most beautiful suburbs, are buried the mortal remains of Mr. Fessenden, the first editor of the New England Farmer, beneath a monument erected by the leading agricultural and horticultural societies of Massachusetts, as a testimonial to his talents and labors.

"It is sometimes asked whether the mammoth comprehensive daily will eventually crowd the farm paper out of existence. Some farmers, like some other people, think that the most square inches of printed paper for the fewest pennies is the best gain. But the thinking farmer knows that his own paper has an accuracy of statement and a fidelity to his interests which cannot be elsewhere secured, although he may want a daily paper for the prompt summary of the world's progress or the day's sensation. With the increase of intelligence among farmers, with their growing interest in independent political action, with the new light of co-operation and associate effort, their class or trade papers will have a growing importance.

"With the increase of strength of monied corporations, with later-day financial combinations and monopolies, with the great dailies liberally patronized (and therefore somewhat controlled) by these powerful influences, the farmers will more and more realize that their well being is intimately connected with liberal support of their own papers. They can hold their own in the strife of class interests only by maintaining in prosperity newspapers with no interests but theirs, a credit to journalism and unquestionably loyal to their needs."

HORTICULTURE.

Sprawling fruit trees are always objectionable. By careful pruning from the start a head can be formed that will be within easy reach, and the fruit will not be whipped off so readily. Manure and cultivate, so as to get a good annual growth, but cut back severely so as to have a stocky tree and strong limbs.

Instruction in the details of fruit growing is largely the thrashing of old straw, but it must be done in order to accomplish anything. For most persons it is line upon line and precept upon precept, and even then they often fail.

The beauty of a fruit plantation adds greatly to the interest one feels in it. Regularity in planting, with clean and thorough culture, gives the owner pleasure even to look upon it. That is the chief pleasure in raising house plants, as well as in some matters of dress. Virtuous pleasure is never objectionable.

The following facts were developed in experiments made by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station: The conclusion reached is that potato-growers do not use enough seed; that for common distances half a potato gives a larger crop than any smaller quantity; for weak-growing varieties a larger quantity would be profitable. An increase in the size of the cuttings from one eye up to half a potato over half a potato does not pay the difference. These results would, of course, vary in a very dry season, or in a hard or cloddy soil.

The owner of a fruit farm must see that the picking is done properly if he wishes his fruits properly graded. In picking strawberries the man should pick them so that the stems are not partly pulled off the berries. This will soon make some of the berries decay, and spoil the rest. This trouble can only be avoided by examining the boxes of the pickers, and calling attention to careless work. An experienced picker will soon see that his work is improved.

Selfish Men.

It is next to an impossibility to cherish very much respect for a man who, when at home, sacrifices everything to his own governed by his own appetite; whose good nature depends on how long the egg is cooked, the quantity of shortening in the biscuit, the strength of the coffee, and who shows signs of sulkiness or fretfulness he would be ashamed to exhibit to the outside world, which if thus shown would be promptly resented. He never seems to consider the feelings of the tired, patient one who daily strives to "reach his heart through his stomach." There are characters of true manliness who deal justly at home and do not take advantage of the weak. Such are eminently tender, also helpful. You may never wish to ask their advice or help, but to know they are near you is in itself strengthening to a faint, weary soul or body. To such we rejoice to give the title man, the image of his Maker.

HOUSEHOLD.

Gems.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen and the last duty done.—G. Macdonald.

The strokes of the pen need deliberation as much as those of the sword need swiftness.—Wordsworth.

Philosophy is the art and law of life, and it teaches us what to do in all cases, and, like good marksmen, to hit white at any distance.—Seneca.

It was a clever Frenchwoman who said: "Those who have suffered much are like those who know many languages. They have learned to understand and be understood by many." It is an impossibility to fully sympathize with another's experience unless it has been at some time one's own. In a trouble or grief we turn instinctively to some one who we know has been through the same experience. It is the old human longing for companionship that shows itself. The feeling is strong within us that "she will feel and know with me." Not for me, mind you, but with me. Therein lies the meaning of sympathy.—Donahoe's Magazine.

"Happiness is largely a matter of temperament and is not to be reached by any prescription."—O. W. Holmes.

A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman pleases the heart; one is a jewel, the other a treasure. Napoleon I.

Not a sound has ever ceased to vibrate through space; not a ripple has ever been lost upon the ocean. Much more is it true that not a true thought, not a pure resolve, nor a loving act, has ever gone forth in vain.—Robertson.

The manly way is to treat lightly the judgments passed on us by others, but to be honorably sensitive about the judgments we are compelled to pass on ourselves.—James Stalker.

Finesse has been given to women to compensate the force of man.—Laclos.

Woman has a smile for every joy and a tear for every sorrow.—Sainte-foix.

A woman who pretends to laugh at love is like a child who sings at night when he is afraid.—J. J. Rousseau.

Do not take women from the bedside of those who suffer; it is their post of honor.—Mme. Cicile Fee.

We all have in our hearts a secret place where we keep, free from the contact of the world, our sweetest remembrances.—De Finod.

The mistakes of woman result almost always from her faith in the good and her confidence in the truth.—Balzac.

"Man's religion" says Uncle Mose, shouldn't be worn like a cloak all on de outside. It dorter be mo' like a porus paper. De world may not see it, but de dean knows it's dar an' his family knows it's dar an' adoin' of him good.—Indianapolis Journal.

Your spindle is a mass of good desires; spin every day a little; carry out the thread of your wishes into execution, and you will do much. But beware of hurry; that would lead you to make knots in your thread, and spoil your work.—St. Francis de Sales.

After School Days—What?

We have a recollection of having met this query in print before, but as it expresses our own present anxiety, have no hesitation in appropriating it.

Our sympathies are called into fullest action by the struggles and discouragements in the path of a certain young woman of our acquaintance. As her case is that of thousands, we will cite it as a text for a very short sermon.

Sara Bartlett's parents are active, energetic, hard-working, ambitious people, whose aim to make money and achieve a certain prominence in their native village have been more than usually successful. The mother had some native refinement, but the narrowness of her life and the society of a coarse and vulgar husband have not developed her best qualities. The father, albeit as destitute of refinement as one well can be who has no vices and has a strong desire to receive the respect of his fellows, is a man of rather unusual, though uncultivated power of mind.

Sara has inherited the best of both parents, and the education their efforts have enabled her to gain has developed mental faculties to a degree far beyond that of the

most of even bright or fortunate young women. Her ambition and that of her parents have led her to seek the society of people above their own social condition, and her talents and accomplishments have enabled her to do it successfully. She is welcome wherever she chooses to go.

This satisfies the parents, but not Sara. Ambition, the ruling passion of her parents, is hers also, but its ideals are higher. Her mental vision is as far-sighted as theirs is short. From the height she has already reached, she sees other and greater heights, and she longs to scale them. Her vigorous young nature pants for the efforts it is so able to make. But the parents who have hitherto aided now repress. Now Sara is held back by all the force of their ignoble natures. They refuse her permission to leave home, or to forward her aims in any way, and they claim from her warm filial affections a hard tribute of enforced gratitude. Their cry is: "After all we have done for you, will you desert us? We have made you a good home. No home in the village is finer or more prettily furnished. Stay here; receive your friends; introduce us to the society you are in; marry to please us. It is your duty."

What can poor Sara do? She is twenty-five years old. The men whom she might marry if left to herself avoid her because they would not wish to be associated with her relatives. The men to whom this association would not be objectionable, and whom her parents would not refuse, are not acceptable to the daughter. She is like a bird chained by the foot. The chain is long—for a chain—and she is allowed to take short flights in any direction; but at a certain limit the chain is felt, the flight is checked, and weary, chafed and dispirited, the poor bird returns to earth.

What shall be done for girls thus chained? Much has been said of the selfishness and ingratitude of every one who abandon or neglect in their old age the parents who of greatest sacrifices have enabled them to soar so far above the parental nest. Some times, perhaps often, the blame is deserved, but are there not many other cases where the selfishness is on the part of the parents, who have educated their children not that these might be wiser, better or happier than they, but that they should rise upon their children's wings to social heights which unaided they could not have hoped to reach.

Have such parents no duties to perform for their children after having given them food, shelter, and the advantages of good schools? Indeed they have. If the children must not rise higher than they can drag their parents with them, it were better to have given them no better advantages than their parents had. Sons can, and usually do, break away; but with daughters the case is different. They need encouragement, not restrictions: After the school days they should be helped to go on and out, and cultivate their mental powers in ways which will make them useful and, therefore, happy; for to grow useful and to be useful are the two happiest things in this great school which we call the world.

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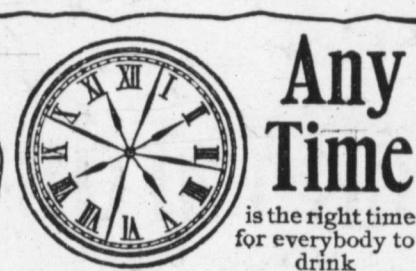
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SWINE.

Tamworth swine, in England, enjoy a reputation quite equal to that of the Poland-Chinas here. They are being introduced into this country somewhat, and the claim is made that in certain important points they are superior to any other breed. The carcass contains a large portion of lean meat, and this is just what the market and the packer now want. The swine exhibit at the World's Fair will give an opportunity to study them in comparison with our own favorite breed.

"Hogs are booming," said H. A. Adams, who represents in Texas, the well known firm of Sanders, Adams & Co., livestock commission merchants of Kansas City. "Yes, the demand for good, fat, smooth light weights cannot be filled, but the average run of Texas hogs is not coming up to mark on the Kansas City and St. Louis markets, and sales suffer on that account, because the quality is not as good as the natives. My Kansas City quotations are \$5.40 to \$5.50 for fat smooth heavy weights, and light-weights bring from \$5.55 to \$5.70@5.75. In the St. Louis market, hogs are fearfully scarce as the new packing house of Swift & Co., is using up a great quantity of the offerings."

The English Yorkshire.

The small English Yorkshires are my favorite breed of swine under all conditions. I have bred them since the fall of 1887. The Yorks are my choice because: 1. They fat faster than any other breed on the same feed. 2. The sows are better breeders than any other breed. I can raise more pigs with five Yorkshire sows than I have ever known any breeder of other swine raise with eight. In my five year's experience I have never had a young sow have less than six pigs the first litter and my aged sows have from eight to twelve and raise all they farrow. I have never known a Yorkshire sow to kill one of her pigs in any way. 3. They will breed in a fatter condition than other breeds, that is farrow their pigs without assistance. 4. They have the best dispositions of any breed. 5. They can be kept in an enclosure where no other pig will stay. 6. They will make more pounds of pork for the amount of food consumed than any other breed. 7. Can grow a Yorkshire nearly his full size at one year old from 200 to 500 pounds, and a good York should average from 250 to 300 pounds at nine months of age, and I can fat 50 such hogs on what any 30 of any other breed eats. 8. My sows weigh in what is termed by breeders good "breeding condition," about 350 pounds, and do not require as much feed to keep as sows of other breeds that weigh 500 pounds after they reach maturity. 9. I believe there is the most money in raising Yorkshire swine, and selling them at nine to ten months old than any other breed. 10. I believe on account of their superiority as breeders of large litters, their easy fattening qualities, their kind dispositions, etc., that the small English Yorkshire hog is the best hog to raise. —F. E. Barnhart in The Daily Stockman.

