### Texas Stock and Farm Journal

GEO. B. LOVING . . . . Editor and Mgr.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY \_\_\_BY\_\_\_

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 607 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mai-

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The attention of the readers of The Texas Stock and Farm Journal as well as the stockmen and farmers of the entire Southwest is called to this week's issue of the paper. Enlarged to a seven column, eight page paper, devoted exclusively to the stock and farm interests of Texas and the Southwest it demands your attention. The word "Live" has been left out of the heading afraid to fight and the other glad of as being superfluous, and the readers of the Journal under its new name are asured that nothing of a superfluous nature will be found in its columns. The Texas Stock and Farm Journal is the biggest publication | its kind in the Southwest. As compared with its size when it was a sixteen page book form paper, it then published sixty-four columns, thirteen and one-half inches long, of 864 inches of printed matter. Under its recent form as a six-column eight page paper it printed 1008 inches. while under its present enlarged condition, it pays composition on the grand total of 1176 inches of solid print. Competent and trained writers are in charge of its different departments, and nothing will be spared in placing it far in the van as the leading stock and farm journal of not only Texas but of all the Southwest.

We invite your co-operation, knowing is gone. that its merits will appeal to your Judgment,-a paper devoted to Texas stock and farm interests exclusively, nearly double the size of any similar | be productive of nothing hut good re-Texas publication and containing the sults. If part of the money that is cream of intelligence-editorial and in- expended every year on "ginger bread" formation pertaining to the field in

Wide awake stockmen and farmers will subscribe for the Texas Stock and Farm Journal

The recent magie performance of Robert J. makes it look like the two minute mark will be reached this sea-

Buy Texas farming lands before their true worth is discovered by outsiders, and you have to pay double What you can get them for now.

The chronic croaker has lost his Job. Nobody will listen to his tale of woe, when the shining evidences of returned prosperity are apparent all over the land.

The Texas pecan crop is reported as being very fine this year. Pecans are a big item in the list of Texas products, the exports running into the hundreds of car loads every year.

playing quite an important part in politics this year. A number of county candidates in different parts of the state are making the race on an anti-fee platform.

The recent advances in the science of reflection which makes it possible to reflect a mesage from an elevation to a point more than a hundred miles away, makes it appear that in a few years we will be getting views on the belief expressed above. financial question from the inhabitants

If the farmer can possibly arrange the gathering of his crop so that his boys and girls can attend school he should do it. His children should have every advantage he could afford in the line of education, so that when grown they can cope with the trained minds of shrewd business men and poiticians.

Pneumatic horse collars are the la test inovation in inflated rubber. They are said to solve the problem of sweaty or sore shoulders, as they yield to lumps that may be on the draft horses or mules, and when the animal is still. rebound from the shoulder, permitting the air to circulate, cooling the heated parts.

The anti-lynching committee sent out from England are meeting with a cool reception from the governors of the Southern states, who claim to be able to preserve the law and order of their states without the intervention or advice of foreigners. This will give Ida Wells material for more sensational speeches.

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal

The farmers of Texas have been prosperous for the past two years. They are out of debt and havea little money ahead. If they will realize that they live in the best state in the Union, and will stay at home, investing their reserve in Texas dirt, they will be wise. The next boom that strikes Texas will be a big advance in the prices of farming lands, and it won't be like a boom in suburban lots; it will come to stay.

The Waco Cotton Palace is a new institution for Texas. Grand in its conception, grander in its realization. backed by wealth and enterprise, fortunate in location, its opening will be an event in the history of Texas' industrial enterprise that will leave its impress on the future of the state. Every man, woman and child in Texas should pass through the portals of this peerless building between opening and closing day in November.

The difficulty encountered in pulling off the fight between Corbett and Jackson puts both men in the light of fakirs. They will not meet each other. and occupy the position of one being it. Pugilism is on the wane in America, and the days of princely fortunes for a few weeks training and one night's work is past. It was an unhealthy desire on the part of Americans and they are asserting their good sense by throwing it off.

The heroic action of Engineer James Root and Fireman John McGowan during the recent terribles forest fires in Minnesota is receiving recognition from the press all over the country. They stuck to their engine during a run through the writhing sea of fire at the probable cost of their lives, having waited for passengers until escape was almost cut off. When told that he was, the hero of the country Engineer Root replied, "I only did my duty." This action reflects back on the pessimist who declares that the age of heroism

on all over the country at present can works for public buildings was expended on improving the country's roads, it would show better judgment on the part of the officials who run the govern-States, and especially the South, is beroads and for the greatest good to

While Richard Croker, the big Tammany chieftan, was in this state the guest of Governor Hogg, he was asked what thing about Texas struck him the most favorably. He answered without hesitation, that he considered it the most wonderful thing on earth the way Texas land would show an undiminished yield on the same ground year after year without the use of fertilizers. He expressed the belief that ten years would show a mar velous increase in the population. The present influx of immigration seems to verify Mr Croker's prediction

According to the last official public debt statement there was a decrease during the month of August of \$8,174,-642 in the total debt less cash in the treasury. It has been a good while since there has been such a favorable report of government income. The principal cause of this increase is the effect of the tariff bill, which caused whisky to be taken out of bond largely in anticipation of the increased tax, which is now in force. There is every prospect that the revenue will continue s to be adequate, as fall business has opened up and there is a big demand for goods, which taken together with the new sources of revenue, warrants

task of gathering your crop don't forget that your stock just at this time should not be neglected. Grass is beginning to wane, and as regularity is as important a factor in the health and thrift of an animal as in humanity, your stock should be fed regularly. Pure fresh water is more-needed at this time of year, when the aminal's food is deprived of the juices that the spring growth affords, and this with stabled stock should be regular. Young stock should have special attention at this time of year, to prepare them for winter, and a little concentrated food is a good thing for their continued growth through the cold season.

Down in Southern Texas is published a paper in the interests of the live stock and agricultural industries, which is noted for getting off wrong. Of late, however, it has hit the nail on the head in several instances. Notably among these few nits is the following paragraph, which recently appeared: No where on earth can hogs be produced more cheaply than in Texas, as in this state they are almost entirely free from disease, while the cost of the necessary food is reduced to a minimum. There is nothing on the farm with a bullet in his back. The social begins this week with a full market that grows into morey more quickly evil is disposed of by summary methreport covering everything that is of than does the hog. Our farmers are at interest to Texas stockmen and farm- last beginning to see the fallacy of from the range in double quick time, ers. This report is not old or stale, sending out of the state millions of dol- and in cities of 10,000 to 20,000 people but is complete and authentic and is lars each year for hog products, and it is difficult to find a questionable

The stock and farm papers throughout the country have about exhausted the subject of feeding wheat to every class of live stock. There is very little diversity on the subject, the concensus of opinion being that with the relative prices of corn and wheat, it is better to feed the latter. There is a variety of opinion as to how it should almost every stock man or farmer would reach the right conclusion as to the best way to prepare his wheat for stock feeding purposes. Fortunately Texas does not have to worry over this question, as she will have all the corn needed for home consumption and

P. T. Barnum, the great showman who amassed three fortunes, used to good of the whole state, advertising, as deliver a lecture to business men, in which he laid special stress on loca- vantages offered by Texas to the homejewelry store in a grocery location. hibit if possible, especially for the live The wisdom of his advice was not more applicable to the end he used it, than it is to the mistake of trying to benefit you, but whether you exhibit or farm in a location not fitted for any- not by all means go. thing but stock raising. There is enough of both kinds of land in Texas by visiting the fair, which it must not for either use, and the man who knows his business will farm in farm localities or raise stock in the sections best suited for that purpose. Not with the idea of a curtailment of a man's right to go anywhere he chooses to either raise stock or farm, but if he will be guided by the experience of those who have gone before, he will let expediency guide him in the selection of a location.

The whole of America, through the columns of the press, ring out the joyful tidings that prosperity has returned to our land never to depart. The feeling of lethragy and despair has been shaken off, the money that has been locked up in the vaults of the country are seeking investment and unusual activity prevails in all business lines. The big commercial agencles report that there is a glut of money in Wall street anxious for action, and that the government statisticans' report of the condition of crops throughout the country is 'misleading low. Amid the general rejoicing over hind the century in the matter of this happy change, our own glorious state of Texas is attracting the unihumanity it should be remedied. Build versal attention of the home seeker and investor. A realiar flood tide of immigration is pouring into the state. To such an extent is this being done that some of the feading newspapers of the Northwest are seeking by malicious misrepresentation to check the Southward drift. They say that the productiveness of the soil has been exaggerated, that the climate is calculated to give a newcomer hypochondria, that lawlessness prevails, and a number of other misleading statements are made, but to no effect. The average citizen knows that a state which throughout the universal depression has held its own, standing at the head of the column in point of productiveness, must afford the most available field for investment, and despite the croakings of these papers, will come and see for himself. To the man on the ground the lesson is obvious-buy Texas lands-and make haste before the demand causes the price to go sky

> The following from the Sloux City (lowa) Tribune is a sample of what is often printed about Texas. There are some commendable things in the article but for the most it is silly twaddle and if civilization in Iowa is not any higher than the knowledge of Texas law and the characteristics of Texas people, as indicated by this screed, they had better come here and absorb some

> The popular belief that Texas is the most lawless state in the Union results from the appalling death rate from gun shot wounds. It is a fact, however, that Texas is one of the most lawabiding states aside from this method of punishing lawbreakers by insertions of cold lead instead of the form of justice common in other states. It is a mistake to suppose that Texas, is a flat, treeless plain, heated to 100 degrees in the summer and inhabited by longhaired men who beguile their time in playing poker and drink-

A local option law prohibits the sale of liquors except in the largest cities. It is almost impossible to get a drink of whisky in any of the towns, and a man found drunk is always locked up. In the ranch country away from the railroads there are two classes of soclety, the native element and the people who have come from other states to raise cattle and horses for the Eastern market. The natives are very careful in barring out newcomers from their merrymaking and social events. A stranger who pays court to the daughters or sisters of the native Texan is often found lying in the road ods. All suspicious women are driven sent in by telegraph the day of publica- now on hearly every farm can be seen | resort. If a ranchman secures a cook

tion. The man who has anything to a good sized and well filled smoke or housekeeper who may seem too sell will find this market report in- house." Not only is the aforesaid shret young or attractive, he receives notice correct, most eminently, in this re- to get rid of her in ten days; if she spect, but also in the following, which does not go within the prescribed time appeared in the same issue: "There is she is hustled out of the country, or no reason why every ranch man in the ranchman may be found dead in Texas should not cultivate a good gar- the road. The coroner's jury will, of den and orchard and raise vege ables course, return a verdict of death from and fruit sufficient at least to supply natural causes. If a ranchman brings his wife to the country, the other ranchmen within a distance of twenty miles bring their "woman folks" to should be addressed to him. call. If they find that it is a marriage without a certificate the usual punish-

ment is administered. Apparently the only law that can be broken with impunity is that against murder. Last winter sixty-two men in a town of 6000 people in one of the cow counties disappeared within thirty be prepared for different animals, but days by the cold-lead route, and little attention was given to the events.

### THE STATE FAIR.

Of course everybody will visit the great Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition which opens at Dallas, October 20th, and continues until November 4th. This is an institution that appeals to every Texan, as it redounds to the He urged thems not to put a seeker and investor. Send in an exstock or farm departments, as it will advertise Four section and thereby

There will be much to see and learn be forgotten, is the second largest state fair in the United States. The stocksire the most profitable returns from a visit to the fair, as the new ideas that are daily being evolved in their business are shown to an advantage. The management of the fair are not spar ing work or expense in their arrangement for the biggest and most attractive fair vet held. New and novel attractions have been contracted for to instruct and amuse, while Liberati's famous militay band and the marvel-

Dr. Carver, will prove a source of constant pleasure to visitors. There will be no end to the exhibits in all of the departments. The races will be the finest ever seen in Texas, as the increased stakes and purses offered by the management have attracted the attention of horsemen from all over the United States. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by day in Dallas. The frequent rains have

FOR DISCUSSION. The following subjects, suggested by an exchange us topics for discussion: are adopted by the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, with the hoper that its readers will contribute something of the knowledge they have gained in their every day experience in their line of work, which if made known would be of interest and help to others. The Journal is devoting increased atention to farm topics and would like to have communications on the subiects mentioned.

Choose the topic on which you feel nost competent to write, and whether accustomed to writing for the press or not send us your thoughts. Write on only one side of the paper, and don't If you have ever red wheat to stock, your method of feeding, and the

results obtained. miller take for foll? Are your bran and shorts returned? What is your method of killing

What time of the year have found best for setting out fruit trees, or berry plants? you a well-tested, unfailing preventtive or cure for hog cholera: Best time and method of killing sprouts or deadening timber Experience in raising turkeys, geese

ducks, etc. 10 proceed sheep from dogs. Suggest a good dog law. riowing in fall or spring. Which do

on find best? Name kind of soil. Is it better to cultivate orchard or to keep in grass? How neep do you break ground for cropping? Give sub-soiling experience, methds cost and results.

What has been your experience in ourchasing farm supplies at wholesale Cost per pound to put beef cattle on Profits in sheep compared with other Best method of storing and keeping

sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, etc How can farmers get better profits from their milk and butter? Plan for building a good, cheap hog

Relative merits of pond or well water for stock. interest the boys and girls in the home. Best varieties of ornamental trees,

time to transplant, etc.

eeding ensilage.

flow to make a good, deep pond. Best field for young ladies who have living at other than domestic service. To organize farm societies and sustain interest in the same.

Experience with silo and results

Plan of constructing and paying for rood country roads. list should be more extended, but this is sufficient at present. Pre serve this, and do not hesitate to send us at least a postal card communication on one or more of these topics.

### De Not Waste Money, Time or Patience.

If you need power for any purpose whatever, send at once for a catalogue of Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines. They are simpley strong, safe and substrength and superior workmanship are beyong question, and we defy tests to the contiary. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, manufacturers, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., agents,

### FROM DALLAS.

C. H. Bailey, manager Branch Office TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNALD office, room 305 Cockrell building,

Mr. Bailey is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract ad- will injure it to some extent, but vertising and generally represent The Journal All communications in consection with this department Mr. J. W. Springer, Dallas county

secretary of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, spent several weeks during the round-up in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas. In conversation with the correspondent he says cattle in these states are raring finely; there is plenty of grass and water The stock growers of Montana and the Dakotas depend mostly on their fattening cattle it being equal to corn and far superior to other grass for that in Wyoming the buffalo grass affords the cattle plenty of nutriment during the grazing season. In March and April a severe storm did great damage to the country and was a heavy blow to the stockmen. The cattle that pulled through this blizzard are tearing finely and will bring a good price on the late market. stockmen take great risk in wintering; but for the severe blizzards these ranchmen would no doubt bemillionaires' in a short time Mr. Springer has on the Jail from Montana to his ranch in the ranhandle 500 head of first-class driving and riding horses, which he proposes trading for Texas cattle.

Adorning the wall of Secretary Springer's office is a beautiful pair of shaped horns, measuring 10 1-2 feet from tip to tip. They are mounted very artistic style, being brass tipped and on either side of the mounting are two brass lion head's connected by a silver chain. The horns took first the World's Fair, and were made a present to him by a Chicago commission firm. Mr. Springer prize them very highly, and says they are the finest that can be produced.

