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NO. 17--VOL. 15.

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

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

TEXAS
Live Stock and Farm Journal
GEO. B. LOVING... Editor and Manager.
JOS. L. LOVING... Associate Editor.
JNO. O. FORD... Business Manager.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
By
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR



JONATHAN NESBITT.

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

Florida will ship 16,000 carloads of oranges this year and California will ship 40,000.

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

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

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

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

California reports the largest almond crop ever grown. There are 3,000,000 acres in Colorado that have 3,000,000 acres of land under irrigation. The farm products are more than \$12,000,000 annually.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jonathan Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was born on a farm near Clear Spring, Md., in January, 1853.

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

He first commenced his railroad career as stock agent of the Alton railroad in Springfield in 1874, and with the exception of ten years, has been identified with that road.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Barrier to Stock Growing.
Rural World.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, professor of animal industry at the Minnesota experiment station, has been, and is doing hard and defective work in the promotion of live stock interests in the state. He comes from Ontario, where stock raising is in an advanced, amply perfected state, and he is very ambitious to put that industry upon the same plane in this state, and at the earliest possible day.

He says that all the natural conditions here favor this work, and his aspirations, save lack of fencing and building material in some portions of the state. Climate, soil, grasses, water, etc., are all conducive to successful and profitable stock husbandry, and he also finds a universal desire among farmers to engage in that avocation, for they feel the absence of profit in grain growing, and see the necessity of using animals in the preservation of soil fertility.

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

In this incident, "Farm, Stock and Home," always has been and continues to see (that the farmer is more than all other citizens interested in those public questions that concern the market price of his products, and there are no other public questions now-a-days. The more clearly the farmer sees the connection between those questions and his own material interests, the more closely he studies them, and the more industriously he works for the proper adjustment of them the better farmer and the better citizen he is. The growth and power of monopoly, the combination and vandalism of wealth, the gigantic combines of dollars whose sole object is to oppress and rob men, of which the best combine is an unsavory type, are matters that just now concern the farmer more than systems of cultivation, rotation, or that blessed "diversification," that is so glibly talked about by those who don't understand it.

This journal is "political" to the extent of fighting systems that can be peaceably destroyed only by political action; and it earnestly believes that in times like these, under present conditions, it cannot be loyal to the farmer, unless it is a real, true, an ideal farm paper and be less political than it has been and is.

Free Publications.
The department of agriculture during the month of July issued the following literature, which will be mailed free of charge to any one requesting it:
A report on the uncultivated bast fibers of the United States, including the history of previous experiments with the plants or fibers and brief statements relating to the allied species that are produced commercially in the old world. By Charles Richards, United States agent. Pp. 54, pls. 5. (Report No. 6 of the office of Fiber Investigations.)
State aid to road building in New Jersey. By Edward Burroughs, chairman of the New Jersey state board of agriculture and state commissioner of public roads. Pp. 20, pl. 1. (Bulletin No. 9 of the office of road inquiry.)
Letter from the secretary of agriculture, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the house of representatives of January 22, 1894, a list of the special agents of the department, together with a statement of their work and the salaries received, for the four years and six months ending December 31, 1893. Pp. 45. (House Ex. Doc. No. 243, 53d congress, 2d session.)
Library bulletin, June, 1894. Periodicals and societies publications received at the department's library. Pp. 8, Quart.

Additional investigations concerning infectious diseases, by J. H. G. Smith, Ph. D., M. D., and V. E. Moore, B. S., M. D. Pp. 117. (Bulletin No. 6 of the bureau of animal industry.)
A scientific treatise on the hog-cholera group of bacteria; an account of experiments on the production of immunity in rabbits and guinea pigs with reference to hog cholera and swine-plague bacteria; a discussion of the variability of infectious diseases caused by hog cholera and swine-plague; an argument to show that the bacillus of hog cholera cannot be increased in virulence by passing it through the tissues of rabbits; a deduction as to the fate of hog cholera and swine-plague bacteria when injected subcutaneously in small numbers; and a summary of the practical bearing of the investigations described in the bulletin.

Information regarding roads and routes in certain Eastern and Southern states, furnished by officers of the various railway companies. Pp. 29, maps 6. (Bulletin of Experiment Station Record, volume 5, No. 11. Pp. v, 1041-1106.)
Report of statistician. New series, No. 122. Pp. 3.
A synopsis of the crop report taken from the report of the statistician for July, 1894, and embracing returns showing acreage and condition of corn, potatoes and tobacco; the condition of wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, cotton, grasses and various fruits; and a tabulated statement of the acreage and condition of growing crops.

Report of the statistician—July 1894. Pp. 395-444. (Report No. 117, Division of Statistics.)
The crop report for July; notes on foreign agriculture embracing accounts of crops in Ontario, crops and live stock in Manitoba, the wheat crop in India for 1894, and report of European agriculture for the month of June, 1894; reports of United States consular officers from Cochin China, New Brunswick, Ontario and Belgium; and transportation rates.

Important insecticides: Directions for their preparation and use. By C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist. Pp. 20. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 19.)
A popular description of the preparation and application of insecticides and remedies for external biting or sucking insects, subterranean insects, and insects affecting grain and other stored products.

The army worm, (Leucania unipuncta Haw.) By L. O. Howard, entomologist. Pp. 6, figs. 3. (Circular No. 6, second series, division of entomology.)
A brief description of the general appearance and method of work, distribution, natural history and habits, remedies and preventive measures, and natural enemies of the army worm.
The manufacture of sorghum syrup. By G. L. Spencer, first assistant chemist. Pp. 4. (Circular No. 1, division of chemistry.)
A circular of information giving the method producing the best results in making sorghum syrup, as demonstrated in the experiments the United States department of agriculture at Sterling, Kan., under the direction of Mr. A. A. Denton.