Green Food.

Prof. S. R. Thompson of the Nebraska Agricultural college urges on farmers and feeders the use of green food for hogs and pigs. He says: "Farmers who raise many pigs and feed them exclusively on Indian corn know that some of the shoats will cease to grow at an early age, begin to lay on fat and never reach the size of good merchantable hogs. This tendency to fatten prematurely at the expense of bone growth is not seen to any extent in grass-fed hogs. A pig fed on bulky green food will develop a larger stomach than one fed on concentrated food like corn; and when you come to fatten this enlarged capacity will enable the animal to eat and digest more corn and thus lay on flesh more quickly than the other and be a more profitable hog to grow for market. Grass-fed hogs are healthier than those grain-fed. Every intelligent breeder knows the advantage of feeding green food to sows about to farrow. They have less difficulty with their pigs, are less liable to destroy them, will give more milk and nurse them better. Grass-fed hogs are less liable to disease. The dreaded hog cholera is not much to be feared where hogs have the run of a good clover pasture. Undoubtedly if exposed to contagion, they would take the disease, but they are not likely to develop it. For example, a farmer had his hogs in a small pen, destitute of grass, with no water except a muddy pool, which was soon made as vile as possible by the hogs. After awhile the hogs began to die in great numbers with symptoms resembling cholera. The owner was alarmed and took them out of his pen, turned them on a patch of green rye, and gave them water from a well. The disease was checked and the deaths ceased. The silo will yet come to be regarded as essential to his business by the pork raiser, furnishing as it will, the succulent food essential to the health of swine when green food is not otherwise obtainable. If not the silo, roots should be provided."

Profitable Feeding.

Profitable pork nearly every year now is such as to warrant us in feeding some of our low-priced grains to the pigs instead of sending it to market. There is such a thing as making high-priced pork from good feed, that will bring us in more profit than in selling the feed. We need to feed less corn, and more wheat and other cereals, along with good grass and good milk. As it is now, we too often feed the pigs cheap food, bad mixtures that no other animals will touch, and the result is, we have diseases and sickness in the swine that often costs us considerable. We can avoid these by showing the same common-sense in giving the pigs clean, healthy food that we exercise toward our horses and cows. No one would think of feeding the fine farm horses sour food right along, nor anything in fact that would tend to injure their health. Pigs seem to be gifted with stronger stomachs than most farm animals, and as a result of this we impose upon them. We have found, however, within the last few years that even the swine's stomach has a limit to it, and it can be injured seriously.

We must abandon the old idea that pigs can thrive on any dirty, unwholesome food. By stuffing their stomachs with food that has no nourishment to it, we not only fail to increase their weight, but we run the risk of losing them entirely. After years of experience the best pig raisers have reached the conclusion that the most perfect food for the pigs is a combination of grass and wheat, with milk, roots and corn added in small quantities to give variety. Now the question is, can we feed them such wholesome food and make a profit thereby. Without doubt this can be done when wheat is selling as low as it has been during the last few years. The amount of grain that the pigs need is not so very great. It is used more to supplement the grass ration. Beginning with a pint of wheat per day this can be increased at the end of two months to a gallon per day. It need not be fed every day, but can be alternated at times with corn, for a little corn is good for them, and is quite essential for fattening toward the end. Pork made from such an ideal food will nearly always command a higher price in the market, and it will return proportionately better profit to the owner. The old swill-raised and dirty pigs may do for home consumption on many farms, where the owners do not seem to distinguish between good and bad pork; but the time has come when such pork will not answer the demand of the best market. City people and those with cultivated taste will not eat such pork. They refuse to buy any pork, when that is all they can get. But give them grass and grain-made pork, and their demand is made immediately upon the market, and the farmer reap his reward. —E. P. Smith in Rural Canadian.

DAIRY.

The maximum profit in dairying is attained only by feeding up to the highest notch all the time that the cows are being milked. The flow of milk, once checked by a shortage of feed, or by the pastures drying up in late summer, can not be agitated without an expenditure which is vastly in excess of what would have been required to maintain it.

If a farmer can grow cheap feed and turn it into high priced butter he should not have to struggle very hard to make a comfortable living. This can be done by devoting most of his energies through the summer to the production of food, and manufacture the butter in the winter, when prices are at the best and there is not much other work at which he can profitably employ himself. To be sure, we do not want every one to go to winter dairying, but there is yet lots of room for wideawake men in this business.

The Raising of Cream.

All farmers and dairymen understand that there is great difference in cows as to the amount of cream their milk will give, and also as to the ease or difficulty in converting it into butter. This also varies in milk and cream from the same cow at different times of year and under varying kinds of feed. Cows which give the richest milk furnish the cream that is not easily churned. It is because their milk contains proportionately less casein or fibrous matter. In poor milk or that which is given by cows on dry feed there is more of this casein, and it forms a film in which the butter globules are enveloped: If the raising is slow more or less of this fat is held in the milk by the film that surrounds it, and does not raise at all.

The increasing difficulty of churning cream as the cow goes farther from her calving period, and especially if she is giving dry feed, is explainable for the same reason. In the spring cows are fed laxative food. The grass they eat is watery and disposes the cow to scour rather than to constipation. As hot weather comes on, the cow becomes feverish, and this condition of her system lessens the fat in the milk and increases the fibrous film that holds it. Later, in winter, if the cow is fed on hay and straw, her milk gives a cream that can hardly be turned into butter if the cream is raised in the usual way.

Just here is the advantage of the separate plans of getting the cream out of milk. Instead of taking a long time and letting the oily parts separate from their coverings in the natural way, the separator uses a strong friction to break the film, when the cream or fatty part is immediately separated, and being lighter rises to the surface. Cream thus secured requires very little churning; the film being broken, there is practically nothing to do but to gather the butter and separate it from its buttermilk, which consists mainly of a residuum of casein and fibrine that cannot at first be wholly separated from the fat. There is no doubt that these methods get from the milk a larger proportion of its butter fats, while leaving the milk sweet and in the best condition for human food. As milk is set to raise in pans it is always sour before the cream is fully raised. This sour milk is good for nothing except to feed to pigs or chickens. If the cream is taken off while sweet the milk is more healthy for average stomachs than while holding all its fat as drawn from the cow. —American Cultivator.

The World's Potato Crop.

We are so used to bragging about the business of our Nation's business that probably nine out of ten of us would say, if we were asked where the United States stands in potato production, "At the head, of course." That's where we make a mistake, as the following table from Colman's Rural World will show:

Countries.	Production. Bushels.	Exports. Bushels.	Imports. Bushels.
Germany.....	891,723,040	6,538,079	1,700,336
France.....	369,746,138	4,664,850	779,018
Russia-Poland.....	1,441,157	1,257,313	13,844
Austria-Hungary.....	400,368,793	536,564	777,890
United Kingdom.....	228,569,397	5,334,665
United States.....	150,809,000	465,099	3,033,504
Canada.....	61,669,000	3,784,977	61,294
Belgium.....	99,486,505	879,693	2,783,649

These are the figures for an average of several years in most cases. You see the United States is sixth on the list. This is the only crop on which we must take a back seat. We have not begun to reach the average crop per capita that is grown abroad. Our imports of potatoes are greater in value than are those of any other single food product that can be grown at home. The potato has a wider range of uses to which it can be put than any other vegetable product. It can be served as food in innumerable ways, or made into starch or alcohol. In France it is crushed, dried and ground into flour, which when mixed with wheat, makes an excellent bread, while the juice of the tuber is used to make a cheap wine. More animal food can be grown on an acre in the form of potatoes than of any known grain.

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1008 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Ranches, Wild Lands, Contracts for the Future Delivery of Cattle, Sheep, Etc.,

SPECIALTIES.

Correspondence from Both Buyers and Sellers Solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING, MANAGER

TEXAS
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
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THE CATTLE OUTLOOK.

The worst conditions of the year are reported from the principal markets this week, and Texas shippers, as a rule, have been sufferers from the same cause which has prevailed for months, viz: The overloading of the stock yards at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City with stock which should not have been sent out of the state at all, that is, the half-fed, rough and scraggy stuff always a loss to the seller and not looked for by the buyers except as a last resort. The unprecedented run of Texas cattle to market this year has been an injury to live stock interests in more than one way, but the cattlemen are not responsible therefor. Neither is the much discussed Sherman bill. The cruel hoarding of money; the fright which has made misers of our bankers and capitalists has choked the cattlemen of this state into submission to an evil condition and compelled them to throw on the cars stock which should and could have been profitably retained and fed another season. In another column of the JOURNAL Mr. C. R. Riddle of Alvarado, one of the best known, most intelligent and largest shippers of Texas, shows with what difficulty many live stock raisers have endeavored to stem the tide of shrinkage in values. His narration of an interview between a ranchman and a Texas banker points a moral for the times. To demand impossibilities from men so earnest as our cattlemen in their labors for the development of Texas, is inviting disaster. We are also informed on unimpeachable authority, that at Terrell in this state, a worthy stockman whose name is a synonym for integrity and good business judgment was compelled to produce securities to the amount of \$100,000 to enable him to obtain the necessary advances for feeding four pounds of cottonseed and grass to each of 1600 head of cattle which he wishes to carry over for a better market. The commission house with which this gentleman has long been dealing is hampered by the unusual monetary stringency and he had to look elsewhere for funds. A certain banker when questioned in the premises said promptly the reason I don't see fit to let him have the money is because just now we don't believe it good policy to let anyone have money. His security is first-class, he has shipped out 140 cars of cattle this season and I tell you frankly, he could have put on board twenty-five car-loads in addition if he had extended him the advances his security warranted, but we simply have "no confidence."

However painful these disclosures are, the situation must be met and there is no class of men who will meet it more bravely than the livestock men of Texas. Pressed for funds, with creditors clamorous and financial institutions obdurate, some cattlemen will, unfortunately, be compelled to unload even at the present unfavorable prices, but a turn must come and that ere many months. Our earnest advice to those who can withstand the pressure, is, do not ship a hoof to market unless properly fed, thick fat cattle. For such stock, the demand has never been better, the prices are profitable, while there is a positive loss and a detriment to all, in flooding the market with unripe, half-fed, scrawny stuff such as has demoralized prices this year. Keep your steers until they are fit to sell. Texas is to be, in future, the great feeding ground of the country and prosperity is bound to beam on the cattlemen with a more steadfast endurance than in any of the flush days of the past.

ONE LITTLE ITEM.

As an evidence of the circulation and influence of the LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, the effect of the insertion of a little item in last week's issue may be modestly noted. Mr. Chas. H. Whitman of the L. S. ranch, Tascosa, wrote us asking the address of some person who made a business of exterminating prairie dogs. Mr. Whitman's letter was published in the JOURNAL along with a host of other matter and that gentleman writes to our acquaintance in Fort Worth that he has already received a host of letters in reference to his inquiry. The L. S. ranch covers about 250,000 acres and 5,000 of that area are infested. Among those who read Mr. Whitman's letter to the JOURNAL was S. S. Turner, of Abilene, who for some time has been at El Reno, Okla. Mr. Turner called at the JOURNAL office yesterday and stated that he made a business of clearing ranches of the prairie dog pests, also cited several ranches on which he operated in Western Texas a year ago or more. He guarantees to wipe out the

nuisance in short order. Ranchmen having need of his services can address Mr. Turner in care of this office. He says, by the way, that at least a dozen cattlemen in the territory called his attention to the Whitman letter in the JOURNAL. There is a moral here which intelligent advertisers can appreciate.