I look forward to the day when Texas shall kill her own beef—the packing houses to be at Galveston. Refrigeraships will ply the gulf and carry the beef to market. Now you stock raisers who are interested in such a movement put your heads together think of the freight rates you are payous skill of that wizard marksman, ling Cheap transportation is what we Dr. Carver, will prove a source of con- want, and cheap transportation is what we must have. So advocate home

> Charles Weitz, Dallas county, raiser of fine fowls would like the readers of this paper to prescribe a sure cure for mites. He has lost over 200 fine chickens from these pests.

B. Kaufman, Dallas county, cotton

Ben J. Watts, ranchman and farmer of Cooke county, stopped in Dallas last Saturday on his return from the Territury . Hen has some cattle in the Ter rifory which he wishes were back in Texas as Texas knocks the Territory all hollow this year for fat cattle.

A. Carter, Carter's stock yards. Dallas, reports sales good, prices much than for four or five weeks. better Good demand for fat cows and hogs. Supply small. . . . . .

Louis Darrymple, a Fargo, South Dakota, wheat grower, spent Monday in Dallas. He says Texas is a fine intry and he expects to embark in the cattle business here.

Claude A. Cour, secretary Dallas State Fair and Exposition, says by request of the breeders of swine, horses and cattle the Fair association have erected about 280 stalls and pens for accommodation of them. Mr. Cour wants it understood that he will not brought to the fair for sale as attention will be paid only to those that are brought here to compete for the prizes. There are about 150 breeders who will exhibit stock at the fair this season.

Tom Ramsey of Taylor county, spent Saturday in Dallas. He says cattle country are doing fine, prices are good and plenty of buyers.

In conversation with a young lady a few days ago I was informed that her uncle in Grayson county owned a cow that had borne eight yearling Being a married man and possessing the usual amount of nerve I asked he if she knew what a yearling was "Why, yes I do," she remarked; "li is a male calf." I explained the difference in a few words, and when raised my eyes to look I saw her vanishing through a crowd of pedestrians What would the ranchmen do if they all possessed such valuable cows as this young lady spoke of?

eral breeders of fine horses in Kentucky, is here arranging exhibits for the Texas State Fair.

S G Adams was down from Gravson county a few days ago, and says no more cotton for him. He has in about 225 acres and he will not make a half every five acres. The boll worms have done as much damage to him as they did twelve years ago. Mr. Adams wants no more cotton in his farming. He is going to put it all in oats, as he says he can realize much more from grain! On account of late frost there is no fruit except a few

There is a movement afoot to have a stock yard located at Dallas, to be operated some time in October, I was asked to withhold names until that

Mr. A. M. Love was in from Rockwall county this week and reports cot-ton about average; corn better than usual, and oats about seventy Jushels to the acre. Mr. Love says the boll worms have done much damage to the cotton on the lower lands; but have not damaged the cotton crop much on the uplands. He reports scarcely any fruit, except a peaches; vegetables good. Mr. Love is after cotton pickers and says they must have all joined Coxey's Army, as he can't find a picker.

I had a conversation with Mr. Mc Clure, a farmer of Grayson county who says he has in 150 acres of cotton and will take \$100 for the whole lot. The boll worms, he says, have of fine farm taken bread out of his

Mr. Mason, the owner of several fine Red river farms, says the crops in his section are doing fine. The frequent rains in his section have caused the cotton to take a second growth, which none to hert.

A letter received by the writer from Nat Skinner, ranchman, Vinita, I. T., reports cattle doing fine; grass good, water and all in general looking bright.

James Laing, the Young county ranchman, has returned from Southern Texas and reports grass good, cattle fattening and things looking fine in general. A heavy rain fell Fi Dallas county and vicinity Saturday, much to the discouragement of the cotton growers. Cotton is fast coming in despite the frequent rains.

### An Old Friend Writes to the Johrral-Reminiscences and Experi-

Ronham, Farnin Co., Tex., Sept. 17. Editor Texas Stock and Parm Journal: 1894,-After an absence of rineteen years, here I am in old Fannin county again. I have an admiration for this county, for here I have spent some of the happiest hours of my life. Here is where I danced all night and went home with the girls in the morning. I came to this county in the spring of 1855; it was sparsely setted then. Land could be had for a song, but now great changes have come about. This land is worth from \$20 to \$50 per acre. In those days there were thousands of deer and small game in abundance, but now, nothing is left but a f. w quail and cotton-tail rabbits. Most of the old set-

My first stop in this county about two weeks ago was at Ladonia. There I met my old friend, W. H. Cobb, who settled in this county about the spring of 1855 or 1856 and commenced to open up a farm, some eight miles west of Ladonia, where, with a wife and a few dollars in his pocket and an old yoke of steers, he faced the music. Now he owns 1400 acres of as fine black land in cultivation He raised last year 400 bales of cotton, several thousand bush-cls of corn and other small grain. His daughter, Miss Sallie, drove into La-donia after nee and I had the pleasure of spending the Light with Mr. Cobb and family. I enjoyed the visit ever so

Next morning I took a stroll to his barn and stables, and there found two fine jacks, a fine lot of young mules, horses and Berkshire hogs. He is one of the jolly men of this world. I desire to thank him and family for the many favors shown me.

Thence, to Honey Grove I went,

which I found to be a nice little thriving town of about 3000 inhabitants, suras fine land as there is in Texas. Then halled for Dodd City, where I had the pleasure of meeting my old friends neighbors, among Whitsett, John Organ, Porter Moore, Dr. Vanney, Captain Cobb, Lewis J. Dodd, Frank D. Steward, R. S. Moore, many others too numerous to mention. Major Dodd settled in this county in 1839-fifty years ago. He was 80 years hale and hearty for a man of his age and is still fond of a good joke. He is one among the best men I ever knew Generous to a fault, always ready to help the poor. He settled the farm he now resides on over forty years ago and no man in Fannin county stands higher or is more beloved than he camp hunt together. In our fire hunts we sometimes mistook a horse for a

called to stay all night with him. After suppor the stranger staked out orse and being tired retired The mater concluded to take a little fire burt, and after rambling ar pur in the dark for an hour or more and finding no deer beaded for When In a short distance of his house he shined the eves of his guest's horse and mistaking him for an old buck. sent a load of buckshot into the poor beast's head Seeing what he done he autotly returned home to bed On the following morning, when the man went for his horse, lo and behold! he found him shot to death, with the lariat atill around his neck. The fellow tearfully told Dodd some one had killed his horse and that he was with out money, and five or six hundred miles from home. The mater gave yent vent to one of his big hearty laughs and told the poor fellow that as it had happened at his house he would replace him one equally as good, which he did and sent him on his way re folding. It makes me sad to miss so of the old land-marks-so mans are dead, only a few left placed at my disposal his horse and buggy saying delan him as long as you wish, which I thankfully accepted, and made for Cohor which is sever miles south of Dodd City. Here is the homes of the Jacksons, Clutters, Biggerstaffs Davis' and many other old friends I had known in former years

I found this neighborhood a solid block

Marshall, Un onel Bob Ta ham and my this neighbor two or three I find a fe here yet, am Bill Clutter, Tarlton and me to find in dren when I

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of cattle will be are Indian Territory back is year. They are worth

perament inspectors at slaugh-at all of the big cattle buythat have calves inside with hair

Cotton seed meal probably will not cost as much in Texas this year as last by 3305 per ton, although other feed stuffs are all higher. The fact is, says Drovers' Journal, that the compensation of the compen Bouthern cattle feeders it winter led them to pay absurdly figures for dotton seed meal and and very few of them failed to bulls, and very few of them tanded their cattle.

Now that the duty on Mexican cattle has been reduced to 20 per cent ad em and Texas is long on grass and short on cattle, an unusual heavy importation from our sister republic may be confidently expected. The importation of Mexican cattle will have uch to do with fixing values in Texas. Mexico proyes to have a surplus of satured steers they will, no doubt, and their way to Texas and materially help to supply the demand and keep down what might otherwise prove to be a veritable boom.

The Texas cattlemen who shipped and drove their herds to the Indian Territory for the benefit of the good grass are now shipping back to Texas, but wiser men. The continued drouth that afflicted a part of that country, kept their cattle from fattening until now it is too late, even with the advantage of the good grass in the Panhandle, for them to fatten in time for market. A good many of these cat-tle will be fed this winter in the central part of the state. The ranchmen who kept their herds in Texas are shipping market right along at present, and the condition of the grass insures cattle going into the winter in good condi-

It is gathered from talks with buyers of marketable cattle that they are looking to Texas for the major part of their supply this year. The fact that fully one-third of the feed supply Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa be out off this year on account of the hortnes of the crop in those states, will be a decided advantage to Texas feeders. If cotton seed remains at its present prices, or even along towards the last of the season brings a third more than now, cattle can be fed at a nice margin of profit. On account of the Texas banks having about all they can do to move the big cotton crop, the commission men are in the field offering money in unlimited quantities to cattle feeders, and as indicated above, unless cotton seed takes a big jump, money will be easy to get to buy cattle fattening material.

Feeding cattle, says the National Stockman; owing to the rush of half-fat stock to market on account of the drouth and the light demand for the feed lots, are at present selling at quite reasonable figures, as compared with the values of best finished stock. In the Stockman of September 7, 1893, choice to extra fat cattle were quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.20 in the Chicago market, and good to best feeders at \$3 to \$3.35. On the corresponding date this year choice to extra fat cattle were quoted at \$5.10 to \$5.90 and choice feeders at \$3 to \$3.25, with the bulk of sales at \$2.75 to \$3. Considering the difference in prices of fat cattle this year and last it will be seen that feeding stock is selling at materially lower orices than a year ago, and at figures which, everything considered, are quite reasonable. There has been some inquiry for feeding cattle at Chicago recently, the bulk of the shipment coming to the Eastern and Central states thin stuff has been in little request, feeders preferring to pay better prices and secure better stock to consume this year's high-priced grain.

Men who have been in the cattle business for years and who have watched the markets closely during that time, inform the Amarillo Northwest that the prospects for high prices for Texas fat cattle this winter were better. They claim there is a big shortage over previous years This is quite evident, especially in the Panhandle. We learn of some of the leading ranches which a few years ago were stocked with all the way from 20,000 to 70,000 head of cattle which this year have but from 3000 to 8000 The herds have been reduced all over the plains and the Panhandle. that is an important factor in bring od prices is that grass is better all over this country for a radius of 200 miles around Amarillo than it has been before for five years. And then, too, this is an extraordinary country for grazing purposes. While in other. countries grass cannot be depended on after October, our grassers will be kept fat way into December, and can be run into market after all others have been consumed and when prices

The conditions spoken of in the following, excerpt from the National Stockman do not apply to Texas, but Stockman do not apply to Texas, but the advice given is fine for cattlemen everywhere: "It seems like and really is foolishness to market the many thin and light cattle that are now overrunning our markets. Foolishness as be there are farmers who canhelp themselves, because they cannot keep their stock alive at home. It of course to take the low prices than to let the cattle starve. Where it can be obtained it would be better to buy feed and keep the cattle than to let the cattle starve. until they are in better condition. While the markets at present do not ow much encouragement, all things nationed, there are signs of some-ing better in the future. If business nerally brightens up this fall or inter there are many reasons for believeing 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 are now prevailing for poor cat-

> Mexican Cattle.
>
> collowing item from the Deming,
>
> Headlight is of grave interest to erestord, who has large cat-te in the northern portion of will bring over 1000 head of this point and ship to East-ts, within a week or so, Sevdemen are making ar-take advantage of the

and bring their stock movement, as indihis movement, as indi-ill have on the cattle that it will be no lad-Kinley bill English an

American capitalists turned to Mexico as the Mecca of the cattle raiser, and bought up and leased large tracts of land, which they stocked with cattle Some of the herds were improved, while others were composed of native Mexican cattle, scrubby little long horns with humps in their backs, very long legs and a superabundance of When the McKinley bill, which imposed a duty of \$10 per head on all cattle coming across the line was passed, it worked a great hardship on the people who had cattle on the other side, but was a good thing for the industry in this country. Since that time the ranchmen in Mexico have watched and prayed for free trade. They did not get altogether what they wanted, but while the tax under the tariff bill, as enacted, is 20 per cent, of their ad valorem valuation under Mexican assessment, that is ridiculously low, and will amount to a very small amount to the head. The Stock and Farm Journal is not posted as to the number of cattle available to the market there are in the sister republic, and in point of numbers the advent of Mexican cattle, with the steady demand now existing, may not have a detrimental effect on the Texas industry. There is one thing, however, that will hurt the Texas cattleman, and that is the shipment of scrubs from Texas points to the big markets, which will tend to shake the confidence of the buyers in the style and size of Texas cattle, which at present is very well established. The reported drouths in Mexican territory for the past two or three years have doubtlessly injured the cattle ,and it may be that another spring's grazing on good Texas and New Mexico grass will be needed before the Mexican cattle can come in actual competition with Texans. Be

## competition with the cattle of Texas.

this as it may the ranch owner in Mex-

ico hails with Joy the passage of a law which enables him to see daylight

on his investment in that country, and

will, as soon as possible, put his cat-

tle on the market, where, allowing for

their general inferiority and the small

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

### To Cattlemen.

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

### Cattle Buyers Wanted.

If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we usually fit them up at bottom tigures, at all events we will make a special effort to do so, and will always glad to see or hear from those want-

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex. WORLD'S CARAIVAL CITY

St. Louis Offers a Continuous List of subsidy product. Attractions-Her Unrivated Fall Festivities Commence September 5 and Hold Pull Sway

Until October 20, 1894. The successful seri s of carnival seasons inaugurated by the citizens of St. Louis some lifteen year, ag , continue as ever for the season of 1891, and from the morning of S ptember 5 40 the evening of October 10 the city will be one scene of sticty and spienter. been added to the long list of standing attractions, and from every point of view this reign of high carnival will outsidine all previous attempts. St. Louis Exposition, the has lived year after year with flattering results, will throw open its doors to the public September 5, and

remain in a state of activity until the evening of October 20. Sousa's Grand Concert Band has been re-engaged for the season and will give the usual number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri Exwhich appeared at the World's will be transplanted here, and find space in the commodious building. The exhibitors, both foreign and home, will present new ideas in displaying their goods, and, in addition to other features, a full complement of specialty artists will perform on the tage of the Music Hall.

The Great St. Louis Fair, which will open Monday, October 1, and continue during the week, promises to afford pleasant surprises. The "Midway Plaisance" feature at the World's Fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real tife the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the country on the face of the The "Streets of Cairo," "Old Vienna."

"Moorish Palace," "Hagenbachs," "Ferris Wheel," et will be faithfully por-Royal Highness, the mighty Veiled Prophet and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening of October 2 and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. Visitors to the city will arrive at the handsome New Union Station, the largest railway edifice in the world and the most perfect in every appointment. Great inducements to visit the Carnival City are offered via the Missouri Pa eific Railway and Iron Mountain Route from all points on the system. For a complete program, giving each week's attractions in detail, address any agent of the Company, or H. C.

### St. Louis, Mo. How's This!

offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Townsend, General Passenger Agent,

Props., Toledo, Ohlo. We the undersigned have known F. I Cheney for the last 15 years, and be lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists,

oledo, Ohio. Walden, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and ar riving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still

continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,

Fort Worth, Teras.

### SHEEP AND WOOL

A dead cur kills no sheep. There is ro mutton in wrinkles

Never let your salt box nor your frash water tank in the sheep pasture get

When the farmer's purse is empty in the spring his wool money comes timely.