Monthly weather review—Annual summary for 1893. Pp. vi, 577-595, charts 7. (Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.)
Monthly Weather Review, May, 1894. Pp. 132-254, charts 4.
Instructions for use of combined maximum and minimum soil ther-

момeters. Prepared by Professors C. F. Marvin and Milton Whitney, under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau. Pp. 8, figs. 2. (Circular No. 2, instruction room.)
Instructions for the use of maximum and minimum radiation thermometers. Prepared by Professor C. F. Marvin and Milton Whitney, under direction of the chief of the weather bureau. Pp. 10, figs. 5. (Circular H, instrument charts of the weather bureau. (Size, 19 by 24 inches.)
Weather crop bulletin, (series of 1894, reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, for the weeks ending July 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, respectively.)
Semi-daily weather map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of probable changes.

Holstein-Friesian Prizes for 1894.
Frederick L. Houghton, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at its annual meeting approved a large sum of money for the purpose of duplicating the premiums won by cattle recorded in its herd book, at various fairs throughout the country, in dairy tests. Among the fairs designated, at which such premiums will be awarded are:
Iowa state fair, Des Moines, August 31 to September 1. Class 72. Dairy cows. First premium, \$70; second premium, \$40.
Wisconsin state fair. Test under auspices of State Agricultural society. First premium, \$100; second premium, \$50; third premium, \$40; fourth premium, \$20.

Ohio state fair, Columbus, September 27. Entry book 30. Test of milk for No. 235. First premium, \$50; second premium, \$30; third premium, \$20.
Illinois state fair, Springfield, September 24-29. Lot 27. Dairy cows. No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Nebraska state fair, Lincoln, September 7-14. Lot 12. Milk cows. No. 284. First premium, \$25; second premium, \$15; third premium, \$10; fourth premium, \$5.
Indiana state fair, September 17-22. Milk test. First premium, \$50; second premium, \$30.
State Fair, Syracuse, September 6-12. Special prize, New York State Agricultural Society. First prize, \$75; second prize, \$50.
New England Fair, Worcester, Mass., September 4-7. Classes 1, Swine, 2, Poultry, 3, Horses, 4, Cattle, 5, Sheep, 6, Dogs, 7, Fish, 8, Miscellaneous. Five females, bred for milk and owned by exhibitor, to be tested on the grounds, first premium, \$50; second premium, \$25. Five females, bred for milk and owned by exhibitor, to be tested on the grounds, first premium, \$50; second premium, \$25. Milk-producing cow, first premium, \$25; second premium, \$15. Butter-making cow, first premium, \$25; second premium, \$15.

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

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

daylight, and I could trust all of them to keep at it, no matter where I was as they all knew that a loafer would be paid off and sent on his way promptly. Time and again these men worked long over hours in an emergency of their own accord. True, they were engaged in gardening rather than farming; but I have had these men of their own motion sit up night after night in severe winter weather, to watch green-house fires and guard the house against accident from snow and wind knowing that, though they did not demand it, I would never neglect to reward faithfulness. Set good men,

CATTLE.

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

The San Angelo Enterprise reports the following sales: M. B. Pulliam bought 1000 yearlings from Sol Mayer Friday at \$7 per head. M. B. Mayer & Son have sold an acre of 1000 yearlings. Private terms. M. B. Mayer & Son sold to M. B. Pulliam 200 four and five-year-old steers this week at private terms.

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

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

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

The lumpy-jawed business, says a Chicago paper, seems in a fair way for proper settlement. It is the opinion of the Chicago live stock exchange has been put in motion with a view to that end. Thirty-four head of lumpy-jawed cattle were killed at one of the slaughter houses in Chicago, July 28. Fifty-eight head were killed at the same place last Saturday. The inspection and slaughter of diseased cattle have been placed upon a thorough business basis. The rule governing the matter is so sweeping in its nature that it is believed few if any cattle of "bad character" can escape. Certainly, after a diseased steer is once turned over to the inspectors, there is no possibility of it or any portion of it getting to the public market unless it carries the certificate of health signed by three officials representing the state, the city and the exchange. The following is the record for the two weeks following the adoption of the new rule. Week ending July 25: Passed in the yards, 26; passed not post mortem, 33; condemned and rendered, 22; total number inspected, 130. Week ending August 4: Passed in the yards, 125; passed post mortem, 15; condemned and rendered, 39; held in quarantine, 4; total number inspected, 183. It will be seen therefore that the inspectors have examined a total of 313 diseased cattle during the two weeks past, and the records show it is double the number ever examined during the same length of time in the previous history of the stock yards. Less than 200 cattle were examined by the state during fourteen weeks preceding the move of the exchange to straighten out the very badly tangled business.

Quinine for Fever. A correspondent of the Rural World from Fort Smith, writes the following letter: You are aware of the fact that a great many fine young bulls are lost in the South and Southwest when brought here from the North or East, during their first summer. Last summer I bought a fine pair of Galloways from north of here and brought them home. The heifer I kept up all summer and fed on dry feed with only well water. The bull was put on pasture this spring and served a number of cows. In June I put him on dry feed also. About the first of July he became sick with Texas, or climatic, fever, and I expected to lose him. Consulting our veterinary surgeon, he advised me to give him quinine, 30 to 40 grains at a dose, three times daily for six or seven days, and after the seventh day to add doses of sulphate of iron (copras). The bull is about well now. The heifer has never been sick at all, and I have now good hopes of raising both of them. The dread of the climatic fever has deterred many from bringing South the best specimens of the breeders' stock, but when we have a remedy for the fever, it is available as a remedy, I hope to see others try it, and with equal success. We need more stock in Arkansas. If large and liberal doses of quinine

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

Bees and Quinine.