NO ANARCHY WANTED.

Rhetorical ravings about "our streets running with blood" unless populist demands are granted, will not suit even the hardy stomachs of Texas farmers. The man, who with fatuous persistency, prates about revolution, hurls paper bombs at the thrifty business man, and shrieks of the coming devastation of all cities "over 10,000 population" should be cared for by his friends. The recent marked degeneracy of a Fort Worth third party paper (which at one time compelled attention by dignified advocacy of equal rights) into a medium for the silly vapors of floundering fanaticism will do much to disgust, and naught to encourage the sturdy farmer who is looking for the light. There is no room and no demand for anarchy in Texas. Intelligent devotion to his acres will do the farmer more lasting good than all the cross-road political soldiers of fortune can by their wild harangues and the farmer is sensible enough to know this, too.

"KEEP OFF THE MARKET."

No intelligent livestock shipper who will read the daily reports from the great markets of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, as chronicled in this issue of the JOURNAL will need to ask "What shall I do?" There is but one solution, viz: Keep off the market until a halt in the downward tide takes place. The market was suffocated as evidenced by the fact that at the close of last week 5000 head of cattle remained unsold at Chicago and could not find a purchaser at a decline on the weeks figures of 40c to 50c. The stuffing process had its effect on all values and the only remedy is to ship judiciously or not at all for the present. Kansas City felt the panic pressure keenly and its effect was especially severe on the livestock shipper whose stock was on the road ere he learned of the slump. With a few weeks of holding back until money is easier, and we hope it may be, the markets will want cattle, hogs and sheep. They want none now to speak of and won't pay even fair prices for the best. So our advice is as above, "Keep off" and when you do ship, ship none but the very best thick fat cattle. Watch the market reports and don't help to keep prices down.

ST. LOUIS IMPROVEMENTS.

Live stock men in general are to be congratulated upon the manifest improvement in the conditions of the St. Louis market. Thence packing house addition of Swift, a detailed description of which appeared in these columns last week, has stimulated activity all around the stock yards and it is settled beyond a reasonable doubt that the Armour Packing company will erect a gigantic establishment there also. Already the St. Louis market on cattle is better by 10 cents per 100 pounds and the movement towards the centralization of packing house interests nearer the source of supplies means more dollars for the live stock growers of Texas.

The Dallas-Galveston News is to be congratulated upon its special edition of the 20th inst. containing an elaborate review of the resources and products of Texas. Among the expert writers who have contributed to its columns we find R. M. Taylor, who writes interestingly of the development of ranching into stock farming, and sensibly advocates the raising of dairy cattle, and the enlarging of home feeding. Wm. E. Hughes writes of the evolution from longhorn to Shorthorn and makes an admirable showing of the possibilities before feeders with cottonseed; R. R. Claridge reviews most intelligently the hog and sheep industries and contributes as well the horse article. The agricultural and mineral interests receive a liberal showing and the special issue of our contemporary should have a world-wide circulation.

Those chiefly responsible for the operation of the Fort Worth packing house and stock yards are quoted as saying the institution will be open by September 1. All Texas is waiting for the first killing. The management has already been assured of hearty co-operation by the stockmen and the leading public. Let the plant commence to hum at as early a date as possible, and it will turn loose in Texas a lot of much-needed money. It is pleasant to be assured that despite the awful depression in business circles, the Stock Yard syndicate is not to be embarrassed in its operations for lack of ready money. Success to the home market, but do not pin your faith to a September opening.

The JOURNAL is favored by the receipt of the two latest publications of the United States Department of agriculture. Bulletin No. 7, of the Forestry division, is a 200-page illustrated pamphlet on forest influences. The relations of forest to climate, to water supplies; their sanitary significance, etc. are ably set forth and interesting deductions made

by such authorities as B. E. Fernow, M. W. Harrington, Cleveland Abbe and Geo. E. Curtis. Report No. 5, on fiber investigation, details the results of recent governmental investigations as to Florida sisal hemp, the false sisal hemp plant of that state, bowstring hemp, pineapple fiber, New Zealand flax and bear grass. Chas. Richards Dodge is the author of the report.

A STAMPEDE on the plains is not more senseless than the mad run of scared depositors as illustrated in the crash of financial institutions in unhappy Colorado. More confidence inside and outside of banks is what we need.

Texas stands up to the rack pretty well. Neither drouth, grasshoppers, or hard times can dwarf the energy of the men of Texas.

LIGHTWEIGHT, smooth hogs are the prime feature at the markets. Then why ship what is not saleable?

Keep off the market. It is glutted to suffocation.

Latest Crop Report.

The Dallas News in its issue of the 20th presents its July report of the condition of growing crops in Texas. There are 452 reports from every cotton producing county in the state. The statement is far from encouraging. The bright prospect for an abundant yield of corn has been swept away by the continued dry weather, and the yield will fall far short of what was anticipated. The drouth has done great harm to the cotton crop except in east Texas, where too much rain had fallen and where dry weather was just what the farmers needed. Even here, however, there is beginning to be too much sunshine and heat, and some complaints are heard. In central Texas, where something over one-third of the cotton crop are produced, the cotton has suffered from several causes, and the prospects is not bright. Grasshoppers and other insects did injury in the northern part, while worms are reported from many points in the south. North Texas is badly spotted, Dallas, Collin and Fannin counties reporting fairly good prospects, while elsewhere in the district the conditions are by no means favorable. The importance of these indications is at once apparent when it is stated that central and north Texas produce 67 per cent. of the Texas cotton crop. The reports from southwest Texas are almost uniformly bad. Complaint is made of drouth and the plant is shedding badly in some neighborhoods. A sad but amusing feature is the complaint from portions of this section that if it rains now it will cause the bolts will drop off anyway. The coast district needs rain in some portions, but on the whole is in a better condition than the others. Worms are reported in many localities and the farmers are busy destroying them. In west Texas the long drouth has parched everything and even with good rains now scarcely more than a small crop can be made. From a careful study of the reports as a whole it is apparent that the Texas cotton crop is in a most critical condition. Considerable harm has been done already and if the present dry weather continues ten days longer the whole crop will be badly damaged.

CALLAHAN COUNTY NEWS

With Some Views as to the New Dress Of the Journal, Etc.,

BAIRD, CALLAHAN CO., TEX. JULY 17, Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

We have been having all sorts of fun, business and trouble up in these parts since we reported to the JOURNAL last. On the 4th and 5th we had the fun at the big reunion barbecue given the Confederate veterans. Two days of feasting on beef and buncombe, turkey and taffy, with a ball and lawn party at night, made an entertaining programme for all.

Two failures in the dry goods department of our town has furnished the trouble. Baird dry goods Co. went under some weeks ago, and Herman Schwartz assigned on the 14th instant. The present dry weather is discouraging to our farmers, but every one is hopeful that the rains will yet come in time to insure good cotton and other fall crops. Live stock matters are all right, except that the markets seem dull and a little hard on those who need money, and want to sell as early as possible. Some cattle are being shipped before they are fat enough, and of course bring low prices.

We are glad to see the JOURNAL put on her long dress. She has exposed her "calves" unblushingly for several years, and her pride and modesty at this time of her age is both natural and commendable. Now turn on the light and "Goodnight" the "old man," if he fails to make her the best all round live stock and farm paper in the Southwest.

We favor a system of market reports similar to those in use by the National Live Stock Reporter, giving the name and address of the shippers and place of shipment.

July 20.—Since writing the above we have had a fine rain at Baird and over about half the county. E. A. Hearn has just returned from the Panhandle, where he lately sold and delivered a big string of three-year-old steers. He reports that unknown parties have been monkeying with his brands in Donley, Greer and other counties in that section. He found a number of burnt cattle on his late round-ups.

There is a fairly good inquiry for lands in our county at this time, and we are making some sales, but prices are lower than at any time during the past three years. Some good mesquite prairie lands are going at \$2 per acre. Horses are also selling very low, at \$25 per head for good average grown mares and geldings, cheaper than ever known in this country.

WEBB & WEBB, Attorneys and Real Estate Agents.

THE COTTON PLANT.

Cost of Production and Profit Per Acre. There is Still Money in It.

In the production of cotton at high prices the margin has always been wide enough to prevent disaster, and few have thought it necessary to ascertain the exact cost of its production. Last season at the Texas station an attempt was made to gain, both by actual results on the station's grounds and by records of practical planters in different sections, correct data on the subject. This investigation is reported in detail in a bulletin issued by Director George W. Curtis. According to his report, the lowest limit in price, to save cost of production per acre, under hand picking and when sold on home or local market, varies from about 4-16 (4.00) cents to about 5-2-3 (5.69) cents per pound.

Mr. Jeff Welborn was able with machine picking to sell at a limit of 2 1/2 (2.12) cents per pound and still save cost of production. The difference in price noted can be explained by natural situation. Hauling to gin and back and marketing at home or local market are regulated largely by the distance. Rent of land is usually based on yield per acre and on market nearness. Cost of hand picking is of course determined by the scarcity or abundance of labor at the time when cotton must be picked. In the main, the figures given in the different statements do not vary widely, and the profit made per acre thus is shown to follow almost in direct proportion yield per acre due to natural or made fertility and the price received for cotton when placed on the market.

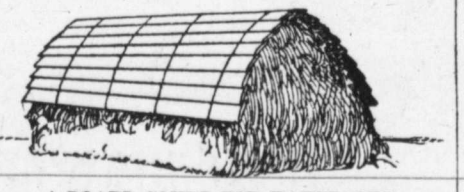
It was also proved by these investigations that, given the same conditions of soil, climate, seed and cultivation, manured land will pay a profit per acre over that without manure exactly in proportion to the increased yield resulting and showing stronger as the price received for cotton rises. The value of manure in cotton planting, as in other forms of farming, lies in the fact that we are able to increase the yield without materially increasing cost of cultivation. Not all manures prove equally effective, nor does any one manure show a constant fixed effect regardless of the soil or season. Time and mode of application, climate, especially moisture conditions, and time and mode of cultivation all affect the action of manures and make the outcome more or less uncertain. As a rule, heavy applications of manure will not pay so well as lighter doses unless in seasons exceptionally favorable.

There exists a belief among the uninitiated that the staple crop of this section, at anything less than 9 or 10 cent cotton, is a losing business. This view is incorrect the statements submitted in the bulletin show, and the opinion is expressed that there is still money to be made in the cotton field. The one sure to gain golden returns is the home-stead planter who uses fertilizers and combines such other crops as will best economize labor by giving steady employment throughout the year. In a word, "the man who can and does diversify his farming interests without discarding cotton, as so many advise, is the one who finds a profit in the staple, one year with another."