The sheep comes the nearest of any to being the general-purpose animal on

When breeding for mutton aim to have it clother with a heavy fleece of desirable wook

large cities is said to have increased a hundréd per cent in fifteen years. When protectionist wool-growers contend that wool away below its foreign price is due to expected free wool, the overdo their "calamity howling," it is

very fatigueing. The July report of the Department of Agriculture shows a variation in the average weight of the fleece in different states this year ranging pounds in Alabama to 7.5 pounds in

The Boston Herald recently reported the sale of 100,000 pounds of Michigan X at 17 cents, showing that manufactures are on the alert to pick up barposition is tirm with the full advance in prices sustained.

The average grower makes a great mstake if he spends more than one Saturday afternoon in a six-month attending protection meetings to petition The loss of congress, etc. sheep from neglect, or the falling off of a few ounces from each deece from poor feeding, may make a greater degiency in his annual cash returns than all that congress may do.-Protection

Never has so much woefu ignorance been displayed about wool tariff, wool and wool growing in foreign countries as during the past year. Many of the statements made by the partisan newspapers are too ridiculous for comment. some of our dailies are about as much at home in handling the breeding, wool and wool manufacturing interests as a blind ram in a drawing room.-Ex-

Some brilliant Australian wit sought to test the credulity of a lot of woolgrowers in convention recently. He blandly informed the knights of the crook that Australia wool could be laid edown in Boston at four cents per pound and money made by the operation. The funny part of the story is that the wood brethren all rolled their big, blue eyes, looked wise and beleved the smart man from the antipodes.

The American Sheep Breeder thinks

that a secondary product like wool, or milk, or fat, will always have to be looked after, by the owner especially. Nature will provide first of all for the nimal itself, the frame, muscles and flesh, then if there is any surplus nour-ishment, it will be appropriated to the These, therefore, a sort of gauge or register of the master's management. If the fed given is not sufficient for both lowy and fleece, the fleece is put on short allowance, and there will be a weak place in the fiber. The fleece will egin to go back before the body suffers perceptibly. In the case of a cow, the quantity and quality of the milk are a thermometer of condition patent to the sight, but the fleece of a sheep may suffer a very serious deteriora-tion from underfeeding without the flockmaster being aware of it unless (which is extremely unlikely), he should make a microscopleal examination of the fiber. Hence the pressing necessity of keeping the flock in an even, uniform condition throughout the year."

Prof. J. A. Craig of Wisconsin gives some valuable pointers in the following article which are helpful to the novice or anyone interested in sheep: 'It is easy to muddle the novice with variety of advice, and to get away from the possibility of doing that I wish to offer the following hints as the nost valuable and concise that occur o me. First: Study your farm condiions and learn exactly what kind of sheep will thrive best upon it. Sec-If you are not able to purchase even-a small flock of pure bred or high grade sheep, then put all you can advantageously in a pure bred ram and after that do the best you can in buying ewes. Start right, even if upon a small scale. The sheep will rapidly ncrease. Third: In purchasing a ram get only fully developed, strong ig, straight shaped, and thoroughly typical of his breed and sex. I have always had an intuitive liking for-the ram that will leave a group of his fellows in the field and boldly confront you. Fourth: Do not purchase sheep hat you have to trust in for proper development. It is only the experienced breeder who can forecast development. Fifth: Never take an illoing sheep, even if it is cheap, with the expectation that it wilk become all right. Sixth: In a feeting sheep, if possible, handle them so that you may know how much of their form is due to themselves and how much to the shears. Seventh: Select as critically as you can to a chosen type. Uniformity is a cheap feature for you to buy and yet a valuable one in a flock. Eighth: There is no sheep that embodies perfection in sheep qualities. Judging between different sheep is a checking of weakness and a balancing of qualitites. Be inclined toward the sheep that appears to be L time it catches your eye. Ninth: The purchaser will find it to his interests o select from the field sheep and thereby shun those that have been fitted for show. Tenth, The best time to buy is usually in the fall. Provision may be made with the seller to have the ewes served by a ram of different breeding from the one you buy and thereby you add another season's use

### to the ram of your, flock.

Sheep Husbandry. E. P. Smith, the well known writer, contributes the following to the Amer-

The survival of the fittest in sheep appeals strongly to the flock master No animals probably have to struggle against so many internal and external oes as the sheep. They are beset with visible and invisible enemies, from the small parasites of the skin and wool to the dogs and wolves' that roam over the prairies and fields. If all of their enemies were visible ones it would not be so difficult a matter to combat them: but the worst enemies that the sheep have are often internal; or those out side so small that they can scarcely be geen until the results of their worl

are made appallingly apparent. The heavy growth of wool on sheep causes many skin and body troubles and it is important that the best protection should be given to keep this The heavy masses of fleece form excellent lodging places for all sorts of lice, ticks, vermin and parasites, even though nothing else is done Hence the necessity of keeping the aniout of storms in the months as much as possible. Protec-

## tion is what they need, or skin dis

eases will surely bring down their vitality. In dirty stables the sheep will in the filth and surround their skin with nasty mud that breeds and develops all sorts of vermin. The stables, especially in winter, need to be clean and healthful, warm and well ventilated.

The foot rot in sheep is an illustra-

tion of the sheep diseases. This very rarely does any damage in large, wellfed flocks that are raised for breeding purposes. The reason is that they are looked after closely, and every condition favorable to the growth of the disease is removed. sheep are raised for wool and mutton the foot rot is a frequent source of great loss to flock masters. When the disease once gets a good start no amount of endeavor will check it very soon, and the pastures and yards be The consumption of mutton in the come so contaminated with the germs that all sheep pastured in them will be liable to it. Occasionally it has been necessary to sell or kill the whole flock in order to get rid of the disease, or at least transfer the animals to entirely new feeding grounds.

> contract this disease, and these favorable conditions to its growth continuing they rapidly grow worse. No cure can be expected until the sheep are removed to dry places. But in their wanderings they will carry the disease to the upland meadows, and spread the germs around so that every animal that treads there will become animal that treads there win of the infected. No amount of paring of the few dollars in the beginning the feet with the what they have for sale. strong acids will do any permanent good unless the sheep are removed to entirely dry quarters. It is needless to dwell upon a disease that is so well known to all flock masters. Suffice it to enter the flock or to get under any

Sheep on low-lying, wet ground gen-

### Care and Management of Rams. The rams kept, whether few or many, are usually the source of more annoy-

headway.

ance than many times their number of the other classes of sheep kept. They frequently become unruly, battering doors and gates open or jumping out of their enclosure. These habits apermore idulged in as the breeding season approaches. - As with all bad habits, it is easiest to prevent the contraction of them than to break them off, says a correspondent to the Ohio Farmer. A little extra care at this will save time and much annoyance. When sheep once learn to jump over they can put their feet upon as they far more easily than a wire fence. For rams of the horned families that have formed the habit, a blind made from an old boot top is easily fastened upon their horns and proves effective. Another device that may be used upon the hornless families is a light pole attached to their side by means of a strap about the neck in such a way the back end will drag upon the ground and the other end project about two feet in front of the nose. When the sheep comes near enough the fence to rear upon it the pole catches and de-

With the horned varieties another source of annoyance through the hot as a rule. Rather than carry weather is the blow fly that p roduces over Sunday commission men maggots. Any break in the skin of the head, produced by fighting, or a horn head, or simply the wetting of the wool vention for this save keeping them in a dark shed through the heat of the Flies will not approach fresh tar, but it is not practical to put it on often enough to keep them away. Watchfulness is the best treatment. A ram exchange says: with maggate about his head will quickly make it known by scratching out that it is possible to find. Coal oil or turpentine will start them out of their hiding places. The latter is "a

will loosen the wool. Tar should be applied to prevent further visits from flies, and the sheep examined each day for a short time. When the ram's horns grow too with a common hand saw cut a slab out. Cut it well back toward the base "The out. Cut it well back toward the base of the horn to avoid the necessity of repeating the operation soon, for, remember, the barn grows from the b member, the horn grows from the base

sure cure," but if applied very freely

instead of the point. neighbor catching the idea from the dehorning of cattle sawed the horns off close to the heads of several rams. He found there was no danger in the operation, that it was effectual in keeping them from fighting, and it removed a great hindrance to themselves in feeding from racks and troughs. I am sure this operation would be a kindness as compared to the torment of maggots for several days. But, without doubt, a better way is to breed them

Frequently rams that lived togethe peaceably through the summer will at this time in the year get to fighting and greatly injure each other, and I have known valuable rams killed in this way. The best guard against this is the leather blind. And care should taken not to put strange rams together at this time of the year or to let them get with other sheep. rams should now be put into good thriver, and by giving the birds a ing condition, though not made fat. amount of these, the grain food can be Wheat bran, whole wheat and oats reduced one-nalf. make the best grain ration. But up to within a short time that they are to be put to service they need no grain if they have good pasturage. It would be a great mistake to shut a ram designed for service this fall into a small stall where he could have no exercise and compel him to live largely upon com Such unwise fattening of rams for show purposes and to please unwary purchasers is a most frequent cause of dissatisfaction. Fairs are good places to get acquainted with flocks and to learn where the right types of sheep are to be found, but they are poor places to buy rams because of the very high condition into which they are put for exhibition. The superfluous fat must be worked off them before they can be of great service, and this often removes much of the apparent individnal excellence. And the sheep is only the worse for having been excessively The far better plan is to go some flock of known good breeding and make a selection from the general flock that have in no way been pampered. You can there get a better idea of the standard of the flock and more nearly judge of the probable breeding merit of the ram selected.

Breeders of rams will find it to their interest to care for their sale stock just as they do their own breeding A satisfied customer is a better advertisement than a flock of show sheep. It always pleases me far mor to have a customer say "the sheep I got of you has improved greatly and sheared heavier than you gave me to than it would to have them expect." "the sheep looked fine on arrival." Breeders must not attempt to correst defects by skillful shearing and feeding. Flocks cannot be improved in that

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diplome.

### POULTRY.

A hen without the attentions of the male bird will always lay better, and her eggs will always keep longer, says

If one plants he should reap. Hunireds of poultry breeders have spent the past five or six months attending the breeding, feeding and raising of young crops of fowl with the expecta-tion of realizing a fair profit from them when the season of sales begins. make it an object of business, and have something for one's time and outlay. a goodly number of young birds must be raised annually. Perhaps one-half may be sold to customers during the fall, the other half may take the place of old stock for home laying and to replace those of the breeding pens which have not met all expectations or that are growing too old for future use. If the breeder has kept up an annual change of stock he may be able to dispose of three-fourths of his young birds, says the Poultry Journal, either case he will be anxious to sell all he can spare as soon as pos sible. Every day, after the birds are in proper condition for shipping, his expenses for feeding, housing, and in losses increase. And still there are hundreds who carry large stock through the fall and winter heedless of outlay and time, gaining nothing for their labor and money spent, and in many cases keeping the fowls at a loss rather than to lay few dollars in the beginning to adver

### Shipping Live Poultry.

There are a few points to which the attention of shippers should be called when forwarding live poultry to the to say that it should never be allowed market in order that good returns may be received from shipments. In the first place, says Homestead, shippers condition before using, so that they will not be liable to come apart while in transit, as they often receive somewhat rough handling. The coops should be high enough to allow the poultry of whatever kind it, may be to stand Low coops are not only crue and inhuman, but their use touches the pocket as well. A large amount of poultry is lost each year by suffocation, weakness and exhaustion, caused by the poultry being obliged to travel long distances in constrained attitudes. Care taken not only that the coops are high enough, but also that time in making their enclosures secure they are not overcrowded. In shipping a consignment of poultry, hens and roosters should be kept separate. Noth fences it requires a very high fence to ing depreciates the value of a fine coop keep them, if the fence be one that of hens as much as to have a number of old cocks among them, and shipper go over. They get over a rail fence who wonder why they do not get the more readily than a board, and either top of the market for their stock, and especially for a lot of good hens, will in most cases find that this mingling of them with roosters in the same coop ought to sell quickly and at high prices often goes slowly, what would other-wise have been their value, simply because there are half a dozen an-

tiquated roosters in the coop. Poultry shipments should be properly timed. If they can be made to arrive early in the week, say Tuesday or Wednesday, they will usually do better than if they reach the market later Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week, and enough is carried over to supply the demand for Monday, prefer to sell at somewhat of a sacrifice, as stock when in coops loss considerably by weight in shrinkage, and does not appear so fresh and bright. about the horns by rain, will invite Monday is, as a general thing, about the flies. There is no practical pre- the poorest day of the week to sell poultry, unless it be the Saturday of week of large receipts.

### Methods of Feeding Poultry.

On the above subject a writer in an "There is no doubt that the methods of feeding are changing, and the rational system of the future will with his hind foot. As soones a case is discovered the wool should be clip-lower by the clip-lower by ped as closely as possible wherever the maggots are at work, and all scraped out that it is possible to find. Coal oil to the best interests of our farm animals to stuff them with too much grain, so have we gradually learned the hat our poultry needs more bulky food than we have given them. The various fevers and diseases that kill off thousands of birds are largely due to the excessive grain rations fed to them, the same as hog cholera was induced by heavy corn feeding. These grains are closely so as to wear into their cheeks, all too heating for an excessive diet, we turn the sheep upon his back and and they must be varied with other

ensilage, meat and meal. To many the idea of feeding hay to poultry seems absurd, but if the fowls are watched in the spring and summer of the year, when the grasses are young and juicy they will be seen busily employed in snipping off the leaves and heads. Dry timothy hay is not relished by them but nutritious clover ,or ensilage in the winter time, will be consumed by them in preference to grain many times. If we take a rich moist ensilage and chop it up fine, it makes a good meal for the poultry, that they will thoroughly enjoy. Of course this green food is not to take the place entirely of grain and corn ,but it is to reduce the amount of

the latter. "This method of feeding is not only better for the fowls, but it is much more economical. With eggs very cheap, it is sometimes only a narrow margin of profit that one can make from the chickens. Corn and grains are expensive articles of food for them. Roots, grass and meal are much cheap-

"A spring food for the poultry can be made of clover. Take it when in the blossom, and cure it without much exposure to the sun. Before it begins to heat rebunch it again. When cured so that it will keep in the barn cart it inside ready for feeding. Run it through a fine hay cutter, then pour boiling water over it and let it steam, Mix it up thoroughly so that the water with an equal part of oat meal and fowls will eat everything up complete and relish the mixture. The clover will keep the system open and it is a valuable egg-producing material itself. The actual cost is about one-half of the same amount of grain or meal.

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17.712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre. Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cept. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is firstclass plains land—as good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear inves tigation.

GDO. B. LOVING & SON,
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Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

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STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS,

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Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

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

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M. K. & T. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Casparis—being a Terms of the Control of t

### HORSES AND MULES.

PEERLESS ROBERT J.

