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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK

FARM JOURNAL.

The Journal is read by a largepercentage of th b t class of stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.

Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

FORT WORTH,

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.80

Kansas City Telegram.

days."

per head.

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

Merchant & Paramore, who the past

spring shipped 5000 cattle from New

Mexico to Greenwood county, Kas.,

will ship them to Oklahoma because of

the poor grass in Greenwood county .-

Mort R. Hoxie of Williamson county,

Texas, writes the Drovers' Journal

from his San Gabriel ranch: "Our

crops are all good this year, just such

most needed and when it does the most

good. We raised this year on our place

1500 acres of corn, which will yield hot

saw grown in Central Iowa. You see

we can raise hogs as cheap here as

sows to pig within the next ninety

out 1 3-8c per pound for the cattle

pound. The tanked cattle do not real-

for owners than when they got the

same price for an animal worth 1-2c

Those who are so fond of harping

not usually remember how bad

on some articles of produce fifty years

ago that would make even the most

day think his lot was improving in-

D. H. SNYDER'S OPINION.

A special to the Republic from To-

D. H. Snyder of the firm of Snyder

Bros. of Georgetown, Tex., an old-time

Texas cattle-driver, spent several hours

in Topeka today en route to Chicago.

Mr. Snyder is one of the poincer cattle-

men of the Southwest, having driven

cattle from Texas to New Mexico and

Colorado in 1868, and to Abilene, Kan.,

in 1869. After that he drove cattle to

different points in Wyoming and Mon-

tana. At the present time the firm of

Snyder Bros. has several thousand

head of cattle in the Panhandle and

also Coke county, Texas, which is a

part of the original county of Tom

In an interview Mr. Snyder said that

the range in the Panhandle, and in

fact all over the state of Texas, is in

splendid condition. Discussing condi-

tions in the Lone Star state, he said:

- Green.

fresh beef quarters, \$1.25.

peka on the 19th inst. says:



Speaking of the effect of the new GEO. B. LOVING Editor and Mgr. tariff bill on the cattle industry, he JOS. L. LOVING. . . . Associate Editor JNO. O. FORD Business Manager. said: "About three weeks since I was in Arizona and New Mexico, and found the cattle owners along the borders of Old Mexico anxious for its passage. They said under the present tax of \$10 The Stock Journal Publishing Co., a head they could not, when the range was poor, drive their cattle into Mexico 407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick. if the range was good there, for it cost so much to bring them back again. The 20 per cent ad valorem will enable them to do so. The larger part of cat-EAR tle in Old Mexico are owned by Ameri-

cans." Mr. Snyder is president of the Texas Mye Stock association, and one of the most prominent fine stock breeders in the state, as well as being one of the leading cattlemen. No one is better posted on the outlook than he, and his opinions are regarded as high author-

THE WAY TO DO IT.

Stockmen in the Northwest range country are not so well protected against thieves as we are here in Texas. An exchange in that part of the country says:

tions of the ranges of western South Dakota are the victims of the particular and especially contemptible kind of sneak thieves to whom the conditions of life in a stock-raising country furnish opportunities for practicing their nefarious trade, and render detection difficult, or, rather should we say, make the legal proof of the crime in a court of law very hard to furnish. Changing brands, according to the Black Hills stockman, is extensively carried on in that region, and frequently comcreek and the Chevenne river and its tributaries generally. According to our cotemporary, the late spring round-up just completed has brought to light a great deal of crooked work.

42 head tanked netted about 1-2c per There ought surely to be some legitimate way of stopping this kind of robize as much but the passed cattle a bery without proceeding to heroic methods. As has been remarked above, it great deal more than under the old is very hard to fasten legal guilt in system, and the result is far better most instances, but in most communities there are parties whose dishonest practices are matter of public and genper pound as for one worth \$25 to \$50 eral knowledge, lacking only technically legal evidence. Where such individuals are known, it would pay the stockmen about the hardships of the present and of the vicinity to have them watched the excellencies of the good old time by a well-paid and skilled special detective or two, who should have nothing things were, says Drovers' Journal. to do but to watch these suspects and There are no class o people who are bring their crimes home to them in a omre given to this sort of thing than way to insure their punishment. An producers. The "honest, horny-handed uninterrupted career of successful son of toil" who is much given to thievery makes the thief bolder and thinking his grandfather had an easier less careful in the long run. Success time than he might profitably post up makes him reckless, and the time comes a little. For instance, an old setttler of when he leaves some trace unobliter-Indianapolis recalls the prices current. ated, some precaution unobserved, and the criminal and the crime-are at last revealed. This business of appropriatdiscontented producer of the present ing other men's stock will have to be stopped, says our cotemporary. If it stead of getting worse. Eggs, 1c per can't be checked by the usual method, dozen; butter, 21-2c per pound; venia stronger remedy must be resorted to. son, 25c a saddle; pork, 1-2c per pound; If work of this sort is to go on without interruption the range country may just as well be turned over to the thieves at once. As there is no disposition on the part of stock-growers to do the latter, they may just as well make up their minds to go after them

hard. The way to do it is to do it. SPREAD OF THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

The division of botany in the United States department of agriculture is in receipt of authentic advices on the appearance of the Russian thistle in various new localities. Bulletin No. 15 of that division contains colored maps showing the territory in which it had been found to the close of 1893. It has since been reported from the following | ognized sires and great dams, and the

Hammond, Lake county, Ind.; Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, Minn.; Marshall, Lyon county, Minn.; Northwestern, Jefferson county, Neb.; Blue Hill, Webster county, Neb.; La Salle, Weld county, Col.; Nampa, Ada county, Idaho, and Manitoba, Canada.

The occurence of the Russian thistle in Idaho is regarded by the botanist of the department as a very serious matter, and he urges its immediate and complete eradication from that state. The region already infested by the Russian thistle lies in the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and is, therefore, separated by this great nat-

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894. experience of those who fed last winter adeas of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, but also the offspring and family of take them away; but if not, and the Nevada and Utah, The only way in which it can enter this area is by introduction in impure seed and by transportation through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, especially along railroads. Every endeavor should be used by the farmers and civil authorities of this region to exterminate 4t along the railroads, and to use only the cleanest and best seed wheat obtainable. If the Russian thistle once infests this region its next step will be to cross the Sierra Nevada into the wheat areas of central California. The importance, therefore, of precautionary measures along the great mountain

chains is clearly apparent. From about the 15th of August to the 1st of September the Russian thistle begins to produce its seed, and, being an annual, the effectual method of checking its progress is to kill the plant by cutting, plowing and harrowing during or before this time. In the case of wheat fields which are already infested the grain should be harvested as early as possible, the stubble left long, the whole field mowed to the ground, and after a few daws drying burned over. Fields thickly infested may require in addition plowing and thorough harrowing. A copy of Bulletin No. 15 will be forwarded to any applicant, and a specimen of any plant supposed to be the Russian thistle will be identified upon receipt by-the department of Agruculture.

THE FAIRS.

The State Fair at Dallas and the various county fairs throughout the state always find a warm friend in the Stock Journal, and now that the time for their opening is fast drawing near. the Journal wants to again call the attention of its readers to the many benefits derived from them.

Everyone can be and is benefited by these fairs. Every farmer and breeder should try to have some exhibit, and should attend whether or no. By going and studying the various exhibits much knowledge can be obtained which otherwise would not probably be even thought of.

Attend your county fair or the State Fair or both if possible; study well what is there exhibited and profit by it. The Drovers' Jorunal has the following to say about fairs which will be of particular interest to horsemen:

The season is approaching for holding state and county fairs, and the task of awarding premiums to the most. meritorious animals will again call for the judgment of expert horsemen. The blue ribbon is frequently tied onto some horse without any show of reason while other competitors are passed by without explanation. It is probably true that no one animal on exhibition is absolutely perfect at every point of his conformation, disposition and action. To judge intelligently the animal must be examined in his individual parts and also considered as a personality. The true angle of the pasterns, neither too oblique or too upright, is to be looked at. Is the horse cut out in the knee or too straight or too crooked in the angle of the hock? Is he ragged-hipped, narrow across the loins, thin quarters, slab-sided, coarseheaded and thick and heavy in the jowl? Is the horse entered for a prize sound? It would be folly to award a premium to an unsound animal, as the contest is intended to show superiority of individuals of any particular breed of horses. Every association should furnish its judges with a scale of points on which to give a verdict of personal merit. Without definite instructions the arbiters of prizes too frequently award premiums to please some friend or to confirm their own personal views of

breeding. Thoroughbreds should never be compelled to compete in the ring with grade animals. Pedigrees should be considered in judging for premiums. In nearly all breeds of horses there are well recmore of this blood an animal carries the more valuable he becomes for breeding purposes. The breeding should be weighed, where other points are equal, in determining the award, as improvement of a breed is the ultimate object of the competition, for a horse that traces to a long line of great ancestors should hold over an indifferently bred animal for stock purposes Each competitor's performance should be considered, whether they be great victories on the turf or achievements in the show ring. A competitor that has been a successful race horse should rank higher than a contestant without any race history. The powers of one are fully developed; the ability of the other can only be guessed at, and proved merit should rank higher than any imaginary quality. Not only the individuality performances and breedural barrier from the wheat raising ing of competitors should be judged,

has become fashionable by brilliant a field of horses and justly award preoffice, and the verdict of such jurors of a horse is greatly increased by win-

Dr. Galen Wilson of Tompkins county, N. Y., is one of the best writers of the age on live stock and agricultural matters. His, name often graces well written articles in the Practical Farmer and the Journal reproduces the following in the hope that the lessons taught therein may be of benefit to Texas farmers:

cows are supported that die indebted to their owners. Before a person condudes to raise a helfer calf for dairy purposes he should have good assurance that, judging from the performance of its ancestors for generations back, the heifer will make a profitable cow. To grow heifer calves into cows without this assurance is inviting disaster. And as soon as the helfer becomes a cow she will be tested to learn whether or not she will make a prostable one. If not, she should be beefed at the first opportunity; and so with all of one's cows, old or young. It is dishonest to dispose of a poor cow for dairy purposes without first revealing her true character, and of course this would prevent her sale. The proper end of a poor cow's life is at the shambles, and the sooner the better. Hay will be high again next winter, and it is now a seasonable time to stop and consider what horses and cows it would be economy to dispose of between this time and winter. The term "unprofitable live stock" hardly applies to sheep and pigs if they are sound and healthy, for there is money in them when in the hands of those who know how to handle them and how to esercise the knowledge? The right breeds and proper care here almost always result in profit, There is a species of live stock that the world would be better off without than with. I refer to the canine tribe. True, there are very many cases where they are useful; but on the whole they are a howling nuisance. The poorer the man the more dogs he seems to keep. Many families are too poor to eat meat who feed their dogs enough to grow a 300-pound pig. If our lawmakers would tax female dogs 25 cents and male dogs nothing. the surplus dog nuisance would be suppressed. This would be better for breeders because they would breed better dogs and get more for them This would cut off all haphazard breeding by irresponsible persons—and that is nine-tenths—and those who desired to keep dogs would have to pay well for them. Such would be likely to be what they can get and keep turning responsible and to care for the animals

properly. The Principles of Breeding,

Individuality is, in our opinion, one of the most important essentials to the business and the utter lack of regard for the fitness of things in the past in this respect explains, in a great measure, the number of unsaleable horses to be found today.

Study well the combination of blood Don't select a horse to breed to simply because he has been successful See with what class mares he has been most successful. Study his own individual characteristics and those of your mare. Compare the strong and weak points of both. If they have defects in common don't breed that way, but look elsewhere. If the mare has good bodily conformation but light bone, and the stallion the same, you may be sure that this deficiency will be more strongly em-phasized in the offspring. "Like begets like." All other things being equal, with these conditions reversed the foal will combine the good points of both though of cource not with absolute certainty. Chance, or rather atavism, plays an important part in the breed oblem. This is an important upon which too much stress ing problem. factor, upon which foo much stress cannot be laid in the matter of breeding, for the seeming disregard of natural law in the past has placed us we are to day. There is probably no part of the world where horse breeding is reduced to a finer art than in Eng-land. With the Englishman individuality is one of the most important fac-tors in the problem of breeding thor-oughbreds. A horse with constitution-al defects, be he ever so good as an individual, is religiously a sided, while if he have a weak point physically no mare with a like defect is ever mated with him. The result is noted in the splendid specimens of thoroughbred we

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Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

boatmen happen to be a little tricky

and irresponsible, as many of them are

the farmers must take the old horses

for pay. Some of these car horses are

good looking and comparatively young,

but notwithstanding if they have been

on a street railroad for a year or two

they are of little value to the farmer

the first year. Farming brings into

use a class of muscles which have been

little exercised on the railway, and con-

sequently their movements on a farm

are awkward and clumsy. They are

not used to impediments in the way

and are very likely to stumble over a

hill of potatoes or a rail lying on the

ground. In plowing they cannot follow

in the furrow, but are apt to spread

out on one side or the other, or both

at the same time. At best their ways

are unpleasant and their services too

often unprofitable. The climax of the

"poke" business is reached when such

mares are put to breeding from scrub

stallions, as is the usual practice.

These classes of breeding stock have

justly given New York the name of pos-

sessing the meanest horses in the

United States. If a horse is unable to

earn its keep and a profit besides it is

The pig-poke feature of live stock

farming extends to cattle about as

much as it does to horses. Millions of

economy to put it out of existence.



J. D. SHUTORD, DENVER, COL.

J. D. Shuford, a likeness of whom appears above, was born near Dalton, Ga., June 16, 1861. His father removed to Kansas in 1873 and settled in Miami county, and in 1876 moved again to Butler county, near the town of El Dorado, in the same state.

The subject of our sketch found farm life entirely too tame for him, and he accepted a position with R. C. Osgood, who was a heavy daler in cattle and horses, buying in Southern Texas and driving to the Northern markets in Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

The depression in the cattle business in the early eighties about "cleaned up" what Messrs. Osgood and Shuford had made on the trail, but setting together all they had left, they sevested it in Colorado real estate. Osgood went to Alaska and Shuford "mistled" with the property until 1891, handling considerable stock in the meantime.

In January, 1892. Mr. Shuford accepted a position with the Union Paific railroad as live stock his headquarters at Denver. He held this position until December, 1893, when the Union Pacific. Denver and Rio Grande went into the hands of a receiver, when he accepted the position of general live stock agent of the lastnamed road; which position he now holds with honor to himself and the road.

Being brought up on a Georgia plantation and a Kansas farm, a common school education was all he had an opportunity of acquiring, but he has an unusual amount of "good horse sense" and sterling business ability.

Mr. Shuford's friends are legion all over the country and particularly in the range country of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico. Wyoming, etc.

· Silage for Pigs.

In Texas we have recently discovered that cotton seed meal is as good for hogs as cattle, but E. P. Smith has the following article in the American Cultivator advocating silage for pigs:

Since clover and grass proved so beneficial to swine as a summer food the cost of making pork has been considerably reeduced. The next question to consider, however, is whether we can correspondingly reduce the cost of winter feeding. This question has already been answered in the practical demo stration of breeders in wintering fine animals on sllage. It is only recently that experiments have been made along this line, both at the stations and by practical farmers, and the results show that swine can be wintered on silage, so that they will thrive almost as well as on a grain diet. By this method the fall pigs can be wintered very cheaply, and when spring comes they can be fattened up on corn and sold in time to secure the high prices obtained in April and May. They can be got out of the way then in time for the new litter of pigs.

Like all other animals, swine are badly affected by sour or inferior silage and diseases may be started very easily in this way. The necessity of cutting and curing and keeping the silage properly is evident. This should be fed to the swine in the winter at the rate of one-quarter to half a bushel per day to each animal. If the sows have good, warm quarters and a roomy yard to run around in they will do well on this feed. A mixture of bran, middlings, swill, or some other grain food, will make the ration a more balanced one, and give results that will be more satisfactory to the majority

lage very clean, not one pint to the bushel being wasted. If there is any waste less quantity should be given, for it shows that they are being fed too much of it. Occasionally it will be found that other feed will have to be given the apimals as a charge from the given the animals as a change from the exclusive diet of silage, and if this change is made for a few weeks, the change is made for a few weeks, the animals will return to the slage again

eagerly.

The question of causing disease among hogs by feeding them sliage has been started largely by those who have fed the aimals poor sliage. Either the farmers do not understand how to preserve the silage corn, or some accident has soured it on their hands. Naturally we hear complaints from them, and not only do they condemn the use of sliage for pigs, but for nearly all other animals. It might be well at this time of the year to make a thorough study of preserving silage for winte

may be said of the entire grazing portion of Texas. We do not exnect to commence shipping to market before the latter part of September, finishing up in October. We have about 3000 head of cattle to be marketed. In the farming district of Texas corn is looking well, and the outlook is for a larger

"There are not so many cattle as formerly in the Panhandle, and the same crop of cotton than last year. Should the corn and cotton crops of Texas both

be larger than last year, as we have every reason to believe they will be,

there will be many cattle fed; still, the

was so bitter that it may deter many from feeding. We expect cotton seed to sell at \$7 a ton, as against \$15 last year."

as Texas can produce in a year when It seems that the cattlemen on porless than 65,000 bushels. A great deal of this corn is as good as any I ever they can be raised anywhere. We now have 1000 hogs on hand and about 300 All of the lumpy-jawed cattle so far handled by the Live Stock exchange at the Chicago yards, have now been paid plaints are made, especially by the for. The gross result was an average stockmen on Lower Rapid creek, Spring sent to the slaughter house. Of a lot of 58 head slaughtered 16 were passed on the post mortem and the beef sold at an average of about \$4.40; while the

> In almost all these localities it has appeared only along the line of railroads and, with the exception of Nampa, Idaho, is now officially reported for the' first time.

each entry. In the equine world one family is superior to another in the number of great performers it has produced, and a member of the most popular strain should be more valuable for all practical progress than the offspring of some obscure family. The difference is between royal blood that ashievements and plebian breeding that traces to no great ancestral inheritance. It is often an ungrateful posttion to judge the personal merits of miums. Only intelligent and unprejudiced horsemen are qualified to fill the has weight with the public. The value ning a prize over a strong field of exhibitors, and when the blue ribbon has been fairly won on all the points of equine perfection it becomes the highest testimonial of individual merit.