Covering Haystacks.

Much hay is lost annually, even on well constructed haystacks. It is often difficult to get good wild grass to top out stacks, and timothy and clover make a poor covering to a stack. Numbered with various devices for covering stacks is the one here depicted and thus described in The Country Gentleman by an Ohio farmer:

Use good, clear 12 inch pine lumber, which point on one side. Lay down one board along comb of track, stretch about



A BOARD COVER FOR HAYSTACKS.

four large No. 9 wires over board, down side of stack, long enough to reach down as far as you want roof to extend; staple wire to top board. The wire should then be coiled up loosely, so that the ends may not be in the way. Then put second board of roof in place, its upper edge overlapping each board; staple to wire; do this on each side, so as to balance, and so on down as far as covering is needed. In spring draw the staples. The cut plainly shows all. One staple in lower edge of board holds all; boards rest right on stack.

Sugar Producers in Convention.

A national convention of sugar producers has been announced for Aug. 10 at Chicago. Delegates are expected from every state which produces sugar, whether cane, sorghum, beet or maple. The object of this convention, as avowed at the late sugar and rice planters' union, held at New Iberia, La., is to take action in regard to the sugar industry as in their judgment the circumstances demand.

Echoes From the Experiment Stations.

According to an Illinois station report, 6,000,000 acres are annually planted with corn in that state alone.

Some of the experiment stations have actually struck the same figures of Rural New Yorker's recipe for the bordeaux mixture—viz, one quarter of a pound each of lime and copper sulphate to each gallon of water.

At the Utah station they find in two years' trial that increasing the size of the pieces of seed potatoes increases the yield, but they doubt if pieces larger than one-fourth of the potato will yield enough more to repay the cost of the extra amount of seed required.

At the New York station concentrated foods like cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc., furnished the richest manures in feeding tests to ascertain the relative value of fertilizing matter in different classes of foods. Next in order came the leguminous crops, as clover, peas, etc., then followed grains, and lastly root crops.

That Peculiar
Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be made only with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale equals that of all others combined.



Made with the pure acid of the grape.

STOCK FARMING.

The Kimble County Stockmen's association, at a recent meeting in Junction City, agreed that the bounty on coyote scalps shall not exceed \$3.00 or \$3.50 on coyote hides; on lobo scalps, \$4.00; on lobo hides, \$4.50; on panther scalps \$7.50; on wild cat scalps, 50 cents. Following is the executive committee: D. P. Cowser, M. R. Braggins, J. H. Pepper, R. T. Dupuy, M. Morales, H. H. Allen, N. H. Corder.

The only right way to salt stock is to keep salt where they will get at it whenever they want to. If you have "regular times" for salting you are very apt to forget it once in a while, and you know the cattle cannot ask for it, however much they may want to. Do not run the risk of having them deprived of it when they need it. Have it accessible both in the pasture and in the barn. Much disease among stock originates through their being deprived of salt.

One-half the care and labor required to earn \$50 tilling some crop will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed upon his flock of fowls. If you propose to him to persistently neglect his best cow from one end of the year to the other, he will set you down as a candidate for a lunatic asylum, yet a common sized flock of fowls, such as are kept at most farmsteads, will yield as much value yearly, if properly treated, as a first rate cow.

Country Talk.

Editor Journal. When it is so obviously in the interest of everybody that Western Texas alternate land sections should be made "solid bodies" by an exchange of erections, why is it not done? Because there is no politics in it.

There are two "Wool associations of Texas," both apparently in blissful ignorance of the existence of the other. I account for the fact in this way: Texas is very big, and the wool associations are very little.

If the state of Texas would construct some reservoirs and sink some artesian wells upon her lands, she might be able to sell them for \$2 an acre. Besides, her example might induce owners of private lands to do likewise. Texas is a very enterprising land-lord.

To one who has witnessed the struggle of the pioneer fine stock breeders of Texas to place their business upon a paying footing, it is gratifying to note that while there have been some failures, the men who have "hung and rattled," through it all, are beginning to reap the reward for intelligent and persistent effort.

Fruit and vegetable shippers on the Galveston coast, are greatly pleased with Mr. Yoakum, the new general manager of the Santa Fe road. In getting their stuff to northern markets quick time is an essential element of success, and Mr. Yoakum has afforded them much encouragement in this regard. Yoakum is a developer, as the country connoisseurs to the Aransas Pass system plainly shows.

To say nothing of the direct benefit derived from it by those actively engaged in fruit growing in Texas, the late horticultural meeting at Rockport, will prove a far reaching influence for good in the development of the fruit and garden resources of the state. It was a grand meeting, with several men in attendance who could ill be spared by Texas to fill the governor's chair, or a seat in the United States senate, though they are big enough for the one or the other.

There is probably no subject, except it be the millennium, upon which so much has been said and so little done, as upon the subject of better country roads. While the more far-seeing of our statesmen and business men begin to realize that our cities and towns are being in a measure built at the expense of the country, and while they admit that an "even and systematic" development of both is to be desired, there is so little politics in it, and the boom it would give, to town lots, out in the country, seems so far away that the average politician and city man are content to see the country people flocking to the cities and towns, as they did to Rome of old, because there is more "pie" and more "razzle-dazzle" in town. A comparison of the population of the United States, in town and country, now and before the war, is startling. What is the augury?

San Antonio is now receiving "El Paso grapes" from Zapata county. It takes a long time for the people of a country to find out what it is good for—so long, in fact, that the pioneers to a new country rarely ever find out what its possibilities are. There are not very old men who have seen disastrous cattle "die-ups" in the famous

Joaquin Valley, California, to-day, one of the richest regions on earth. While it took the people of California a long time to learn that their country was good for something besides ranching on the rawhide plan, when they did accidentally find that it was good for something else, they turned their knowledge into wealth almost fabulous. And now that Texans are learning that they possess in their own glorious state all the elements that have made California a wonder to the world, with the added advantage of being 2,000 miles nearer market, what may we not expect of Texas, as her latent resources are quickened by the magic wand of industry. CLARIDGE.

The Farmer's Hope.

From an address delivered by R. H. Town at the annual meeting of the Shawnee county, Kansas Farmer's Institute, we extract such propositions as are equally pertinent to the farmer of Texas, especially in the section where drouth is the all too certain visitor. Says Mr. Town:

We need more of the pure bred, less of the scrub; better environments, better flockmasters and a strong faith in the future. Cattlemen have lost heart but now their day is dawning. We have set down on the prairie sod, had 6 cents per pound paid us for 1,200 pound steers off from grass in September. Money came from foreign countries, our own business men took their capital and bought ranches and stock to become cattle-king. But those halcyon days are gone, never to return. A new generation has grown. People are not so reckless. Shipboard methods are being swept aside. The methods which found favor twenty-five years ago will not do to-day. It costs more to raise stock now than then, and as our agriculture becomes more intense this cost will increase. Our rich prairie soil by continued cropping will become less fertile, and a rapidly increasing population will insure higher prices for farm products, as well as for land itself. The legitimate results of these conditions should be a more systematic method of cultivating the soil and a more careful husbanding of all the waste materials. One important point in farming should be to make the animal product pay. The great need of farmers of to-day is not so much of fine spun theories as a practical knowledge of the principles that underlie their business. First, in the cattle business. Get a good breed. When you have chosen the breed, keep the best of the kind. If your animals be grades give them full-blood keeping. Your calves should weigh 450 to 500 pounds in the fall or at weaning time, and 800 or 900 pounds at one year old. If you want them to mature early or grow out young, feed them well from start to finish, using growth-forming foods, and you will make the money. After weaning do not allow the calves to be fed with older cattle or horses and you will have better luck.

Mr. Town then produces figures in favor of short breeding or quick growth, and continues: Balance the rations, if not by "Fairbanks," by watching the growth of the animal. Fatten and sell young; butchers don't like oxen. You have most of you seen a mortgage—some of you may have had one. Others of you may have one now and would like to get rid of it. We have thought that next to skipping the country the best course might be to get a bunch of calves. Keep every body off; let the dairy, the poultry, and the fruit buy the store things, and when those calves are cattle, sell them and pay that mortgage and be happy. If the first blister doesn't remove the barnacle, get more calves and try it again.

Judging from the big figures employed by one of our daily contemporaries, flush times must have struck the cow trader. The Dallas News speaks of the purchase by W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls of a 90,000 acre ranch and 6000 head of cattle at \$250,000. The facts are that Mr. Cobb has bought out Stevens & Mann's leasehold interest in the Lamb county ranch. It is stated by those who know that there are not exceeded 2500 head of cattle on the ranch and the deal, while private, did not come within miles of the sum named.

WHILE you are casting around for an opening in some not overcrowded industry, just keep an eye on the mule. Why is mule breeding neglected in Texas? Plenty of money in it, properly followed. The mule trade ought to bring Texas \$1,500,000 yearly.

The man who has a "pull" with the bank these days should make a barrel of money at the bargain counters of wrecked enterprises.

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, WADDELL & WILLIAMS, Soliciting Agents, Colorado, Texas.

PUEBLO UNION STOCK YARDS, PUEBLO, COLORADO. These modern built and thoroughly equipped yards are prepared to handle the live stock traffic in a satisfactory manner. Try them.

The Texas State Grange Fair of 1893, at MCGREGOR, TEXAS, OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1893 AND CONTINUES EIGHT DAYS.

Every Day a Big Day! We have 400 acres of beautifully located black land enclosed. Our 1000 stockholders live in all parts of the State. We intend to have and we extend a cordial invitation to all to be with us. We promise to spare no effort that will make your stay both PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

ROBINSON & SPRINGER, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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THE ENSOR REMEDY FOR Liquor, Morphine & Tobacco. Is a Sure and Harmless Cure. It is Purgative, and Cure Guaranteed. P. L. HUCHES, Manager, Institute, Cor. Houston and Fourth Streets, up stairs, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

J. & C. FISHER HAVE MANUFACTURED OVER 90,000 Pianos More than any other First-class Maker.

WILL A. WATKIN MUSIC COMPANY, 269 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS. PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc.

GREGORY & HASTINGS, Commission Dealers in Live Stock, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given to consignments. We solicit your business.

A. P. NORMAN, Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock, Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THAYER BROS & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Your Painter has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of the difficult in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

Strictly Pure White Lead and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure. "Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

Ben Barr has been at Comanche some days looking at stock. "Jim" Simpson, one of the "original" cattlemen, is a visitor to cattle headquarters yesterday.

John Cox, the well-known cattleman of Bellevue, spent Tuesday in the city, on his way home. Godair & Gatlin shipped from Piers Station and marketed at Chicago, a week ago, 463 calves, averaging 183 lbs, at \$3.85.

Dr. J. A. Taylor, of San Angelo, has been surveying in person the St. Louis market during the present week. Winfield Scott and Bob Wiley are going over old times and talking the merits of cotton seed meal for stock.

C. W. Shannon, a wealthy young man of Chariton, Mo., is mixing with the cattlemen and may invest in a Texas ranch before returning home. W. H. Godair, of Godair & Harding, has returned from Chicago and has been seen busily reading the latest from Washington on the wool tariff.