Again He Chips His Own Record, Traveling a Mile in 2:01 1-2-The Terre Haute Races Last Friday. Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14 .- The

world's record went glimmering over the Terre Haute track today, which tohight holds all but two of the fastest three heats paced and the fastest 2-rear-old pacing records. There is hung tonight the fastest mile ever gone by a horse in harness, Robert J., 2:01 1-2, including the miles of Nancy Hanks and Allx, each in 2:04, the world's record for 4-year-old trotters, made by Fantasy in 2:06, the fastest six heat race ever gone by a 3-year-old, Expressive's great race three weeks ago; the fastest 2-year-old trotting race, Oakland Baron's mile in 2:16; Whirligig's 3-yearold pacing record of 2:10; the stallion pacing record of 2:03 3-4, by John R. Gentry, and the stallion record of 2:04, by Joe Patchen; the marvelous mile by a 2-year-old pacer, done by Carconate in 2:09, and his marvelous record of 2:10, tied by Directly. That is why

he town is wild tonight. Geers was up behind Robert J., and at the second trial the word was given. The clip was so fast that the pace maker fell behind, the first quarter being done in 30 3-4 seconds. Up the hill he went at even a faster gate and was at the half mile in 1:00 3-4. Down the third arrier the unbeaten gelding came like a whirlwind. Twenty-nine and one-half seconds marked his time for that quarter and he was at the three-fourths pole in 1:30 1-4. Geers, with rein and voice, gently reefed the gelding, who came true and strong, never for a moment wavering under the terrific trial, and a moment later Geers landed Robert J. under the wire n 2:01 1-2.

Pandemonium broke loose. Men shouted themselves hoarse, tossing hats and canes in the air. Women set aside dignity and waved handkerchiefs and parasols to the melody of their more resonant applause. There were cheers for horse, for driver and for owner, Mr. Hamlin, and Geers was lifted from the bulky and carried up the stretch on the Shoulders of admiring friends. Scarcely less marvelous was the per-

formance of 2-year-old pacer Carbonate. Half an hour before his only rival (Directly) had gone to lower the mark made by Carbonate on Wednesday. But the fast son of Directly was unequal to the task and could do no better than tie it.

Then came Carbonate, the son of Superior. He did the first quarter in 31 1-2, went to the half mile at a 2:00 clip, doing the half mile in 1:03 1-2. In the third quarter he was going at a doing the three-quarters in 1:35. His tender mouth caused him to faiter when Curry took the reins to reef him. It was but a moment and again he was away and landed the heat in 2:09 flat, lowering the world's record for 2-year-olds.

The marvelous mile of Gentry was made in the opening heat of the free for all pace, carrying over from Wednesday, when he did the mile in 2:03 3-4. Some caught the mile as fast was believed that had the pace-maker gone after the black 2-year-old a little harder the Patchen es horse would have done the mile

There was great disappointment over Alix's performance. With so perfect a day and track it was thought the mare could make a new world's record for trotters. But she tied the Nancy Hanks record on Monday and it was too much to make a second effort the same week. Besides she seemed nervous. S. .. and not get away strong, it taking 31 1-2 seconds to do the first quarter. When the half was reached in 1:02 3-4 the crowd dropped back. The down hill quarter was in the same time as ...e second. Then hope was abandoned by the silent crowd. On shecame at a still slower rate and did the mile in 2:04 1-2. First race-2:14, purse \$1000 (unfin-

ished from yesterday): Miss Nelson ... St. Vincent ..... Prince Hershel ...... Maug C. ..... ( Answer ..... 

Second race—Free for all pace, purse \$2000 (unfinished from yesterday): John R. Gentry.....2 1 1 1 1 Hal Braden......1 2 2 2 2 2 Flying Jib ...... 3 dis. Reflector ..... dis.

Time-2:09, 2:06, 2:07 1-4. Third race—Clark's Horse Review, THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE onsolation purse, \$2650:

consolation purse, \$2650: Baron Dillon ..... 1 Rupercht ...... 2 Silurian ..... 3 Axinite ounces ......4 Billy Parks 6dis
Time, 2:19 1-2; 2:19.

Alix (McDowell). Time, :31 1-2; 1:02 3-4; 1:33; 2:07 1-2. Fifth race-To beat 2-year-old rec-Carbonate (Curry). Time, :31 1-2;

1:08 1-2; 1:35 1-2; 2:09. Sixth race—To beat 2:02 1-2: Robert J. (Geers). Time, :30 3-4; 1:00 3-8; 1:30 1-4;

Seventh race-To beat stallion record of 2:03 3-4: Joe Patchen. Time, :30 1-2; 1:01 3-4; 1:32; 2:04. Eighth race—To beat 2-year-old pacing record: Directly (McDowell). Time,

33; 1:05; 1:36 1-2; 2:10. Ninth race-2:13 pace; purse, \$1000 unfinished): Direction Bourbon Patchen ......1 

Two Strike ........... 8 4 7 4 7 dr Jack Jewett .......... 5 dis Indianapolis Boy .....dis Rokeby ..........dis
Time, 2:09; 2:10; 2:10; 2:11; 2:11 1-2; Tenth race-2:15 pace; purse, \$1000; (unfinished): Merry Chimes ..... N. B. ...... 4 Monbars ..... 2 4 4

Guerita 6 5
Seal 5 di
Brookside 1 dis
Time, 2:10 1-2; 2:11; 2:10 1-2. BONHAM RACES.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 14. First race-Free for all pace and trot, mile heats, best three in five; purse, \$150. Reno Clipper by Reno Defiance.2 1 Montie, by Kinghall, J. F.....4 3 2 2 Count Hall, by Kinghall, dam 

A., unknown..... Time, 2:20 1-4; 2:20 1-4; 2:23 1-4; 2:24. Second race—Two-year-old stake pacing, mile heats, best two in three; Junetta, by Jura, dam by Ferdi-Kittle Klb., by Hunter Della ..... 2 2

Duboy, by Duplex ......dis
Robin Deflance, by Deflance .....dis
Time, 2:26 1-2; 2:30 1-2. Third race-Three-eighths mile heats, best two in three; purse, \$100 Revenue .....1 T Bob Cook 

Time, :37; -37. COMING BELTON RACES.

Belton, Tex., Sept. 14.-The racing at better than ever before. Entries for the harness races have been closed, and every race except one, that for 1-year-olds, has been filled. An exam- Cornell Exp. Station. low will show the names of some of the best trotters and pacers in the

M. C. and Annie Osslan. Mr. Ed T. Rucker, the secretary of

the association, says the exhibit of fine stock will be superior to anything ever before seen in the country. The fololwing are the entries for trotting and pacing races, which begin September 25: Race No. 2, 2:30 trot—Susie F., Sweet

Child, Gov. Hogg, and Hendetta. -Race No. 4, 3:00 pacing—Harrie M. Hal oBne, Lady Grant, Minnie Holder, Little and Prince Columbia. Race No. 5, 3:00 trot—Joe Broiles, Mineola, J. M. C., Annie Ossian and Race No. Ben Hur.

Race No. 7, 2:30 pace—Darkness, W. H., Hal K., Lady L., Pilot Master, Yankee Girl and Dora D. Race No. 9, pacing, 2:39 class-Montee, Minnie Holder, Lady L., Little Dick, Dora D. and Yankee Girl.

Race No. 12, free for all trot—Helena.

Auburn, H., Eagle Pass, Vendetta, Pip and Hagdruhal ind Hasdrubal. Race No. 16, pacing, free for all—Reno Clipper, Darkness, Count Hal, Tommie

Russell, Aldahan, Ben Mitchell, Frank S. Sprague and Clay Jax. UNPROFITABLE RACES. Cleburne, Tex., Sept. 14.-The Cleburne jockey club closed up the business of the recent races and settled with the stockholders at a loss of \$2.80

on the share The race news in this issue is taken

from the columns of the Dallas News. Send Us Your Farm.

We can sell some farms if they are good ones and worth the price asked

Fort Worth, Tex. Send Us Your Farm. We can sell some farms if they are good ones and worth the price asked for them.
THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE

It is reported from over in Kansas that the farmers are shipping their hogs to market for transportation charges, having nothing to feed them on. Oh what a picnic this would be for Texas if more hogs were raised. .

SWINE.

There is no getting around the fact that the avallable crop of hogs is short. This, with the decided shortage in the general corn crop, points to better prices for fat hogs. The low price of wheat makes it an important factor in hog fattening material for this season.

The National Provisioner of New York says: "The difference between Irish and American bacon, and the supeciority of the former, is not a matter 'feed.' The ruling breed in Ireland is the Yorkshire White-very uncouth-looking animals, with long, flat, deep sides, shoulders, and hams, and coarse, long necks, heads and legs. When dressed, with their heads and legs off look much better, and one de cided advantage which they have over the American is that they cut and throughout the fat and lean is 5dis much more evenly divided."

The meagreness of hog receipts recently is an omen of continued small receipts for some weeks. Just what foretell, but some dealers are figuring more than last September when were received. The greatest September arrivals on record were 224,. dition of affairs as existed in a less degree during the past August. The average receipts in September for the past ten years were 136,000 head, and according to the theories advanced by some dealers it is doubtful if this month will exceed the average.—Tele-

Feed pigs one pound of corn or cornmeal to twenty pounds of skim milk. This will give a nutritive ratio of 1 to which is a very suitable one for winter feeding in warm and dry pens. They should have some exercise. As the porkers approach the time when it is proposed to sell them, increase the proportion of cornmeal to skim milk. During the last few days of feeding the porkers no exercise should be allowed. Bran or oats are neither so well adapted to the feeding of pigs as cornmeal. Pigs, slike calves, enjoy a little oll meal, an ounce or so a day per pig. If they incline to get too the Bell county fair promises to be fat; reduce the corn; if too lean, increase it. There is no certain rule nor certain ration, the feeder should be the judge of what is most ec and best for the animal:-I. P. Roberts,

If the pigs have been neglected so Race No. 17, 2:40 trot-Earldom, Ex- far, begin now to get them in shape pectation, Manvaleen, Orphan Boy, J to latten. This loes not mean that they shall be fed much corn; in fact, none is necessary. But they should have plenty of bran and middlings wet up with milk or water ,and grass to eat as they like. Plenty of fresh water is also necessary. Don't think because you give them wet feed they do not need drink. If it is offered them they will show that they do:

Give them clean quarters. Don't sa they are only hogs and prefer filth. I believe hogs are much maligned in this respect. A hog may lie in filth, but that is no reason to show that he would not prefer a bed of clean straw. I firmly believe, and observation bears ing will grow faster than one whose

will certainly be beneficial.

Come to think of it, why should not a hog thrive better with a clean skin as well as a horse or a cow? It ceras well as a flore trainly would be as conducive to the tainly would be as conducive to the fore digestion; while the nutrition in the form of sugar the artichoke is in the form of sugar the artichoke is in the form of the artichoke is in the artichoke is in the form of the artichoke is in the artichoke i when his pigship comes to be killed. Charcoal, ashes and salt, mixed, make an excelent preventive of disease for hogs. They will not eat too much if

allowed to run to it at will.

Of course, in pushing the pigs it is intended to market them at six or eight months old. The day has gone by to keep them a year before selling. They may be made to give greater growth the first six months in proportion to the expense of feeding than ever afterward.

Peas are excellent for pigs. They furnish everything needful to make quick, healthy growth. Corn for the last few weeks, all they will eat, will put them in excellent shape for market. -Cor. Ohio Farmer

Artochokes For Stock.

milk, equal, if not superior, to bran. in milk, equal, if not superior, to bran. ing. Madison county, Ill., in Farm, But their greatest value is for Tood for Field and Fireside.

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

hogs, as they save the work of harvesting-even the labor of feeding is avoided, as the hogs will help themselves and root up and lay bare more than they eat, so you may turn in colts. calves or sheep which will greedily eat what is on the surface. I consider them the cheapest and

healthiest hog food I can raise, and find that where brood sows have free access to artichokes they and their pigs invariably do well. They do not eat their pigs and do not seem to be 'possessed 'of an evil spirit," as hogs do that are fed on corn the year round, and I have yet to learn of a diseased herd where artichokes were used freely in fall and spring.

Artichokes have been used in some localities as hog food many years; in some parts of Illinois ten or twelve years, and are growing in favor. think, with many others, it is best to let the hog root ,and give him some-

thing to root for; that ringing or cut-

ting the nose locks him out of nature's apothecary shop, endangers his health and is a plain breach of nature's laws. Like a parsnip, freezing solid and thawing many times dees not spoil them; so it is not necessary to dig them for spring use. Turn the hogs on two weeks after the blossoms fall in this latitude, October 1. Let the hog use them any time the ground is not frozen until they begin to come up and grow again. Then your hogs have had rooting enough and will injure your pastures little or none. There is no better food to build up large, healthy frames, with plenty of and muscle. They will not only grow,

but fatten on them. They are so very productive that in takes but little work to obtain all they want; they seem to like them as well as corn. As a fat producing food, corn, perhaps, has few equals; but, in these times of cheap pork, it is too expensive to use more than in the fininshing process, and of the poorest to grow a hog with or to attempt to keep him in health.
On good land, with the same culture as corn, they will produce from 400 to 1000 bushels per acre, and are used as feed in fall ,after planting in spring, producing from four to ten times as

much as can be produced of corn on the same land. A. C. Williams of Iowa, a very prominent breeder of Poland-Chinas in large numbers, says: "The keep of my hogs when the ground is not frozen is blue grass, clover and artichokes. Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground till they grow again, and from October 1 till the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food per acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will har-vest the crop themselves. Hogs taken from artichoke pastures to blue grass and clover will not root up the sod, as they are free from intestinal worms, constipation, indigestion and fever caused by feeding corn in winter."

They also produce an immense quantitiy of tops, of which cattle, and mules are very fond, and which makes excellent food when properly

Here let me quote part of an article written by Col. John Scott of Iowa, to the Western Stock Journal. He is one of our progressive farmers, and after of our progressive farmers, and after digging, measuring and weighing a part of his crop, found them to yield 900 bushels per acre, and says: "This is but a medium yield, accord-

to reports that seem truthful, and I do not doubt that as many as 1500 2000 hushels have been raised per acre. Referring to the chemical analysis of roots, he says: "Practically, however, as a food for swine, the chemical analysis tells but a part of the story potatoes the nutrition is in form starch, which must be transformed by colution, and ready for use. If th in colution, and ready for use. If the hog is any judge of what is good for him, his sense can be taken when these roots are offered to him; he not only prefers the artichoke to all other roots. but will scarcely touch corn when the supply of the latter is abundant."

E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock raiser of Iowa, says on this point: fully agree with Col. Scott as to yield, and since I have been raising them I have been surrouned by herds of cholera hogs, and mine have still kep? healthy, and with an abundance of artichoke feel that I can almost defy the cholera, and had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buy-ing many thousand bushels of corn."

J. D. Washington of Missouri writes: "I can safely say that artichokes are the cheapest hog food I ever saw, and Artichokes For Stock.

Artichokes are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milk cows, they are, for the production of milk, equal, if not superior, to bran

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the stock, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.

early summer they are a delicious

sauce. Comparatively speaking sum-mer apples will be cheap this season,

and the terirble drouth, causing not

only short farm crops, but bringin

disaster to all gardens and vegetables

furnishes an especial reason for filling all the empty fruit cans with apples.

which are now at hand and going to

waste in many ochards. Few familie

apples past each season. Canned apples can be pleasntly flavored to any

fancy with flavoring extracts and their

A California woman, in an exchange,

tells her way of drying fruit and yege-tables: She says: My husband made

ground on legs, one pair longer than the other, to get the proper slope.

Hales were cut at the top and the bot-tom of the box to secure a current of

air over the drying fruit or vegeta-bles, which should be placed in trays or dishes in the frame. The sash should be placed directly over it.