UNPROFITABLE LIVE STOCK.

If a merchant does not pursue busi ness methods he is sure to "go under" in time, the length of which depends upon his amount of capital and the degree of his carelessness or shiftlessness. It is a feature of the mercantile trade that more or less "goods" rapidly go out of date or fashion, and others get "shelfworn" and unsalable at even cost prices. When a lad, I attended the sheriff's sale of the goods and chattels of a bankrupt country merchant who formerly had been reputed, and was in fact, very wealthy. Farmers for lles around entrusted their products with him, and the forehanded made him their banker. He had the confidence of all, but he did not practice business principles; hence when his capital became exhausted the crash came as a matter of course. He had a large three-story and basement store building; and certainly there were obsolete, damaged and unsalable goods enough to fill three of the floors, the cost of which have been enough to fill that entire building with modern seasonable goods today. For my present purpose I will mention but one kind of article. There were several dozens of "pig-pokes." He commenced business before fence laws were enacted when live stock were "few commoners." It was the custom then for farmers to poke their pigs and turn them into the highway, and the pokes were designed to prevent the animals from crawling through fences. When fence laws were enacted everyone had to keep his pigs on his own premises, and he confined them to tight, quarters and pig pokes, became obselete. Now had the merchant observed business practices he would have sold his pokes and all other goods at some price before they became unsalable. Wide-awake merchants keep no stale goods on their shelves for any length of time. They sell for

Most farmers are in the poke business figuratively to some extent as regards their live stock. If an animal does not pay its way or is not getting into condition to make a profit for its owner it is a pig-poke in effect. Two years ago last fall there were seven old horses in my immediate vicinity which were literally worth nothing, and they ate as much as \$25 worth of hay each by spring. Four of them died then and the others were sold for a "song," or traded for some article of little value. A person may as well throw away \$25 in cash as to dispose of it in this manner. And yet the country is full of old horses winter and summer eating their heads off. Latterly the supply of this kind of stock is being largely augmented. Electricity is fast supplanting horse power on city street railways. Horses thus relieved are shipped to country places and sold to farmers. Recently a car load of them went from New York to Buffalo and were there sold to a speculator for a little above freight. He took them to a village on the Erie railroad and sold them to another speculator for \$6 a head to be peddled out to farmers. The state has a surplus of such stock.. Many such go on the capals for towing purposes. They are knocked through for one season and then many of them knocked in the head in the fall when the ganal freezes. Others are sent to farmers to board for the winter. If they turn out fairly well in spring the koatmen come for them, pay their wintering and

the money over and over in trade.

CATTLE.

Drovers' Journal: The big cotton crop in Texas this year will make cottonseed meal feed plenty, and cattle-men in that state are preparing to take advantage of the situation. The short-age of feed in the corn belt of the country will go far toward helping Texas cattlemen the coming fall and winter. Then, too, Texas has a great crop, and altegether the Lone Star state has much to be thankful for. The general falling off in the cepts of Texas cattle during the out two months has been remarkable, not altogether unexpected. In the place the supply of marketable but the greatest cause of the immer shortage is the change of an in marketing stock. Since feeding s been generally adopted in Texas season for marketing has been edually lengthened until now it extle were received between May and November. Now receipts are almost they used to be in the summer months. This change tends to more even distribution in the year's business. year stockmen are in better position to hold their cattle for better markets. Some ranchmen who have ranges in the Territory have decided to send their cattle back to Texas and put them on feed rather than sell them at present prices. This is the first time cattle have been shipped from Texas to the Territory and then sent back home to be fed, but goes to show what a strong influence feeding is having on the Texas cattle business.

In the Northwest.

The Stock Growers' Journal of Montana has the following to say regarding the cattle business out there: The favorable condition with which the cattle market opened for the present season has been kept up during the The greatly improved condition of Montana ranges as compared with former years at this period of the season has been sustained. The market has been reported as steady and strong, and prices, owing to the good condition of the range offerings have been really remarkable if we take into consideration the many calamitous circumstances which in this year of troubles have afflicted the live stock industry as well as all other industries throughout the entire country.

continued excessive heats from which we have suffered during the past weeks have parched the grass to some extent-more in some localities than in others-but in all there is no lack of water for the stock. Sustained and progressive improvement in quantity and quality of flesh is still the status, of stock. In our immediate vicinity no perceptible moisture has been vouchsafed us, but to the southward of us they have been more favored and while the stockmen in that section have not had all the rain they want, they ac-

knowledge to having had sufficient to be of very perceptible benefit. If we have had less meteorological favors than our friends ao the south of us, we of Eastern Montana have so far escaped troubles which have beset our brethren to the north and northeast If we have been deprived of rain, fire so far has spared us any great dam age. While reports from the northern and northeastern ranges brought accounts of extensive prairie fires raging in those directions, eastern and south-castern Montana has so far escaped this dreadful visitation.

And this exemption seems almost mi raculous when we consider the dryness of the grass and the many incendiary agencies to which we are exposed. Of all these this present year the locomospark seems to be the most deadly and the most prolific of disaster.

Lightning and tramps and camping outfits altogether do not seem to be nearly as destructive as the blazing sparks vomited forth by the fire-spreading locomotive. It is consolatory be able to say that according to the most recent advices from the northern country, the extensive prairie fires which threatened to devastate large areas of range country have finally been controlled to an encouraging extent and their destructive influence limited to narrower bounds.

All things considered the stock growing interest is in as encouraging and healthy a condition as the most sanguine enthusiast could hope for under the conditions which rule the hour, and its future prospects authorize most hopeful anticipations. The situation may thus be resumed in a few words: Market steady to strong, condition of western properties. dition of western range stock almost unprecedentedly good at this epoch, prices proportionately remarkable under the circumstances of the time, and good fat cattle meeting a good market and bringing good strong prices. Shipments of Western cattle so far have been rather light, and so much

The Strike and Beef Cattle.

A Chicago correspondent of an Eastern exchange reviewing the cattle market during and since the strike sums up the situation as follows:

The present condition, of the market for live cattle emphasizes the fact that methods of handling beef from the time the animal leaves the feed lot until the meat is sold over the retail counter, have materially changed. This, too, within comparatively years. It is not so very long ago that a partial cessation of receipts of cattle at the greatest distributing center in the country, for two, three and four weeks, would have resulted in a deoided advance in prices with some semblance of permancy. But not so now. The movement of cattle toward Chicago has been so much interfered with during the progress of the strike, now in part only a memory, that offerings were cut down 25 to 50 per cent, and have not yet nearly assumed normal proportions. People have gone on consuming beef but there has been no relative strength in prices such as would have been the case in the old days. This does not necessarily mean that the "old days" were the best days nor as good as present methods, but is simply stating conditions then and The spadmotic advance beeves was short lived and the market is now rather lower than before the period of the labor disturbance. Wholesale prices of meats were advanced but the farmer and feeder who has fat cattle to market gets no benefit from this, and is obliged to sell on the basis of \$4.25 to \$4.75 for fair or good or really fancy steers in Chicago. The reason is found chiefly in the fact of the stores of refrigerated beef. It is no longer the case that the big butchers buy and slaugter just as required for their trade, but instead dress and

LYON'S

SHEEP & CATTLE

EEP A. CATTLE

place in refrigrators thousands of car casses of beef every day. These coolers are therefore full, taking one month with another, year in and year out, and the stoppage of beef supplies for a few days or the interruption of a normal movement for a couple of weeks does not so much disturb the situation. Owners of these immense stocks of beef in refrigerators naturally take advantage of the situation and ask higher prices, but are not obliged to have live cattle for a few days or a

week or two, and thus the latter re-ceives no stimulus from the situation. Not alone cattle but other live stock as well is selling rather lower than a year ago, best hogs at that time commending figures around \$5.50. The packers this week, have been obliged to face, on the one hand, increasing receipts to nearly their old level, and on the other more or less disturbance among their employes who cannot quite get out of the old habit of "striking" at the smallest encouragement.
On the other hand, however, there has
been an excellent inquiry for cash product, including cured meats and lard. It is early for a big business in the last named on export account, but home orders are good and this has stimulated the whole market. The foreigners have allowed the prices to sag fractionally. They were pushed the strike. Hogs sold at the close of the week ground \$600 to a shade bate. the week around \$5.00 to a shade bet-

Prospects for Light Cattle Feeding. The Journal has been of the opinion until quite recently that the number of cattle fed in Texas this season would be as great as last year. This belief was caused by the large crops of feed raised this year, hence a good chance for an abundance of cheap feed of all kinds; then cattle are higher than before and, as the people higher than before and, as the people as a rule continue playing at most every game when losers, it looked like they would be just as ready to feed

this year as ever. Of late, however, the Journal has changed in regard to the matter. Inquiry elicits but little information on the subject other than that but few cattle, comparatively, will go into the feed lots this year. Several reasons for this are assigned. Grass is so good and plentiful, some claim, that every-thing will get fat and be marketed before the feeding season opens. Others think that the people are wiser now than they were before, and won't be so anxious to feed cattle because of their losses last year. So it may be that our crop of fed cattle the coming eason may be small as compared with last year.

As regards the same matter, the National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburg has the following to say: From all indications the number cattle fed throughout the country will be smaller this year than last or for several years past. Since early in the spring the demand for feeders and stock cattle has been extremely light everywhere, and the number of young cattle turned to grass this summer with a view to finishing them off on corn during the coming fall and winter was comparatively small. The scarcity of money and favorable opportunities

for investments in other directions for those who had the cash was the greatest reason for this. no doubt, but feeders as a rule seemed to have but little confidence in the cattle markets, and they backed their judgment by letting cattle alone. The drouth and conse-quent light pastures was another good ason for not stocking up heavily July and August are the two months which generally find the heavy feeders in the great corn-producing states most active in laying in their supplies

feeding cattle. So far this year but lit-tle has been done in many of the best feeding districts. The failure of the corn crop has had much to do with the light investments in feeders, for in some sections where large numbers enough corn will be raised to feed the stock necessary to run the farms. Where such conditions exist cattle feeding is out of the question, and probably much territory which furnishes a great deal of fat stock each year under ordinary circumstances will not be heard from this year for this reason.

There are various other reasons for predicting lighter feeding this year than usual. (1) The prices for corn both present and prospective are so much higher than the present prices for fat cattle that it takes a man of considerable courage to feed his grain with a view to getting more out of it than by marketing it. (2) A great many feeders had trouble last year in procuring money to handle cattle, and were forced in many instances to sacrifice their stock to pay their obligations which they cauculated upon carrying as long as they desired. The influence of this pinch in money matters a year ago is causing much conservatism among feeders, although there is plenty of money in the country at present. (3) The general depression of business in all lines has discouraged and disheartened many who are generally ready to push business to the limit of their opportunities if there is any pros-pect of making a dollar or even coming out whole, (4) The dry weather and short pastures have caused the marketing of numberless bunches of young cattle that would otherwise have been kept through the summer and finished off in the feed lots in the winter, large proportion of the receipts at the fat stock markets for the past few months has consisted of cattle that were but little if any better than

Other reasons might be assigned, but these are enough to show the prospects at present. There is time yet for changes to take place which may affect the situation somewhat, but from the present outlook the market will not be oversupplied with good fat beeves next winter and spring. Those in position to feed advantageously may find as good a market for their corn crop through the feed lots as at the elevator.

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Lyon's Sheep Dip,
Potioned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL
SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

SHEEP AND WOOL

To Texas flockmasters-Hold your

The wool growers, and in fact we all are holding our breath waiting to learn news of the defeat of the tariff

The health and good condition of a flock depends greatly upon the care and attention which the flockmaster gives to his sheep.

If the sheep breeder will employ the proper methods in his business he has as much profit ahead of him as any other breeder.

In times of great depression the

breeder under no circumstances should be persuaded to use a scrub or grade ram for breeding purposes. The editor of the Farm Stock and Home has not yet discovered that the threat of free wool has caused any

damage to the price of wool. Whoever invests in sheep at present low prices will be in position to sell at higher prices when the reaction comes. Now is the time to prepare for it.

There is certain to be a good future demand for mutton, and whether the price of wool goes up or down, sheep husbandry will continue profitable.

It is a good plan to dip every new sheep that is brought upon the farm, as then it is quite certain that they will not bring scab among the other

Cool shade is more refreshing and necessary for sheep than any other farm animal. If there are no shade trees, sheds should be built for summer At Fincastle, Ind., July 12, a record

and promote the breeding of the flat-tailed sheep. A point of excellence claimed for these sheep is their su-perior quality of mutton. The treasury department has issued a highly valuable publication to the student of the wool industry of the world. It is entitled "Wool and Manufactures," and can be obtained from

association was organized to improve

are twenty-five recognized breeds of sheep in Great Britain. Save the Dorets, that are thought to be an offspring of the Merino, all these breeds are closely related and have become extinct breeds through the influence of soil, feed and skillful breeders.

the secretary of the treasury.

Wool is a product of culture. The coat of the sheep originally little resembled the wolls of the improved breeds of today. The wool at the Columbian fair from Russia. Turkey and East India resembled hair far than they did fine or medium wool.

At the recent English sheep shows the Prince of Wales was a prominent exhibiter with his favorites, the Southdowns. He frequently received second or third award where the entries were very large. At the Bath and West-of England show there were twenty-eight entries in the yearling ram class and the Prince of Wales won second.

Never consign wool to a commission firm that quotes wool away above its, market price; nor to one that tries to make it appear that "our house" is about the only one in the United States that is doing an honorable business, and obtaining for the grower a higher. price for his wool than he can get by consigning to any other firm.

Why is it that a sheep when lying down weighs more than when standing up? According to some drovers this is a fact, but the Journal ventures to suggest it is very far from being a fact. But, and this is what it started out to say, it is a fact and a very important one, that a sheep when "down' in its flesh is a standing (?) reproach to its owner or to its herder, and when it to the top notch in flesh it is a sight that ought to gladden heart of both herder and owner. at this season of the year the Journal "down" on every herder that does not help his flock up in condition.

Free wool is inevitable. The Wilson-Gorman bill has passed, giving pro-tection for every produce asking it in the South, and to all the great trusts and combines. I advise the wool growers of the United States to keep their ews, renew the contest for protection for the wool industry, and as soon as the people can get at the spoilers we will secure justice. Meanwhile I advise wool growers and other farmers to pro-cure from their members of congress J. S. Senate Miscellaneous Documents Nos. 37, 77 and 124 of the present second session of this LIII congress, making in all about 200 pages of a full discussion of the wool tariff and wool in-dustry.—William Lawrence, president National Wool Growers' association.

There is very little new to be said of the wool market. A few days ago business was at a standstill on account the strikes and inability to ship ods. While the blockade has been goods. raised the business conditions as yet have not assumed their normal state. demand is still confined to the bright wools, suitable for combing purposes, with some inquiry for deep grown Territory for same use. As yet the demand for the average lots of the darker wools is limited and it does no good to affempt to force them, as it only means concessions in prices when it is done. The better policy seems to be a waiting one, until this class is wanted, when it will no doubt move at its relative value. The season so far has not been an active one and there seems to be no reason for any change in the immediate future. If the final settlement of the tariff question was accomplished, whatever the decision was, there would at least be a more confident feeling; as it is today, the woolen industries are heavily handicapped.

In selecting sheep for a foundation herd a writer in an exchange says: Choose large, smooth, healthy ewes. Buy half as many and pay double the price, rather than take small, poor, scrawny, wrinkly ewes. Buy a good Delaine ram. The first thing I look for

is a broad. Roman nose, and then size and shape. I have tried this for severand snape. I have tried this for several years and found it a success. Sheep should be provided with plenty of ventilation. Keep them clean. Many leave the manure in all winter. Sheep will not do well under such conditions. I bred, fast year, 100 ewes to a Delaine ram and raised 90 lambs. They began coming in March. I feed some oil meal to ewes, and I think it is the best feed to ewes, and I think it is the best feed for ewes in lambing time that I ever used. I gave them about one pint of oil meal to every gallon of corn, oats or bran, as the case may be. Bran with oil meal is excellent for ewes or young sheep. I feed all the good clover hay it have to buy it. In 1882 I fed off a bunch of 40 head of lambs. They eaveraged 93 1-2 nounds with the wool off 2 bunch of 40 head of lambs. They averaged 93 1-2 pounds, with the wool off. I sheared them April 15 and fed them till May 15. I got \$5 a hundred, and with the wool they brought me \$6.63 each. With the wool from the whole flock and a small bunch of sheep from the tall and of the flock I refrom the tail end of the flock, I received \$470, and had ten more sheep than I started with the fall before. With wool at the present price there is not much encouragement. But with good care and proper management we can make money out of sheep yet. There is a better day coming.

Prof. John A. Craig of the chair of animal husbandry of the Wisconsin agricultural college, in an article on the future of sheep, says that there are three degrees in the development of sheep faming in this country: First, wool growing; second, mutton production; third, early lamb rearing. Fine wool growing fits in moer readily with the conditions of the far West; in the central states the production of mut-ton is the more profitable, because more in harmony with the system of general farming prevailing there, while in the East there is a greater profit in growing early lambs. Market conditions have destroyed the wool industry as a source of profit, so that only mutton production and lamb rearing remain. In mutton production the most profitable system is that which contemplates high feeding and rapid gain. Prof. Craig thinks the most profitable method is that which keeps the lambs doing the best they can from start to finish, by liberal grain feeding and folding on green crops. Before weaning the lambs should get such grain feeding as bran and oil meal, and after weaping, oats, clover, aftermath, rape or white turnips, and when put in sheds should be fed for quick gains so as to make 150 pounds inside of a year. With like care and taking into account the cost of the grain fed, he has found as much as fifty cents per head more profit from those that had grain continuously, charging the grain up at market prices. The profit comes from the greater gain, the increased wool clip, and the higher price per pound obtained for grain fed lambs; they also have the advantage of being ready to sell at any time so that the market

can be taken advantage of better. In such a system of feeding early maturity is a leading feature, and the lambs must gain nearly three pounds per week during the entire time they are fed; they must be of good bone and good feeders; the circular form is commended as the type having the quickest feeding capacity; the box may, after long feeding, make heavier weights and looks neavier all the time but does not make so rapid gains. The sheep that is squarest is invariably the most projecting in the brisket, the flattest in the rib, or it would not seem square from the side view, and it must have high hips to square the hind quar-ter. Besides being of this type the sheep should be active, for there is period when it is necessary to them on fodder crops to make the highest profit. The breeding flock to produce such animals must average pounds when mature and in fair breeding condition, and must be prolific; the fleece should have density, which means thrift and vigor and protection against the elements. Fine wool is related to density and it has been observed that sheep with comparatively coarse wool are heavy hided, coarse-boned, slower in maturing and lose more in dressing.