Felix Mann, a big cattleman, is in from Menardville. He was not complaining, but said "we want more rain and better prices." The Excelsior Publishing house of No. 29 Bookman street through an advertisement in another column asks for representatives in every town and city in the United States.

"Bob" Wiley one of the old time cattlemen from Rannels county, has been sojourning here this week and reports considerable suffering from lack of water. J. W. Fields, the genial representative of Stewart & Overstreet, the well known livestock commission merchants of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, with headquarters at Dallas, is in town looking after business for his firm.

C. O. Hervey & Co., stationers and printers, have always on hand a full line of plain and fancy stationery of the best quality and latest design. Remember the place, 612 Main street, ground floor, this city.

W. K. Bell, a well known Palo Pinto cattleman, says on his ranch hedges need not be either rain or wind, just now, thank you. Monday a heavy rain storm visited his ranch and a young cyclone at the same time destroyed a considerable amount of his fencing.

In our horse department will be found a notice from our friend E. B. Carver, the well-known stockman of Henrietta, Tex., as to the loss or theft of two mules and two colts. Mr. Carver offers a liberal reward for their return.

If you are looking for first-class bargains read with care the announcement in another column of R. M. Graham, of Fort Worth. He has feeders for sale and is prepared for other inducements. Write or call upon Mr. Graham at once if you are looking for "good things."

Ben Barr of Kansas City, who has a just returned from the Red river country, looks upon that section as the finest feeding grounds in the state. Mr. Barr went South last evening to look at some cattle with a view to purchasing. Livestock Agent Barbee of the Cotton Belt, while lunching with a group of cattlemen, gave out the pleasing information that in handling livestock traffic for a year and a half, the Cotton Belt had made the enviable record of not losing a single hoof. Superintendent White backed Barbee up and says "no Texas road can duplicate that showing for the same length of time."

Col. Jim Wilson, the live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton road, denies that he contemplates joining the socialist community at Topolopambo. He considers Texas the best place to live in and says the Alton has done more than its share of livestock traffic this year. Col. Jim and Maj. Cash of the Campbell Commission company, went to Waco last night on a train load deal.

One of the alumnae of the Christian college for young women, at Columbus, Mo., writes us: Mr. Frank P. St. Clair, the president, has refurbished the college from basement to garret, with new brussels carpet on every room and hall; new bed room sets, consisting of all oak sets of three pieces, wire woven spring, cotton top mattresses, feather pillows, chamber sets of seven pieces, an upright chair and a rocking chair in each room. I know it is customary for colleges when they have purchased a half dozen sets to advertise that they have refurbished, but Christian college means what it says, everything, including pianos are new, not a stick of old furniture in the entire building. So they are prepared to furnish home comforts as they advertise. Mr. Frank P. St. Clair, the president, for many years made trips to Texas, when he was connected with Hamilton college in Lexington, Ky., and advertised there in the STOCK JOURNAL, and elsewhere in Texas.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Wool Markets. GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 13.—Receipt today: Pounds, 12,616. G. C. & S. F. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. This day week season season 1891

DIPPING SHEEP.

How This Is Done Where Thousands of Animals Must Be Treated. In the accompanying illustration is shown an interesting scene on a south-west Texas ranch. It represents the manner of dipping sheep common on the large western ranges. It is simply a long channel tank filled with the dip, through which the sheep are driven, forced along by attendants, as shown. This is the only practical method where thousands of sheep must be treated, except the recently invented dipping tanks or machines, which answer the same purpose and are more economical perhaps, requiring less of the mixture.

The report of the department of agriculture on the parasites of sheep says: "Although some dips are fairly effective when applied to sheep with the wool on, the dipping should, as a rule, be preceded by shearing, and the rule should not be violated except on account of season. If any of a flock is affected with scab, all should be treated; otherwise the disease will be carried along and break out from time to time. The wool of scabby sheep should be poisoned or destroyed or so safely stored that it cannot scatter the parasite."

"The Australian or Rutherford dip has been quite successful in the hands of large flock owners. It is made as follows: Take of tobacco and flowers of sulphur one pound each to every four gallons of water used. Steep the tobacco in a portion of the water two or three successive times until all the juice is extracted. The leaves or stems of tobacco can be used, but three times the weight of stems are required as of leaves. A press or wringer should be used to squeeze out all the liquor. Mix the sulphur with water and stir it till of a creamy consistency. During the dipping keep the mixture constantly stirred up. It is more effective when applied at a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees in summer and 110 to 120 in winter. The sheep should remain in it 1 to 1 1/2 minutes, and the head should be completely immersed once. Eight or ten days after the first treatment it must be repeated, and sometimes a third or fourth dipping will be necessary where any carelessness has occurred in preparing the mixture or when rain has washed off the first application too soon." The cut here presented is a reproduction from The Ohio Farmer.

Hay Barns. Hay barns are becoming deservedly popular. No buildings on the farm so quickly repay the money invested. A good hay barn, holding 50 tons of hay, can be erected for \$100 to \$125, and not infrequently enough is saved by its use in one year to entirely cover the cost. American Agriculturist explains that the saving occurs in three ways. First, the time and labor saved during the harvest season, to say nothing of the advantage of putting every load under a roof, and having no open stacks to be caught by sudden showers. Second, the elimination of the large waste on top and sides that follows stacking. There is practically no waste whatever with the hay barn. Third, the saving of labor in feeding the hay during the winter. This last is a considerable item, for it often means the board and wages of one man during the winter months. By putting a plain, strong manger or rack around the barn one man can do the work of two working in the old way.



DIPPING SHEEP ON A TEXAS RANCH.

St. Louis Market Letter. ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, July 19, 1893. Special Correspondence to Stock Journal. The major portion of the trading for the week ending July 15th, was in the Texas and Indian Territory division. Friday with light arrivals prices advanced fully 10c, the top figure for steers being \$3.35 and most sales running from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Saturday receipts were light, values steady to slightly higher at the close. Monday, with discouraging reports from all quarters and arrivals of 194 cars of Texans and Indians, the drift was lower. Cows were relatively better than steers, being 15c below last week's closing figures, while medium steers were 20c to 25c lower. Calves fair and active. Steers ranged from \$2.00 for 543 pound steers to \$3.10 to \$3.20 for 1075 and 1110 pound lots. Cows and heifers sold from \$1.75 to \$2.35, the bulk bringing over \$2.00; bulls and sheep from \$1.75 to \$2.30; calves \$4.00 to \$8.50. S. M. and C. C. Lewis, of Alice, Texas, W. J. Belcher of Henrietta, Borden & Gibson of San Antonio and W. H. Featherston, Henrietta, were among the consignees. Tuesday by noon there were nearly 200 cars of Texas and Indian cattle on hand and with the advices from Chicago and Kansas City buyers insisted on a reduction. The result was an uneven market, averaging lower by 15c than Monday and in a number of cases 25c was knocked off from that day's high water mark. The bulk of Texans found buyers. Representative sales included: 101 steers averaging 844 lbs., \$2.25; 50, 924, \$2.50; 48, 1020, \$2.70; 22, 1010, \$2.95; 38, 1111, \$3.00; 20, 1185, \$3.05; 34 cows and heifers, 571 lbs., \$1.70; 28 cows 759, \$1.90; 52 heifers 641, \$2.15; 25 heifers 813, \$2.55; 16 cows 985, \$2.70; bulls and stags \$2.00 to \$2.40; calves \$5.00 to \$7.25. Sweetwater, Beeville; R. E. White, Sweetwater, Middleton & Cleveland, Merkel; Newcomb & Hudson, Terrell and W. T. Cuthbert, of Baird, were among the sellers.

Today the holdovers and fresh arrivals footed up 100 cars and the best sold early at steady prices, the poorer stuff not going at all. Calves were strong and active, 70 weighing 204 lbs., sold at \$8.00 and 80 averaging 197 brought \$8.40. Other sales were: Bulls and stags \$2.00 to 2.75, cows and heifers, \$1.50 to 2.35; 103 steers, 878 lbs., \$2.15; 21 steers, 845 lbs., \$1.40; 17, 959 lbs., \$2.50; 23, 971 lbs., \$2.60; 22, 905 lbs., \$2.80; 148, 1228 lbs; \$3.00; 39, 1056 lbs, and 41, 1241 lbs, \$3.00. HOGS. The top figures at Saturday's close was \$5.90. Monday they were scarce and in general 5 @ 10c lower. Yesterday they opened a trifle higher and the bulk sold at \$5.70 to \$5.80; the top heavier sold early at \$5.85, but dropped 20c later. Today the market was again unfavorable, as compared with Tuesday's close the decline is 10c, but looked at in comparison with yesterday's best prices the loss was 15 @ 20c. Best lightweights bringing \$5.85 went at \$5.70 to-day. Bulk sold to-day at \$5.55 @ 5.65. SHEEP. Inferior quality of arrivals constitute the bulk of the receipts, but nevertheless the market is worse than at any time this year. Lambs worth \$4.50 per 100 lbs last week could not bring 3c on this market to-day. Stockers sold at \$2.50.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Late crops in Texas are injured by drought. The Baptists of Temple will erect a new church. The city of Galveston has no money to pay employees. The White House is being given a thorough renovating. Emma Vadere, an actress at Atlantic City, N. J., is insane. An easier feeling is reported among the lumber dealers at St. Louis. Eighteen prisoners were received at the Rusk penitentiary from El Paso. The theater employes of the country have formed a national organization. Two more carloads of Chinese passed through Fort Worth en route to Cuba. Mrs. Annie Lieppoltz went insane and brained her baby boy at St. Louis. Jim Andrews, colored, was killed at Selma, Ala., while resisting arrest. Chas. Clea was killed at St. Louis by a brick thrown by Ida Hall, a negress. President Cleveland has gone on another fishing cruise on the yacht Oneda. The famous Newby-Benton case becomes more complicated as the trial progresses. The work of rebuilding Pomeroy, Ia., recently wrecked by a cyclone, is progressing rapidly. General Schofield is at loggerheads with the heads of the staff corps in the war department. A number of letters have been stolen from the private letter file of Chief Justice Horton of Kansas at Topeka. Ex-Governor William W. Stone of Iowa, late commissioner of the general land office of Oklahoma, died at his residence near Oklahoma, O. T. The fattest family in Kansas, five persons weighing over three-fourths of a ton, are John Clarry, wife, two sons and a daughter, of Pleasant Run. The decision of the government that persons who were on the Cherokee strip since March 2, 1889, have forfeited all claims to right of settlement will stir up much trouble. It is rumored at Omaha that divisions will be re-established in the army, and that the headquarters of the western district, with General Miles in command, will be in Omaha. If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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CATTLE.

Asked recently what he proposed to do as to meat inspection, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of Agriculture said: "I am going to abolish a good part of it. Our meat exports to Germany last year amounted to only \$2,000,000, and I find that the Germans respected all the meat that came in. We sent \$34,000,000 worth to England, where there was no inspection. The inspection cost a vast deal more than it comes to, and in eleven months it has footed up a total of about \$200,000. Why, during that time we paid out \$4000 to inspect the meat at the Indianapolis abattoirs, and how much meat do you think was exported from there? Just \$351.50. For every dollar's worth of pork sent to Germany from Indianapolis we paid more than \$10 for inspection. It isn't good business."