Place the whole in the broad sunlight

ciently dry to be packed in sacks or boxes This method keeps out birds

and insects, dust and rain, and requires

Sheep in apple orchards are more helpful than swine, although the latter

may be considered very good, unless

they show an inclination to root around

he trunks and do damage to the bark.

Occasionally flocks of swine show a

by improper feeding, the animals craving for some element of food that is

not supplied to them. Horses and cows will show the same insane desire

to bite the trees or rails of the fence.

Very often the lack of sufficient salt in

their food will cause the unnatural craving. If the hogs are determined

to gnaw the fruit trees or dig up the roots they must be banished from the

orchard immediately. Sheep never in-

jure apple trees in this way, and they

can be turned into the orchard without

fear of any damage. They should,

however, be properly fed, and not made

to depend upon what they can pick up in the orchard. They will then

keep down the weeds and grass and eat up the fallen apples, while at the

same time greatly adding to the fer-tility of the soil. By letting the sheep

eat up the fallen apples we destroy

more worms, maggots and insects than

could be counted. Every imperfect

fruit contains a number of injurious

nsects which generally leave the apple

eventually and crawl into the ground or return to the tree. They breed in

the ground or bark of the apple tree

and produce another brood next year. In this way these pests increase their

numbers rapidly from season to season,

so that with our spraying apparatus

constantly at work we can hardly con-trol them. But if the apples are eaten

up by the sneep as fast as they fall the worms and maggots will be de-

stroyed before they have a chance to bury themselves in the ground. In

fact, a flock of sheep are better in an orchard than a ton of poison and sev-

Fall Planting of Raspberries and

as it should be that early fall is an excellent time to transplant nearly all

kinds of trees. I have invariably had

full success with fruit trees and small

fruits, even when planted in the latter

part of September. In the case of rasp-

berries and blackberries, I would wish

no better season than early fall. The

not be a damp one, or the plants will continue growing late in the season,

and will fall to ripen their canes. Fo

the soil too rich. The plants are wanted

to make a fair growth and to finish it

about the close of summer, then, when

winfer comes, a sturdy, well-ripened cane results, which will not rot when

buried up. I say buried up, because even in Pennsylvania it is found much

the better way to bend the canes over to the ground and cover them with

earth as winter comes, there to remain

until the spring days come. For the

same reason it is hardly worth while

naming some as being hardier than

others, for one and all of them are better buried up. We look on Cuthbert

as a particularly good and hardy sort here, yet one of the handsomest plan-

tations of raspberries I ever saw was of-

this kind which had been buried up

over winter.
I would set the plants towards the

close of September or early in October, getting all the root possible, setting

them three to four feet apart each way, and cutting them down to about six

inches above the ground. Tramp the earth in firmly about them, as the

closer the contract of soil and root the

better the prospect of success. Before

winter comes mulch about the plants heavily with manure. Apply enough

to keep frost from the roots if you can,

as to keep the roots free from frost

helps wonderfully towards success. If

manure cannot be had, place an extra

quantity of earth about them, to be

taken away in the spring, keeping in

mind that it is placed there only to

keep the frost out. Where snows are

always to be looked for all wnter, ex-

tra precautions will not be so impor-

has been recomended for rasberries applyies to them in the main. Being

of ranker growth they need to be a little further apart than the distance

ecommended for rasberries, say, six beight feet. As it is not easy to bend

them over to cover them in winter, ex-tra care should be exercised in selecting

them to make a stocky, well-ripened

planting them, cut them down as directed with rasberries.

cable to form a new rasperry bed in early fall which will give fruit the next season. Young pants are dug up with a ball of earth attached, and carefully reset and well watered. The tops are

shortened in, leaving canes of about three feet in length, from which about

half of the foliage is cut away. The plants will fruit the next summer.—

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With a little extra care it is practi-

the hardest kinds and in enco

growth. The Snyder, Wachusett Dorchester are hardly kinds. V

In regard to the blackberries, what

situation selected for raspberries should

Blackberries. .

not seem to be as well known

and leave until the contents are

less care than any other.

value increased.

If you have only a small amount of capital don't buy a large farm. Fmut on corn should not be fed or

thrown on the manure pile, but should be burned. Make the farm work as pleasant for the boys as possible. If worked too hard they will get a distaste for farm

Now is a good time to build an ice house. There is no good reason why farm houses should not have the lux-

bry of ice in summer. No farmer can afford to lose interest in his agricultural paper, no matter how busy he may be. There are hints that should be used every day, and

A progressive farmer claims that land ca not be over cropped, if supplied with plant food equivalent to that removed by the crop, and if robber weeds are kept down.

Those who have had experience with silos are agreed that corn cut just as the ear begins to glaze, seems to contain in stalk and grain the greatest amount of nourishment.

Lime makes a sandy soil more compact and prevents clay soil running together; it unlocks some form of potash and hastens the preparation of plant food from the vegetable matter in the

A great many Maine farmers say they are buying too largely of Western grain and declare a determination to increase their home resources, growing for solling clover, winter rye, Hungarlan oats, peas and corn.

One Illinois man who has three old crops of wheat 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, he believes its feeding value is two to one compared with corn.

Corn raised in the low lands this year is in much better condition than that planted upon the upland, which drained quickly, and therefore suffered more from the drouth. Along the Mississippi river, on land which in years of exssive high water is subject to overbeen in several years. This is mostly alluvial land unusually rich and fer-tile and is capable of holding moisture sufficiently to raise good crops when the dry weather has burned everything up on the highlands. So it Lappens that in a wet season the upland is best kinds of land get a show once in

The government crop report for September says: There is a decline in the to trouble wheat. It is probable, how-condition of corn to 63.4 from 69.1 in the ever, that other plants than the barcondition of corn to 63.4 from 69.1 in the month of August. This is a decline of 5.7 points from August and 31.6 from the July condition. The change is marked in nearly all of the great corn states. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 70 in Ohio, 55 in Michigan, 80 in Indiana, 78 in Illinois, 51 in Wisselin Indiana, 78 consin, 60 in Minnesota, 40 in Iowa, 50 in Missouri, 45 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska and 16 in South Dakota. In-most of the Southern states the condition has risen and a good crop is certain. In addition to the unfavorable prospects arising from the low condition of the growing crop, reports from eight states, viz: Indiana, Illinn. Iowa, Missouri, Kansas cut up for fodder, or abandoned, 15, 506,000 acres, or 38 per cent, which is a little over 20 per cent of the entire area planted in the country. The conduction of the closely, and finding warty notation of the country. out of an aggregate of 40,873,984 acres planted in these states, there have been 35, Missouri 16, Kansas 51, Nebraska 81, South Dakota 81. The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested, has 83.7 against 74.0 last year and 85.3 in

There is no doubt but that the farmers of this country, says a writer in an exchange, are being harder struck by the present hard times than any class of people in it. Measured by a bushel of wheat his obligations are fully doubled. A neighber of ours has a good farm rented for a thousand dollars a year, which he rented for a term of years when wheat was worth \$1.00 per bushel. One thousand bushels of wheat then paid the rent, while now it takes two thousand to pay the rent. But that is not all; he is paying his farm hands the same wages he did fifteen years ago, which, measured by a bushel of wheat, makes it cost him twice as much now to produce a bushel of wheat as it did fifteen or even five years ago. Or, in other words, it will now take four thousand bushels of wheat to pay the rent and cost of production, when it formerly took but two thousand bushels. The same land will produce no more-and in most cases not so much-than it did fifteen years ago. The same priciple applies to the payment of interest and taxes. We will assume, for the sake of the argument, that we pay \$150 taxes on our farm. Five years ago 150 bushels of wheat would have paid the taxes. Now it will take more than three hundred bushels to pay the same taxes. And since we are paying the same wages we have for twenty-five years, we must produce 600 bushels of wheat to pay the cost of production and taxes, instead of 300, as formerly. The farmer who has a mortgage on his farm has had his interest doubled in the same way. It now takes two bushels of wheat to pay \$1.00 of interest, while the money lender can buy twice as much with the dollar for the support of his family as formerly. Measured by the bushel of wheat, the farmer's debt and the money lender's income have been both doubled.

### Value of Wheat As Feed. Journal of Agriculture.

In view of the extremely low price wheat and the relatively high price corn, the farmer and feeder are confronted with anomalous conditions which call fer a change in methods of feeding At present a bushel of corn weighing 56 sounds, is worth on the market three or four cents more than a bushel of wheat, weighing 60 pounds. This calculated to make the feeder exercise his wits, for he i. interested in getting the very best profit out of his feed. In all the wheat growing states farmers are more or less ed in using wheat as a substitute for corn, many claiming that wheat used as stock feed returns fair prifits for the wheat. At this time, therefore, the

chemical analyses made at different analyses made at different aperiment stations, show that the discretible constituents in 100 pounds of theat contain 9.3 pounds of protein, hich is the muscle-making element; 1.3 pounds of fat. The disestible constituents of fat.

pounds or protein, 62.7 pounds of carents of 100 pounds of corn have 7.1 pounds of protein, 62.7 pounds of caroohydrates, and 4.2 pounds of fat. Thus it is seen that wheat leads as a muscle or flesh-forming food, but corn excels tin the fattening element. Wheat would, therefore, be the better food for the work horse, and for all growing animals; while corn for fattening purposes after animals are grown, will

At the Wisconsin experiment station Prof. Henry has feed wheat, corn, and mixture of the two, ground, to hogs with good results, the mixture of corn-meal and ground wheat showing the best gains for food fod. In a general way he says "we may expect a gain of from nine to fifteen pounds, live weight, from a bushel of wheat, the higher figure being for growing shoats. From twelve or fourteen pounds are what we may look for with fattening hogs under favorable coditions, the average being about twelve pounds of increase live weight from a bushel of wheat." For feeding to hogs it should be ground andsoaked. Where one has ground wheat to feed, Prof. Henry strongly recommends mixing it with corn-meal or shorts-preferably, cornmeal for fattening hogs, and shorts for growing pigs. For growing animals wheat is placed from 10 to 25 per cent more better pork than either alone

above corn; but a mixture of wheat and and corn, when ground, will make The feeding of wheat to stock will no doubt have a tendency to raise the price of that cereal; and it will also be a check on the upward tendency of the price of corn.

Practical and Scientific Knowledge. American Cultivator. Farmers are always brought into such close relations with nature in its manifold forms that they are necessarily bliged to study a greater variety of subjects than men engaged in any other business; more truly as a class than any others, they take, but more humbly, the proud motto of Bacon, "I accept all knowledge as within my

Understanding of chemeistry in its practical forms is essential. On the farm this knowledge is gained slowly from experience, while in the schools it is gained more rapidly, but sometimes less reliably, from the observaions of professional scientists.

It has sometimes happened that the prevalent opinions of farmers that have differed from the conclusions of the scientist have been confirmed by further and closer observation. It was ong contended by farmers that rust the barberry bush caused rust wheat. Scientists protested that this flow, the corn crop is the best it has was impossible. They had examined been in several years. This is mostly the two kinds of trust, and finding them quite different, pronounced them to be different species. But further observation showed that what was thought he prejudice of farmers was based on

and in a dry season the low lands are the most productive. Providence seems to have fixed it so that tillers of all rust did not develop when applied to another wheat plant. It needed the barberry for its earlier growth, and when the barberry bushes in a neighborhood were destroyed, the rust ceased

atmospheric nitrogen except the very small proportion that has been changed

The larger part of the nitrogen of the air, composing 80 per cent of its bulk. is known as free nitrogen, and scientists proved that the leaves of plants could only use the small percentage of carbonic acid gas in the air, and that they had no power of using its nitro-Nebraska and South Dakota, in re-sponse to a special inquiry, show that cious farmers held that, despite these area planted in the country. The per- the clover roots they finally discovered centage of that cut up or abandoned by states reporting is as follows: In-diana 6, Illinois 10; Wisconsin 21, Iowa goes with them that decompose the air in the soil and make its nitrogen avail-

able for plant food. There is, and should be no controversy between practical farmers and scientific men. The facts observed by one or the other are of value in proportion to the care taken in getting

When enough facts are ascertained by any method to base a theory upon, at theory must be the scientific teaching, unless further new facts show it to be untenable In the new science of bacteriology ractical men must await the discoveries of the scientists. These are now being made in many different directions, much the most important of which is the announcement of the new emedy. Backerine, for the cure of tufor practical farmers to be frightened by the new names that scientists giving to old facts. Tuberculosis another name for consumption in cows. That it is caused by bacilli is no more true now than it always has been. So far science tells the farmer no more than he knew before, except giving a name to the cause disease. Now, however, in the discovery of a bacillus not applied before for the cure of tuberculosis an important advance is made. Farmers will everywhere hope that this remedy will prove effectual, and that scientists will push their investigations for the dis-covery of the bacilli that will conquer ose which, as we are finding out, the cause of most diseases, both of

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### HORTICULTURE.

Mr. Thayer, an extensive grower of small fruit in Wisconsin, receive \$\$600 from ten acres of blackberries.

A woman fruit grower of California is to address the Farmers' national congress at its session at Parkersburg, W. Va., on fruit growing.

An authority of fruits says that the skins should never be eaten, on ac-count of the danger arising from microbes which have penetrated into the covering of the fruit.

Fruits of a fine appearance pay best. The largest and best looking are disposed of first irrespective of quality. It is only after quality is well known that a fruit of common appearance can

Old orchards should be manured. A ailure to do so is often the reason why hey fail to give satisfaction when they each full growth If the trees appear healthy, and yet make no growth, very likely they are hungry for manure.

One fruit grower thinks, as friends to the birds, that provision should be made for them by permitting, a few wild plants to grow for their benefit, or by planting in some corner of the farm a number of plants for this pur-

The care of young trees during the first year of growth has much to do with determining their ultimate value. A good method of management is to cultivate during the early portion of the season, and much later, when the soil and weather become dry.

It is sometimes desirable to fil up a lot in which trees are growing. If around the trees, says an exchange, the filling in can be made with stones, gravel or quite sandy soil so that air can be carried down by water to the roots, the trees wil not mind it very much, many of them not at all in all

A writer in Home and Farm says that the best way to keep sweet po-tato seed from rotting is to dig them after the first light frost and pile them in a round heap; stack corn stalks around them four inches thick; then cover about four inches with dirt and put a dry shelter over them; never put over thirty bushels in a hill.

A. M. Purdy, an experienced fruitgrower, says that the apple, pear, cherry, plum and prune thrive best, are at lived and produce the most regular and full crops when planted in rows running north and south so close-ly that the tops will meet in a few years. But the intervals between the rows should be wide enough for unimpeded air circulation.

If you have large furit trees you wish transplanted, says Practical Farmer, dig around them towards the close of summer, cutting of the larger roots at from three to five feet from the body, according to the size of the tree.
Twelve months later they will have made so many small rots to replace the larger ones that transplanting can be attempted safely.

known as wild lettuce is destined to become one of the worst weed plants yet to make its appearance in this re-The past year has found it already well established, and when cut ready well established, and when cut off it only suckers up again with ten-fold more vigor than before and scon-sends up its numerous seed stalks which mature millions of seed.

An experienced orchardist thinks there need be no fear of making the soil around large trees in full bearing too rich. If your orchards are fertilized or cultivated too highly they will run to wood, but in older trees this extra supply of nutriment will, if the tree be properly pruned, be turned to the production of a richer and better flavored fruit than the larger specimens which very young trees occasionally produce.