\$100' Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the ouly positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroy-ing the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

Excursion Tickets

To all seaside and mountain summer resorts have been put on sale by the Southern Pacific, the Sunset Route, unsouthern Pacine, the Sunset Route, until October 31. Local excursions to Sour Lake are also arranged for at reduced rates. Before deciding over which route you will make your summer jaunt call on a ticket agent of the Sunset Route or address C. W. Bein, traffic manager, Houston, Tex., or L. J. Parks, assistant general passenger agent, Houston.

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HORSES AND MULES.

Electioneer has produced 144 colts that are included in the 2:30 class.

All thoroughbreds trace back to on of half a dozen Arabian or Barbary

Many horsemen are expecting the two-minute trotter to put in an appearance this season.

Do not use hot water on leather. Water over 150 degrees will scald it, pucker it up and destroy its strength.

It is the stock that a stallion gets

rather than the horse himself which breeders who patronize stallions should examine most carefully. Breeders must pay more attenetion to

producing shapely good-sized horses and then thoroughly fit them for the purposes to which they are best suited. Don't give your horse any food for an hour after a hard drive nor for two hours after particularly exhausting him. Then water twenty minutes be

fore feeding.

There are very few good horses in this country, and, while the general horse market is bad, first-class, low down, heavy draught horses will nowsell for a good round price.

The trotting stallion Directum has begun his season's training. Last year at Nashville he lowered his record from 2.07 to 2.05 1-4, and this year he will try for the world's record, 2.04, held by Nancy Hanks. The sires of the colts that are in the

first fight of a big stake are brought into advantageous, prominence. A colt that wins any one of the rich stakes of 1894, not only advertises his sire, but Injudicious hurry during the earlier

any other combination of causes, and yet a great many men fail to learn by past experience in this matter. The way to train a colt to trot is to trot him. He should be driven far enough to steady him and not far enough to discourage him. gave you the requisite for a trainer you will learn to guess each day what the

is the same colt alike every day.

A very common stable vice among race hores, and in fact among all horses, is the tendency to roll com-pletely over. Nobody on earth has ever ascertained why a horse does this. a state of freedom this is not attended with any danger, though sometimes, where the ground is hard, the withers have been injured by constant attempts to roll over. Horses seem to regard the process as fun. When the attempt is made in the stall the horse is often completely thrown upon his bagainst the wall or travis and is able to get back again.

One of the most peculiar cases of guarantee in a norsé deal tame to light last week in one of the New York courts. It appears that Thomas Nelson Page, the literary man, purchased two coach horses from the firm of Martin Bates & Co., which conducts the business of the New York Coach, Horse and Cab Company. The horses were warranted sound and kind. Mr. Page, however, thought he saw a defect in the eye of one of the horses, and had the following clause inserted in the contract: "The defendants agree to pay the plaintiff \$100 if the nigh horse goes blind in one eye in a year. The defendants agree to pay the plaintiff the nigh horse goes blind in a Mf. Page asserts that the horses were wild and unmanageable, and that one of them went blind in one eve about April last. He offered to return the horses for the amount he paid for them (\$755) in as good condition as when he took them. The company would not accept the offer, and Mr. Page brought suit. He sold the horses last week for \$195 and credits that sum to the defendants. If the horses were not sound and kind—and blindness in one eye is unsoundness—there was a breach of warranty, but the defect was to be met by the return of \$100. It devolve on Mr. Page to show that there was some other fault in the horses, or he can only recover \$100. Speaking of guarantees, a German horse - dealer some time ago sold a horse with the assurance that he was all right in every way except that he did not "look well." The purchaser thought he referred to the condition of the horse only and bought him. He soon found that the was partially blind. He brought suit to recover, but the shrewd German had a witness to prove, and the plaintiff had to admit, that he was told that the horse did not "look well." The German pleaded his lack of knowledge of American idioms.

Flying Jib by Algona (son of Almont), dam by Middletown (son of Hambletonian), grandam by Tattler 300, has gone two miles faster than any other trotter or pacer this season, and is capable of pacing a faster mile than his record, but he has had all the racing he wants. He is perfectly willing to remain at home, and so determined is he that he will not become a consistent campaigner that he is practically without value, says an exchange. Mr. Salisbury has another erratic fellow in Dr. Sperry, but his idosyncrasy takes a different turn. He is willing to race, but is flighty, and a shadow cast across the track by a whip resting in its socket in the infield may become in Dr. Sperry's brain an abyss of unfathomable depth, and the doctor, being reckless, tries to jump it. Occurse this rattles him, and his chances Of for success in that heat are ruined. Andy McDowell, one of the good drivers of the land, could not get along with this speedy but decidedly notional brute, and for his race at Council Bluffs, John Tilden, an auburn-haired brother of the blonde Dick Tilden, was induced to take charge of him. John took a nice roll of sheepskin and placed it across his nose, just below his eyes, so that he could not continually inspect his feet, and hence could not see that awful abvss which he had formerly pictured the shadow to be. The sheep-skin did the business, and the Western gelding was as placid as a lamb and yon his race. McDowell and Kelly are both what may be termed hustlers, and 'tis that kind of people that get extreme speed from a subject, provid-ed a subject will stand hustling: some horses will not. Directum needed it, Directly does, but Flying Jib, Alix and others of like nervous organism will not stand it. When "The Jib Horse" is in the finest "fettle" we would like to see a cool, but persistent man behind him; we think the record would be in danger. Whether Alix and McDowell will get along together so well that the highest results will be accomplished rests to be seen. She is capable today of defeating any trotter alive a race of heats, not baring Directum. In fact, the chances are that associations made an error in barring the thack horse for tis likely that more than one horse will be able to beat him before the snow files.—Coleman's Rural World.

Judge Burke has been interviewed and expressed an opinion of Western horses, particularly of those who ran at Washington park. Many persons at Washington park. Many persons will doubtless differ with him as to

pest. However, his opinion is worth a good deal and it is as follows: Judge Burke thus sizes up horses in the West:
"I believe there were at the recent meeting at least half a dozen high class 2-year-olds. The gamest 2-year-old in the West today, in my opinion, is the black cold Lissak by imp. Loyalist black colt Lissak, by imp. Loyalist, dam Capability, bought as a yearling for about \$700, and owned by Chinn & Morgan, who race under the name of Kentucky Stable. He won the rich World's Fair stakes, worth \$12,000 to the winner by the width of my hand in a hard drive. In the next race, the Quickstep stakes, the distance was too short for him and he was beaten, but last performance at Chicago he carried 123 pounds, conceding 23 pounds to a fast colt called Gath, and the latter beat him a head. The race conrinced me that he is a really good colt. His success ought to make imp. Loyalist, at Belle Meade, in great demand another season. I am told that Lissak is in the Futurity, so that the fall meeting at Sheepshead Bay bids fair to be the best they have had in years, since it will have as entries the best 2-yearolds, the best 3-year-olds, and the best all aged horses in the country. Some of the best 3-year-olds in the West will ome on, however. Vassel will be here, Mr. Corrigans tells me, but the fastest 3-year-old in the West today, in my opinion, is Cash Day, by Strathmore -Dawn of Day. Dr. Rice ran three times at Washington park, and each time he got worse and worse in his action. To me it looked as if he was very sore in front. There is no doubt that he is no more like the Dr. Rice that won the Brooklyn handicap than day is like His trouble may be in his feet. I do not think Rudolph is as good a horse as he was last year by any means, though this opinion is not shared by some good judges, notably Mr. C. C. Riley, associate judge at Washington park, who maintains that Rudolph carried 117 pounds this year in the Columbus Handicap, in which the record was beaten one and one quarter seconds, he ran as good a race as he did last year when he won the same event, carrying 107 pounds. As good a judge as Green B. Morris claims that part of the training season is the cause of more horses going wrong than most Yo Tambien can beat anything in the East. She was jumped on by Tyro in the Wheeling handicap, the last impor-tant race of the meeting, notwithstanding which she won at a mile and a quarter in 2:06 1-2, and on the day before the track had been very heavy. The most improved horse I ever saw is Henry Young. In the Columbus Handicap, which he won, he carried 108 pounds, and Yo Tambien conceded him colt needs, for no two are alike, nor 18 pounds. They met again a few days afterward, when Henry Young handled practically the same weight as Yo Tambien. The race was one of the most thrilling I eyer saw. Three horses came up the stretch noses apart, Yo Tambien on the outside, Henry Young in the middle and Faraday next the rails. Henry Young's rider, A. Clayton, was unable to do him justice on account of his position, and the consequence was

> Points for Selection of Horses. The English government has the following set of rules for those who select horses for cavalry service; they are called "points for rejection," but will answer equally well as points for selection

that Yo Tambien won by a nose, with

Faraday beaten three parts of a length.

Reject a horse whose forelegs are not straight; it will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as it walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist. Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the conformation is essentially weak; or a horse with long, or short, or upright pasterns—long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussions. are apt to cause ossific deposits; or a horse with toes turned in or out. The generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are very

weak formations. Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind and one with very straight or very bear tacks; the former cause undue concussion; the latter are apt to give way.

Reject a norse that is "split up"-

that is, shows much daylight from between the thighs; propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs. Reject a horse with flat or overly large feet, or with very small feet; medium sized are best; also a horse with one foot smaller than another.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

Parties wanting to buy cattle, may find it to their interest to carefully inspect the following list: 1650 good 3-year-old steers, in Donley county, price \$18.25, with 10 per cent

1000 4-year-old sters, in Donley county, at \$21. 3000 3-year-old Donley county steers.

at \$18. 2000 good 3 and 4-year-old steers,

mostly 4's, located and raised in De-Witt county, at \$20. 2500 Menard county 2 and 3-year-old, steers, in good flesh and fairly well bred, will be delivered on board the cars at Brownwood, at \$10.50 for the 2's and \$13.50 for the 3's. 1000 good Tom Green county 4-zear-

old steers, at \$21. 1000 Jeff Davis county steers, yearlings, good ones, at \$8.25. 500 Jeff Davis county 2-year-old steers.

1500 yearlings, raised in Bell and adjoining counties, one-third heifers, bal-ance steers, at \$5.50 for heifers and \$7.50 for steers.

1000 Hays county steers, yearlings, at 1000 Williamson county, steers, yearlings, at \$7.25. 1000 mixed cattle in Nueces county,

cheap. 1000 mixed cattle in Val Verde county at a bargain.
1000 good Indus Territory raised 2-

year-old steers, at \$14. 1000 yearling hetters from the upper Pecos country, at \$7. 500 Palo Pinto county feeders, good ones, at \$20.

300 Stephens county fee lers at \$21. 3000 mixed yearlings from Runnels and adjoining counties, good cattle, at \$6.25 for heifers and \$8.25 for steers. We also have several good herus of mixed stock catle, ranging in num-bers from 1000 to 8000 head, that we can se'l cheap and on easy terms. These cattle are located in Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico and will be sold with or without the ranges. We respectfully invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.
THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Fort Worth Tex.

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

POULTRY.

Give the fowls no green food and the lice no kerosene these days and the probabilities are you will find no eggs as a reward for your care of the flock

chasing or trying to catch them. Capture your bird at night with a lantern, and the rest of them will know nothing

"Do not crowd poultry in the shipping coops," is an injunction repeated every day along South Water street, Chicago, by the dead fowls that are thrown out of the coops as they arrive.

The Elgin Dairy Seport says that the stock of eggs in storage in Chicago and Elgin is reported at 320,000 cases as compared with last year's stock of 285.000 at the same date. Parties in the one at the same date. Parties in the business claim the quality this year is better. The cool weather extending to about June 1 enabled them to be received and handled in better condition than in rormer years. The price at which they were put away is about 2 cents per dozen less than last year.

The Farmer's Hen-Her Average Work.

Southern Farm. Authorities have said with emphasis and poultry and agricultural papers throughout the country have relterated times without number, says the Country Gentleman, that 125 eggs per hen is out the average number to be expected from a good sized tlock. These are the average figures given by those who take good care of large flocks, who understand the business more or less thoroughly, and who keep accounts to the penny; and it is generally supposed that they represent fairly the average number laid by the one great flock belonging to the United States. But do they represent the average work of the

farmer's hen? Don't you believe it.
I have seen the time when I thought these figures were fair; but judging from the work of the farm hen, as have been able to observe-it through many years, and comparing the results of this observation with my own ac counts when the hens were laying, as I thought, very well, indeed, I feel justified in asserting my conviction that her average product is if anything, below 100 eggs per year. The accounts show that the molting season and the zero season reduce the average that looked so fair in an amazing degree. In the best season for eggs there are few flocks that give more than half as many eggs as there are hens in the flock for any length of time, and if this rate could be kept up for every day in the year it would give an average of only 180 eggs a year for the whole flock. But every one who has ever kept a flock of hens on the farm knows that with most flocks this season-lasts but two or three months; it would need to last seven months to give 100 per year as an average, if hens were entirely idle from November to April, as it so common for farmers' hens to be. At this point, no doubt you will say that many farmers get a few eggs all through the winter. Quite true; but on the other hand you can hardly point to one whose hens yield him a number of eggs per day equal to half his flock during the whole of the other seven months. I do not believe that he ex-ists; and if this be the case, the average can hardly reach 100, even in those

flocks that apparently do the best. It is when we come to closely into the matter of raising chick ens that we are most astonished at the average work of the farm hen-it is far below average; that is so far below our ideas of what the average should That two eggs are set for every chick hatched is a very moderate state ment of facts; that but one chick raised for every two hatched is still more moderate, when we take the loss from lice, diarrhoea, gapes, accidents night marauders, and the mother hen into account. Thus, if a hen is set twice during the season she may, under average circumstances, be expected to raise about eight chicks. Now, I am sure you are on the offensive. of them do better than that," you say Not a doubt of it, but how many do worse? An average must consider thing as people are married—"for bet ter, for worse." Do you say that nonof your hens raised less than eithichicks either time? They did pretty well, did they not? But how many did you "double up at" hatching time? Remember that it is the average of the hens that set that we are considering.

I hope that many that have had the patience to read thus far are in full fighting trim, because, if they are, w are ready to consider another side of this question. It is said that the majority of farmers not only believe that hens hardly pay for their keeping, but that they believe that they cannot be made to pay. If that statement is true, I hope that they will have patience to follow this article to the end. if only to see what a fanatic can say

on the other side. One hundred is probably cuite near the average number of chicks raised per year on farms where fifty hens are kept. If these are worth 30 cents apiece when ready for the table (and it makes no difference with the figures whether they are sold or eaten) their total value is \$30. Where a flock of chicks double the size of the original flock of hens is faised, the eggs will be ample to pay for the feed for both hens and chickst even at a low price for eggs, so that the chicks are clear gain except for interest on money invested and cost of eggs for hatching. This last item is often left out of the account, but it is as much a part of the cost of raising a chick as its feed is If we call the value of the average building \$10, as in the previous article. and the value of the hens \$25. the interest on buildings and money invested in fowls is \$2.10. The eggs for hatching one hundred chicks would be worth perhaps \$5, leaving a profit of \$23, which is over 65 per cent on the value of buildings plus the value stock. To be sure no allowance is made for labor but neither is this done when computing the profits from the pig-stye. No be reasonably fair to

Of course, it is extremely difficult to get at any fair averages; as calculated above, they represent as nearly as pos-sible averages for the states of the east. In the New England states, average prices might be much higher; in portions of the West, they would, no doubt, be considerably lower; but taking the country as a whole, perhaps they are fair enough. If this be admitted, we have figures to show that the average farm hen of this cauntry pays a profit nearly equal to her own value. If a cow does this, does her owner look askance at her and say that she doesn't pay? If breeding sows gave such average returns over and above the cost of food and shelter for themselves and their offsucin there not be a very significant boom in in the immediate future?

hogs in the immediate future?
If any who question these figures as to the average profit from the farm hen are among those who are sure that the average of laying and rearing as given is entirely too small. I suggest that they make their own careful figures, and see where they will come out. I submit that we do not do the han justice even in our thoughts.

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

SWINE.

Fat sows are likely to bring forth

Feed a little-salt to the hogs as wel as to the cattle. It will pay to market your wheat crop this year through the hogs.

The great rush of hogs that was ex-

pected at Chicago after the strike did not materialize to any great extent. The more quiet and content the hogs the faster they will fatten. If there be any cross fellows in the lot remove

A few extra dollars spent for a choice, pure-bred boar will have a telling effect upon all the hogs you raise for the next twenty years.

After the weather begins to get cold more feed will be required to fatten hogs, hence you had best push them all you can during warm weather.

The pig that does not make a hog of himself is not worth much. But for this reason crowding must be avoided for some will take the advantage.

December pigs will be just about right in the spring to go on and make a good growth. But they must have warm and dry quarters during the

One hog raiser in Journal of Agriculture, regards the hog as the one re-liable money maker, the "rent payer," the "bread winner," the "mortgagelifter," par excellence of the corn state.