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

Let us examine this subject in the light of Chicago prices of the first week of July. Texas cows sold for \$1.25 to \$2.12 per hundred, while extra steers, from 1500 to 1600 pounds brought \$1.75 to \$1.90. Texas steers varied from \$2 to \$4, according as they were poor or high fattened. Bulls brought less, of course, very poor \$1.40, and from that figure to \$2.50, according to condition. Feeders brought \$2 to \$30, and stockers from \$2 to \$4.40. These grades are found in market as beef, usually with little difference as to price of steers, rouses or other cuts. This is not so equally in every market, and many retail customers will refuse to buy poor beef, it is a pity this refusal could not be more general—such discrimination universal—when the poor would get cheaper meat, and the masses better quality at the same price. There would be imperative demand for improvement, and the proportion of the better qualities would be larger, and the higher range of prices more generally obtained, of course yielding more money and better profit to the grower and feeder.

Corn and Cattle.

Live Stock Report. The extraordinary turn in the condition of the corn crop during the last few weeks in the West is liable to affect the cattle trade very seriously. Corn has jumped from 27 cents to 60 cents in Chicago, and in the country districts so great is the damage that the owners of old corn will not part with it at any price. Many farmers have letters telling of the disaster. Outside the great suffering that will occur in the more remote districts where the farmers are poor, the West is going to be hit. Financially the loss will be enormous. The work of many thousands of farmers will be nil, and while a few struggle through and manage to obtain the great majority will need to live in the hope of another crop before they can settle with the banker, the baker or the grocer.

Throughout or immature cattle will be thrown on the market. They affect the sale of the better grades, while the Western stock raisers who supply year by year the steers for the feeders of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas are practically no market. So far reaching is the trouble that it is an almost endless task to unravel. At present we are forced every day in the yards to work off cattle, sheep and hogs at ruinous prices. This applies to stock cattle, thin sheep and light pigs. As the farmers realize the severity of the drought, which the writing is still unbroken, the trouble will be intensified, and betwixt this time and next April the path of the salesman is a no success. Next spring the drought will be over, the green grass appears there will be mounting in hot haste and vigorous riding after all classes of stock. Those who are lucky enough to carry through their stock will be on top, while the rangemen, provided they have a favorable winter, will be in clover, as they were in 1888 and 1891. Every year has its counterpart, and this year is no exception. It will probably be a different song. Meaning the outlook is bad, and for six or eight months the West-ran stockman is going to have a hard time.

How to Dehorn.

The following is a brief outline of some work in dehorning cattle in January, February and March on the Texas experiment station. The implements used were Leavitt's improved dehorning clipper and a small, double-toothed (No. 11) hand saw and a butcher's saw. For comparison the clipper was used in taking off the right horn and the saw in taking off the left. The pain caused by the use of the tools was of course severe, but of short duration. The clipper is preferred for dehorning cattle under three years old. The cut is made by it through the horn with ease and rapidly, and being so much quicker than the saw, and without friction, must give less pain to the animal. However, as it is now constructed the power of the clipper is insufficient to cut the hard bones in the horns of old cattle, where it has been tried on some of them and failed. The saw had to be used. The horns were taken off as closely to the head as possible, removing from one-fourth to one-half inch of skin with each horn. Nothing in the way of horn irons or other cruticles were applied to raw fresh wounds, which can only give pain to the animals. If maggots get into the horn cavity, apply a little chloroform, carbolic acid or cresylic ointment. Chemical dehorners were used on thirty calves in March. The dehorners are chemical fluids, and it is claimed by the manufacturers that the application of a few drops to the embryo horn will destroy it. The work at this station was done on calves from one to four months old, and most satisfactory results were obtained with the younger calves. As soon as the little horns begin to grow, scrape or cut the surface until it is tender, but do not make it bleed. Apply the fluid to the horn button with a swab, which is made by tying a small rag securely to the end of a stick. The application of the fluid is easily and simply made, and seems to give very little pain to the calf. It is claimed by the North Carolina experiment station that caustic potash or caustic soda will answer the same purpose.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Don't be scared by the free wool ghost.

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

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

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

There is a sheep-shearing machine, which, during the past season is said to have proven a great success. It is not fetching good prices all right, to the disgust of both consignors and consignees. Thanks to congress!

According to the bureau of statistics of the treasury department for the year ending June 30, 1893, there were imported into the United States 172,435,828 pounds of wool, and only 91,558 pounds were exported. These figures being true, why is it that our flockmasters cannot see in them much of comfort? It will require lots more sheep to be bred in this country to produce all the wool we need.

The wool manufacturing industry is an infant whimpering for protection, which it obtained in its duty on felt hats—as long ago as 1789. As an infant industry it has been begging of congress and obtaining what it asked for in every market, and as it can get what it wants by crying for it the hundred-year-old pampered child will remain an infant—it will never remove its swaddling clothes.

In the British Isles, where there is no duty on wool and where the annual rental of land is higher than in the United States, 200 sheep are kept to the square mile, and the industry is still advancing; and yet it has been dinged in the woolgrower's ear for a year past by the more or less comparative cheap land, with less than thirteen sheep to the square mile, free wool will ruin the industry.