The black knot is the great enemy o the plum orchards and growers must be on the watch constantly to control disease. If watched closely and the limbs cut off that are affected and burned the pest can be greatly reduced.
If not externmented by this method it can at least be controlled. The cur-cullo and canker worm can best be controlled by spraying the trees with Paris green after the blossoms are gone, and then at intervals of every ten days up to half a dozen times.

An Illinois horticulturist says fruit growers unust stop trying to raise timothy and apples on the same ground. Get the orchards down to red clover and cut the first crop. The second crop cut and let it lay as it falls re-seeding the ground. And about every third year run the disk harrow both ways, cutting down and working the clover into the soil. This process will make the orchard produce fine and bountiful crops of fruit. Other fertilizers may be added annually. But by all means do away with timothy in an apple orchard.

In starting young grape vines it is ot a good policy to make them fruit oo early, for this invariably retards the better growth of the canes. By pinching back the laterals and buds ring the first few years the vines will reach size and maturity so that they will be able to bear much better fruit. During the first few years the grapevines that are pruned back considerably yield better results, for they grow strong and stocky. Nothing but good wood should be left to grow. Many excellent grapevines have been handicapped in their full development by bearing too early and by the lack of sufficient and proper pruning each year.

We observe a disposition on the part of some agricultural journals to discourage fruit growing, and especially the planting of apple orchards, by farmers. From one point of view this is all right. It will not pay at all to plant fruit of any kind unless you will give it continuous and intelligent care. ery often an orchard is planted and then left to shift for itself, in the expectation that it will thus come to profitable maturity. There could be no more mistaken idea. But orchards of any sort, carefully looked after and protected against insect enemies are pretty ure to be a good investment One point is perfectly obvious to all, and that is that orchards add to the value of the farms which contain them.

The force of habit or custom is hard fo overcome, It is generally the cus-tom, says Homestead, to can berries and small fruit extensively, and when a drouthy year strikes berry crops, as is the case this season, and eauses a sell farms and city property in Fort shortage of berries, cans remain empty Worth, and will make a specialty of amid general lamentation. Usually the Tarrant county farms. We believe we are in a position to effect, sales or exmer and fall apples are quite cheap. In many orchards all are summer and fall fruit, and in this season when berries are short fill the cans with apples. Generally they are best if canned when already prepared for serving on the table. As sauce they may not be so well relished in the winter, when apples of high quality are still in the cellar to of hand, but in spring and in

### DAIRY.

Sweet cream butter is growing in ers, and often a fine article of this sor ommands a fancy price. But it should e kept in mind that it does not keep so well as the ripened cream butter, and so should not be put in the trade that can pples regularly hold canned in the customary manner. Its proper field is for the private customer only.

The Elgin Dairy Report says: The

export trade in butter from the United States to England has been confined very largely to grades only suitable for bakers' use. The demand for this class wooden boxes or frames to fit the hot-bed sash, then set them up from the of goods for that purpose is very large that country; much larger in proportion than here. It has enabled the dealers to get rid of a large amount of stock that was almost unsalable. If it had never been made the country would have been many dollars better off. It is a question now with parties who desire to see a larger and greater de-velopment of the dairy in this country, whether we shall endeavor to secure trade for our better grades in Great ritain, or encourage a large production of the same for our home trade We are the greatest butter eating people on the globe. There are two things that will have to be regulated to a certain extent or changed, to assist to a greater and better development of the dairy business. First: A better educa-tion of the dairy farmers, the men who produce the great mass of butter con-sumed by the ordinary people. They decided propensity for gnawing at the bark and in digging at the roots of the fruit trees. Evidently this is caused must be taught to make good goods; keep better cows; give them better care; produce a large amount at less cost, and carry on their dairies on a business basis. The second is: To re-strict the sale of butter substitutes and their legitimate use, not allow them to be sold fraudulently for the pure article. Were these two results brought about in a general way throughout this whole country we should have but little occasion for looking to foreign countries for an outlet for our butter; the home trade wuld take it all.

> Two recent bulletins of the North Carclina station indicate that dairying is receiving more attention n that state than it formerly received. This condition is due, in the opinon of Prof. Battle, director of the station, to discarding poor cows for the dairy, and substituting improved breeds for them, thus raising the milk yield in quantity and quality, and increasing the and cheese product of the state. The bulletin reveals the fact that the number of creameries are increasing in that state, and that the advantages to the farmers of such growth are as possible there as they have manifested they are in other dairy states. With about 9000 cows less in the state, according to the census of 1890, than in 1880, their butter product in the former year ex-ceeded by nearly six million pounds the vield of the latter one. In a community where cotton and tobacco are the con-trolling features of agriculture this is a handsome showing for the dairy in terest there. It evidences a marked departure from old methods of raising crops that sold chiefly in foreign mar kets, in competitions with products produced at less cost, and buying home supplies at prices that is remunerative to the producer. This breaking away from old special features and taking up new lines is the way out to proshaustive. The professor is right when he states that dairying means much for the improved fertility of his state. There is no surer way to build up ex-hausted land than dairying furnishes, beside being a certain road to competence if intelligently pursued to the end that an article of high quality is produced. The station is engaged in a grand effort to impress this fact on farmers within the scope of its influ-ence, and deserves the measure of suc-cess that Prof. Battle is striving to at-

There is no issue.

There is an item going the rounds that states "there is no issue between good butter made on a farm and that made by the creamery," Judging from the avidity with which it is seized on by scissors editors we assume that they believe a marvelous discovery has been made. A man with a head as big as a pin would know that the quotation was based on wind and that the mind responsible for it is destitute of the power of clear thought. There cannot be an issue without a marked divergence that culminates in well-defined opposition. Good butter, regardless of the point of its origin, can never occupy such a position. darkened mind responsible for such a giddy utterance sadly, needs enlightenment. The issue is not between pro ducts of equal quality and different points of origin, but rather the varying degree of skill found on the farm and in the creamery. At the latter point the milk that is furnished from the farm is converted into a good commercial article that commands a remunerative price. At the farm milk from the same herd is frequently transferred into an with the creamery product. Here, is where the real issue is found, and is formulated in the single word, skill There are many contributing and orderly phases from the milk to the but ter product at the creamery, but all of them dovetail into each other so harmoniously that a perfect article of its class is the result. At the average farm dairy this systematic procedure is ignored and the care and attention to details deemed so essential in creamery work is given but scant consideration at the private dairy. repeat that it is the skill of the buttermaker that is the real issue and the one to which attention must centrated if all the profits of the call-

ing are to be garnered. Commenting on this, the American Dairyman says: The "no issue between good butter" philosophy is the the most arrant dairy humbug we have met with in a long time. We have expressed our view of it in another note, but there are other thoughts connected with the real issue of butter making that should be frequently stated. As mentioned in another place of this issue, the controlling factor in dairying sue, the controlling factor in dairying is skill. It is the ultimate of every step toward the production of superior product. In creaming, churning, working and packing its importance is obvious, and in none of these more so than in working. It is at this point that the really skillful buttermaker impresses his ability on his product. At this stage the skillful man determines the quality of the article makes. Two makers supplied with a portion of the same churning will by their individual methods of produce an article of butter of varying degrees of quality. The more skillful man will give to his product that superior degree of finish that is easily distinguished from the comparatively inferior article of his competitor. The issue is defined sharply by skill. The possession of good cows is important, but the crisis of dairying is the skill of the maker of the product, be it cheese or butter. Improvement in the character of the herd is a weighty matter, but a still greater improvement in the efficiency of the dairyman on the line of skillfully handling his product at every stage is the desideratum of at every stage is the desideratum of profitable darying at farm, creamery and factory. It is very well to urge improving the dairy herd, but unless it is accompanied by a corresponding advance in knowledge of his calling on the part of the herd owner there is no genuine progress



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SOME REASONS WHY I WANT TO VOTE, AND WHY, I WANT RIGHTS.

seee many articles in the papers of late in regard to woman's rights, and as I am a woman's rights woman, I want something to say myself.

The men say, "What do women want with rights? Well, I'll tell you some

things I want rights for.
In the first place, I want to vote to
help put whisky out of the country.
You say we will never do it; well, you
wait and see. The anti's say the women would vote just the same as their husbands would. Well, now, you know if that would be the case, what would they care if we did vote, if it would not make any change in the result? But they know it will, and that is just why they do not want us to vote.
You can't tell me that a mother that has had to deal with a drunken hus-band (and we know there are plenty of them) would vote the way we expect the husband would vote. Think of the Christian women in this world that have sinners for husbands, that spend more money for beer in a month than she does the whole summer for

You say, "Well, if we are such good Christians, why don't we stay at home and pray for our husbands, sons and are hoarse and exhausted, but God says: Those who expect help must help themselves," so you see he means for us to get out and work, and work we are going to do, and I'm most sure we are going to accomplish something. We may not do it all in a "jiffy" but we will "get there" some day.

When I hear a woman say "Qh, I wouldn't vote, I don't want to vote,"

do you know I pity her from the bottom of my heart. I think they must be weak under the hat. You say a woman can't mix in politics and at-tend to her home duties. Well I'll admit the men couldn't, and of course they judge the women by themselves, want to tell you what I do. There are five in my family, and I do all of my cooking, most of my washing and ironing, keep my house in order all of the time, (you may ask my neighbors about it,) attend to my two babies, do my scrubbing, clean yard and side-walk, do all of my own sewing and help the neighbors some times, a half an hour's romp with the babies every day, the same time for a nap, twice the time for reading and curl my hair and dress the bables before papa comes home; go to church and Sunday school, attend to my Aid Society and W. C. T U. business affairs, and, I think, if I had a chance I would find time to run down town and vote, but I would not stop and fill up with beer. And, dear sisters, we could all do this if we would not stand at the back fence and talk about some poor girl who has been led into sin by some "dude," and if he should come along, why you would smile and bow so sweet, as though he was the purest thing on earth. Sisters get off of the back fence; get the newspapers and see what our coutry is coming to, and get

up your nerve and go to work.

Another reason why I want women to have rights is, that when she finds her husband has been making love to some other man's wife, that she may do the same by him as he would by her, in case she should make love to some other woman's husband, and that is, kick her out of home and away from her bables. I say if she does this thing she deserves this treatment (for think a woman is a fool to be any thing but true and virtuous,) but she does not deserve it one particle more than her husband does. The men who read history are bound to admit that some of the most prominent characters

are women. Will you please to look at England. I think she is far ahead of this country management, and who is it ruled by? A woman of course. Isn't it strange that women can purify the home so thoroughly and well, and yet be able to purify the ballot?

Why is it a woman who has sense enough to raise a family of boys up to voting age has not sense enough to How many young men know more at 21 than their mother, or how better to votefor the good of them-selves or their country? Leaving you to dream on vioman's ghts. Adios. MAUD S. rights. Adios,

Editor Journal:

Cottonwood, Callahan Co., Tex., Sept 17.-I enjoyed reading Mrs. Emma George's letter very much. I hope that the ladies who are interested in our valuable paper, and that should include every stockman and farmer's wife, will take her advice and write more for their page. If they will, they can make it very interesting and in-structive to all of us. I read Mrs. George's description of her trip , the Double mountains with delight. spent about three years of my life around Double mountains, and her letter brought to my mind many sweet memories, and also many sad ones, of the past. Indeed, it is worth climbing to the top of the mountain upon which she went to behold the picturesque scenery which is ready to present itself to the eyes of one as the summit is reached. The prairies covered with the verdure of spring or autumn, and in all directions ca seen herds of stock grazing, while to north can be seen the Salt Fork of the Brazos river, and to the south can be seen the Double Mountain Fork of the same river, all of which makes one of the most beautiful landscapes that my eyes ever beheld.

The cotton of this section is opening fast and our farmers seem to be keep ing right up with it, judging from the way the ginners are being rushed. We have one gin, at Cottonwood, running with a capacity of eleven bales per day, which will soon increase its capacity to eighteen bales per day, and in 'a few days we will have a second one ready for work with a capacity of about ten or twelves bales per day, and they will both very likely be kept busy for about a month and a' half. as the ginning for a large district is done here. In fact, Cottonwood is the best location for a first-class ginning The people of Cottonwood would heartily welcome any man who would come

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here and put up a first-class outfit, because both outfits that we have are unprepared to handle the large amount f cotton that is to be handled here, even when we have our smallest

H. H. Ramsey of this place, who is a close observer and old cotton rates, says that his opinion is that if cotton was not planted so thick there would not be so much danger of the boll worms destroying the fruit. He says that when it is so thick that it creates a kind of stench which causes the flies to come. If that be the case, which it very probably is, as we are always bothered more or less by worms after a wet summer, which makes the cotton rank and causes the stench, we should give our cotton more dis-tance in the drill and prevent its becoming thick enough to cause this

Mr. Hul Ross, one of Baird's wideawake stockmen, was in the section of the country last week buying cat-tle. Mr. Jack Clifford, near Putnam, usually considered the most undesirable bought Tom Davis' stock of cattle a few days ago, amounting to about fifty head, at about \$7.60 per head. There are so many buyers in the country now that our rustling beef market man. Joe Tisdale, says that it is right difficult to obtain beeves enough to supply us with beef twice a week-at his regular price. J. C. G.

Mr. William Morris, the poet, says. "A woman's special work—housekeeping—is one of the most difficult and important branches of study. People lift their eyebrows over women mastering the higher mathematics. Why, it is infinitely more difficult to learn the details of good housekeeping. Anybody can learn mathematics, but it takes a lot of skill to manage a house well. Don't let the modern woman neglect or

Features of Fall Fashions.

A very atractive bodice for evening or theater wear is made of Chine-figured silk, and has a tasteful garniture jetted cream guipure lace. The lace forms a deep girdle, from which porceed three bands, two of which pass over the shoulders, and a third stops at the neck at front and back; the silk is gathered between the bands. The sleeves are draped puffs above deep forearms of the lace. The stockcollar is shirred in projecting loops at

There wil be no decided change in the fashions for autumn, and the only really new feature in dressmaking is to make the sleeves of the gown different materials from the bodice, while sometimes the overdress and bodice will contrast with the skirt, but

match with each other.

Blue is going to be the popular color the coming winter, especially in the fashionable corn-flower and "bluet" shades. Brown will appear in every possible shade, and black will be in vogue, used both alone and combined with all the other colors.

and figured effects are the hotice able styles. There are handsome melton cloths and some- cheviot tweeds in brown and gray colors for tailor-made gowns, but the popularity of this style of gown is likely to decrease because of the immense run they have

had the past two seasons.
Waistcoats will be less popular and those worn must be of the choicest material and most correct fit. White and drab cordurdy with pearl or white buttons, cut high and with a wide front, is the receipt for the correct waistcoat for this season. The collars on most gowns remain high and close.

Teather boas will be quite the rage this fall.

The Good Cook. A delicious filling-for layer cake is made of fine ripe cherries, crushed and sweetened, sprinkled with lemon juice and placed between the cakes. If mush is rolled in flour before being fried it will not absorb so much grease and it will have a delicious crust that cannot be obtained in any other way.

Canned tomatoes-Scald the tomatoes and remove the skins. Put them in a porcelain-lined kettle and simmer half an hour. Pour in glass jar while boil-ing hot and seal. They may be sea-soned with salt and pepper before they are canned, if preferred.