"roots," and will pay you in meat for them. So will the cow pay in milk and butter more than any one else will pay you for such roots as are not elsewhere If every farmer knew just what it cost him to "feed off" his hogs, more of them would sell to professional feed-

The hog is known to be fond of

ers for fattening. He should be sure that every bushel thus fed brings more than it would at the warehouse. Hogging down corn, as practiced in many of the corn growing districts, generally a very expensive way to feed a crop. With dry weather the loss will not be so great, but when rains prevail the waste is too much to make the prac-tice profitable. The amount saved will

The American Berkshire Association. for the purpose of encouraging breeders generally to exhibit their herds at the county, district and state fairs of 1894, offers a gold medal to the owner of the herd of Berkshires that makes the best show record during the current year. Write to Charles F. Mills, secretary, Springfield, Ill., for particulars.

more than pay for the time it takes to

In purchasing pigs from a distance we cannot be too guarded as to the existence of disease. Te man from whom we buy may as a rule, be depended upon to tell if he has had any infectious diseases in his pens. Then when the purchase has been made and the animals brought home they must be protected from pastures, rens or buildings in which any disease has been known to exist, and care must be taken that they approach none such. When these precautions are taken and the pigs are well and honestly cared for. there need be little fear of disease occuring.

Hog prices have held up remarkably well when the price of everything else is taken into consideration. The values now prevailing and which are liable to continue for a while yet at least make the production of pork one of the best paying operations of the farmer. The for a light corn crop will probably have some effect upon future hog prices. The better markets recently have failed to bring out excesruns, which indicates that the country is not very heavily stocked or that feeders are not afraid of the future. In all probability the light runs have been due to the light supply in the country, and if this is true the prospects for a continuation of good markets are favorable.

A swine breeder, in a letter to one of our exchanges, says that he has found that at two months of age is the best time to begin wearing, and that they uld not be taken from the mother suddenly, but gradually separated from her an increasing number of hours each day, and thus starved into eating. They may be put in styes purposely prepared for them, and having a small yard in which they may run, and both the yard and stye must be well littered. Their food should be good, and they should have as much as they will eat. Boiled potatoes for a fortnight, and then raw food will sprove useful, with one feed of bruised cats every day for a month, and afterward corn, or barley oatmeal, unless there is a dairy, in which case skimmed milk or whey may be substituted until the clover field is ready for them, which will be in the beginning of May. If the pigs are three months old they will thrive well on that food. Lettuce and cabbage, especially if boiled, have also been found very serviceable, the latter not only on account of the succulence of the plant but from its promoting an inclination to sleep, which is of considerable importance to the growth of young animals.

Under ordinary business conditions the past year or two would have been the best time for breeders of pure-bred swine in the history of the trade in this country. The high prices for fat hogs have put many feeders in the notion of improving their herds, but the scarcity of money has prevented them from car-rying out their good intentions. With a revival of business and a better condition in money matters an improvement in the trade in pure-bred hogs may naturally be looked for. The advantages in improved stock are being more clearly understood and when far-mers get into position to invest a little money outside of the necessary ex-penses breeders will get the advantage of it. Those who have tried it know that it pays at all times to mise the best class of hogs possible whether the market prices are high or low, but the favorable prices which have prevailed for the past few years have convinced many that an improvement should be many that an improvement should be the watchword. Owners of pure-bred stock should keep up their herds now as they never have before. There should be a market for all the good stock they can raise at paying prices. All they need to do is to have the right kind of breeding stock to sell and then advertise them thoroughly. Farmers as well as breeders will begin to want them as soon as they can see their way them as soon as they can see their way clear to pay for them.—National Stock-

1000 Feeders Chesp.

We have one lot of 1000 well bred gentle feeding steers, mostly fours, will average over 225 pounds. Price \$20. Also extra large well bred steers weighing-1050 to 1150 pounds, cheap.
Those wanting feeding steers should not fail to write or call on us.
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results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that Dr. Hath-away & Co. are considered to be the Leading Specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

It is claimed that oil meal mixed hay, straw or fodder will double its value.

If you intend to sow wheat this year, begin to break ground early and give t time to firm.

A Texas paper says that reports from all parts of the state give the general condition of ranges and cattle as good,

Put your stock within poor fences and they will give you the rhyme and the reason of it-of the two words, breach and teach. A first-class animal will bring a good price. Why not have the whole of your stock so bred that they will be

equally desirable, and sell at your own price in the lump? The farmer who becomes accustomed to having everything in order will perform all the necessary work with less care than the owner who finds every-

thing in disorder and confusion. Don't grow weary while being reminded that stock growing will enrich the land and increase its productive-ness. It will market the farm products better than to ship them off.

The coarseness of com fodder makes it laxative in nature, and there is no danger of clogging the bowels, if not fed too dry; but the right way to give any such food is to mix it with afternate rations of bran or meal occasionally. To be at its best for food it must be cut at the right time and properly

A farmer of Lagro, Indiana, reports what is said to be the largest yield of wheat ever grown in that county. From seven acres of ground he threshed 371 bushels of wheat, machine measure, making an average yield of fifty-three bushels per acre. The wheat was grown on upland ground, which had been in clover for four years, and last year was planted in corn, and the wheat was sown before the corn was cut up.

The Mississippi experiment station says the first essential in fertilizing land is to secure and maintain an abundant supply of humus in all soils which are rich in lime, use potash freely with but little phosphoric acid; on soils which are poor in lime, use phosphatic fertilizers freely, with but little potash; and use nitrogenous fertilizers only where humus is deficient and plant growth is weak.

More and more the wheat feeding idea is taking hold. One Illinois man who has three old crops on hand says he will feed it, and that by grinding and making into swill for hogs and mixing with cut "roughness" for other stock its feeding value is two to one compared with corn. That is putting it quite strongly, but if it is worth no more than corn the fact should not be lost sight of that cash corn and wheat sold at the same notch on August 6.

Reports from all over the country indicate that the threshers' returns of the wheat crop will be greater than the estimates placed upon the yield either by the reporters for the statisticians or the farmers themselves. Wheat is turning out well and on account of the good quality and fine condition it is weighing heavier per measured bushel than it has for years. There are many reports going through the press, how ever, that seem incredible in regard to the heavy yields. Some of these phewas known. - Everything about the crop seems to be all right but the price, and it is getting worse instead of befter. Last week again broke the record low prices for September wheat. the bottom being reached at close to 52 cents per bushel in Chicago.-Ex-

An exchange says that if all oats could be run through the mill it would make better feed for horses. The reason has been given many times. Both the grain and chaff digests better, and the indigestible woody fidre of both being broken, admits of the action of the stomach more freely and fully. Careful feeders of horses know that in feeding oats, especially the whole grain, much depends upon the nature of the hull or chaff. It is not always the heaviest grain that gives the best results. That which is much above the standard weight has most often a rough, gritty chaff, which so acts on the stomach as to expel much of the grain in an undiges ed state. The hull, however soft in texture, is laxative, and a moderate degree of laxativeness is beneficial, especially in breeding animals, but there is no gain in passing through the heaviest grain in a nearly whole state. Better use a light grain, which will be more thoroughly di-It is commonly supposed that the oats which sells for the highest price is the best feed, but it is not always the case.

The good horseman, says a writer, will water his horse before feeding him, especially in the morning. French breeders always water their horses before feeding, and in all the large stables of horses in this country that practice is followed. Yet many horse-men and farmers never think of the advantage and necessity of it. If the hogse could talk, or if man could understand him, he would ask for a drink the first thing every morning and you will be surprised how eager they are to get it whether the weather is cold or hot. I wonder how many farmers or not. I wonder how many farmers ever thing of watering their horses before feeding them in the morning, or how much they lose by not doing it. The horse comes from work at night, gets a drink, then is fed mostly on dry grain, eats hay part of the night, and in the morning another dry feed, and by this time is recovered. and by this time is very dry himself, so when he reaches water he fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of the stomach, and is a damage rether the stomach, and is a damage rather than a benefit to the horse. Now, friends, try watering one horse before feeding in the morning, thus slaking his thirst, and at the same time washing the stomach ready to receive the morning feed, when, being properly moistened with saliva, it remain until thoroughly digested. Your horse can do more work on less fccd and will live healthy much langer; basides, humanity demands this thoughtful care.

Many departments of agricultural industry are annually run at a loss and in the same hands and under like same management will continue so for many years to come for lack of the business years to come for lack of the business habit of keeping account of profit and loss of each and every crop produced. Much of what we do is done mechanically; that is to say, without sitting down beforehand and intelligently and the state of the company work as down beforehand and intelligently and closely figuring out our year's work as an architect would the letails of a building, adapting this to that, and that, and all besides, to the ground to be occupied, the money in hand to tak with and the necessities of the

proposed occupant.

The reader may stop just now and the out think of the leading departments of his ine, business and see if he can figure out how they are paying and demonstrate to himself which are paying little and

which better and then which best of all. The exercise is a profitable one. In the matter of live stock we have the following thoughtful sugestion in this line from the National Stockman:

To unprobtable live stock might be charged the failure of many farms to

pay for the labor that it takes to run them and a fair rate of interest on the In conditioning horses for the market says Drovers' Journal, too much attention cannot be given to properly breaking them. This is especially true in relation to single drivers and carriage horses. The heavy drafters are more phlegmatic and easier broken to harness than the high-strung and nervous tempérament roadster... Then the work of the heavy truck horse is not so responsible as handling loads of priceless value where an accident is liable to destroy human life. An animal intended for a roadster should be accustomed to the cars, and for this purpose nothing is better than a run in a pasture close to the railway track. It is interesting to watch a horse unacquainted with the cars and see how puffling engine will frighten him. animal will scurry away from the frightful monster and no amount of urging can force a high-strung horse near a steaming engine on his first introduction to the cars. Many breeders pasture their colts near the railroad

o accustom them to the cars, and they soon lose all fear and will not lift their heads to notice a passing train. Every year numerous accidents occur by horses running away with fright at cars and all animals intended for drivers should early be educated not to be afraid of trains. Some horses have but little sense and are so terrified at the sight of an engine that they can never be driven with safety near a steaming locomotive. An umbrella never fails to frighten a young horse, and he should be taught in the stable that it is perfectly harmless. It can be opened and left where he can see it, and as soon as he learns it will not hurt him he will lose his fear of it. The horse is never frightened except at objects that inspire him with fear of bodily injury. A fur robe has been the cause of many runaways, and before attempting to use one in a carriage behind a timid horse it should be hung up where he can see it and get accustomed to the mell of it. Any object, however frightful, loses its terror to a horse as soon as the animal is educated that it will not injure him. It is no smallematter

is warranted gentle and not afraid of steam or electric cars or city objects. Cotton For a Surplus Crop.

to break a young horse to be a safe and reliable roadster, and a gentleman

ourchasing a roadster for a family horse

will pay a long price for an animal that

Mr. W. E. Collins of Issaquena county, Miss., writes the Practical Farmer s follows on the above subject: The rapid exhaustion of the soil fol-owing the system of successive cotton crops for 40 or 50 years, is so manifest in the annuall, decreasing yield of coton that farm owners cannot fail to.

note it. The high price of cotton for many years led many to commit the error of succeeding crops of cotion on the same field, until the yield does not average above one-fourth that of former years. Southern agriculture is badly behind modern progress. I venture the assertion that no agricultural community in the world is as badly provided with the world is as badly provided with proper drainage as the farms of the South today. Yet our people have made more paying crops, and have received more cash for them, than any other community or branch of this in-

dustry. The change in values, begining in 1873 and culminating in 1891, found us totally unprepared for the very thing that we had expected. warnings from the beginning. We are now forced to meet the situation as nomenal tournouts would not be so best we can, and I am pleased to note wonderful if the exact measurement that our people are doing this very of the ground on which the crop grew thing—a fact that is very encouraging and fraught with magnificent promises or good to come. Cotton has always found ready sale at really better prices than any other crop of such magnitude. and the future is obscured by no dark and ominous clouds, that cover the grain markets.

Cotton is still king, but with powers more limited. The farmer out of debt today is on the high road to compe-The gold standard has no tence. tence. The gold standard has no terrors for him. What the Southern farmer must do now is to grow cotton as a surplus crep only: he must produce everything on the place that will save the money necessary to purchase such things from others. The despised small things must now assume the importance they are entitled to. The planters of this section have heretofore scorned the little things (so called) and knew nothing smaller than a bale of cotton. nothing smaller than a bale of cotton. The seed, now so important a part of the cotton crop, was a few years ago given to the tenants, who sold them and lived on the proceeds during the win-

ter. Last yea: the scarcity of money compelled everyone to avail themselves of every resource, and cotton seed formed the principal of these—they discovered suddenly that each year's profit on the cotton crop had been absolutely given

A plantation of 400 acres in cotton would give away annually to the ne-groes from \$600 to \$1000 worth of cotton seed. This has been stopped. Hog raising has commenced on very nearly every plantation in the country, and while it is impossible for this to amount to much until better prepared to care for such stock, it is a beginning and will improve as we understand the

business better. Hay flields (meadows) and pastures have increased to such an extent that the home market is well supplied with good home-grown hay produced at a good home-grown hay produced at a cost of about \$2.50 per acre. Where farmers are making hay for sale, it has netted them from \$5 to \$8 per acre. There has sprung up an inquiriy for grass and clover seed, which promises a market in the years to come. grass and clover seed, which promises a good market in the years to come. Corn has been planted in sufficient quantity for all home consumption, and with a favorable season a surplus to help out these in need. More sweet potatoes will be grown than ever be-fore. More fine vegetable gardens may be seen here now than is usual. Poul-try of every kind is receiving a fair share of attention under the new order of things—everything in fact which will add to the family comfort is receiving

more than usual attention.

It is almost a revolution in Southern agricultural systems. Sheep are the only stock excluded, and this merely for the existence of thousands of worthless curs that bark and howl about he negro cabin of a Mississippi cotton plantation.

cotton plantation.

Erom his scant \$5, meat and peck of corn meal weelly, the negro will share it with from two to six worthless dogs. It is a shame that the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century permits the feeding of millions of worthless dogs. Tax them everywhere out of existence or compel them. existence or compel them to contribute something to public revenue to pay for the protection received. They do more to curtail the production of woel than all the free trade or any other sort of tariff legislation. We decidedly prefer the sheep. We over the sheep. We own one dog, and this one weighs about twelve pounds, and is harmless to sheep or anything else, except perhaps the owners. We do not care to extend our possessions in this line, but would certainly like to raise sheep.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Themp-scn's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-ine,

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

HORTICULTURE.

Care of Pedrs.

"Look over your pear trees and cut out all limbs that show blight-and mind this, to cut 15 to 20 inches in the sound wood below the dead bark." says W. Cook. Be careful about this. If you only just cut out the dead wood ore the summer is half gone you will find your trees just about in as bad fix as if you had not cut any. Have a heap of courage and a sharp saw. a heap of courage and a snarp saw, and you may save valuable trees to bear crops of fruit for a number of years. I know what I am writing about, for I have bene all along this line for over twenty years. Now. I will say this: The Bartlett is a variety that will blight and still live and bear fruit, maybe for some years, but it is the only one that I know of, and it will help the Bartlett to cut the blight out. I am satisfied that we have as yet no such a thing as blight-proof pear trees, and all who offer such for sale should be regarded as frauds or fools.

Strawberries.

The National Stockman tells of the following experiments with strawber-

nes in 1893 and 1894: The following observations are made from results of experiments made at the Ohio Experiment station at Wooser, during the two seasons, 1893 and 1894. A more complete discussion will be given in a bulletin which will include descriptions and results, with many new sorts sent by originators for trial.

Beder Wood (perfect) -This has some merit as an early variety, but the foilage is subject to rust and the berries are too small to suit the demands of most markets.

Cyclone (perfect)-A new variety. grown three seasons at the Ohio station but not generally disseminated. The plant and fruit resemble the Haverland, but the berries are rather broader and shorter. Having perfect flowers and being similar to Haverland and Crescent. it can be recommended for planting with these varie-It is quite early and yet contintinues long in bearing and holds up in size quite to the last. It should be given a trial generally.

Enhance (perfect)-In many respects a desirable variety, being prolific and having perfect blossoms. The berries are ill shaped and quite acid. For canning and distant market it can be recommended.

Greenville (imperfect)-This has been on trial several seasons and is now quite generally disseminated. It has always been satisfactory at the Ohiostation and seems to suit growers for near market. It is not firm enough for long shipments, but it is free from disease, its prolificacy, fine appearance and good quality make it one of the best for home use and for near mar-ket. It is worthy of general trial.

Lovett (perfect)—This has been suffi-ciently tested to determine that it has merit. The plants are healthy and prolific, the berries average above medium size and it must be rated as reliable. It is a good companion for Crescent or Haverland.

Michael's Early (perfect)-Very early, but too small, soft and unproductive general cultivation. A few may planted for home use and when earliness is a desirable quality, but in any case the plants should be kept thin in the row.

Muskingum (perfect)—Somewhat like Bubach in being difficult to start, which often makes it disappointing. When well grown it is one of the most satisfactory of the perfect flowered sorts for home use and near markets. Marshal (perfect)-Plants vigorous and free from disease, but only moderately prolific. The berries are large, beautiful and of good quality, making it a desirable sort for amateurs and for those who cater to a market for fancy berries. For the ordinary commercial berry it will likely not prove more profitable than the best standard

but that there is place for it can hardly be doubted.
Parker Earle (perfect)—One of the most prolific varieties in existence, but on poor soil or in dry season the greater share of the berries fail to reach a marketable size. Unless it can be given the utmost favorable conditions

it will not prove satisfactory. Princeton Chief (imperfect) - A new variety that requires further testing before a fair judgment can be rendered. The plants are very vigorous, but apparently not prolific. The berries are of medium size, quite attractive in appearance but very acid. They are firm, however, and it may prove to be a valuable market variety. Season medium to late.
Swindle and Shucklen not desirable,

although the latter has been tested one season only.

Timbrell (imperfect)-A much lauded and widely advertised variety, but far from satisfactory. The berries color poorly, often in patches, giving them an unsightly appearance. From 50 plants not a single quart of marketable berries were picked during the season. The same complaint is heard from other quarters, hence as a market berry the Timbrell is probably of little value The best of the old varieties are Warfield, Bubach, Crescent and Haverland, and no variety seems to have been

found that is likely to supercede them. CATTLE WANTED.