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

Experience is a good thing to have, but if every man had depended on his own, the process of development in all directions would have been very slow in the past years. The world is indebted for the wonderful progress it has made in all directions to the fact that its enterprising men have depended more on the experience of others than on their own. It is a good thing to have an thinking of ordering some Cotswold rams to be bred to my Merino ewes. Do you recommend the cross, and if so, in how long a time will it be kept up? Ought I to breed the ewe to produce such a cross to Cotswold or to Merino rams? I am after getting a larger frame sheep than the Merino, but I don't want to go to the expense of exclusion of wool in my calculations. As the writer has had no personal experience in the matter of such a cross as Mr. H. C. Gill proposes, he cannot undertake to advise in the premises. But it may be of interest to Mr. Gill and others to know that a similar cross was tried in 1877 by an Oberlin breeder, who reported that it was very satisfactory. He bred the ewes resulting from the cross to Cotswold rams and the ewes from the cross to Cotswold rams, and he said that he had a large, deep, well-long and fine staple of wool. The first cross lightened the wool a little, but it was not in weight, and the third gave a finer fiber.

Lots of Patience is Needed.

A late English stock paper says American Shropshire breeders were among the purchasers the past year of the best sheep obtainable in England. Some fancy prices were paid by the Americans, ranging from \$525 to \$787.50. Such reports are encouraging, and to make us happy it only remains for us to know the Texas flockmasters are as anxious to improve their flocks as the purchasers of the animals referred to above evidently are to improve theirs. The Journal desires to be understood as advising that Texans shall go to Europe and pay from \$500 to \$1000 for sheep for which to breed. But it does wish to be understood as suggesting that Texans must give up using \$5 rams on their \$2 ewes if they ever expect to be the owners, by their own breeding, of flocks really worth from \$10 to \$20 or even from \$5 to \$10 per head. In a recent issue of the Journal we gave the humiliating figures which showed the average price of Texas sheep to be way down, out-of-sight in the wrong direction, as compared with those in some other states, notably New Jersey. And yet it is precisely as possible to breed and develop a flock in Texas worth away

up yonder in the tens as it is to breed such a flock in New Jersey, in New England or anywhere else where the sun shines and the rain falls. In Spain we have found the best merino sheep in the world for hundreds of years. And in Spain those sheep were developed gradually. The climatic conditions there do not differ radically from our own, and if we will only determine to do it we can force the world in a quarter of a century to come to Texas to purchase when it needs the best breeding sheep. Every motor and then some enterprising young flockmaster in Texas starts in to go to the front as a breeder of first-class sheep. But invariably he expects to do in three to five years what he may be well content to accomplish in an ordinary life time, and no one is surprised when at the end of a very few years he goes to the business in disgust and swears Texas is not the place to develop great sheep. In England where great Shropshires, for instance, are now being bred and sold for from \$500 up per head to means \$1000, as stated, are to be found flocks that have been gradually improved by grandfather, father and son in regular order. Some of these flocks dating back 100 years. What is needed in Texas is lots of patience.

The Southdown Outlook.

The Journal is indebted to Jno. G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders Association, for a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the association held July 13, 1894, at Springfield, Ill. There were added to the roll eighteen members during the previous year, as shown by the secretary's report, which also gives a list of cash prizes awarded by the World's Columbian Exposition to the owners of Southdown sheep exhibited at Chicago. An examination of this list shows no prize to Texas, hence we take it for granted no Texas breeder contended for prizes. Not that Texas exhibitors always and as a matter of course bear off prizes for which they contend, but it is more agreeable to our feelings to think that Texas did not enter the contest than that Texas did not import a prize. This report likewise gives a list of special premiums offered by the association awarded at state fairs in 1892 and those to be awarded in 1894. The financial statement of the treasurer, D. W. Smith, shows up fairly well. It seems that efforts have been made to bring about a union of the American association with the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England, but have failed. The English association, however, approved of the rules of the American association as to the registry of sheep imported to America from England and Ireland, hence the adoption of a resolution at Springfield that said rules shall be continued. There are 127 members of the association, representing Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, and the Dominion of Canada. Illinois leads with twenty members, next come Ohio with fourteen, then Kentucky with thirteen and New York with twelve members each. The members scattered through the other states named, two to five or eight in each. After July 1, 1894, the fees for recording each entry shall be over two years old as follows: To members, \$2; to non-members, \$4.

Secretary Springer had something to say as to the Southdown outlook, which he put often presented for the advancement of their interests. But they must not expect that the advantages the situation presents will be of large benefit to them unless they use energetic means to secure the best of their sheep. Their wool will be forced and persistently presented by wide-awake, progressive breeders, so that other sheep shall be the place that Southdowns should fill. If Southdown breeders fail to forward their interests by making it known in every possible manner, and to all parts of the country, that the Southdown is the best sheep for the Western breeder of large flocks, as well as for the farmer keeping a small flock, because they are hardy, will flock in large numbers, require little care, will thrive on less feed, and therefore the best of any sheep for arid and grassless regions.

They are healthy, less liable to disease than other breeds, seldom have foot rot or scab. They are more prolific than other breeds, frequently bringing twins and often triplets, are good mothers, and the lambs take care of themselves at an early age. They are early-maturing, comparing in weight at from six to ten months old with the other breeds, and are heavier in proportion to size than other sheep. They are the best for fattening, the meat is the best graded with fat and lean, is the juiciest and best flavored, will market more meat to the acre, and to produce its meat costs less than for any other sheep or domestic animal. Their wool is next to the Merino in fineness and brings a better price than that of any other breed. They are of all sheep the most beautiful in form, maturing in carriage, and are an adornment as well as the most useful and profitable of all domestic farm animals. They have been bred in purity longer and are certain in impressing their good qualities on other breeds; all attempts by crossing with other breeds to improve their good qualities have proven failures—they have been for many years and remain the recognized head of the mutton breeds. Comparing favorably with the Merino in fineness of wool, in ability to exist with little care and in large flocks in the grassless parts of our country, and superior to them in mutton qualities, as well as in less liability to the diseases that have been so hurtful to the wool-growing industry, the Southdown is in every respect the best, is the natural cross for changing the Merino from wool to mutton and yet retaining the highest priced wool.

STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS. BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 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. SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis. GEO. S. TAMBLYN, MANAGER, Kansas City Mo. W. L. TAMBLYN, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN, Live Stock Commission Merchants. National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keecher, E. S. Goddington, G. W. Doer, C. Uhler, St. Louis. T. B. Flannery, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. E. E. CARVER, Manager of Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

Established 1861. JESSE EBERWOOD. R. STRAHORN & CO. Room 35, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Live Stock Commission. Room 35, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. GEO. BEGGIS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

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G. B. VAN NORMAN & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore. Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle—50 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Christian, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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ALBERT MONTGOMERY, COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK. Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. Box 358.

A. P. NORMAN, Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock. Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS. A. J. SAUNDERS, G. W. SAUNDERS. A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN MUNFORD, Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock, Stock Landing, (Box 684) NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Carter's Stock Yards, Dallas Texas. Livestock Commission Merchants and Brokers. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. Reference, State National Bank, Dallas.

WOOD & EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturers and Repairers. No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats called, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.25. Work guaranteed for six months. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, HORSE & MULE DEPT. THE LARGEST & FINEST COLLECTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. \$100 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be represented or no sale. Write for particulars to W. C. TONGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

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1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers. Death to SCREW WORM! Cure for FOOT ROT! 50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT. Try It and You'll Use No Other. Lyon's Sheep Dip, No Poisoned SHEEP, No Damaged WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

BROWN & ADAMS, Wool Commission Merchants, 207 and 209 Federal Street, Boston. Jacob F. Brown, Samuel G. Adams. Texas wools a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

WOOL GROWERS SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER. The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP. Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUBL. CO., 30 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

HORSES AND MULES.

Almost every table will tell you how to prepare "condition powders" for horses in the spring, and the trouble is they look to those nostrums to keep their horses in good condition...

"Druid" writes as follows: "Rowdy Joe, one of the sensational Western pacers, is usually whipped with a whip before every race..."

William H. Fahrney, a clever young inventor of Chicago, has a perfect one of the latest applications of electricity. It is a steam whistle capable of uttering intelligible words and sentences...

No sensible man will ever whip a horse for being afraid. Whips are undoubtedly good things in the hands of a man who knows how to use them...

There perhaps never was anything invented that has been so generally misapplied as the horse shoe. It is doubtful whether there is anything in all of the paraphernalia used about them that is more misapplied or more abused...

We often hear of racehorses having broken down, and comparatively few know what the term means. A writer thus describes the injury: "Break-down is the name given to rupture of a tendon or ligament in trotting horses..."

The New York Jockey club announces the stakes that are open for the fall meeting of the present year for the spring and fall meetings of 1895...

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

Don't make the mistake of carrying along too many chicks in the hope that wintering them until the holiday trade will be a source of profit. Those who never see a profit in growing chicks, both in size and vigor, in these alone lie the profit.

The young stock ought to be along toward market by the time you have a large flock of them you will find the question of cost of keep quite an item, especially if you still have all the old hens on hand.

An exchange says: Every breeder can tell with tolerable accuracy how many young birds he has on hand. If experienced, he can tell whether it is necessary to make additional houses or other premises for them or not.

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She Didn't Take With the Gentlemen. She was refined, intelligent, and not bad-looking, but somehow she never seemed to take with the gentlemen.

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SWINE.

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

We are told that a pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds and increase in weight month after month as follows: 15, 30, 45, 75, 105, 135, 170, 210, 255, and on the tenth month should weigh 600 pounds.

The time is now at hand when most farmers and breeders are looking for a suitable mate-pig to cross with their herd in the coming fall and winter. Many are in the habit of putting off buying until most of the good pigs have been disposed of.

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LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Many people who come to our office for medical treatment have been disappointed upon being informed by competent doctors, or have been taking cheap treatments because the price was low. The results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place.

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

Address or call, Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 129 1-3 West Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

Makers of the Pueblo Saddle. Pueblo, Colorado. Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

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

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

STANDARD Live Stock Commission. CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.

N. WALLERICH, THE DENTIST. Specialties—Teeth without plates; painless dentistry.

RYE, BARLEY, WHEAT, GOLDADO BOTTOM GLASS, ALFALFA and all kinds of FRESH GRASSES and GRASS SEED.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY. IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.



Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars. The finest sleeping car service in the world.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. It is the most direct, best equipped and most comfortable line of railroads in the world.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY. Houston, Texas & Central R'y.

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS. Through Sleepers Between DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT. By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service. Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the

TEXAS PACIFIC. THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast.

Texas and St. Louis and the East. The Direct Line to All Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

THE FARM.

You don't use old-fashioned scrub implements... You don't use old-fashioned scrub stock.

Corn silage is superior to field beans as a flesh producer... Is your neighbor the better farmer?

Let no farmer buy staples that he can raise himself... The extra effort and management brings the average farmer an average living.

There is more profit in more grass and more better stock than there is in keeping the fields constantly under the plow.

The difference in the cost of growing a good crop and a poor one is very slight... Perhaps barley would be a good crop for some who desire to decrease the wheat acreage.

In the cultivation of most crops, very deep plowing, after the soil has once been thoroughly opened, is a detriment rather than a gain.

Poor land means poor crops, and an inadequate compensation for the labor bestowed... Many farmers have worked hard for many years supporting scrubs.