Tomato jam—Stew peeled ripe to-matoes until thick with two-thirds their weight of white sugar. When half done, flavor with sliced lemons, from which all seeds have been re-moved. Remove the slices of lemon when the jam is placed in a jar or

Jelly-Cut a peck of ripe tomatoes in small pieces, boil and strain when soft; do not put in any water. Add one pint of sugar to one pint of juice and boil until it jells. Put in sliced lemon when about half done. Apple sauce made very sweet, cooked

till thick and seasoned strongly with lemon, is also to put between layers of cake. It is an agreeable change from jelly or custard cakes.

Another gravy that is nice to eat with potatoes is made thus: Brown flour in hot beef suet, thin with milk and when ready to take up beat in three or four eggs. These gravies are intended for farmers' families, as such a liberal use of milk would be expen-

sive where the milk has to be bought. To use up stale bread, make a hash of bread and meat scraps, moisten with hot water, season well, and beat an egg or two into it just before taking off of the stove. Another way to use stale bread th to make a dressing—as for chicken—and bake in the pan with the

roasting beef or pork. Often in the country the meat supply gives out before the butcher gets around. An excellent substitute may be made in this way: Chip dried beef fine and fry for a few minutes in hot Brown some flour in the suet at the same time, and then pour flour in milk to bring the gravy to the right consistency.

Beef suet is not used nearly so much as it would be if more housekeepers knew of its excellence. Doughnuts fried in it are not greasy like those fried in lard, and are much nicer both to handle and to eat. Many house-keepers fry beefsteak in butter but suet is better and makes a richer

Tomato butter-For 20 pounds of to matoes, use 8 pounds of sugar, 4 pounds of scur apples, the juice of four lemons and one tablespoonful of pow dered ginger. Peel the tomatoes and cook them with the pared, cored and quartered aples one hour, then add the sugar, lemon juice and ginger. Cook

slowly until it is thick. It may be put in glasses like jelly on in jars. Cover with two thicknesses of paper, wet the top with the while of an egg and when dry place in a cool dark place to keep. If one objects to the seeds the tomatoes may be run through a wire sleve before putting in the sugar and lemon juice. This is excellent.

Cherry Sirup-Stone the cherries, mash them and press out the juice in a crock or bowl; let it stand in a cool
To Roast Beef-Here is my method which is pronounced excellent by all who have tried it. Wash the beef, rub well with salt and pepper, place in a bake pan and pour boiling water over it till the water stands an inch deep in the pan. Place in a moderately hot oven and bake very slowly for sev-eral hours, basting frequently with hot water. The water forms a crust that retains all the juices and the slow cooking makes the meat very tender forming a hard, dry crust, as part of the beef, becomes a toothsome roast when cooked in this manner.

To Preserve Eggs-Put four pounds of salt and twelve pounds unslacked lime into 24 gallons of water. Stir it well several times during the day. The let it settle until perfectly clear, and draw off 20 gallons of the clear liquid. Dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax, and one ounce of alum, and pour the mixture into the lime water. This frequently is sufficient for about 150 dozen eggs. Put them in a tight, lean cask and cover with the liquid spread a cloth over the top and cover it with the lime sediment. As the water evaporates, add more, as the eggs must be kept covered, says a writer in Exchange. They may be taken out of the pickle after they have been in it a month, or left in longer if desired.

The Sun Will Stand Still, When all promises are fulfilled to the When dudes are worth six-bits a

When a man has as much money as he wants. When every man loves his neighbor

as himself. When a stingy man gets to heaven without repentance When mothers talk good English to. their babies.

When the small boys go to school on circus day. When girls pla out making, excuses.

When borrowed books and umbrellas are promptly returned. When churches and other organizations have no "black sheep" in them. When the preacher stops promptly after saying "one word more,"
When the young American knows

half as much as he thinks he does. When every man's word will be worth one hundred cents on the dollar, When a woman thinks her neighbor's than her own. When a man can get dinner at a fashionable hotel without waiting till his.

When husbands carry fruits and confectioneries to their wives like they did before marriage.

When all these things come to pass the sun will stand still, the stars cease their twinkling and the tropics will swap places with the north pole.-Exchange.

Cool Drafts for Warm Days. Egg lemonade is one of the most delicious of summer concoctions and it has been found a very agreeable way of taking nutriment when it is too warm for solid food. Take two fresh eggs and beat the whites and yolks parately until as light as possible To half a pint of boiling water add the juice of two large lemons and half a cup of sugar. Stir until it is dissolved, then add quickly a pint of ice broken very fine. Mix the whites and yolks of the eggs in one dish, raise the lemonade well above them and pour it in; turn quickly, into another pitcher and back again into the first and when well mixed serve at once. After-dinner coffee may be served on hot day by freezing it and makingit take the place of a sweet course. As soon as the water is boiling: put the coffee in a double boiler, turn the water over it, cover and boil for eight minutes. Strain until the coffee is perfectly clear, add four ounces of sugar to every quart of water, stir until dissolved and then set aside to cool. Add the white of an egg and a half-pint of sweet cream, both un-

Freeze the same as sherbet and serve in punch glasses. Iced tea is best made by making the tea double strength and pouring while bolling hot over the ice. Fill the glasses half full of cracked ice, pour the tea then add the lemon and sugar. One gets less tannic acid in

this way than when the tea is allowed to stand and cool before using. Mead-Take one ourth of a pound of tartaric acid, four pounds of white sugar dissolved in two quarts of boiling water, one-fourth ounce of flavoring. Bottle and keep it in a cool place It may be put into pint bottles, each with a different flavor, sassafras, spruce, ginger and lemon, or it may be left unflavored and used with fruit syrups. To use, put a tablespoonful in a glass filled with cold water and add one-fourth teaspoon soda to make it foam, or it may be drunk as a lemon-

ade without the soda. Gingerade-Use three pounds of loaf sugar dissolve whites of three eggs and two ounces of Jamacia ginger; boil up and skim. When cold add the juice of a lemon and one-fourth cake ompressed yeast. Then bottle tightly It will be ready to use in forty-eight

White spruce beer-Mix three pounds of lemon peel and flavor with essence When fermented, seal in

close bottles. Egg drink-Take two eggs, one cup sugar, one teaspoon tartaric acid well beaten together, add a quart of cold water, stir well and drink at once.

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Publications of the U. S. Depart ment of Agriculture for August. Suggestions Regarding the Cooking By Edward Atkinson, Pp 31, figs. 3. Contains introductory statements regarding the nutritive value of common foods. By Mrs. Ellen H.

Forage Plants for the South. By S. M. Tracy, M. S. Pp. 30, figs. 17. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 18.) Summary of the practical results of investiga tions carried on for the past five years at the experiment stations of Missis-sippi, North Carolina, Georgia, Flori-

da, and Louisiana. The Effect of Spraying with Fungicides on the Growth of Nursery Stock.

By B. T. Galloway. Pp. 41, figs. 17.

(Bulletin No. 7, Division of Vegetable
Pathology.) Shows the results of three years' work in the treatment of nursery stock for the prevention of fungous diseases; also approximately the cost of the work and the profits

Report of the statistican. New se ries, No. 118. Pp. 3. A synopsis of the crop report taken from the report of the statistican for August, 1894, and embracing returns showing acreage and condition of buckwheat and hay, and the condition solely of corn, spring wheat, spring rye, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco cotton, rice, sorghum, cane, apples, peaches, grapes and cot-

Report of the statistican-August, 1894. Pp. 445-536. (Report No. 118, division of statistics.) Contains crop report for August; notes on foreign ag-riculture; the production and consumption of rice in the United States; commerce between the United States and Mexico for the years 1873, 1878, 1883 1888 and 1893; and transportation rates.
Proceedings of the seventh annual convention of the Association of Amercian Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at Chicago Ill., October 17-19, 1893. Edited by A C. True and H. E. Alvord. Pp (Bulletin No. 20, office of the experi-

ment stations.)
Reports of obversations and experments in the practical work of the vision, made under the direction of the entomologist. Pp. 56. (Bulletin No. 32, division of entomology.) Contains the formal reports of the field agents for

Wheat as a Food for Growing and Fattening Animals. By D. E. Salmon. V. M. Pp. 4. (Circular of information No. 2, bureau of animal industry.)
The purpose of the circular is to give a direct and definite answer to the ques-tions which have been most frequently asked concerning the use of wheat as a food for stock. Protection of Fruits, Vegetables and Other Food Products from Injury by Heat or Cold During Transportation.

By Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau. Pp. 7.

Monthly Weather Review-June, 1894. Pp. 235-272, charts 4. Charts of the Weather Bureau, (Size

19 by 24 inches.) Weather crop bulletin (series of 1894), reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, for the weeks ending August 7, 14, 21, and 28, respectively. Semi-daily weather map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of

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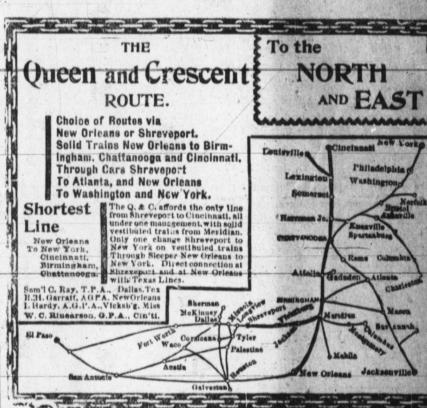
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### PERSONAL.

George Simmons was here Monday. George is now about ready to buy ome cattle, so he says.

H. Matthewson, banker and Mock-lan of Mangum, Green county, came I Tuesday looking for stock cattle.

Willis McCauley of Sulphur Springs, was here several days recently, and reports abundant crops in his section.

William L. Gatlin of Abilene was here Monday. He reports very good rains in most parts of the territory, and says cattle are doing fairly well.

John W. Lackey of Sulphur Springs was in the Texas cattle center this week looking for feeders. He made, while here, a sale of heifers at a nice

C. H. Nelson of Kansas City is in Fort Worth sizing up the cattle mar-ket. He thinks that the money of the future is tied up in cattle, and that the cow man is all right. Mathew Cartwright of Terrell was

here Monday. Mr. Terrell is president of the First national bank of his city, and is largely interested in cattle. went to Coryell county from here Tues-

Gib Rowden spent several days in the live stock center this week. Says the Panhandle country is in fine shape and cattle are doing well. Mr. Rowden is on the lookout for some good bargains in steer cattle. L. R. Moore, president of the Good-

night Cattle Company, accompanied

by his wife passed through Fort Worth

Tuesday morning on his way to his ranch at Clarendon, where he will make a ten day's visit. W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto county, the prosperous stock farmer and cattleman,

was here Monday and went home Tuesday. Had been to Dallas on a short business trip. Says hir section is in better shape than for ten years. D. L. Knox of Jacksboro, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday. He says that Jack county will raise 15,000 bales of cotton this year, cattle are fat, other

crops good and everything in his vi-cinity in the best shape it has been in for ten years. C. W. Kelly of Fairley, Hunt county, was in Fort Worth this week in the market for some feeders. Mr. Kelley has lived in Hunt county fifty years the term of his life. He says that boll worms have done the cotton crop con-

be a fairly good crop. Col. Winfield Scott spent a few days at home late last week. He reports a heavy movement of cattle to market from all sections. Says the territory is in reasonably good shape now and cattle are doing well. Col. Scott is arranging to feed a big string of

siderable damage, but that there will

J. H. Herring was in the stock market of Texas two or three days this week with a view of buying some choice stock cattle for his ranch in Throckmorton county. He reported grass fine, cattle fat and in demand, and his section smiling. He says in regard to crops that cotton is good, while small grain and corn are sorry.

Woodward, O. T., Sept. 17, '94.

Editor Journal. We have had a fine rai and all of the cattle here are doing well. There will be a fine string of fat cattle from this place Auring this month and next month. Send my paper here instead of Haskell.

W. H. Taylor of Dallas county, who has a ranch in Clay county, was here last Friday en route home from his ranch. Says he's got a herd of the finest two-yer-old cattle in the state up there, and it is doubtless so, for he buys the best yearlings to be found and has some of the best grass in the

C. E. Brown, cashier of the First na-tional bank of Childress, was in Fort Worth the first part of this week. It was on his bank that J. P. Beckham. who is on trial here is alleged to have forged a check. Mr. Brown says that Childress county is in excellent con-dition, fine rains having fallen re-

Charles T. McCoun with the George R. Barse Live Stock commission company, is in Fort Worth looking after the interests of his concern. He says that Texas will send more fat cattle to market this year than ever before, as the conditions for feeding in this state are so far ahead of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, where the crops

J. B. Perry will sell at his great auction sale of fine horses during the State Fair, the high bred stallion San Mateo, son of the great Guy Theekes. Also that high bred stallion Za Za, 2:27 1-2, by Jay Bird. Also the handsome and fast stallion Petitioner, 2:26 1-2. Also a choice lot of other high bred ones. See his ad and attend this great sale, October 23 to November 3, 1894.

G. A. Yantis of Matador, Tex., was in Fort Worth two or three days this week an attached witness in the Beckham case. He reports heavy rains having recently fallen in his section with its attendant results, fat cattle, and a rush of shipments to market. Mr. Yantis has been a sub-scriber of Texas Stock and Farm Jour-nal for several years, and says that he needs it in his business: "Every man in Texas who is a stock man, or a farmer, should have the Journal on his

C. W. Merchant was here a couple of days this week. Glabe lives in Abilene, is to be found most anywhere from Arizona to Chicago at most any fime. He says all this talk and blow about good times is all stuff; he don't see anything particularly encouraging in the outlook, and as far as cartle are concerned, there are world's of them everywhere, and anybody who has the money can get all the cattle they want. He does not think that feeders or any others will have any trouble buying all the cattle they

Hon. Barnett Gibbs was in Fort Worth Tuesday night en route to his

### Everything

Made of Black Leather would last twice as long, be stronger, keep shape, be soft and clean, it kept oiled with

Vacuum Leather Oil. 25c. worth is a fair trial—and your noney back if you want it—a swob

For pamphlet, free, "How to TAKE CARE LEATHER," send to

on the Rock Island road. The governo not very communicative about his coal mine but he spoke enthusiastically over the outlook for cattle, saying that he belived good four-year-olds would bring a fancy price within the next 60

"Texas grass has not been as fine at this time of year as it is now in ten years, and it is the finest thing on earth that could have happened. Texas is prosperous."

Mr. L. E. Mahan of Lincoln, Neb. breeder of fine hogs and cattle, was in Fort Worth Wednesday with a car oad of Essex hogs, which he distributed from here throughout the state. Mr. Mahan's herd took nearly all of the Essex prizes at the World's Fair, and a number of the hogs he brought here this time will be exhibited at the Dallas fair by the breeders who purchased them. One of the boars of this lot brought to this state by Mr. Mahan is two-years-old, weighs 700 pounds, and took the grand sweepstakes Essex prize at Chicago

James L. Harris arrived in Fort Worth from Chicago last week, and inorms the Journal that he will make Fort Worth his headquarters and Texas his territory for the next twelve months. He is representing the Texas live stock commission company o Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City and report a splendid business with the most promising outlook. Jim says he prefers the commission business to representing the live stock end of a railroad. Mr. Harris can be reached by rail or wire at Fort Worth, and requests his friends and the customers his company to call on him at any and all times.

### A Little Encouragement.

Those who have horses to sell are about discouraged at the mean prices offered, says National Stockman, and in some cases have disposed of their stock for a song rather-than feed their high priced grain and hay. At present prices of horses and feed it will be a prétty fair hors, that will not eat his head off before grass next spring, if he is merely wintered in good condition. But there is still a little encouragement in the prespect for good horses on the

winter markets.