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

for the cattle now and receive them in September.

Three thousand good two year old steers. These are wanted for a Wichita pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some threes if price was right. 500 or over. Would not object to some threes if price was right. Two thousand ones and twos (steers) mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not less than 500

in Jack county.

Five hundred yearling steers for a

Clay county pasture. This party wants good cattle, but must be cheap.
One thousand twos and threes. Five hundred two year old steers.
These all want good Central Texas attle, raised and located below the

quarantine line.

We also have a customer for 5000 verifing steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be de-livered in lots of 1000 or over at Amar-tillo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central

plains country.

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

Parties who can fill any one or more

of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address The Loving Land and Live. Stock

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

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED. If those wanting to buy any kind or If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us fust what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a special effort (a do go, and will always be glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy.

The Loving Land and Live Stock

DAIRY.

A Compromise Suggested.

One school of dairymen are saying that the helfer should be bred to come in as early as possible so that the milking habit will be part of her develop-ment, as nature will be compelled to provide for elaboration of milk while growth and development is going on and the milk habit then is part of organism. Others contend that this proand power of "creative" habit. That this helfer is better if the rapid growth from the 12th to 24th month is not weakened by a developing motherhood, and if she drops her calf at 26 and 28 months old, she will be all the better cow for it, a matter that each of our readers has some experience to argue

pro or con.

Now comes in another theory, not new, but newly revived. Let the heifer calve say at about 22 months old, and not allow her to be again bred until at least 20 months shall have elapsed between the two calves. The plan and purpose of this is to develop the milk-ing habit between the times of embryotic growth and have all the care and food apply on milk account, without any subtraction for the development of the future calf or at least until the great flow of milk is over and there can be a division of food between milk and embryo.

When heifers calve the second time within a year, there is soon a heavy double drain upon the system in the two demands. The profitable cow is now the one with the longest and largest milk giving powers and, while this may be a born trait of hers, it must, like speed in a horse, be devel-oped, and the least demanded of her in other ways during the time the greater the probability of success in the effort. And this is why deferred breeding is being advocated so as to give the heifer a full year to develope in and a long milking habit estab-lished and then a period of growth

and maternity.

The fault we notice in this is athelong spell of rest. Twelve to fourteen months is all that can be expected in milk giving, and six or seven months of rest would seem too long. Sixteen months would seem quite long enough a year of milk and about three months of rest, and that at a time when maternity was demanding the most of

We doubt if too long periods of suspended milk giving are made up again, and the habit of rest may return be-tween shorter periods to plague the giver. We suggest a compromise. Breed the heifer for her first calf a little later and breed so that the second calf shall be dropped about sixteen months after the first, and feed and care for this heifer in the most practical and sensible way; give her all she will eat of good dairy rations and keep her comfortable summer and winter.-Jno. Gould, in Practical Farmer.

The Milking Stool.

The following is taken from the National Stockman, and is worth pasting in your hat: Churning at too high a temperature will ruin the flavor, color and grain of

Are you sure that you can't run the cool water of that spring through the dairy? You can't judge accurately by the eye, take a level and make sure of

A cool stream of water running through the dairy is worth many doi-lars; it keeps the house cool in summer and prevents it from getting too cold in winter.

Some say, never feed a calf sour milk or clabber; this advice is good so far as young calves are concerned, but when they get two or three months old they can be gradually used to sour milk and thick clabber. All you have to do is to see that their bowels are in good order.

Don't feed cottonseed meal to calves, or to any kind of young stock; it sicken them and, if persisted in. kill them.

Linseed meal is the meal for calves and all young stock—and old stock. But don't buy linseed meal unless the price is relatively as low as ground

wheat. In most parts of the country wheat can be bought and ground for \$20 a ton.
Don't buy \$17 bran in place of wheat;

in the wheat you have a complete feed. bran included, and the bran is not adulterated as most of that made at the mills.

What we badly need is a national

pure food bill that will apply to animal as well as human food. mal as well as human food.
Such a bill rigidly enforced would
cause thousands and thousands of
scoundrels to go out of the business.
It would lessen the fees of doctors
and undertakers, and add much to the

profit of dairymen and farmers generally.
Will we get such a bill passed at the present session of congress?

At a future session? It's depends altogether upon the far-mers' votes. Russian millet sowed May 15 was

fully headed out July 3 and measured three and one-half feet high; it was ripe to cut July 17.

In sixty days from sowing it was

ready to cut for soiling; sown every two weeks it would supply good feed until the drilled corn was ready to cut.

This millet must be cut so soon as the tip of the head is ripe, otherwise there will be much loss from shattering.
In Dakota some call it broom-corn millet because the heads resemble those

of broom-corn.

Cut when the tip of the head is ripe you can thresh out the seed and have a good crop of hay too, because the stalks and leaves are still green.

Try Russian millet next year on a small scale and see how it suits you. Hens are said to be very fond of the seed and the ground seed is said to make excellent cow feed. It is worthy a trial.

Crimson clover should also be given a trial by all those living where it will succeed; it bids fair to become a

will succeed; if bids fair to become a favorite cow crop and as a fertilizer to take rank very high. It must be sown in late summer or early fall; the corn field is a good place to sow it.

The horn fly seems to be bothering the cows very much in some sections; the best remedies are fish oil, kerosene emulsion end such like strong-smelling substances rubbed over the parts mest affected by the flies; these files don't injure the horns, they just roost there

affected by the files; these files don't injure the horns, they just roost there and eat the scurfy matter around the base of the horns.

One of the worst habits of these horn files is that they keep at their work after dark; they don't leave the cows when the common files do.

Fly nets are a help but cows will soon tear them to pieces.

Horn files, common files, big and little horse files, icks, heat, dried up pasture—it is hard to keep the milk flow anywhere up to the average under these circumstances.

But with plenty of soiling crops, a cool, dark stable to keep the cows in during the day and a night pasture the conditions will be changed vastly for the better.

the better.

If a calf is dropped in the pasture during the hot weather and when there are so many flies, better get cow and galf to the barn so soon as the calf has been licked dry and the cow has eaten the placenta. A few hours in the sun under such conditions will put the calf has a week in its growth. back a week in its growth.

If there is no shade in the pasture how can you expect the cows to do their best? After they eat they want to go in the shade and lie down and ruminate. Ruminate over this and then provide some kind of shelter from

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STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 3d, 1894. AUSTIN, TEXAS, Aug. 3d, 18-2.

Page Woven Were Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of 21 nlt. I
beg to inform you that the Tools were shipped
to-day. The fence is giving entire satisfaction, and I consider it the best wire fence
I have seen. Respectfully.

F & WHITE, Supt.

The above festimenial was given after wo years trial.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, S14 Macon street, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

A GEORGIA PHILOSOPHER.

The cold has killed the corn of an blighted all the wheat;
The ice is on the peach-blooms sh' the apple-blossoms sweet, An' the country is in mournin' from the mountains to the sea.
But the good Lord runs the weather an' is ain't a botherin' mo!

The bees was out fer honey an' a-work.

in' fer their lives, But the blizzard stopped their buzzin', an' they're froze up in their hives; An, there won't be any sweet'nin' fer the coffee or the tea.
But the good Lord runs the weather,
an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

The mockin'-birds was singin' jes' the sweetest kind o'motes,
But now they're sittin' silent with a
flannel roun' their throats;

An' there won't be any music till the summer-time to be, But the good Lord runs the weather, an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

If don't make any difference what these changin' seasons bring;
If it's cold, the fire's a-blazin' an' I hear the chimney sing;

near the chimney sing;
If it's hot, the trees is shady, with the breeze a-blowin' free,
Fer the good Lord runs the weather,
an' it ain't a-botherin' me!

Good Resolutions

How many of you are in the habit of making good resolutions...in all faith and sincerity, and, alas! alas! breaking when the first trial comes? I do not discourage making good resolutions, even if they are no sooner made than broken. It is better to resolve upon a better life and fail in the resolve than to go on year after year with no resolutions for better and nobler actions. Every person given to reflection makes good resolutions, especially from New Years, birthdays and Sundays. I would today that a wish might be granted me. I would ask for an inspiration to say something which would forever be a help to someone in keeping these resolutions. I know how annoying are the small trials of lifehow easy, when wearied from these trials, comes the hasty speech, how difficult it is to make even one day come up to what we feel every day should be—would be if we could keep our good resolutions. Selfishness, temper, self-love, spring out unbidden and prove to us, alas, how weak we are how much more we are at the mercy of these tyrants than our good resolutions. I would suggest this as a good way of strengthening good resolutions and weakening the enemies to such: Be not satisfied with praying for strength to keep your good resolutions. Do not expect God to make this easy for you with no effort on your part; aid thyself, and God will aid thee; arise from your prayers with the determina-tion to keep—not a mass of undefined good resolutions—but some one definite esolve which you know will add grace and beauty to your every-day life. Keep that resolve if you have to fight for it. Another thing—do not form the habit of resolving to live better sometime or some day. Begin today. Resolutions are so much easier kept if formed for today than resolved upon for some future time. The future is composed of todays. Today lived right makes to-

A Sweet Voice.

Have you ever noticed how attractive sweet voice is in a woman or girl? is positively one of the strongest attractions she can possess, and one that can be possessed by every one with small effort. Girls who live in the country can possess this charm as well as their city sisters. It is something you can teach yourself. If you have not naturally a sweet, well-modulated voice, begin at once to train it into such. You will be surprised to find how well you can manage it. When you speak to the children, do so ever so positively, but let your voice be sweet and well modulated. If you are narrating something of length to the family, make your voice a pleasure to listen to as well as your words. The charm of voice makes everything that is said more interesting and impressive. If you cannot sing, remember you can speak in ordinary conversation in a voice as sweet as song, and those who hear you will be drawn toward you, soothed, and bless you for this beauty over which you have control.

Helpful Hints.

To remove ink stains from the nands.—Rub the juice of ripe tomatoes over them and rinse in warm water. Cement for china.-One-half pound of gum arabic, three-fourths pound of plaster of Paris, three ounces of powdered quicklime. Mix well with sort water enough to make a thick mucilage. The china should be heated before the mixture is applied.

A good remedy for boils, wens, etc.— The yolk of one egg mixed with salt enough to make a paste. Apply as a poultice, removing when the drawing becomes too painful. Repeat this treatment until the affected part becomes better

Lip saive.—One lump of sugar, not very large, melted in one and one-half tablespoonfuls of rosewater. Mix with It two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, a plece of spermaceti half as large as a walnut; simmer all together and put into salve boxes to cool. Hartshorn is good for cleaning silver

Borax boiled in porcelain kettles half filled with water will remove stains

from them. Sweet spirits of nitre will cure ivy poison if applied several times to the poisoned spot.

Powdered alum stops nosebleed. Salt and water will clean willow furniture if applied with a brush and dried

Soda is good for cleaning tinware. Rub on a damp rag and apply. Ammonia and soapsuds cleans jewel;

·DR:

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

ry and leaves no scratches or marks if dried in sawdust

Gum arabic dissolved in water with the addition of a little alcohol keeps the hair in curl for a long time. It should be bottled. MAGDALEN.

The Potato in Many Forms. Potato Salad—Chop cold, boiled po-tatoes in thin, small, dice-like pieces. Make a regular mayonnaise sauce, and add to it a quart of whipped cream, then stir in enough potato to make the salad of proper consistency. Small shreds of onion and hard boiled eggs can be added if the taste dictates. The whipped cream is what makes the difference between this and other salads

that have been longer in use.

Apple Potatoes—These are dainty in appearance and quite appetizing. Boil and mash evenly ten medium sized potatoes, and season with salt, pepper and cream. When cold and firm, mold or press with a spoon or the fingers into the shape of medium sized apples, making an indenture in the stem end. Dip in egg, roll in crumbs, and fry in hot dripping or fat until a light brown, using a wire basket. Insert a tiny piece of brown bread crust for the stem. Lay on a napkin on a hot plate and serve hot.

Saratoga chips are not new but still there are some points in preparing them that perhaps may be new to many. To cook them quickly and brown to perfection, without burning, fry them in a deep spider with plenty of fat, very hot. A shallow vessel, with barely enough fat to partially appears the client in a green way to have cover the slices, is a sure way to have them unevenly browned or burned. Take them, when browned, from the fat, with a wire spoon or perforated ladle, and drain on an inverted seive. Serve hot, sprinkle with salt. Prepared thus, the Saratoga chips will be brown crisp and dry, never soggy nor

greasy Snow Potatoes-This makes a nice change from the regular creamed potatoes, so popular on all tables. To prepare the dish, boil large, mealy potatoes and mash them through a strong wire seive, into the bowl they are to be served in. Let them fall in shreds that come through the meshes of the seive until the bowl is heaped high, then sprinkle with black pepper and serve hot. Remember to salt the potatoes in boiling, which will be enough to give them a nice taste.—Ex-

A Letter.

Jayton, Kent County, Tex., August 4, 1894. Mrs. E. S. Buchanan—Dear Friend: I just received your letter of July 9, late this evening. It was post-marked August 8, at Fort Worth, so must have been in the office for some

We are off for the mountains early in the morning for six days, and when we return I will try to write something.

You have probably no idea what a
position I hold for writing a letter that
will interest the readers of the Journal. I have a pleasant home nestled away among the hills, but no near neighour lives and surroundings would not interest any one else. It just suits my nature-loving heart, but I am aware that the most simple life contains some advantages that might be helpful to some one else. I am thankful to be away from the terrible strife in some parts of our country, among peace and plenty; a pastoral life. I shall be glad indeed to count you among my friends, and know from your sentiments. I should like you.

Very truly yours, Count Your Mercles.

A good many years ago, when rich men wer fewer than they are today, I was quite interested in seeing for the first time a man who was associated with the millions. He was pointed out to me in a public assembly, I looked at him and then said to my friend at him, and then said to my friend, "And that is Mr. —?" "Yes," she said, "he is very depressed at this time; he has lost a great deal of money, and I heard se said a few days ago that he feared he might yet have to go to the poor house." I replied. "Why, he is there now: any one who fears he will go to the poor house is there; fear is the real poverty." Our thinking determines more than we have taken in. Any one under God's blue sky can feel rich if he will take in the riches God gives him. And all God's best gifts are free to all-no one has a corner on the best things. The blue sky above is for all, the air we breathe is for all, and so go on through the best gifts until you reach the Giver, and His love for all. Now suppose you dissatisfied people just look this way and take in the gifts you have not counted. No better recipe could be given for happiness than "count your marging." Margaret Pattern mercies."-Margaret Bottome,

Brothens Who Call on Girls. The girl who has a brother knows low a young man is apt to talk at the breakfast table next morning after he has made an evening call. "Yes," he breakfast table next morning after he has made an evening call. "Yes," he admits, "I did stay later than I ought—I now that very well—but what's a man to do when a girl starts a new topic of conversation every time he makes a move to go, or tells him that he is always in a hurry to get away when he comes there? You have to be polite!" And she knows with what a relish he always tells about the young lady who informed him flatly one evenlady who informed him flatly one even-ing that ten o'clock was the leaving hour at her home. He did not enjoy it particularly at the time, he owns,

but he has a mighty respect for that young lady ever since.
So the girl who has a brother ponders on these things and never urges a gentleman caller to remain after ten o'clock has struck.—Chicago Record.

Sick Room Hints and Cookery. We all understand that a dark, illventilated room is disagreeable when one is in good health, but it is fairly

intolerable in sickness. Florida water, where its odor is not disagreeable to the patient, if pientifully sprinkled over the bed and floor is very refreshing in the early stages of convales-Water must generally in order to be drinkable be iced, but in a majority of cases a sick person cannot use ice water. Instead of it place a small quantity of ice inta fowel and pound it with a hammer. The small particles may then be placed in the parched mouth, where they will prove very ac-ceptable and will not reach the stom-ach until they are of a proper degree

The following are a few recipes which I know to be good in the sick room. Lemonade: Roll one lemon, cut and squeeze out all the juice. Strain out the seeds and add one-half pint of cold water. Sweeten it to taste, add one easpoonful of good brandy and one well beaten egg. It must be used as soon

Corn meal gruel: Into one half pint of boiling water slowly stir three tablespoonfuls of fine cornmeal Let it cook

three minutes, stirring constantly to avoid scorehing Remove from the fire and add one-half pint of rich sweet milk. Salt to taste and if desired add a little sugar.

Steak: Have ready a nice piece of teak, cut across the fiber about onethird of an inch thick . Heat the skillet till the smoke is blue. Wipe the inside of the skillet with a greased rag. Put in the meat and cover tightly; in about one minute remove the cover and turn the steak quickly, cover again and turn it twice more, being careful not to scorch it. Remove it to a hot plate sprinkle with salt, spread lightly with good butter and give it a dash of pep-

per. Serve at once.

Potato soun: Pare and cut in dice one good sized potato, add one sliced onion of medium size and boil together till very tender. Pass all through a colander; add one cut hot sweet milk, a little butter, salt and white pepper. Custard: Put one well beaten egg into a cup, fill with milk, sweeten and flavor to suit taste. bake slowly, till it quivers to the center, but do not let it Serve in the cup in which it is baked. It is well to also place in the oven another cup containing water. This will prevent scorching.-Luella

QUEER THINGS O. PAPER.

There Seems to be No Limit to its

'Adaptability in These Days. Patents have been granted for making innumerable queer things out of paper, such as carpets, electric conduits, lead pencils, rooning material, car wheels, boats, pails, comms, brushes and combs. Mattresses are manutactured out of paper pulp and ordinary sponge, springs being imbedded in the composition. A cloth paper for bank notes has been invented, the notion be ing to render such money less perishable and more difficult to counterfeit, Paper is used nowadays for architectural decorations, interior and exterior. Cornices, panels, freizes are moided out of the pulp. Paper collars, which used to be used in such enormous numbers, seem to have gone out

One of the most successful of recent inventions is a process for making artificial straws out of paper for drinking iced beverages. Everybody knows that real straws are apt to be defective, but the imitations never fail to draw After they are rolled they are treated with paraffine to render them water tight and non-absorbent. The same patent covers mouth pieces for cigarettes, which are manufactured in a

similar manner.