Texas as a Feeding State.

S. Edwin Cash, who represents in Texas the Campbell Commission Company of Chicago, Kansas City St. Louis, Omaha and Sioux City, has spent the past three months among the leading cattlemen of this state, greatly to the interest of his firm, and naturally has been a careful observer. Mr. Cash is well able to judge of prevailing conditions in the livestock industry of Texas. Yesterday he said to the writer: "Just look at the market bulletins. Monday a run of 19,000 cattle in Chicago; Tuesday 6,000 at St. Louis and the same at Kansas City, and at each of these two places the run of Texans was 4,000. Of course the market is low, and must continue so for rough cattle, but good fat cattle are worth as much as ever, and are in great demand. If the cattlemen of Texas would decide not to ship a hoof to market except of the best, you would see a vast improvement in prices and that speedily. The trouble has been," said Mr. Cash, "that your livestock men have felt the pressure of hard times, and have in fact been under a tight squeeze for several years to keep from going under. As a result they have in their endeavor to realize money, thrown onto the market every head of stock that could be moved without regard to quality or condition. "I have traversed the livestock growing sections of Texas pretty thoroughly," continued Mr. Cash, "and I tell you frankly that the cattle industry in this state is merely in its infancy. By this I do not mean that all growers or feeders are going to become millionaires in the near future, but that the development of the Texas cattle interests will be in the direction of feeding. You have the best country in the world for feeding cattle; the climate is all that can be desired, with grain crops and cotton seed in abundance and raised at a minimum cost. There is nothing surer than that Texas livestock men will in future feed cattle here at home to a greater extent than has been dreamed of, and in this direction prosperity lies for all concerned."

Asked as to the predicted shortage in Texas cattle, Mr. Cash said: "It is bound to come; the figures of the stock yards from January 1 to July 18 gives you all the evidence you need on that point. Some people say if there is a shortage, how can there be at the same time such a low market. The answer is, that despite shortage everybody is anxious to sell to meet maturing obligations, and thousands of cattle not fit for the market are shipped and sold because of compulsion."

Trade with the Campbell Commission Co. since Mr. Cash's advent in Texas, has increased surprisingly and their showing this year is fully one-third in excess of the business done in 1902. Cash has one happy faculty, as every one knows; if he gets a shipper he knows how to hold him, as a prominent cattleman said yesterday.

Cattlemen Want to Know.

Ford Dix, of San Antonio, whom everybody knows as the wide awake representative of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL in that section of the state, made a flying visit to Fort Worth this week and circulated among the stockmen. His chief object in view was to learn for himself the progress of affairs at the Fort Worth Packing house and stockyards under the new management. Mr. Dix said: "Ranchmen down our way are mightily interested in the Fort Worth packery. A home market is what they want and they can't have it any too soon. Not a day goes by, while I am traveling among the cattlemen that I am not pressed for information as to the date set for opening the market in Fort Worth. So I came up here to see for myself and having gone over the institution thoroughly with Messrs. Tillinghast and Wardlaw, I can see that they had a tremendous amount of work to do in fitting the place for active operations. I shall now be in a position to assure the livestock growers that they will shortly be enabled to load for the Fort Worth packery."

As to the condition of the range, etc., in his section, Mr. Dix remarked em-

phatically: "Too dry to talk about. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary in certain daily papers, the country from San Antonio to this point is about burned up. Cattlemen, however, while not exactly jubilant, for they have felt the hard times, are looking for improved prices by November, if not earlier. One thing is certain, the enormous decrease in the supply of Texas cattle will be felt before long. In one county alone, LaSalle, upon five big pastures, which will do for illustration, there is to-day only one-sixth as many cattle as two years ago."

A Talk With "Doc" Riddle.

"Doc" C. R. Riddle of the great cattle ranch firm of Riddle Bros., of Alvarado, is in town resting up after a season of six months' arduous labor on the ranch and range. Mr. Riddle is not only widely known as one of the most prominent livestock growers of Texas, but is justly regarded as preeminently one of the best shippers in the state. When Riddle Bros. send cattle to market, they aim to send only such cattle as are in condition to command the best prices. Since last January the firm has shipped to market, principally from Alvarado, 820 cars of fed cattle, and while "Doc" Riddle modestly refrained from claiming extraordinary quality for their run of stock, the writer has the assurance of Maj. Cash, whose house, the Campbell Commission Co., handled nearly all, if not quite all, of Riddle Bros' shipments, that their stock on market was as good as ever came from Texas. "Thick fat cattle and no others we have shipped," said "Doc" Riddle, "and I can illustrate what I mean in advising the moving only of the best, by explaining that in one instance we shipped 405 head of fed cattle this season, and even at the prevailing low market, we realized on that lot from \$1.50 to \$5.15 per 100 pounds."

Mr. Riddle says he is about through with the season's shipments, and when questioned as to the outlook for the cattle industry in Texas, said: "The livestock growers and feeders of Texas are as sanguine a lot of men as there are to be found in the country; they believe that in Texas we have the finest climate, the best opportunities and the greatest natural resources of any commonwealth in America; they have all the disposition, the energy, the vim to 'open her up,' and any proposition looking to the advancement of the state as a whole they cordially support, but just at present, there is no disguising the fact that cattle and sheepmen are seriously handicapped by the prevailing lack of confidence in financial circles. Take for instance one man of my acquaintance, one of the biggest and best known cattlemen in the state. He owns outright 15,000 head of cattle. He wants to feed the bulk another season. He went to a Texas bank and asked on what terms he could get the advance necessary to feed those cattle. Knowing the general stringency in monied circles, the stockman asked the banker what shape his institution was in and whether the bank had money to loan. The banker took his friend to the vaults and displayed what he claimed to be \$1,000,000 in cash. 'Well,' said the cowman, 'can that money be got at?' 'Yes,' replied the banker, 'for \$1.10 in gold for every hundred cents we loan.'

"Just such policy as this," continued Mr. Riddle, "is largely responsible for the embarrassed shape in which a majority of Texas cattlemen are placed. Fully 40 per cent of the stock sent to market this year should not have been shipped at all. There is no better security to be wanted, but the banks will not and many commission houses cannot, carry the feeders over another season, hence half fed steers, the 'betwixt and between' are thrown onto the various markets, and the entire state loses thereby. In my opinion, you cannot advise too strongly the holding back of every hoof of cattle that is not thick fat. No other move will restore the market to the point it ought to reach, and banks are only injuring themselves as well as cattlemen by pursuing a policy of refusing to foster the industry which has made and will make millions of dollars for Texas."

Speaking of the home market, Mr. Riddle said: "We are all anxious to see the Fort Worth packing house and stockyard's open for business; the delay is of course somewhat disappointing, but we have strong hopes to see the institution in active operation before another season." Mr. Riddle left for home last night. He reports good rains in his section and says the horn flies did very serious work in his county.

Feed on Grain Alone.

The experiment of Prof. Sanborn, at the Utah station, in feeding cattle on concentrated foods alone, are interesting and instructive, says Colman's Rural World. One of these results, he says, is the conclusion that cattle and sheep can be successfully fed on grain alone, without any coarse forage, for very long periods and that when so fed, will make a pound of growth on as few

pounds of grain as hogs, and probably on wheat. A half-grown steer fed on ground wheat, oats and barley, whole oats and bran, from April 13th to December 2d, made from May 2d to October 24th, a gain of one pound for each 5.7 pounds of feed consumed. A striking feature in the experiment is the fact that the steer, which weighed 635 pounds April 13th, lost in weight, though not in flesh or condition, 55 pounds in the 18 days up to May 2d when the gain referred to began. The loss is attributed to a reduction in the size of the steer's stomachs, and especially the first one, and in the quantity of the stomach contents. Rumination was suspended, the stomach decreased in size, the large one was flat and not distended with food material, and there is every reason to believe that it would be quite easy to produce, in a few generations, a breed of non-ruminating cattle, in which the first, second and third stomachs would disappear, or at least go out of use and be visible only as organs in embryo. As is well known, the domestic hog shows traces of the divided stomach which was carried by its ancestors when they lived largely upon less concentrated food than at present, and the modern hog, owing to similar causes has a smaller stomach and longer intestines than the hog of the early part of this century. It seems altogether probable that a like course of feeding on concentrated grains instead of pasture and coarse fodders, would result in a similar transformation of the digestive apparatus of cattle and other ruminants.

Another effect of feeding cattle on grain alone is that they drink largely less water than when fed on hay or coarse food, and that a larger portion is voided as urine, and a less proportion vaporized by the lungs. Steers ordinarily drink something over three pounds of water to each pound of dry matter eaten. When put upon concentrated grains as a sole food, the aggregate amount of water consumed is largely reduced; the consumption of food to bring the water up to blood heat is, of course, reduced, and the further consumption of food to vaporize the water and throw it off by way of the organs of respiration and perspiration is also reduced. This, of course, largely reduces the food of maintenance, and Prof. Sanborn thinks that by this system of feeding it is highly probable that the steer may be brought to make as economic a use of food as the pig, or even more so.

As a result of the reduced demand made upon the respiratory system, the lungs become smaller, and as has been seen, the first three stomachs are reduced in size and would probably almost disappear in a few generations. This would give a steer that would dress considerably more in proportion to live weight than do those fed on coarse products. It is questionable whether it is desirable to convert cattle into non-ruminants. Under a system of agriculture approximating that of China, it might be, but with our vast areas of pasture and meadow which must be converted into meat or be lost, there is not much practical benefit to be derived from the mere fact that cattle may be transformed into non-ruminants by the process of feeding condensed foods.

Inspection of Meats.

With reference to the Federal inspection of meats by the National bureau of animal industry, Secretary of Agriculture Morton is quoted as follows in a Washington dispatch of the 13th inst.: "I have not proposed the stoppage of meat inspection, for the law distinctly says that it shall go on and no officer has the power to abrogate the laws enacted by congress. However, under that law there is a discretionary power which enables the secretary to reduce the expenses, especially unnecessary ones. If the benefits to be derived from the law are supposed to be in the direction of creating a demand for our meats abroad, then the law is a failure."

"The inspection of beef for export began May 18, 1891, and the first shipment of inspection beef was made four days later. The microscopic inspection of pork for export began June 22, 1891, and the first inspected pork was shipped September 5, 1891. Since inspection began up to May 31, last, in a little more than two years we have sold to countries demanding a certificate of inspection meat to the value of \$3,577,443. During the same period we have paid to microscopists for salaries alone to inspect this meat the sum of \$22,495 and before they could begin their work the government laid out the sum of \$8,475 for microscopes. The other incidental expenses of inspecting this meat was 6 per cent of the value of the entire product sold by reason of the inspection."

"The question is, shall the people be taxed in this way to assist a few industries, or shall the men engaged in the business of exporting stand the expenses themselves? The countries requiring this inspection and to which this \$3,500,000 of meat were sent, are Germany, France, Denmark, Italy, Spain and Austria. Now look at the other side of the question. During the same period we have sold to countries not demanding this inspection meat to the amount of more than \$34,000,000, and that too, without the cost of a dollar to the general public. It is not the intention of this department to do anything that will cripple the business of the country, but it is the positive intention to do all that can be done in the way of cutting off useless and ornamental expenses and that work will go on so long as any such officials are discovered."