Keep Accounts. That every one should keep accurate accounts of income and expenditures is a self-evident truth.

Make Changes Slowly. Mr. W. A. Collins of Issaquena county, Mississippi, advises farmers to make changes slowly.

There is always danger to the farmer's interest in financial panics and the danger is always increasing.

Again, deep plowing by the use of the plow is undoubtedly the best means to tide over a drouth.

But the point I desire particularly to make is that the old idea of deep culture for corn is erroneous.

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HORTICULTURE.

Don't try to make a cheap job of putting out the orchard.

New strawberry beds for family use may be prepared this month and set out early in September.

Through preparation of ground and great care in setting plants are even more necessary in fall than in spring.

It is evident that a cultivator run at the depth of four inches or more would disturb all these roots.

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DAIRY.

Sell your cows if you will not procure a good thermometer, a trustworthy tester, and if you are not willing to school your intelligence to the utmost within your power.

In testing cows take at least weekly averages of the milk produced, and base the estimates on this.

Four good Jerseys should bring you twenty-five pounds of butter a week, worth 25 cents.

We notice some papers are advising the deep setting of milk in water at from 45 to 50 degrees.

More corn an acre can be raised for the silo. It tends to increase the fertility of the farm by the increase in the amount of stored corn.

Millet is a luxuriant grower, and like clover, contains a large per cent of albuminoids.

To churn butter quickly and easily, build a herd of cows and select a subject in view.

Ensilage is a healthy food for all farm animals. It has no bad influence on milk or butter.

Grass is essentially a milk cream and butter food. The finest grain mixture ever devised will not answer so well.

The dairy brings a revenue which is always cash and almost continuous. It helps maintain the fertility of the farm.

Farmers are selling butter in the granular form at from 8 to 12 cents to the local agents.

A dairyman in Wayne county, N. Y., in nine months of last year took to a neighboring farm, from twenty Holstein cows, 120,000 pounds of milk.

The Practical Farmer is always on the side of right, and he is the investor of agriculture and live stock.

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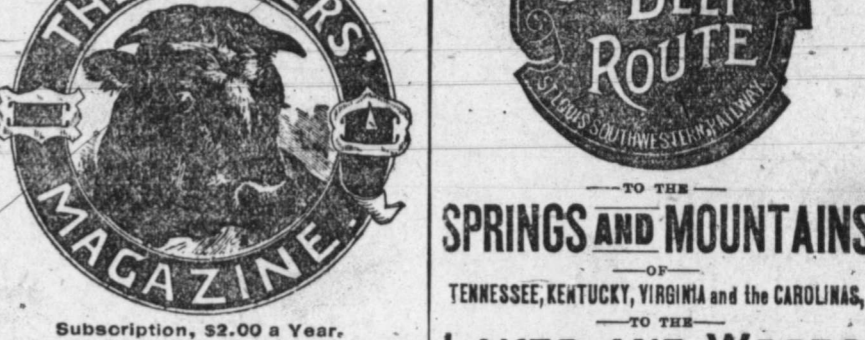
NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The leading school for girls in the South. Pupils surrounded by home comforts, elegantly furnished apartments; water, gas and electric lights of every floor.

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS. A boarding school for young men and boys. Located at the Heights, three miles south of Austin.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, 40 to Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE.



Subscription, \$2.00 a Year. Deated to Agriculture in all its branches. Live Stock Interests, Poultry, Horticulture, Bee-keeping, Fine Art and Literature.

DO YOU RIDE A SADDLE? Save money and secure comfortable riding by using DON'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAT STOCK SADDLE.



PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO.

DR. ALDRICH, SPECIALIST. TREATS IMPOTENCY, Sterility and all Nervous, Private, Chronic and Blood Diseases.

S. H. COWAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. General attorney cattle raisers' association of Texas.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX. Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route. Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the Chicago & Alton R. R.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR. We will sell four leagues (17,128 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre.

Chicago & Alton R. R. Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PUEBLA AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO. And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Peace river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

BARGAIN COUNTER FENCES. Are not popular with sensible prosperous farmers. Those who look only at first cost try to fool the farmer.

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Summer Excursion Ticket

LOW RATES VIA THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

LAKES AND WOODS. WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA.

Prominent Summer Resorts IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, General Pass' Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS FROM Kansas City TO Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS WITH Dining Cars Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal TO CHICAGO.

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway AND Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast AND EASTERN PORTS.

4 Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Chicago. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. L.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE." Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE, Receivers. Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO. And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Peace river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PUEBLA AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

For further information address D. B. KEELER, G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market. Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Aug. 15. Receipts here the past week have been very light but all the cattle and hogs offered on this market have met with ready sale at good figures.

Chicago Live Stock. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex., 1900. Market strong for best grades, slow on others.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 15. Cattle—Receipts, 7,400; shipments, 3,800; market weak to 10c lower.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15. Cattle—Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 1,800. Market active, strong, generally native steers 1200 to 1500 pounds.

Chicago Letter. Chicago, Aug. 14. Receipts of Texas cattle continue remarkably light. The demand has not been as strong as one would expect.

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Rush & Meek Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The following sales have been made this week: Ninety cows, 769 pounds, \$2.30; 92 calves, 141 pounds, \$3.50; 111 heifers, 833 pounds, \$2.50; 100 steers, 912 pounds, \$2.40.

New Orleans Market. New Orleans, Louisiana, Aug. 13. There has been a falling off in the receipts of all classes of cattle, particularly in calves and yearlings, and the market is firmer and more active.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Good fat heaves per lb gross 2 3/4 @ 3. Common to fair heaves, 1 3/4 @ 2 1/2. Good fat cows per lb gross, 2 1/2 @ 3. Common to fair cows, each, \$7.00 @ 12.00.