Medals are made of paper and colored to imitate silver or bronze. Cigar boxes are manufactured from the same material, flavored with cedar oil to give them the customary smell. Hollow telegraph poles of paper pulp are a new invention. They are coated with silicate of potash to preserve them. The making of paper bags is an enormous of paper bags are used in the United States every year. Of these the paper bag trust turns out 65 per cent. Not long ago a process was devised by which three-eighths of an inch of material could be saved in the cutting of each bag. On this account the trust obtained a complete new equipment of machinery at an immense cost, but the saving for the first year by that small economy of three-eighths of an inch was seventy thousand dollars. One machine for making paper bags will cut and finish 80,000 bags a day. The business of manufacturing envelopes is even greater. The envelopes are cut, printed, gummed and folded by the same machine:-Washington Star.

Sayings of Children,

A little boy came home troni Sunday school much exercised. "Mamma," he said, "how is it possible for Christ to be a Jew and God a Presbyterian?" It is easy to tell in what church he was being reared. A father said to his small son: "My

son, I don't like to see little boys cry. Boys who get hurt should act like men." Boy: "Then I'd get licked for men." Boy: "Then I'd get licked for A dainty sweet new school teacher asked in the sweetest tones: "Tommy,

do you know what a strait is?' Tommy: "Yes, mum, it's next to a A Sunday school teacher said sadly: Johnny, I am afraid that I will never meet you in heaven." Johnny: 'Why, what have you been doin' now."

Mistakes.

A man who needs power for pump-ing, sawing or lathes, surely makes a mistake if he purchases an inferior make of machine because it is cheap Why not buy the Hercules Gas Engine and make no mistake. Send for catalogue. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., Agents, Dallas, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

E. E. AXLINE Breeder and Shipper of

Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and

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

J. G. MCREYNOLDS.

Neches, Tex. RAMS. BUCKS.

Mention this paper.

We have a choice lot of American Merino rams, big, strong, plain fellows; also a nice lot of Shropshire bucks, I and 2 years old. We are prepared to fill orders at prices to compare with the times suwrite us.

GEO. A and R. I. PAGE,

Batavia, N. Y.

For Sale-Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford bulls; ers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs Prices to buit the times. Address, M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tesux.

really is foolishness to market the many thin and light cattle that are now over-running our markets. Foolish as it may be there are farmers who cannot help themselves, because they cannot help themselves, because they cannot keep their stock alive at home. It is better, of course, to take the low price than to let the cattle starve. Where it can be obtained it would be better to buy feed and keep the cattle until they are in better condition. While the markets at present do not show much encouragement, all things considered, there are signs of something better in the future. If busithing better in the future. If business generally brightens up this fall or winter there are many reasons for be-lieving that cattle prices will be better. The man who holds on to his stock, although it may take some courage and money to do so, will then be well rewarded. Under the most unfavorable circumstances it could not be much worse than to take the low prices which are now prevailing for poor cattle.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

BULLS, BULLS.

Whave two car loads good shorthorn bulls ready for use on range, for

. W. P. HARNED, (Cooper Co.) Bunceton, Mo.

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

The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatch-ing, 42 for 13; 35 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

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

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years

Registered helfers at \$90 to \$125 each Grade helfers at \$40 to \$60 each. All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors Terrell, Tex.

Registered and Graded

HSREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize winners; also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. For sale by

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Hereford Park Stock Farm

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RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

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700 SHROPSHIRES. Largest and oldest breed ing flock of Downs in Wisconsin- Won \$1000 cash prizes at World's Fair-Prices bed rock Send for list. Also McDouga Sheep Dip. Wholesale by car or gallon. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will

send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures. A. O. FOX, Oregon, Wis-REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS, Bred by Texas Agricultural and Me-

chanical college. Address, J. H. CONNELL, College Station, Tex.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS. Fentress, Tex.

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

WARRENTON STOCK FARM,

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

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroe-Jersey red swine. bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. prices write to

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex. Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM.

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Proprietor. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times.

Write for Prices. Registered, Pure Bred

HEREFORD BULLS

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

Childress, Texas.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON, Union County, Kentucky, Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry-yards in America. P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

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D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props., Georgetown, Texas. Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, c.fine list of which are for sale.

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We Have the Most Complete Stock of

Spring Wagons, Buckboards,

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Family Hacks. Heavy Buggies,

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Special attention to surgical diseas es of the eye and the proper fitting of speciacles. Catarrhs of the nese and th roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

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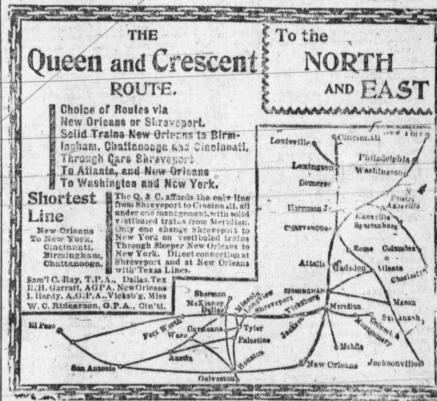
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The COTTON BELT ROUTE by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third,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

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

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

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our cannections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pitchurg, Lousville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. &. T. C. R. R. For rates cell on or address

JAMES BRAUMON'T, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex.

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Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Operars and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pullman buffst sheeping cars on all trains.

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The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

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

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

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

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

E. J. MARTIN. Coners Freight Agent. San Antonio. Tex.

PERSONAL.

W. L. Hawkins, the Midlothian cattle

F. G. Oxsheer, of Colorado City, a ominent cattleman, was here

S. A. Ingham of Midland, manager of the Live Oak Cattle company, was among the visiting cattlemen here

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, was here early in the week. He had nothing to say about burning bridges

Jim Farmer, the well-known Tarrant county stockman, says he feels encouraged enough to feed a good string of cattle this winter.

Messrs. Pumphrey and Kennedy of Taylor, two prominent cattlemen, passed through here Wednesday, en route to the Panhandle country. George Simmons of Weatherford came

in Wednesday night, and went to the Territory. George has been laid up a little, but is now about recovered. I H Cowan of Lewisville, Denton county, was here last Friday. Says his section is in good shape and he in-

tends feeding some cattle this winter. Eugene Miller of Aledo was in town for two days this week. 'Gene has nearly finished shipping out his fed cattle, and will shortly be in the mar-

ket for new ones. W P Harned of Bunce ton, Mo., has an ad in the Journal's breeders' column. He has two car loads of very fine Shorthorn bulls for sale, and our readers will

G. G. Galbraith, of Colorado City, manager of the Llano Cattle company, was here Monday. Says cattle in his ection are doing fine. He has worlds of grass and water.

do well to write him.

S. B. Burnett came down from the "6666" ranch this week, and spent a few days. He is preparing to deliver the 2000 feeders recently sold by him to the Ardmore oil mill.

G. H. Connell, of the Dublin oil mills. was here Monday. Says his mill will feed the usual number of cattle this winter, and he anticipates better results this year than last.

R. M. Gano of Dallas has a card in the "for sale" column, in which he offers some fine trotting horses for sale at public auction. Col. Gano is a noted breeder and has some very fine horses. See his ad.

Uncle Hilary Bedford came down from Benjamin last week and spent a few days in the live stock center. Reports Knox county in first-class shape. Grass is good, cattle doing fine and crops excellent.

Riley McWhorter of Baird came in Sunday from his Greer county ranch where he has a good string of cattle which ought to soon be good enough for beef. Mr. McWhorter went on to Baird Monday morning.

M. K. Bell of Palo Pinto passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to the Pythian convention Washington. He promised to shake with Cleveland for the Journal man, but he may not have time.

Capt. B. C. Rhome of Rhome Tex. one of the most prominent Shorthorn and Hereford breeders of the state, was in town Wednesday. Reports his herd in fine shape. He has some 90 head of very fine one and two-year-old bulls for sale.

Messrs. E. A. Porter & Bros., of Bowling Green, Ky., who claim, and probably justly, to make the best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented, have an ad in the Journal. We will have an extensive "write-up" and illustration of this valuable machine.

J. D. Houston of Gonzales spent several days here this week. He says it has rained abundantly in most parts of the South and Southwest, and the ranges are in splendid condition. Cattle are not so plentiful as is pasture, and he predicts that everything will get fat off the grass. Mr. Houston has a string of steers in the territory.

Don Bell of Callahan county, spent several days in the live stock center this week. He says Callahan county has had lots of rain and grass is good. Cattle are scarcer than ever before, but what there are are getting very fat. He says the country is in better shape generally than he ever saw it before and everyone is encour-

J. M. Barkley, asociation inspector in the Arbuckle mountain country in the Territory, who has of late recover-ed about 175 head of cattle for members of the association, was here Wednesday. Mr. Barkley is a hustler when it comes to doing good work for the asociation. If anyone doubts this assertion, let them go up about Chickasha and inquire about it.

William T. Wray, one of Evans-Snider-Buel's efficient representatives in this state, reports considerable activity in the feeder business. Says his company's patrons will feed their usual ta of cattle this year, and are now quota or cattle this year, and are now looking around for them, and contracting for them at thirty and sixty days' flelivery. Mr. Way's particular business is to care for the feeders, and he does it in a most becoming manner.

Col. J. W. Burgess, the enterprising fine stock breeder of this city, left Wednesday for a trip to the blue grass country of Kentucky. Col. Burgess has one of the finest herds of improved cattle in the state and has recently bought the Warren herd near Weatherford, which is also very fine. He has recently sold a good many fine bulls, but now has another lot of about 100 head to dispose of. He will return about Sep-

John M. Shelton of Moheetle came in a few days since from a trip to Coke county, where he bought 1000 head of These cattle will go to his Greer county pasture. Air. Shelten says the Coke county country is in fine shape, and cattle are doing well. He also gives most encourading reports of the bondition of Greer and Wheeler coun-ties. Says grass is as fine as any one

Hungry Leather.

The natural food of leather is oil. Hard and stiff leather is soft in a minute with

Vacuum Leather Oil.

ago, worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

could wish for, and he thinks all the

Ben Van Tuyl of Colorado City was here Monday. He reports the Colorado country in fine shape; says grass was never better nor water more plentiful and cattle are getting fat right along In fact some cattle are now going to market and they are about ready follow. Mr. Van Tuyl went south from here, but expects to be back today. is looking around for some good young steers, and while they are not very plentiful, still he ought to find them.

Col. Wm. Hunter of this city, who looks after the interests of the Evanscondition of the cattle nurseries Snider-Buel company in Texas, says was never more encouraging than at present, if plenty of feed, grass and water are the main factors. He says the range country was never in better shape, while the feeding belt is abundantly supplied with feed. "Just let us have a little better figures for the beef now," said Uncle Bill, "and we will be

Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacfic, reports the Western part of the state in flourishing condition. Copious rains have fallen all along the line of his Copious rains road, grass is good and cattle are fattening rapidly. A good many cattle are now going to market and every-thing in that part of the state will get fat. Mr. Harris is one of the most live stock agents in the state, and is always making friends for himself and the road he represents.

Ben Van Tuyl of Colorado City was here Monday en route to San Marcos, where he purchased 1000 head of yearlings from H. C. Storey, Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers of the Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, negotiated the is well pleased Mr. Van Tuyl with his purchase. He says West Texas is in better shape than for years. Copious rains have fallen all over that portion of the state and never has he seen grass so good. Cattle are not so plentiful and are taking on the tallow in a most encouraging manner. Some grass cattle are now going to market from that section, and more will soon follow. Mr. Van Tuyl returned to Colorado yesterday.

George G. Gray of Midland, who last winter moved his herd from that section to a new pasture near Clarendon, was here Saturday. Mr. Gray says that when he moved his herd wasn't a hat full of grass in all of West Texas, but that since that time copious rains have fallen and water is plentiful, while the grass is as fine as could be desired. It is so good that he now wishes he had his herd back on the old range, although he is well pleased with the Panhandle country. Mr. Gray is advertising in the Journal for cattle to pasture on his plains pasture and the Journal would recommend any one short on grass to correspond with Mr. Gray at Claren-

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Sahla Fe, has just returned from St. Louis and Chicago, He says that the drouth and shortage of crops in the West is causing the farmers to ship out nearly all their cattle and that the superior condition of Texas pastures with the abundance of crops will give the stockmen of this state a great advantage in feeding this winter, as it will insure them a large number fat cattle at a time when there will a scarcity in the market on account of the lack of the usual supply from the West. He says the fact is generally recognized wherever he has been that Texas is in better condition than any of the Western states, and the fact is nmented on to the advantage of the state.

E. D. Frasier of the Woodward Tiernan printing company of St. Louis. which is preparing the "Historical of the Cattle Biographical Record Raisers of Texas and Adjacent Terriis now located in comfortable and commodious offices in the Powell building this city. Mr. Frasier has come to Texas to superintend the work of getting this book before the public, and he being a member of the firm, is assurance that everything is all right. The book will contain about 600 pages. each page will be about 9 1-2 by 12 1-2 inches in size, full leather binding, etc. and will contain sketches of all the cattlemen of the range country. company at the head of this enterprise will see to it that every detail of the work is properly accomplished and the cattlemen will only be doing their duty to subscribe for the work, which is cheap at \$25 per copy.

J. M. Chittim of San Antonio, one of Southern Texas' big-hearted cattlemen, was here Wednesday en route to his pasture in the Territory, where he has about 2500 fine, full-grown steers. Says it has until recently been dry up there and he intends to either sell his cattle or get return trip tickets for them. He believes these cattle would do better or feel better on their native heath than in the B. I. T. Jim says he's not the only one who has discovered that Texas is, this year at least, away ahead of the Territory. Many thousand of cattle are being brought back here to go in the feed lots and the pastures. As a rule Texas pastures are better this year than for ten or twelve years before, and cattle are not nearly so plentiful, and will get big and fat at home without the necessity of shipping them to the territory. Mr. Chit-tim thinks that very few cattle will be marketed from the territory. Says they will either come back to Texas, go to the feed pens or be wintered in the territory, Everybody knows Chit tim, and are therefore acquainted with the fact that he is perfectly familian with any and all subjects pertaining to the cattle industry. "

"It's a positive pleasure to meet a cowman from off the range now," said Col. James A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, to the Journal young man the other day. "They are all happy because they have so much grass and water now and the cattle are doing so well. Not any of them have so many cattle as they once did, but then they had no grass and generally supposed that grass had played out in Texas. Now that the whole state has been blessed with good seasons and grass is so very abundant. they are pleased to find that grass does grow, and lots of them are waiting to stock up. I would advise them all to stock their pastures, but would want to impress upon them the importance not overstocking their ranges. To this may be attributed the short grass crops of the past years. When free grass went out of fashion everyone nearly overstocked their ranges to such attributed the short grass a degree that the grass was tramped out, roots and all, and not until the cattle were thinned out a little, as they now are, could the grass have a chance to grow again. The cattle business in this state will yet make fortunes for lots of people if the stockmen will only improve their herds by the use of good sires and give the animals plenty of pasture and feed. I wish to state, also, that the old reliable Alton is still in the lead. The points of its triangle still touch the big markets. Chicago, Kansa, Mity and St. Louis, and it is still doing over 90, per cent of the business, cattle were thinned out a little, as they still of doing over Leather Oil.

25G. worth is a fair trial—and your money back you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "How to Take Care Leather," send to Leather, "send to Vacuum oil co., Rochester, N. Y.

Is still doing over 90, per cent of the business, all competitors to the contrary notwithstanding. I am the handsomest batchelor in Fort Worth, so the members of the Batchelor Salvation club have decided through the daily papers, and am to be found at the old stand.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

L. B. Allen or Moore & Allen are shiping fifteen cars of cattle from their pasture near Marfa.

Ed English of the Carizo Springs country, is gathering 2500 cattle for delivery to Shaw & Blocker.

Nat Powell, Goliad county, recently shipped from Sedilia, Mo., a car of big mules, which the Sedalia Evening Democrat says was the best lot of mules that ever left that mule country. work on the sugar plantations, I ex-

These Texas Republicans, I mean those out of politics, are as a rule, big, broad-guaged, liberal fellows, and I like them. But these Texas Republican politicians—the sort that essay to lead the party for the national pie in it-well, now, there's a tough lot for you. My vocabulary of contumely fails to cover their case.

Under the new tariff bill I know of 7000 cattle, 20,000 sheep and 1600 horses that will come in from Mexico, off a single hacienda. They are for sale very cheap. This will do me good, because I have the contract to handle them on this side. I can see how it will help a few people where they cross the river. But aside from that I fail see how anybody else in Texas or the United States are to get any good out of this importation. And if you can see how people on this side may be hurt, what good will it do you now? It is too late to do anything about it. I didn't start out to write an for myself, but I am ready to talk business about the sale of the stuff.

I have been saving over and over, that we must raise produce thousand pound four-year-old steers in three years. If you think I am right, what are you doing about it. If you think I am wrong, why in thunder don't you say so, and let's have the question set-

I have been getting some more fun out of politics. For instance, Hogg-roasts Cleveland for firing the regulars into Chicago before the mayor of Chicago and the governor of Illinois got ready for them. And now comes the state convention of Texas and indorses both Cleveland and Hogg. Shucks! Is it any wonder, politically speaking, that the people are taking to the woods?

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has the following to say of Dandy Jim's great

race at Rochester recently:

The favorites are steadily going down. Yesterday it was Alar, today Cobwebs. Even as clearly as Alar was beaten did they beat Cobwebs today. Carldon made meat of Alar yesterday and Dandy Jim played with Cobwebs There are those who say that had John Goldsmith been here to drive Alar it would all have been different, but there seems nothing in that. Trimble drives well, and he was beaten today simply because the Texas horse had a lot more speed than Cobwebs. a heat, lost to Dandy Jim through a break, the "Gray Ghost" had it all the time. He had more speed than Cobwebs, and he seemed to be able to stay as long and as far. In the last heat "Knap" McCarthy, who, in the absence of Bob Stewart, was driving Aunt Delilah, made a great drive and was beaten only a neck.