Secretary Morton gave as an illustration of the way in which what he facetiously termed "the Bureau of Animal Indolence" had grown, the facts in the case of the two stations at Omaha and Kansas City. At these two houses the government has paid out more than \$24,000 in salaries to inspectors of meat for export, and yet the reports of the customs officials show that not one dollar's worth of meat has been exported by the packers in these two cities. In reply to the secretary's letters, these firms, along with others, say that their businesses will be ruined if the inspection is done away with, and that it will be impossible for the packers to have it done at their own expense on account of "the present narrow margin of profit."

Up to May 31 last Secretary Morton had cut off from the pay-rolls the names of 242 employes of the bureau of animal industry, and since then more have followed, and the saving of expense thus made amounts to more than \$200,000 per annum.

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SHEEP AND WOOL

As a nation, we have been slow to realize the value of sheep in our agriculture. That they can be raised, and with even a larger proportion of profit than other stock, is but beginning to be realized. Within a few years many farmers who have grown discouraged with cattle, because of the prevailing low prices, have turned their attention to sheep, and found profit in them. As we are eating more mutton every year, and as we hardly begin to produce the wool needed for our own consumption, it would seem that we may confidently look for a profitable future for the industry.

Sheep to-day are the best farm property there is, and they will continue so for an indefinite time. Winter all your feed will carry and quarters shelter. The United States only grows four-ninths of the wool it uses. There is a market for every fleece at one's door. The home market for farm products that was never supplied. Why not supply it? It is anomalous to complain of not having home markets for farm produce while this great gap remains unfilled. It does not tally well with the boasted agricultural erudition of the North American farmer.—Colman's World.

W. E. Spicer of Nebraska writes to Breeders' Gazette: "I notice some of the breeders giving the weight of their big lambs. I am not a big lamb breeder, but will give you the weight of some of the pure-bred Southdown lambs I raised last year. Lambs at 30 days old weighed 35 pounds, 60 days old 68 pounds, 100 days 100 pounds. I think I can grow as many pounds of mutton on an acre of grass as any man will, most any other pure breed, and will have as much quality as any of them. My yearling rams sheared 11 1/2 pounds each."

Does Sheep Raising Pay.

No better authority on this subject can be found than V. Vincent, a prominent and successful sheep man of Colorado City. When asked as to the feeling and condition of the sheep business in Western Texas, Mr. Vincent said to a JOURNAL man: "While we have done well this spring with our mutton, yet the low prices for wool has thrown a damper on the sheep business which would otherwise now be on a veritable boom. I am not, however, discouraged, neither have I any but words of praise for the sheep business. When I went into the business six years ago I bought 2,000 stock sheep at \$1.30 per head, paying \$900, all I had in cash down, giving long time notes for the balance. The next spring my wethers yielded me one dollar's worth of wool each, after which I sold them for mutton at \$3.00 per head. I then bought a second big flock paying \$1.35 per head. The following spring I again sold my mutton at \$3.00 per head after shearing. I have kept in this way picking up as many bargains as I could pay for, improving my flocks by using none but the very best pure bred French Merino bucks, have attended closely to my business and as a result I now have 9000 head of the best sheep in Western Texas. I also own considerable real estate and other property, all the outgrowth of my original investment of \$900, and am now out of debt. No, I am not discouraged, on the other hand I consider the sheep industry right along, safe and profitable one for those who understand it and who will give it proper attention."

Mr. Vincent says there is no demand whatever for wool now, consequently the sheepmen at and around Colorado City have stored their spring clip and will hold it until the market is better. He thinks the prospects of wool being soon being put on the "free list," is partially the cause of the present low prices, but is not entirely responsible for it. Mr. Vincent thinks there is still good money in sheep, but in view of the low price of wool and increasing demand for mutton, that sheep-raisers should breed especially for mutton, making wool a secondary consideration.

The more months in a year that a cow can be induced to give milk the greater will be the profit from her keeping. Cows intended for the dairy should from the start be milked as long as possible, or nearly up to the time of calving, so as to get the milking habit well fixed. If a heifer is allowed to go dry two or three months before calving she will begin to go dry at about the same time again the next year, and this becomes the regular thing, and her owner loses her services for a good portion of the year. Begin right.

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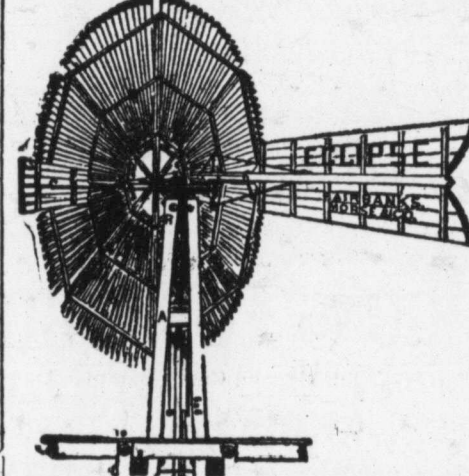


Table listing wind mill sizes and quantities: 10 Standard Eclipse Wood Wheel, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 1-2, 25.

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This is a pleasure trip you are making to the World's Fair: why not go via the line which will assure you the greatest amount of pleasure, the purest atmosphere, attractive scenery and immunity from extortionate charges?

To breathe that life-giving air, to behold the noblest scenery in our country, to be absolutely born again in rejuvenated health and spirits is the never-to-be-forgotten memory of a summer in romantic, picturesque Colorado.

The Low Rate of \$60.00

Is now on sale by the above route, going via Union Pacific and returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., a continuous trip over the most romantic country in America, with stop over at pleasure in Colorado.

We have also on sale to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver round trip tickets at the rate of \$25.

Full particulars of the route and the numerous points of interest is given in our "Summerlands," mailed free. For further information, address N. S. DAVIS, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, or C. D. LUSK, Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.

A Bitter Fight

Is being waged by

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against the use of ammonia and alum in baking powders by naming and exposing the guilty manufacturers, and the services thus rendered are being recognized by the people, for they are leaving severely alone all ammonia and alum baking powders and adopting

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

For bruises, sprains or snags (from nails, especially in feet of stock or persons, take wheat bran, wet with strong vinegar, hot as it can be used without burning, says a writer in "Stockman and Farmer." Use plenty. For nail wound in horse's foot and hoof it has never failed to give relief in one night. Take a sack or a leg of old pants, tie up lower end, put poultice in and put the foot into poultice and secure so as to stay on. Do not fail to try it because it is simple.

Lockjaw and Treatment.

Lockjaw in horses is frequently caused by the animal stepping upon a nail. Most cases can be avoided by prompt treatment, saying an exchange: All persons owning and working horses are liable to have them injured in their feet by stepping on nails, thus temporarily or permanently crippling them. Wounds of this sort need attention, and yet few persons under such circumstances know what to do. If a wound caused by stepping on a nail bleeds freely, so much the better, but usually it does not. The tough, fibrous sole is very elastic, and is apt, therefore, to close up and prevent bleeding, at least very quickly after withdrawing the nail. When an accident of this kind occurs, go to the nearest blacksmith, as he has facilities for cutting out the sole of the foot which should be done about the part pierced till the blood flows freely. Then take the horse home and wash out the bottom of the foot, and apply to it flaxseed meal mixed with hot water to the consistency of dough, which will fill the cavity of the foot. It will stay without being bound on, if the horse stands on the floor. Of course, anything else that will keep the soil moist and soft and the wound open for free discharge will, do, but I consider a flaxseed poultice far better than any other, all things considered. How long a horse should be kept is a matter of judgment, depending on how serious the injury is, and how fat the animal gets along to fever, etc., in the feet and ankle. A wound of this sort is always attended with danger, and especially if the nail inflicting the injury is rusty. Many a good animal has been lost by such an injury that need not, had this treatment been known to the owner. It is inexpensive, easily done, needs no professional skill, and, I think, is better than anything else that can be recommended. Linseed meal can always be found at every well-equipped drug store. Every country farmer should keep two or three pounds of it on hand to be used in cases of emergency.

Strayed or Stolen.

On or about June 10th the following described animals disappeared from my pasture four miles west of Henrietta: One mouse-colored horse mule and one bay mare mule, both about 13 hands high and branded EID on left shoulder and JIM (with bar through it) on left thigh. Also two 2-year-old bay horse colts branded EID on left thigh. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to the undersigned at Henrietta, Texas. E. B. CARVER, Henrietta, Tex.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies. New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

LADIES Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

CAUTION—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

POULTRY.

Koup is a disease which is very apt to make trouble in the poultry yard in autumn. The changeable and rainy weather seems to favor its development. Dampness, filth and impure food will help it along. Let the sunlight into the coops and keep the floor clean and dry, and it will help toward keeping it away.

Hamburgs were formerly called "Dutch everlasting layers," and well merited the name. While they do not lay quite so large an egg as the Leghorn, they are also a smaller fowl. It is claimed by their admirers that they will lay as many eggs per annum as the Leghorn, and that they are superior to the Leghorn for table use. Nevertheless the Leghorn has the call among non-sitting breeds. The ups and downs in the popularity of breeds will doubtless bring the Hamburgs into vogue again in the future.

We have found charcoal a very excellent thing to furnish our poultry with. It may be given in a powdered state, mixed with the soft meal feed, and a little pulverized sulphur at the same time may be added to advantage. But the very best way to supply this is to burn an ear or two of corn (upon the cob), charring it to blackness and throwing it before them. They will devour every kernel, and so supply themselves with a grateful and healthy substance that sweetens the crop, and serves as an admirable tonic to the stomach. At this season of the year the above recommendation will be found a valuable hint to poultrymen. Hens about ready to lay will devour this prepared charcoal eagerly, and the increased freshness and redness of their combs afterward, evince the efficacy of this allowance. For a month or six weeks in the early breeding season, nothing is better than this for laying hens, given them daily.—Poultry World.

Chicken Cholera.

Excessive thirst is one of the first symptoms of chicken cholera. The comb loses its natural color, and the fowl has a droopy, sleepy appearance and a slow, staggering gait. If this is accompanied by diarrhea, with a greenish discharge, it is cholera. Remove the fowl at once from the rest of the flock and disinfect the premises. Unless it is a very valuable bird you will save yourself much worry, and work, and expense as well, by the hatchet cure, after which cremate the body. To disinfect, add an ounce of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water and sprinkle freely over roosts, yards, nests, and houses. Then throw chloride of lime around in corners. If you want to dose, the following remedies are recommended: Hyposulphite of soda, four parts, boracic acid, two parts; mandrake root, one part; red pepper, one part; pulverized rhubarb, one part. Give each fowl a teaspoonful, and repeat every hour until relieved. Another recommended remedy is alum, two ounces, rosin, two ounces; copperas, two ounces; sal sulphur, two ounces; cayenne pepper, two ounces. Pulverize, and mix three table-spoonfuls of the powder with one quart of corn meal and dampen for use. This is enough for twelve chickens.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

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A NEW TRAIN ON THE SANTA FE. Santa Fe Route.

Commencing Sunday, April 24, 1893, the Santa Fe line will inaugurate a double daily train service between Galveston and Houston and St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago in both directions.