Dallas Market. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 13. Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards: Choice grass steers, 2.00 @ 2.25. Common to fair ditto, 1.75 @ 1.85.

Omaha Letter. Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Aug. 11, 1894. Editor: Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. This has been a week of comparatively liberal supplies.

Notes. Our people are beginning to get over the fine rains you have been having and your fine crop prospects.

CATTLE FOR SALE. Parties wanting to buy cattle, may find it to their interest to carefully inspect the following list:

1000 4-year-old steers, in Donley county, at \$21. 300 3-year-old Donley county steers, at \$18.

1000 2-year-old steers, in Donley county, at \$18. 2000 good 3 and 4-year-old steers, mostly 4's, located and raised in De Witt county, at \$20.

1000 mixed cattle in Val Verde county at a bargain. 1000 good Ind. Territory raised 2-year-old steers, at \$17.

1000 yearlings, \$14, from the upper Texas country, at \$7. 500 Palo Pinto county feeders, good ones, at \$20.

3000 mixed yearlings from Runnels and adjoining counties, good cattle, at \$5.25 for heifers and \$5.25 for steers.

of San Antonio, Tex., marketed Monday from Elgin, Kan., 25 grass steers, averaging 866 pounds, at \$2.40; 26 do, averaging 839 pounds, at \$2.40; Presnal & Mussey, from the same place, 185 steers, averaging 872 pounds, at \$2.35, and 27 do, averaging 860 pounds, at \$2.40.

Monday: Native steers, average, 1250 pounds to 1500 pounds at \$3.20 to \$4.00; lighter weights at \$2.25 to \$2.75; native cows, \$1.25 to \$2.75; native stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$2.75; grass Texas steers \$2.00 to \$2.90; do, cows, \$1.50 to \$2.35; fed range steers at \$2.25 to \$3.00 as to condition.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 62,341; shipments, 16,321, and drive-outs, 35,351. Week previous: Receipts, 57,543; shipments, 10,628, and drive-outs, 50,367.

There was a moderate supply of fresh arrivals in this class of stock continues to come in freely, but quality poor, a good percent of the arrivals being half-crowns and half fat hogs from the drought-stricken districts, and such move off slowly and at a liberal discount.

When a citizen went abroad to the range towns, his return was hailed with joy. The gray headed prodigal in groups around the prodigal to hear the latest news from the busy world, and his merry children to receive their customary quota of goodies and toys.

It is generally believed apples do not thrive here, but Mr. H. showed me some as robust, well fruited trees as can be found anywhere. He thinks the Missouri Bell and Winesap do best here.

Our people are beginning to get over the fine rains you have been having and your fine crop prospects. With plenty and cheaper feed this fall and winter your stockmen should fatten their hogs, and your farmers should be going to be high and scarce in the corn-growing states west of you, good prices should be obtained for all fat hogs.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CALLAHAN COUNTY. E. P. F. Heard From Again—Belle Plains is a Deserted Village—A Fine Farm and Orchard.

Our friends in ancient Belle Plains have induced us to spend a few more days in Callahan county, but to tell the truth, I am easily persuaded, and so would any one else, after falling in to the hands of such princely good Samaritans.

In reviewing the past of this once promising village, many pleasing and amusing recollections come trooping before the eyes, and like the ghost of the past, will not down. Belle Plains was a typical frontier town under the old regime, with bright prospects for the future.

Only enough is left now to mark the residences of her iridescent dreamers. Among the ruins there remains a massive, substantial school building, which would be quite an addition to any town, life then in the air, and like the ghost, taken up their abode there, seemingly to mock the memory of the sweet, innocent voices which once made music there.

In those days of raw-hides and soon after the war, running the gauntlet; money was abundant, in fact everything flourished; even the doctors then could collect an occasional fee, and "blow it in" as the times and people seemed to prosper.

When a citizen went abroad to the range towns, his return was hailed with joy. The gray headed prodigal in groups around the prodigal to hear the latest news from the busy world, and his merry children to receive their customary quota of goodies and toys.

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EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO. Live Stock Commission Agents. The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World.

STEWART & OVERSTREET, Live Stock Commission Merchants. Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.

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

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS. Live Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort. The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is still being the whole medical fraternity.

BURTON P. EUBANK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practices in all Courts, State and Federal, - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.

ONSTAD'S LUMPY JAW CAPSULES. CURES lumpy jaw in cattle by coming in direct contact with the actinomycetes, or ray fungus, the germ which causes the disease.

Well Machinery. We manufacture the celebrated "WELL, A STORE AND MOORE" type of well machinery.

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

Our Specialties. We make specialties of Envelopes, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Legal Blanks and Lawyers' Briefs.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

POSSIBILITIES OF HOG RAISING

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

Barstow, Tex., Aug. 10. Live Stock and Farm Journal. An article in the only edition will be of much interest to many people...

With the above statement we will now proceed to start ourselves in the hog business, using only alfalfa as a means of producing fat...

I will also mention the fact that cholera is far from known in the Pecos Valley.

In your last issue you made us read for price of an Artesian well \$35 when it should have been \$50.

We recently met your C. C. Steele on his return from California. He is certainly a fine solicitor and correspondent.

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

A STAKED PLAINS GIRL

Writes the Journal on the Possibilities of the Great Plains Country as a Fruit Country. Stanton, Tex., Aug. 14.

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

Fruit culture, whilst comparatively in its infancy on the plains is gradually receiving more attention, and being stimulated further since the country's adaptability has been demonstrated.