Jim" is owned by Dwyer "Dandy

Bros. of San Antonio.

A Western Kansas farmer sows alfalfa in the fall, claiming a better stand as a result, to say nothing of the time gained. Now, here is a pointer for Texas experimenters with alfalfa. The Texas experimenters with altatia. The long dry summer, before the springsown alfalfa takes firm root is what gets away with it. My observation has been that there is a good deal of land in Western Texas that will grow alfalfa without irrigation, if it can be gotten through the first summer. Might not early fall sowing be a great help in this regard?

It would seem that the day for great sheep ranches in Texas is past forever. Smaller flocks of larger framed sheep, handled in connection with other stock. are clearly indicated by the changing conditions visible on every hand. Whether these sheep will be merinos, bred on lines to suit these changing conditions, or whether they will be middle-wools, remains to be seen. Howeven if we had a state government in sympathy with our live stock interests, many things might be done to make easy and safe the transition from the sheep of the range to the sheep of the

.... Owing to the influx of Northwestern farmers to the Galveston coast country, quite an impetus has been given to farming and fruit growing in that region. This season the corn crop is estimated at 40 to 70 bushels to the acre, and in the matter of fruit growing the developments the last three or four years have been wonderful. Beside the material development wrought by these thrifty Northwestern people, they are a most desirable addition to the citizenship of Texas.

The demand for a tax upon one domestic product for the benefit of another, beside being indefensible in reason, is down right dishonest. There are people of the free trade persua-sion who claim that a tax upon a foreign product for the benefit of a domestic product is wrong in theory and practice, and yet I can find you some of these same free traders who will defend a tax upon one domestic product for the benefit of another domestic product for the benefit of another domestic product. mestic-product. How can they reconcile their position with reason or common sense? They cannot, of course. And indeed it is not to be expected of a robber that he should attempt to reconcile anything.

The agitation of free delivery of mail to country people goes on. They really need free delivery more than do the city people because they have to go further for their mail. It would save them a good deal of time and give employment to a good many people who need it. Beside, it would keep the country people away from town, which going to town is a source of a good going to town is a source of a good deal of worriment to some papers and some people, who think the farmers would better be at work instead of dabbling in politics along with the town fellows. But there are some corners of Uncle Sam's domain where country mail delivery would be somewhat costly—for instance, on the "draws of Devil's river."

If Texas country people would learn to make good butter it would help them to a better living, and in many ways add to their wealth and comfort. There has always been a good mar-ter for first-class butter, and doubt-less always will be. Beside being good

HE best investment in real-estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell-many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should

be though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use cheap paints. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade: they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

St. Louis Branch. Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

to eat at home, a few surplus pounds for sale each week will ald greatly in discharging the sum total of household expenses. As a civilizing influence, too, good butter is not to be despised. I hepe the lady of your household de-partment, who seems to have it in for me, will not take offense, but really any one living in the country who don't know how to make good butter, is not quite civilized, no ma whether they own six cows or no matter thousand cows. By the way, I can't imagine what sort of plant it was the lady sent you. If it is good for cows, horses or sheep to eat, I may have possibly scattered it over Texas, as she suggests, as I have scattered a good many things of that sort during the last twelve years. I greatly fear however, from the description, that it is a case of loco that has gotten lost from the staff of an esteemed contemporary.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman ad-

vocates cross breeding, claiming to have produced most excellent results in the dairy line by cross-breeding be-tween the Jerseys and Ayrshires. I think it is a well established principle in breeding that the product of a cross between pure breds of different breeds will embody in a more or less degree the desirable characteristics of both parents. The best lot of fat steers I ever saw were cross-bred Hereford-Shorthorns. In the fat stock shows, the cross breds, I believe, have taken rather more than their share of the honors. A few years ago some splendid results a were brought about in Texas by a middle-wool Merino grades, and a grander sheep I have never seen than the result crossing the Rambouillet upon Spanish Merino. A judicious cross, oc-casionally, may be all right, but when the breeder gets away from the thoroughbred, especially upon the sire's side—in other words, when he begins to use the cross-bred sire, no matter how excellent individually he may be. right there and then the trouble begins and the longer he continues in that dithe greater the troubl splendid young herds of pure bred catwere broken up and their owners discouraged by cross-breeding in Williams county some years ago. The young cross-bred bulls were excellent, individually, but did not give satisfaction when sold to the range men. The cross-bred Rambouillet-Spanish Merino rams were ideal sheep, individually, but the longer they were used the less was there to show for their use. On the Las Moras ranch, Menard county, some years ago, they tried a Cotswold The first lambs from the Cotscross. wold-Merino cross were splendid, but the longer they bred in that line the less they got. Mr. Wm. Lewis, Unaide county, some years ago had his Merino steep too small and greasy, and tried a Down cross on them—Shop or Southdown, I forget which. He used pure-bred down rams, the best he could get. The cross was grand. But, mark you, instead of keeping on, he bred pure Merino rams to the cross-breds, and never used cross-bred rams Cross-breds are all right for beef, mutton, and I dare say milk and butter, but they won't do to breed.

**** A writer in an exchange, who evidently knows nothing about cotton meal except what he has heard, has good deal to say against it. The greatest objection the Southern feeder has to cotton meal is the cost. When the writer referred to knows more of this grand product of our Southern fields, he will think better of it.

.... Captain Woodhull of Kinney county, has just returned from a trip North and West, and reports the corn crop very short over a large area of the Northern and Western corn belt. He thinks it will be high, and will restrict feeding operations to a considerable extent.

While I have never bothered about woman suffrage, pro or con. I am led to the reflection that if women were allowed to vote, they could hardly make a worse mess of affairs governmental than have the men. At any rate, in a convention of women, I doubt if both sides would ever surrender principle for the sake of harmony. They would pull hair first.

A writer in an exchange says of preventing hog cholera: I would like to give a cholera pre-ventive which I have used for over 30 years, and have the first hog to lose yet with that disease. While I lived in Illinois and Iowa hogs died all around me, and even my hogs ate the dead hogs, yet none of mine died. Some of my neighbors have tried it, with the same result. Take air-slaked lime, sulphur and common salt, mix together and put in a long trough, in a dry place where the hogs can have free access to it; don't let the trough get empty, and you will never be bothered cholera. It pays to buy the sulphur by the barrel. I pay 41-2 cents a pound for it. To a half, pail of the lime use one quart each sulphur and salt. If these directions are followed I will pay for all the hogs that die of cholera,

The following Arizona item reminds us that it is about time for Texas to wakt up on the irrigation question: There is a rapid development going on in canal building in Arizona. The territory will be enriched during the next six years with \$8,000,000 in canals flone. The storage reservoir of the South Gila company is considerably larger than the bay of San Diego. The Verde company has just let a \$2,000,000 contract for its dam and canal. The Irrigation company's canal will cost \$5,000,000.

Here is a pump item from a Callfornia paper: The gasoline engine, pump and other irrigating apparatus that Lewis Wright has set up on his ranch, north of town and adjoining the North Pemons motor railroad on the east, is watched with interest by many persons in this valley, who have long studied how they could raise water on their land for irrigating purposes. Mr. Wright has his apparatus nearly finished. He believes that he can raise from his surface wells a stream of water equal to twenty-seven inches for about eleven cents an hour. Some machinists say that he will be able to work his pumps for twenty or thirty hours for seven and eight cents an hour. That's pretty cheap irrigat-

ing and Mr. Wright's plan will be imitated by many if he has success.

An exchange says of ashes as fertilizer for fruit trees: Among fertilizers one of the most im portant for most crops—and particularly for fruit trees-is potash in some form. This is easily applied in wood ashes, none of which, even if leached for soap-making, should ever be wasted. It is very trying to see ashes emptied out in the road or by the side of a run as has been observed more than once. The ashes may be applied whenever convenient; not around the trunk where they can do little good. but scatter over the entire surface as wide as the branches extend. Anyone who has tried this must have noticed the fine growth of the trees and the thrifty dark green of the leaves afterward.

The above is to the point and applies especially to peach trees after they begin to bear. For young trees, barn yard manure, everything considered is as good a dressing as can be used, but after the tree begins to bear it requires potash. However, potash and barn yard manure should

never be applied at the same time. And still the discussion goes on as to "How to Keep the Boys on Farm." There is only one way to do it, and that is to offer him some inducement to stay. One thing is certain. and it is that so long as there is a great deal of fun and razzle-dazzl in town and very little in the country, if he amounts to shucks, the boy will shake the country dirt from his feet and hie him away to the city where will get to be a loafer or a skinner of his country cousins. Possibly, if he could have a horse and buggy, wear good clothes, have his mail delivered and not hear his father called hay seed" and "Uncle Josh," by the city dudes, he might be induced to stay in the country. But he reads in the city dailies that the country people are too extravagant; that they ought to get up earlier, stay up later and live on less, so our country boy makes up his mind to go to town where he can stay up all night and sleep all day if he wants to. Of course this rush to the city by the country people is sending both city and country to the devil with a whoop, but who blames the country people? If you think me too pessimistic, compare the proportion of population in city and country today with proportion in city and country at the close of the war, and then read history. The fact is that the best blood, the best brains and the best of everything else are piling up wealth and razzle-dazzle in the cities, and that too, at the expense of the country. This can go on just so long, and then will come the crash. Indeed, we have already received some premonitions of the crash.

During the Herkimer county (N. Y.) Farmers' Institute, as reported by Mr. Jennigs, the discussion turned upon keeping oleo out of the state. A farmen rose and said: "I do not believe the people have a moral right to prevent the sale of food which chemists say is a wholesome article," etc.
Commenting on this statement of the honest old farmer, Hoard's Dairyman heaps contumely upon the chemists, saying, in so many words, that the oleo people have hired the chemists to tell the people just what they want told. Then Governor Hoard's papper goes on to say that because oleo requires a little more heat than butter to melt nature never intended it to go into the human stomach or words to that effect. Would Governor Hoard have us eschew as food everything, the melting point of which is 105 degrees? If so, fat beef would be at a discount if everybody were fool enough to swallow this logic (?) of Governor Hoard. There is probably no question into which is injected more insufferable "rot" than that of oleo and butter in their relation to the people who make, sell and consume them.

I had a clipping on "barrel silos." which I inteded to send the Journal for the benefit of people "with only six but I have mislaid it. I may find it yet.

Let's not have any misunderstanding about it this time, therefore let it be borne in mind that I never said or even intimated that the lady of the house hold department, might not be to make good butter, and was therefore not quite civilized. Bear me witness that I never even hinted that people who "rope off" calves are not quite

When you hear a man talk about silver by "international agreement," put him down as an enemy to silver as he knows that such agreement will never come, at least in time to save debtor America from paying to creditor England two dollars for every dollar she contracted to pay.

Mexican farmers, according to Prof. Blount of the New Mexico agricultural college, plow their crops once and irrigate six times. The professor believes in reversing the order, however, and cultivates from 4 to 6 times and irrigates from 1 to 3 times. It is said that by this method he raises from 10 to 12 times as much produce as the Mexicans. Prof. Blount says that a great deal too much water is habitually used by the native and American farmers upon orchards and crops. He is irritors continuous a year. gating fruit trees only twice a year, viz., in March and November, and finds that by using this small amount of water the wood opens better, and the fruit, if rather smaller, is of decidedly better flavor and keeps better. Many vegetables also need no more water than is necessary to start them into

DELAYED CORRESPONDENCE.

(The following paragraphs came in too late for publication last week, but are good enough to be good stuff this Wm. Negley of the Eagle Pass coun-

try has been picking up some steers at \$7, \$10, \$13 and \$15.50, and they are said to be good ones.

Later.—One of the San Antonio horses, "Dandy Jim." has won a \$2000

race, and his owners are flying high, but the newspaper man is still in the soup, not having explained what be-came of that dividend.

The Devils River News says the fact hat sheepmen in other states are not feeding their ewes is a good reason why Twee flockmasters should breed, and to good rams.

M B. Pulliam of the San Angelo country is buying steers on the head of the Llano, among the purchases were 1000 yearlings at \$7, and 1000 fours and over at \$16.

Some Nme ago I reported Maj. Moore of Medina county as saying he thought 2-year-old steers bought now would catch the beef market about right two years hence. Well, he got the 2-year-olds.

There is some active sheep trading in the Sonora country, but at low val-

F. B. Meyer & Son have, during the last few days, turned loose about \$40,-000 in cash for cattle in the mountain country, embraced by the heads of the Llano, Devils and Nucces rivers. For steers, they paid an average of \$6.75, \$9.50, \$12.50 and \$15.

CATTLE SALES.

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, of which Geo. B. Loving & Son are managers, report the following sales for the past ten days: To Charles Davis of El Paso, for J. W. Burgess of Fort Worth, forty head of improved bulls at \$27.50 per head. To J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, Combs & Kincaid Bros. of Bu county, 1000 cows and calves at \$15 per cow and calf. These cattle are to be delivered September 10 at Mr. Daugherty's New Mexico ranch, near Eddy. To A. J. & F. M. Long of Sweet-water, for Combs & Kincald Bros. of Buchel county, 1600 head of 1 and 2year-old steers, to be delivered at the Long ranch, fifty miles north of Big Springs. Terms, private.

To Scott & Van Tuyl of Colorado
City, for Storey & Cowan, San Marcos, 1200 yearling steers, at \$6.75 per

head. The four sales above aggregate me 4000 head of cattle, at an average lice of nearly \$10 per head. The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency is doing a good business, and never fails to please both buyers and sellers. Its lists of cattle are larger and better, probably, than any other concern's, and the managers are perfectly familiar with the business.

Stockmen having cattle for sale will consult their own interests by listing their cattle with this company. Buyers also will find it to their interest, to call on or write to the Messrs. Loving.

Court Babb of Decatur was here Thursday, mixing with the boys, and found a good number of them here.

For Sale or Exchange.

TROTTING HORSES AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell, without reservation to the highest bidder, my entire stock of 40 head of standard and non-standard horses at the city of Fort Worth, on Tuesday, September 11, 1894. Mares, Fillies and Colts. Catalogues furnished on day of sale. One-half cash, balance six months' time with good note. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. M. GANO, Dallas, Texas.

Wanted-Cattle to Pasture.

I can pasture 6000 cattle from the present until spring in my pasture 25 miles south of Midland. Good grass and water and splendid fence. For particulars address George G. Gray, Clarendon, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.

I want 3000 to 5000 cattle to hold in my King county pasture. Water and grass fine. Good fence.
H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall counties. Plenty of water and good fence.

H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FORT WORTH

Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some ,timber, house, barn and orchard. rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illus-trated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

WANTED Stock cattle, horses or sheep to handle on shares, or will pasture large bunch at reasonable rates. Plenty good water and grass. Galloway bulls for sale. Can refer you to stockmen that you know. L. H. HALLAM, Mirage, Deal Smith Co., Tex

A BARGAIN

FOR SOME ONE. A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their Easy terms. Investigate this. N. M. GAY. Round Rock, Texas.

FOR SALE.

3100 acres on Nueces river in McMullen county. This pasture is fenced and has on it fine permanent lakes. There is also a convenient 4-room ranch house and a good farm. Price per acre, \$3.50. For full particulars address M. C., care this office.

FOR SALE A herd of excellent Berkshire hogs. Will sell singly or at wholesae. choice pigs 4 months old. Also laway cattle of best breeding and dividual merit. Prices low.



DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Ark.

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market. Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex Aug. 23.—The demand for good fat cows is good and ready sales are made at \$1.10@1.65. Feeding steers are also in demand at \$3.00@4.00; good demand for fat hogs at \$5.00@5.25.

The following are some of the repre-The following are some of the representative sales:

Hogs—Two, 285 pounds average weight, \$4.40; 11, 280 average, \$4.85; 6, 200 average, \$4.40; 72, 238 average, \$5.10; 66, 198 average, \$4.85; 89, 292 average, \$5.00; 69, 98 average, \$3.75.

two cars of good hogs. E. D. Farmer of Aledo was a visitor at the yards.
C. McFarland was a visitor at the

yards. W. J. Logan of Rhome had stock on the market.

John Daggett bought cattle on the market.

J. F. Butz & Co. have a lot of stock hogs for sale at the Fort Worth stock

Chicago. Special to the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Union Stock Yards, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts 15,000; market higher; native canning cows, \$1 60@2 10; fair to medium killers, \$2 25@2 50; good to best. \$3 00@3 50; native dressed beef steers. 13 40@5 00; export, \$4 40@5 35; Texas steers, canning steers, \$2 20@2 65; dressed beef grass steers, \$2 70@3 50, fed, \$2 90@3 75; Westerns tending upward; cows, \$2 00@3 60; steers, \$2 75@

Hogs—Receipts 23,090, stronger; heavy \$5 00@5 90, light \$5 00@5 60.
Sheep—Receipts 8000; market steady and unchanged as compared with last TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts 3100, shipments 1600. Market active and strong; native steers. 1100 to 1300 pounds. \$3 60@4 45; cows \$1 90; Texas steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$3 60; cows, \$1 90@2 05.

Hogs—Receipts 5500, shipments 1000. Market active and strong and 5c higher; light and mixed \$5 50@5 80; pigs, common and rough, \$4 50@5 40. Sheep—Receipts 3300, shipments none Market 15@20c lower: natives \$2 25@2 50: lambs \$3 60.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 8300 head; shipments 3700. Market strong to 10c higher; Texos cows \$1 75@2 20, beef steers \$2 50@4 65. native cows \$1 25@2 75, stockers and feeders \$2 00@3 25. Hogs-Receipts 8900 head, shipments

1800. Market steady to strong and 10c higher; bulk of sales \$5 15@5 45, heavy \$5 30@5 65, yorkers \$5 35@5 65, mixed \$4 90@5 30.

Sheep—Receipts 1100 head; shipments none. Market steady. HORSES.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kensas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market during the past week as showing quite a downward tendency. The receipts from the burnt districts were quite large, though of a very inferior class of stock. Prices were lower than the preceding week. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but they were of one idea, and that was to buy them cheap or not at all. The most of the buyers were from Texas and Louisiana. There is little prospect for an increase in prices before spring and farmers and breeders who have a surplus of stock on hand are making a mistake in feeding 50 cent corn. There is a fair demand for some nice toppy drivers and shapey mares, weighing 900 to 1000 pounds. There was quite a run of Western horses, but they sold very low, all the way from \$10 to \$20 in the carload lot.