The new train, called "The Columbian Limited," will leave Galveston daily at 5:45 p. m., Houston 5:40 p. m., arriving at Dallas next morning at 6:45, Paris 10:30 a. m., St. Louis second morning at 7 o'clock, where immediate connections for Chicago and all eastern points will be made.

This train will be a vestibuled limited, consisting of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, free reclining chair car, day coaches, Dining Car, Baggage and Express Car; and as the name implies, will be a limited train, limited as to time. Consequently, will stop only at important points.

The entire equipment of this train has been especially built for the Santa Fe at the Pullman Shops at Pullman, Ill., and no finer train is operated in the West.

One of the principal features of this train will be the dining car service. The very best meals obtainable will be served on these cars. This is an innovation that will be appreciated by Texas, and no longer will be heard the old cry of, "twenty minutes for refreshments," but in its stead will be heard the hearty call of the dining car waiter, "Dinner is now ready in the dining car."

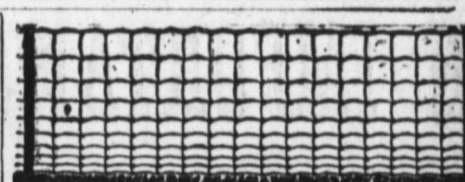
In addition to the "Columbian Limited," the Santa Fe Line will continue to run its already popular Kansas City Express from Galveston and Houston to Kansas City via Fort Worth, Prue and Newton, leaving Galveston daily at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Fort Worth 8 p. m., Newton 11 a. m., and Kansas City 4:40 p. m., and Chicago at 9:15 a. m., making double daily service between Galveston and Houston and St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.

Particular attention of business men is called to the opportunity that this new schedule will afford them in transacting business between north and south Texas points without loss of time. Leaving Houston on the "Columbian Limited" at 5:40 p. m., Galveston 5:45, reaching Fort Worth at 6:30 a. m., Gainesville 9:00 a. m.; returning leaving Gainesville at 8:00 p. m., Fort Worth 10:40 p. m., arriving at Houston at 10:15 a. m., and Galveston 10:30 a. m., making the trip at night. For time cards, rates and tickets, apply to any agent of the Santa Fe Route or address, W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Galveston, Texas. W. M. DOHERTY, Passenger and Ticket Agent, 308 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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PRESENT CAPACITY OF YARDS: 10,000 Cattle, 20,000 Hogs, 6,000 Sheep, 500 Horses.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

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Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE. Market information furnished upon application.

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep.

Table with columns: Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars. Rows: Official Receipt for 1892, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Sold to Shippers, Total Sold in Kansas City.

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If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

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WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

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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 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.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, at residence, No. 1002, corner Main avenue and Macon street, under management of FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, July 19, 1893.

J. L. Harris, the genial and popular live stock agent of the Wahash came in Wednesday night from Fort Worth where he has his headquarters, on business which he expected to finish up in time to return home to-night. Mr. Harris was feeling quite frisky over the result of his operations in cattle this year. He unloaded before the drop came and he made good money. The gentleman complimented your correspondent on the San Antonio page of the JOURNAL, and I am afraid if he and others keep that up, my head will be turned worse than it is.

R. G. Almond came up Wednesday from Corpus over the Aransas Pass, on business, spent a couple of days here and returned Friday to his fine ranch. Bob is making preparations to lay in a supply of beeves to eat his grass, of which he has a big abundance, and not near stock enough to eat it. He also expects to experiment in feeding about 100 head provided he can buy the feed stuffs at price that will justify him.

Pat Whelan, the popular sheriff, and prominent stockman of Nueces county was in the city Friday, having arrived here Thursday night on his return from the sheriff's convention recently held in Houston. Says he had a good time, and was royally entertained. Pat took a flying trip to Boerne and Kerrville prospecting for summer comfort before returning to his home in Corpus.

Chas. Menly of Banquete, a well fixed cow man of considerable note, spent Friday with his many friends here.

H. S. O'Reilly, a stockman, farmer and general all-around jolly good fellow, came up from his home at Beeville Friday. Says it is getting dry down his way, still grass looks tolerable fresh and green. The first dry grass he saw was this side of Pettus. Thinks rain is needed worse up here than down where he came from. Mr. O'Reilly reports a sale made last Wednesday of one car of baby calves to Jennings & Allee at \$4.50 per head, and they were shipped from Beeville to market on Thursday. Says corn made a very good crop and cotton had done splendidly and was still looking fine, despite the rather dry times.

J. D. Howson of Austin, who is somewhat interested in cattle in Pecos county, returned from Fort Stockton last Friday and brings the good report that there fell a good rain on him between Stockton and Raymond. Says it was local but a good rain.

H. Heldenfels came up from Beeville Friday and went on up to Austin to visit K. T. Hill, who is quite an extensive feeder, to enquire into the details of beef feeding, especially with silage, as he says he and his partner are going to experiment in feeding. Says he is going to make a silo in which to put his fall crop of sorghum, and if he succeeds as well in this undertaking as he did with his irrigation scheme, he will sure enough be in luck. His partner, Mr. Hochler, is now engaged in delivering the last of the cattle sold to J. M. Chittum of this city.

It is learned from Harry Reynolds, the popular roadmaster of the Aransas Pass, that there was a splendid shower of rain fell at Gregory Friday morning. More is needed all over the country. R. A. Avirett left San Marcos Monday morning after a very pleasant sojourn of several days with relatives. Mr. Avirett is accompanied by his estimable family, and has been traveling overland quite a while, for his health. He came from his home in Meridian, Bosque county, by the way of Hamilton, Hamilton county, Goldthwaite, Mills county, San Saba, Llano county, and to San Marcos. Says his country and that through which he has passed, is very dry and crops of corn, oats and wheat were not very good. Threshing was just over when he left home, wheat produced eighteen bushels to the acre, corn twenty to thirty, and the oat crop very light. Mr. Avirett is a stockman and farmer of considerable prominence in Bosque county, and although he handles any and all kinds of stock, still good hogs are his favorite kind of stock, and Berkshire his favorite head.

T. J. Moore returned home to Llano last Wednesday from Arkansas City, where he had been shipping out some cattle to market, and was so well pleased with the result of his shipments that he again left his home Sunday on his way back to where his cattle are to ship out some more of which he has a large lot on pasturage near Arkansas City. Mr. Moore says he is well satisfied with the market as it stands, for cow stuff. He says it is very dry in his country and nobody can tell how they are going to act for the future till it rains. He says Mrs. Moore is up in Kansas on a visit and he is now taking his daughter up.

She was in school when her mother left and could not go, but, being an only child is now anxious to get there. R. H. Moseley returned to his home at Loyal Valley from the Territory Sunday, where he has cattle in an adjoining pasture to Mr. Moore. He has been shipping out some of his stuff and is pleased at the result, as he says he did very well.

My first trip over the much talked of Santa Fe road was taken last Sunday and my destination was Fort Worth, where I went to learn what I could of interest, and especially concerning the stock yards and packing house. I struck the Santa Fe at Milano Junction and rode through some beautiful country between there and the Fort. It is impossible for me to describe each stretch of country, but will say that it is a stock farming one, there being about as many pastures as fields. It is dry now and the desire expressed all along the line is for rain. As a stock country, that between Cameron and Temple was built, it seems, according to my idea, being a rolling mesquite country with plenty of brush on it, not enough, however, to be called brushy, and still not prairie. Grass is abundant but rather dry. The first notable change in the character of the country commences at Valley Mills. Here you enter the rugged, mountainous country

which is hard to beat for scenery. This I should say is more adapted to stock-raising, still some splendid fields were noticed in the rich valleys along the road. To make a long story short, the Santa Fe passes through a magnificent country, and makes every effort to give the inhabitants entire satisfaction in its service.

At Fort Worth the first person seen was J. L. Pennington, the pleasant and accommodating live-stock agent of the Santa Fe, who gave me a letter of introduction to the management of the packing house. I was soon there inspecting it and the stock yards and learning what I could concerning it. I found extensive yards so arranged as to conveniently and comfortably take care of any and all stock that may there, either for sale or in transit, large hotel for the accommodation of persons who may be called there, either on business or for pleasure. The hotel building is also the exchange, where the offices of the different commission firms will be located. Not more than twenty-five yards from this building and outside of the grounds is a very much smaller one, where, although unoccupied now, when business starts up at the yards and packery you can "wet your whistle" at the usual price.

I am no hand for description of any kind, much less of a building, or rather buildings, for there are several, like the packing house. It is there and in all its business. A large force of men are at work fixing up the machinery and otherwise arranging to commence operation. From Mr. Wardlaw, the general manager of the concern, the following interesting facts were learned:

"It was expected that operation would commence about July 1st, but in overhauling the oldest of the buildings it was discovered that the cooling pipes were all wrong and would have to be replaced with new ones. The immediacy of this job can only be realized by one who has seen and examined with a critical eye a cooling establishment. Almost all the preliminary arrangements have been made, such as railroad rates and the establishment of branch offices there by the prominent commission firms of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The T. P., and M. K. & T. railroads have agreed to discontinue their pens and do their business through the Union stock yards. In fact, everything is ready and the wait is to get the packery in shape and for the proper time to successfully open up."

Mr. Wardlaw thinks that time will be about the first of September. The capacity of the yards will be about 10,000 cattle, 15,000 sheep, 10,000 hogs, and that of the packing house about 2000 cattle, 300 sheep, 300 hogs.

In my humble opinion here is the salvation of the livestock industry of the state, provided the stockmen give the enterprise the support they should and it deserves. I almost forgot to mention one of the most important features; I am authorized to say that charges on stock consigned to the Union stock yards at Fort Worth or in transit, will be just the same as at the other large markets.

Monday night I again took the road, the Santa Fe, and kept it to the Rosenberg Junction, where I took the Southern Pacific for home. My entire trip was through a dry country. It all needs rain. The first water seen out of rivers was at or near Shelby, in Austin county, on my return trip.



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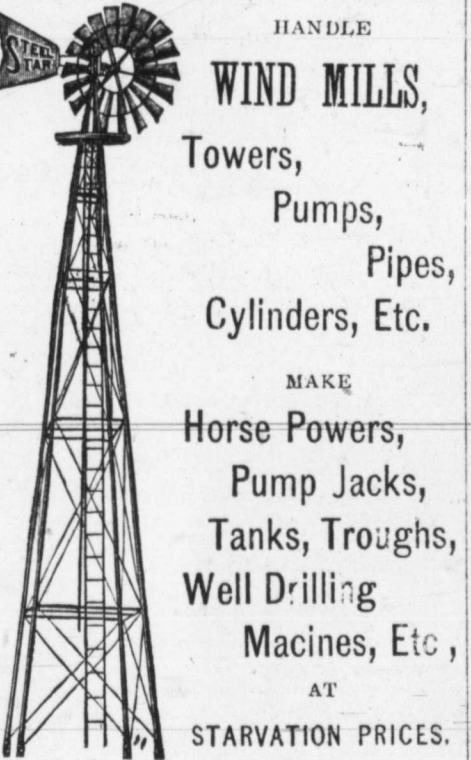
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