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

One Dollar Saved is One Dollar Made.

That is Old!

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

That is New. WHY?

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

"THE STOCK JOURNAL" Machine, which is now in the hands of the manufacturer, is being built for this purpose...

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Do not allow yourself to be deceived by persons interested in reflecting on the value of these machines...

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for handling the most bulky work.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for handling the most bulky work.

quote: Grass cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.30; canning steers, \$2.20 to \$2.65; dressed beef steers, \$2.65 to \$3.

Please continue the Paper.

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

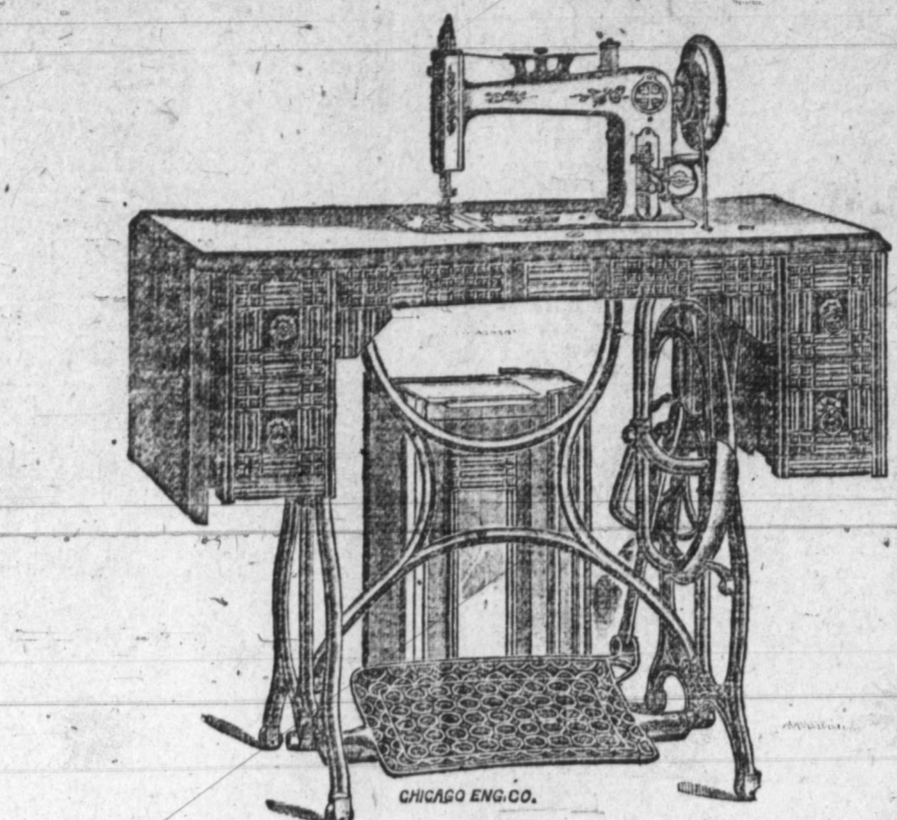
(Mr. Coggsball is manager for the Illinois and Wisconsin Live Stock company, and is well known in Texas.

The Southdowns.

The depression felt during the past year, so far as Southdown sheep are concerned, is disappearing.

1000 Feeders Cheap.

We have one lot of 1000 well bred gentle feeding steers, mostly fairs, will average over 325 pounds.



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

THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, simple, made of the finest steel, and has the latest movement.

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

Every machine is fitted, without extra charge, with a perfectly automatic bobbin-winder.

SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION.

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

ATTACHMENTS.

With each machine is furnished free one full set of attachments, which are warranted of solid steel, polished and nickel-plated.

ACCESSORIES.

The following accessories are also included: the dozen needles, one sewing gauge, six bobbins, one large and one small screw-driver.

WOODWORK AND STAND.

The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, is finished, and is first-class in every respect.

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

ADDRESS.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co. GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

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

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

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

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

Write for market information.

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people...

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

J. C. DENISON, JAS. H. ASHBY, D. G. GRAY, Asst. Sec. and Ass't. Treas. Gen. Supt. Asst. Supt.

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

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

B. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. E. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East.

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

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

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, and Cars, showing receipts from 1885 to 1893.

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

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

CATTLE WANTED.

Among our customers we have buyers for the following lots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old Texas feeders...

Five hundred two year old steers. These all want good Central Texas cattle, raised and located below the quarantine line.

We also have a customer for 6000 yearling steers raised and located above the quarantine line.

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

Parties who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address: The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

\$3000 FOR \$2000.

A Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds Its Value.

We can give someone who wants a good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 82 2/3 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land.

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

We give long time on \$500 or \$800 of the purchase money, but will not exchange for other property.

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Cheap Cattle.

Eight hundred good musquito grass three and four-year-old steers, mostly fairs, at a special bargain for thirty days.

We have bargains in sheep also, and those desiring to lease or buy ranches, large or small, will do well to communicate with us.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE, San Antonio, Texas.

Hawthorne Boys' School.

To meet the constantly growing demand for a first-class boys' boarding school in connection with the college, offering the best instruction at reasonable prices...

Do Not Waste Money, Time or Patience.

If you need power for any purpose whatever, send at once for a catalogue of Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines.

Excursion Tickets

To all seaside and mountain summer resorts have been put on sale by the Southern Pacific, the Sunset Route, until October 31.

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED.

If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED

under reasonable conditions. Our FREE 96 page catalogue will explain why we can afford it.

NASHVILLE, TENN. (Write for catalogue.) Book-keeping, shorthand, penmanship and telegraphy.

HOME STUDY. Sent on 60 days trial. Write us and explain your wants.