MULES.

The mule market was very quiet. Little or no trading in anything, except the fattest of the larger grades of mules. Dealers cannot afford to put the flesh on the thin stuff at the present prices of feed.

Dallas Market.

	Market quotations reported by Car-
	'ter's stockyards, Dallas, Texas:
	Choice grass steers 2 @2 1-4
	Common to fair steers1 3-4
	Choice fat cows\$1 60@ 1 75
b	Common to fair cows 1 25@ 1 40
	Yearlings 6 00@ 9 00
	Bulls 1 00@ 1 25
	Stags 1 00@ 1 25
	Choice veal calves3 @3 1-4
	Common to fair veal calves 2 @2 1-2
	Milch cows
	Choice fat sheep 2 @2 1-4
	Common to fair sheep1 1-2@1 3-4
	Goats 1 00@ 1 50
	Choice corn fed hogs4 1-2@5
	Common to fair hogs4 1-4
	Stock hogs
	Mas feed hogs 4 @4 1-2
	All algeres of state for the seast most

All classes of stock for the past we have been very scarce, and what few were marketed found ready sale at good prices. The outlook for this week is good.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Letter.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20.—The week opened with 24,000 cattle received for the first day. Of that number 9000 were Western rangers and 4000 through Tex-The general cattle market was already strong for native cattle, which sold up to \$5; 5 to 10c lower for West-

> STOCK 0 NOISSIMMO

SOLICITED

ern rangers, the best of which sold for \$4.20; 5 to 10c lower on Texas cattle, the steers selling at \$2.25@2.90, mainly at \$2.50@2.90.

about 9100 head, against 7500 the pre-yous week, 19,000 a year ago and 23,000 the corresponding week of 1892. The Magnolia Land and Cattle Compan, of DeGraff, Kan., marketed 320 heat of 727-pound spayed heifers at \$2.60, and a car of steers, 931 pounds,

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

Wintered Texas cattle, 1050 to 1200 pounds, are selling here at \$3.25@3.65. Among the late sales of Texas cattle

were the following: 34 steers 750 pounds\$2.25 449 steers, 840 pounds2.35 31 steers, 727 pounds..... 2.40 64 steers, 794 pounds...... 2.60 75 steers, 904 pounds..... 2.60 51 steers, 967 pounds 2.60 111 heifers, 803 pounds..... 23 steers, 933 pounds...... 2.55 338 steers, 933 pounds...... 2.65 25 steers, 1008 pounds...... 2.70 25 steers, 950 pounds..... 2.75 387 steers, 944 pounds...... 2.90 27 steers, 888 pounds..... 2.80 29 steers, 713 pounds...... 2.60 100 steers, 912 pounds...... 2.69 234 steers, 879 pounds..... 2.80

were in good demand and sold well. Western sheep, good enough for export, have sold at \$2.60@2.80. Lambs have sold at \$1.50@4.15, or as low as for a long time past.

The only late sales of Texas sheep was the following: 481 fed, 86 pounds, at \$3.10. The general impression is that the sheep market will get better before it gets worse.
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, August 18, 1894. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Receipts of all kinds of stock have been rather lighter than a week ago. The figures are as follows: Receipts this week—Cattle, 9574; hogs. 54,876; sheep, 1617. Receipts last week—Cattle, 12.717:

hogs, 64,436; sheep, 3506. Same week 1893—Cattle, 11.160; hogs, 32,942; sheep, 6901. Same week 1892—Cattle, 9141; hogs. 24,231; sheep, 1861.

has been experienced in some time. The beef butchers who have been out on a strike for over two weeks have returned to work, and local killers are all in a position to handle all the cattle offered. Reports from Eastern and continental markets have been of a more encouraging character, and present and prospective receipts are anything but heavy. Beef steers, both natives and rangers, have scored and advance of 15@20c, and good cows have improved even more. The demand from all sources has been good, and there has been a strong, healthy tone to the trade throughout.

Business in stockers and feeders has been somewhat restricted on account of the drouth, but lighter supplies and good local rains have improved the average 96 pounds, at \$2.60, 74 do, average 96 pounds, at \$2.60, 74 do, average 72 pounds, at \$2.50, 90 Southstock offered has been readily moved west do, average 84 pounds, at \$2.75. at rather better prices than prevailed

Western cattle are begining to come western cattle are beginning to come forward freely, and the predictions of good rangers are being fulfilled. In fact, it is very apparent that Western cattlemen are not counting on a big demand for feeding cattle this year, and as far as practicable they will do their own fattening Grass on the their own fattening. Grass on the range has been good, with other conditions favorable. It is certain that there will be a big shortage of corn-fed cattle the coming fall and winter, and Western men are all figuring on good prices for good hay-fed cattle, They are going into the business on a big scale, and the danger is that they

may overdo it About all the Texas cattle that have arrived have come second-handed. That is, killers have bought the cattle at Kansas City and had them reshipped here for slaughter. During July packers bought nearly 5000 Texas this way, and from present indications that number will be nearly doubled this year. Now that the rates from Texas to this point have been equalized, it is certain that many Texas cattlemen would find a profitable outlet for their product in Omaha.

Current cattle values are about as Prime_steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.\$4 50@4 89 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs. 4 25@4 60 Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200

 Texas steers
 2 00@3 90

 Good to choice cows
 2 40@3 25

 Poor to medium cows
 1 60@2 30

 Fair to choice feeders
 2 40@3 00

 Poor to medium stockers
 1 75@2 25

 Bulls, oxen and stags
 1 25@2 75

 Veal calves
 1 50@2 50

ed some improvement. Receipts have been comparatively light, and while prices have not materially advanced, prices have not materially advanced, the demand has been increased to such a degree that everything offered has met with a ready sale at fairly good figures. Good to choice Western wethers are selling at from \$2.25 to \$2.75, and fair to choice lambs at from \$2.50 up to \$3.75.

BRUCE MCCULLOCH. Cuthbert Powell Letter.

Kansas City, Aug., 21, 1894. Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle-Receipts the past week, 43.-649 cattle and 3275 calves; shipments, 23,147 cattle and 1224 calves; drive-outs, 19,255 cattle and 1948 calves. Week previous, receipts, 39,303 cattle and 3826 caives; shipments, 19.065 cattle and 1525 calves. and drive-outs 19.588 cattle

and 1908 calves The situation of the cattle market has not materially changed since my last letter. While the drouth has been broken in Iowa and Nebraska. still on in Western Kansas and the Oklahoma country, and the drying up of the range there is forcing many cattle sooner than expected, and as Colorado has now entered the market with its beeves the supply on the market the past week was heavier than ever, and the range is furnishing of water. Foultry Keeper. a good per cent of the offerings. In the Texas division during the week were 17,199 cattle, against 18,900 the same and a dry floor in the hen house next week last year. This is exclusive of winter. Sun, warmth and dryness will the Colorado, New Mexico and Wyol insure good health, cheaper feeding, ming suff. In quality the receipts

same as a week ago. While prices are no better, and the low grades may be a little lower, yet they are moving fairly well and with lighter supplies the market would doubtless grow stronger. On Monday N. T. Wilson of the Western Union Beef Co. of San Antonio, Tex., sold 416 grass cows that had been grazed in the Osage country and averaged 793 pounds, at \$2.10, the top price of the day. A. A. Spangler of top price of the day. A. A. Spangler of thenrietta, Tex., 72 grass cows, average 710 pounds, at \$1.85; 15 do, average 719 pounds, at \$1.85; 19 do, heifers, average 457 pounds, at \$1.50 and 16 do, average 368 pounds, at \$1.25; T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, Tex., from Ponca, I. T., 238 cows, average 726. pounds, at \$1.80; Harris Bros. & Chilcows, average 7540 pounds, at \$1.95; 72 do, heifers, average 606 pounds, at \$2.00; heifers, average 606 pounds, at \$2.00: 130 do, steers, average 909 pounds, at Tex., 109 grass steers, average 838 pounds at \$2.30, and 124 do, average 855 pounds, at \$2.30; E. A. & R. B. Hearn of the same place, 15 cows, average 850 pounds, at \$1.50 and 27 calves erage 700 pounds, at \$1.80, and 27 calves at \$4.75 per head; E. B. Frazier of Vinita, I. T., 48 grass steers, average 1010 pounds, at \$2.60; B. H. Campbell, Checotah, I. T., 120 grass steers, average 919 pounds, at \$2.40, and Gamel Bros. 54 grass steers, average 937 pounds, at \$2.45, and the Western Union Beef company, 104 calves at \$5.25 per head.

Fed range stuff is doing a little better. Not that the market has im-proved any, but the cattle now coming in are of better quality. On Monday, 114 Colorado steers, average 1202 pounds, sold at \$3.40, and 25 do. average 1160 pounds, sold at \$3.00. Natives, when fleshy, are also doing fairly well under the influence of a better foreign market and lighter re-ceipts of good corn fed cattle. If the cost of production is to cut any figure in the value of cattle on the market, all good cattle should range higher, as food stuffs of all kinds are very high and promise to continue so. In Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa wheat is being freely fed, as it is cheaper than corn, and it promises to become a permanent stock feed. It should be ground and mixed with cut hay, or some other roughness, to produce the best results. Quotations Monday — Native steers, average 1250 pounds to 1500 pounds, \$3.85@4.65; lighter weights, \$3.25@3.80; native cows, \$1.00@2.40; native stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.25; grass Texas steers, \$2.10@2.90; do cows, \$1.65@2.10.

and fed range steers, \$2.25@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 51,276; shipments, 10,796, and driveouts, 43,424. Week previous, receipts, 63,271; shipments, 16,381, and driveouts, 25,251. The supply is gradually falling off

the quality coming in poorer and poorer. Hence a sharp advance has taken place the past week in all good hogs, and demand strong at the prices. Buyers, however, are making a wide difference between really good fat hogs than partly fed ones from the drouth districts, and unfortunately a large per cent of the arrivals are being made up of the latter class of hogs. Here, as with cattle, fat will count much and must be had to command the best prices. Extreme range, Monday. Improved conditions generally have \$4.7566.50; bulk of sales, \$5.0565.50, resulted in a more healthy trade than an advance of 15 to 25c during the

Sheep-Receipts for the past week, 7149; shipments, 2657; drive-outs, 7964. Week previous, receipts, 10,076; shipments, 972 and drive-outs, 9936. Duliness still pervades the market for this class of stock, and prices con-tinue to rule low. There was quite a drop in the receipts, but as there were a number of stale sheep brought over from last week, the supply was ample and sufficient to keep prices down. Monday the pens were barer of stock than for some time and good killing sheep brought a little more money, but rather as the result of the reduction in the supply, than any improvement in the demand. Sales were 125 mixed, 57 muttons, average 104 pounds, at \$2.50; 133 Southwest, average 105 p

at \$2.25; 41 lambs, 68 pounds, at \$3.75; 17 do, average \$5 pounds, at \$3.85. NOTES.

It is rather a curious thing, that the districts in Texas from which cattlemen fled last spring and carried their cattle into the Indian Territory and Western Kansas to fatten for market, have now an abundance of both grass and water, while their adopted ranges are getting short of both, and I under-stand a number of cattle have had to be moved from their Western Kansas ranges to the Indian Territory to keep them from suffering. "Uncle" Henry Stephens is just in from Panhandle. Texas, and he says cattle are doing well and have an abundance of both grass and water.

The following were here during the week with cattle; E. L. Garner, Goodland, I. T.; S. P. Jones, Higgins, Tex.; Kidwell Bros., Red Rock, I. T.; Block-Kidwell Bros., Red Rock, I. T.; Blocker & Shaw and E. Andrews, Summit, I. T.; Nunn & Smith, and Guedo Haby, Uvalde, Tex.; Kyle & Kyle, Erin Springs, I. T.; Martin & Beeman, Tulsa, I. T.; Wilson & Hammond, Gibson, I. T.; O. L. Dulaney, Atoka, I. T.; P. W. Thompson, Eagle Pass, Tex.; J. F. W. Thompson, Eagle Pass, Tex.; J. B. Brown & Bro., Eufaula, I. T.; E. L. Garner, Goodland, I. T.; G. W. Seymour, Florence, Tex.; James Gayner, Panhandle, Tex.; D. H. Snyder, Georgetown, Tex.; G. M. Vaughn, Ballinger, Tex.; J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Tex.; W. B. Tullis, Tullis & Spencer, and Spears & Ledbetter, Quanah, Tex.; DeBord & Fockey, Paoli, I. T.; A. W. Roberts, Ponca, I. T.; T. M. Riley, Stonebeag, Tex.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

The wheat grower in the future must sow fewer acres and get large enough yield to give him some profit, however low the price. But when this time comes the price must advance to a point where it will pay to increase the permanent fertility of the soil. It will be slow work to retrace the steps by which much of our cultivated land has been depleted of its fertility. But with the use of clover, a writer suggests, and the combination of wheat growing with other crops, and the keeping of a greater amount of stock, this change can'be made... But it can only be by an improvement in the character of stock, so that its keeping will be more profit. The improvement of the character of farm stock meets us as the first necessity in any discussion of the means to secure better farming.

We have failed to find any cholera in this country for ten years. Wher-vever we have heard of a case of cholera we have gone there. In every instance it proved to be roup or indigestion. Bear in mind that cholera "kills or cures" within thirty-six hours, No lingering illness or gradual appearance. It comes in a hurry, does its work quickly and leaves. One of the symp-

are not improving any, and are about as usual at this season of the year.

A suttle grain in addition to the little stock and to the top prices paid for Pexas sters pasturage some stock get these dars there remain here Monday was \$2.90 for a lot of with help a deal in keeping up the flesh.

SEE THIS LITTLE BOY'S FEET



Do You think They Cauld be Cured If you have a DEFORMED CHILD or know of one, and will describe his condition to me, I will send you this little boy's photograph after being CURED while at home playing, with description of how it was done and the address of his parents. Address for all particulars,

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Cheap Farm Homes. Farm, Field and Fireside.

As the area of unimproved farm lands narrows down the inquiry is greater for information as to these limited areas. Having been on the frontier for the past seven years, though one location had been settled sixty years in part and the other fresh from the hands of the Indians, we have perhaps answered more letters and written more for the press than any other farmer, for we are not a real estate agent in filmsy, transparent disguise, yet we challenge any private or public letter to be shown that has painted any country in glowing colors preferring to under-estimate, that in tending immigrants would not be dis-

We were asked to write up a certain section of country where we lived and we did so, having in view families that would have from \$500 down to a that would have from \$500 down to a team and wagon, and we advised such, in view of the rough nature of the work there in opening up a farm, to buy but twenty to forty acres. At once we were taken to task and some of the old farms and farmers were cited as to what could be done. It is true there are farms there worth \$25. true there are farms there worth \$25 to \$75 per acre, but they are in the choice localities, and the poor man cannot buy these, nor is there any more such land to be had. The emigrant who goes there with that ex-pectation will be disappointed.

There is another section kept constantly before the public in almost every farm journal in the country by a farmer real estate agent with glowing accounts of its resources. When you read the roseate description of inyou read the roseate description of in-terested parties again just add this from a resident: "No good rain this spring, winter grain a failure, spring grains likely to go same road, heavy frost destroyed all fruit prospects." Now, the truth is likely between these accounts; the fault is in too bright and too dark painting.

and too dark painting.

We have never painted an Okianoma picture yet, nor do we propose to. We have given methods of farming and kinds of crops and incidentally much of the climate and weather, showing what we have to work with and con tend against, giving successes or failures as the case may be without any regard to its effect upon emigration. Even this little territory is very diversified and a description of one county is not that of another only in a general

The intending emigrant to any of the cheap lands to be had now must be prepared to accept some peculiar features, we care not to what state of territory he goes. J. M. RICE. territory he goes. J. I Blaine county, Oklahoma.

Walter, Beefstake, Ham and Eggs for One.

"God gave us meat, but the devil sent us cooks," is a trite saying. From bad cooking, fast eating and overeating comes a whole train of liseases-indigestion, dyspepsia, billousness, catarrh of the stomach, headache, dizziness, and the like. God also gave us a brainy man who compounded the "Golden Medical Discovery," a corrective of all the ills resulting from overeating and bad blood. Dr. Pierce of Buffalo has furnished in the "Discov-ery" a great desideratum in America, where everybody are in such a hurry to make money, they have no time to eat, and scarcely any time to live. It invigorates the liver, cleaness the blood and tones up the system.

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three and four-year-old steers, mostly fours, at a special bargain for thirty days. One thousand stock cattle on long time, at fair price. Five hundred picked steers, fours and over, owing to short range. A nice lot to We have bargains in sheep, also, and

those desiring to lease or buy ranches large or small, will do well to committee cate with us, as we are offering several CLARIDGE & PAYNE.

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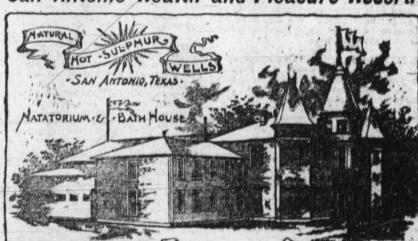
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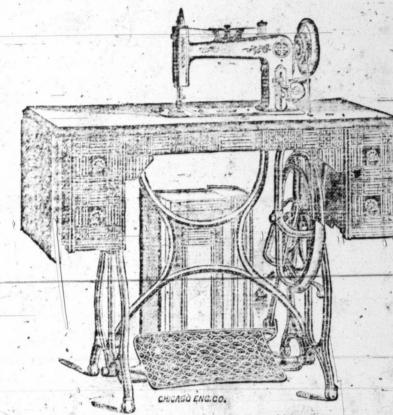
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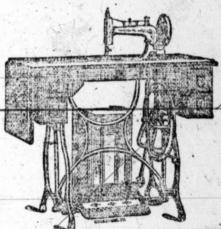
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