Horses cannot be put in first class marketable condition without plenty of grain and good hay. At present low prices for horse flesh and high prices for grain and hay there is little disposition to feed horses with a view to fitting them for later markets. This may result in a shortage of first class animals during the coming winter, when it s probable that a liberal number will be required. A better-demand for good horses of the useful kinds-draft, express, eac.—may reasonably be expected as general business conditions improve. This in connection with the lighter supply indicated seems to point toward substantial improvement in the market for first class horses. There is no better prospect for other kinds, however. Indications are that there will-be a oversupply of inferior stock of all kinds next winter and the gap in prices between the best and the common even wider than usual.

### A Promising Future.

The future of the live stock industry was never more promising is the general opinion of nearly everyone, Certain it is there are numerous reasons for this almost universal good feeling. On this subject and the shortage of live stock supplies the National Stockman says: "It has been practically demonstrated that when a shortage in any one kind of live stock occurs it several years of breeding and feeding to again supply the markets to suc, an extent that an over supply is encountered. This as been shown n regard to the supplies of hogs in this country. A year or two ago, when nogs were scarce and prices went away beyond the expectations of the most sanguine feeders, many who had an pportunity to make money by raising and feeding hogs failed to do so for fear that a general turn in the direc-tion of hogs would soon produce more han the markets would require, and thus cause values to decline below the point at which they could be produced at a profit. Farmers and feeders generally, however, turned their attention toward the production of hogs, and the past year has shown a great increase in the receipts at the market centers, and yet the demand has not een exceeded, and the prices are still much better than they were before the high prices were inaugurated. Besides this the prospects for the future are as bright now as they were six months or a year ago as far as hogs are concerned.

"The same thing holds true in regard to the production of other classes of live stock, except that a shortage in cattle will take a longer period to overome than in either hogs or sheep. This is true because it requires more time to prepare cattle for the shambles than it does either one of the others. There are reasons for believing that good marketable cattle will be scarger during the next year or two than they have been, and from the way young cattle have been marketed recently, driven in by the drouth and prospects for a short corn crop, a marked shortage may occur within the next year or two. If such a thing occurs the feeder who forestalls such a situation in all probability will be rewarded for his enterprise. The heavy production of cattle on the ranches of the great West will not stand in between a short crop of cattle in the feeding districts, and a shortage as it has in years gone by, although heavier feeding in the South and Southwest may affect the supply somewhat. There are indica-tions of a lighter cattle crop this year than usual, and the supplies of several years to come may be curtailed by the shortage which now seems imminent. "As to sheep, it would seem miracu-

lous if supplies were not soon exhausted from the way they have been rushed upon the markets within the past twelve months. While recent legislation has been unfavorable to the production of wool in this country, the fact should not be lost sight of that the production of mutton can be made E paying industry if managed rightly, and farmers cannot afford to give up their flocks if wool should go even lower than it is now. At the rate sheep are now being marketed it does not take a very wise head to see that in the near future the fat stock markets will be short on sheep, and that prices under such conditions will be

such as to justify the flockmaster in keeping his stock at present.
"Then, as a whole, live stock presents a more promising future just now than grain growing, and breeders and feeders should not lose heart because there s no money in nearly all kinds of stock at present. Even the most profitable s of business have been disappointing during the penic through which we have been passing. If it were possible to increase the production of any kind of live stock beyond the laws of nature the situation would be different. The consumption of meat increases from year to year, and the increase has to supplied, as well as catching up the shortage. If prices advance in the next year on any kind of live stock on account of light supplies the indications ere that there will be some stability in

### SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and

tain irrigation districts of Colorado where the natural fall of the land carries the mountain streams all over the valleys, where irrigation is reduced to a science and is a great success. But since there is no natural fall for irrigation on the plains of Texas that obstacle must be overcome by the steam pump, and the fine profit from certain crops of early fruits and vegetables under irrigation in this semitropical climate as soon as generally known is going to attract capital and develop a new industry along the river banks of South Texas, for the river water is as good for vegetation as rain. In fact the river water is full of rich deposit and is alluvial and bene-ficial to land, with a good, warm temperature. In many of the Ice and snow fed rivers of the high mountains and valleys of Colorado the water is so cold as to chill and arctard vegetable growh. Alfalia will doubtless be a great success under irrigation, yielding four to six crops in a year, similar to the Salt river ranes in Southern Arizona.-Galvestin News.

Mr. Henry W. Rogers, a successful Bexar county ranchman and stock farmer, left on a visit to the old home at Milwaukee, this week, his first visit home since he came to Bexar county, seven years ago. Says he has cut two acres of Johnson hay, and will get another. Gets from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton for his hay more than the average market price, the demand coming largely from owners of race horses who want only the best hay. The extra value of his hay lies in the fact that he cuts it at exactly the right stage, and instead of bailing it in the field, puts it in the barn and bales after it goes through the sweat. He will bring some good horse stock home with him. Believes that good horses will be better property as soon as general business gets

normal. Col. T. H. Zanderson has just re-turned from an eastern trip, and closed out a large lot of wool that he has had piled up in Boston for some months. He reports the outlook for business improving, and thinks that sooner or later the millions of dollars that are going beging at 3 per cent in the easttern cities, will find their way, a good many of them, to Texas, and be invested in productive enterprises. I hope the colonel is right, and as the stock gamblers have about run their business in the ground, they may be in-clined to tackle something better and safer. There may, therefore, be some-thing in Col. Zanderson's prediction. Only it will not be 3 per cent money when it gets to Texas.

Maj. James Moore is here form his Medina county ranch, which he says looks good. They are raising some cotton on the ranch, and Maj. Moore says he thinks he will feed the seed to his beeves this winter. Is saving a good mesquite pasture for them. He will give them the run of the pasture and all the cotton seed they will eat. He may have to keep them in the lot long enough to teach them to eat the seeds, but the chances are in favor of success. They will get fat, and it will be cheap fat. I have several people staked out over this part of Texas, who are feeding the stuff raised on the ranch. When feed is high and the When feed is high and the market bad, they don't stand to lose much, and when the conditions are favorable, they will fly high, and es-pecially if the railroad commission is let aone till it gets things fixed for the buyers of beef cattle in small lots, Maybe you have wondered what be-came of the felows who used to buy cattle and sheep in small lots. I know in most too good a humor at this writing, to tell it right.

The other day a feeder who didn't feed last winter, told me that he thought there would be some money in feeding beeves this winter, and that the reason he didn't feed last winter was because he felt sure it would prove a losing game. Some hours af-terwards we were discussing the possible price of feed this season. He said the thought there would be no trouble to get plenty of feed at prices much lower than last year, and that last year he couldn't get feed at any price. A great many people know a great deal about a great many things after the things have happened.

Col. F. F. Collins, the king bee of the Collins Manufacturing company, of San Antonio, is home from a few months sojourn in the North, and is delighted with the looks of things in Texas, and especially with the way his business is running. He says money s getting easier North, and with the ine prospects in Texas, it is only a matter of short time when we will feel a decided change for the better in Texas, in all lines of business. His company is keeping close up with irrigation matters in Texas, and which rigation matters in Texas, and which Col. Collins regards as at present sec ond to no other question effecting the material development and general weelbeing of Texas.

Mr. Adolph Real, the well-known county stock farmer, is here trying the hot sulphur wells for a case of rheamatism, and says he has cut his sheep stock down to one good flock, which he thinks it will pay him to keep regardless of the adverse conditions by which the "golden hoof" seems to be surrounded. He says they are great weed destroyers, furnish a continued supply of cheap meat, and are worth all they cost to any ranch. Mr. Real admits though, that the exclusive handling of sheep in large numbers, is out of the question under present conditions, but does not be-lieve that present conditions will last long. Anyhow, he will keep enough sheep for seed.

Mr. Henry Rothe, Medina county, is here on his way to the Territory in response to a telegram that his territory steers had been sold to feeders. Mr. Rothe says he thinks I have the drouth problem down about right, that by denuding the country of grass, we have for a dozen years been making a desert of Texas, and that if we don't leave enough on the ground to hold the rainfall, it will only be a matter of a few years till it will be a veritable Sahara of barrenness. Speaking of the terrible flood that visited the Uyalde country recently, Mr. Rothe says that such damage from such a rainfall was only rendered posible by the fact that the country was so bare that there was nothing to prevent the storm water from running off into the aroyas, and finally-into the creeks. The storm spoiled some fine water holes for Mr. Rothe, and washed away the last rem-nant of his sheep flocks, which a few years ago, were extensive. Mr. Rothe was telling me about some German astronomer who promulgates the theo-ry that moisture on the earth or cer-tain parts of it is affected by the prox-imity of the planet Jupiter to the sun, that is when the planet is near the

sun we have wet seasons, and that the seasons van dry in proportion as Jupiter is removed in distance from the sun. Mr. Rothe says there are a number of the old Code are a number of the old ber of the old Gedman colony residing op the Medina, whose coming to that Farm Journal, Office. Room 5. over T. section dates back over fifty years, think he was, and that his cabinet was C. Frost & Co.'s bank. San Antonio. and that he has interviewed them to see how their recollection of the sea-Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to see how their recollection of the seaver known. I think that Governor sons during that time tallies with the receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

In the has interviewed them to one of the greatest this country has ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows older, and gets a few more rough corners knocked off him, will be a great and good man if he does not succumb to the razzle daztel. He has been most happy in his ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows older, and gets a few more rough corners knocked off him, will be a great and good man if he does not succumb to the razzle daztel. He has been most happy in his ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows older, and gets a few more rough corners known in the last interviewed them to one of the greatest this country has ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows older, and gets a few more rough corners known in the aforesaid theory, the way in which the old Castro colonists, in their own and the head of the seather where the sound in the has interviewed them to one of the greatest this country has ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows older, and gets a few more rough corners known as the last interviewed them to one of the greatest this country has ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows older, and gets a few more rough corners known as the last interviewed them to one of the greatest this country has ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows as the last interviewed them to one of the greatest this country has ever known. I think that Governor Hogg, as har grows as the last interviewed them. most remarkable coincidence.

I don't know quite what to make of that report from Buffalo in last week's Journal of the arrival there of a lot of Texas cattle sick with Texas fever. believe it is understood to be a peculiarity of Texas cattle fever that Texas cattle never have it. At least I believe it is admitted that Texas cattle capable of causing Texas fever enjoy immunity from the disease themselves. There must be a screw loose somewhere in that report from Buffalo.

There will not be much show for sheep in Texas so long as the coyotes, yellow dogs and politicians are permitted to run loose. With these pests absent, however, there is not a farm or ranch in Texas where more or less sheep would not pay. If it were not for the wolves and dogs, sheep might be handled to advantage in small flocks on the farms in spite of the politicians.
But like several other evils that we have, one makes the other possible.
How? Well, a lot of hungry, mangy yellow curs are almost invariably found in general the politicians. found in association with a hungry, trifling "yaller dog" voter, and that sort of voter may be depended on to cast his vote with unarimity and regularity for the blatherskite politician that hates a sheep and loves a "yaller dog." And just so long as Texas is dominated by a mutual admiration society composed of valler dogs and yaller dog voters on the one hand and box-whittling blatherskites politicians on the other, the decent citizenship of Texas need not be surprised at such a condition of things as is at present shown by the books of the state comptroller.

While the subject of "intensive" arming is being discussed by the agricultural papers up North, a little attention to "intensive" ranching in Texas might not be amiss. I have said before and stick to it, that one of the greatest drawbacks to profitable ranching in Texas is too much land. There are more men getting a better living and making more money on thousand acre ranches than on ten thousand acre ranches, and I know of several people who are making more money and having a better time since they sold half, and some cases two-thirds to threefourths of their land. Beside, what they have left is getting to be worth more than the whole was worth be-fore for two reasons: First, because they are getting more out of it, and second, because the people to whom they sold are helping to make what they have left worth more. The fact is, we Western Texans are trying to strad-dle entirely too much country. We can do it all right in our minds, but some how our wind works seem to be out of all proportion to our wind.

It is more profitable to run one cow on ten acres, right along, than to run two cows on ten acres one year, and then lost the use of the pasture for two or three years, and one or both of

Here is an item from an exchange which I think, in few words, gives a fair statement of the relation of gold and silver to each other at least as gards their relative builton Pork and beef are used as meat in the United States. Suppose a law were passed forbidding the use of pork as meat. The price of beef would at increase, and the price of pork would fall. Repeal the law and restore the use of pork, and the price of each product would assume their former level. Silver nd gold were both used money in the United States from 1792 to 1873, and even the price of the metal in the dollar of each varied very little during the 80 years, that of the silver being a little higher than gold at the time of demonetization. A law was passed which stopped the use of silver s money. Of course silver went down and gold went up. Repeal the law and restore the joint use of metals, and they must assume their accustomed values. But it is not so much the value of silver with which the people are conerned. As silver went down everything else went down with it. Or rather, as gold rose in value on account of its increasedimportance as the sole money of final redemption, everything else appeared to diminish in value to the destruction of labor and the ruin the debtor,

And the writer may well have added: And the ultimate ruin of the creditor as well. Indeed, the creditor class are already beginning to wonder what is to become of their interests if the pay-ing power of debtor is much further diminished by the cut-throat financial system, for which the creditor class and their tools are wholly and entirely esponsible. In other words the people who levy toll upon productive try are confronted with the problem as whether or not they have about killed the goose that has been laying golden eggs for them.

If J. Sterling Morton, the present secretary of agriculture, has failed to utilize a single chance to make a donkey of himself, the occasion has escaped my observation. From Col. Norman J. Coleman and Uncle Jerry with their practical and wide knowledge of American agriculture, and kindred interests and above all from the good old fashioned common sense which they carried into the ad ministration o the department of agriculture, what a tumble was there my countrymen, to the present cross be-tween a dude and a chump, who, in that position, rattles 'round like a bean in a bladder. I expected no more when I saw his name parted in the middle.

Up North they are inoculating chinch bugs with disease and turning them loose to give the disease to other bugs, after the plan of Col. Campbell with the mangy coyotes. Oh say! If we could only rope a few loco politicians, vaccinate them with a title business sense and turn them loose among the other politicians, wouldn't it be a dandy scheme? A few measly newspaper men who are given to scratching thes politicians whenever they itch, might catch it too, which would be no set-back to the scheme.

A friend said to me the other day: "Claridge, you seem inclined to jump on everything and everybody." He was mistaken. For instance, I always have a good word for the Texas experiment station and the gentlemen who run it. I think that Governor Ross is the right man in the right place, as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. I think that Hon. John H. Reagan is one of the greatest living Americans. I think that Hon. Joseph D. Sayres of Texas, is one of the most useful members of congress, if King Caucus does herd him a little too close sometimes. While I do not agree with with Grover Clevland in a single thing, that I know of, except that it's lots of fun to go fishing, I believe him to be

I believe that Benjamin Harrison is a bigger and better man than I used to one of the greatest this country has think the Louisiana senators did exactly right in demanding their share of protection, so long as it was being ladled out by their own party, to eastern interests. I can forgive old Breckinridge for his general cussednes, but not for his hyprocricy, and therefore, I think the ladies of his district did right in making war on him To ruin a woman is too demned bad, and to saddle all the responsibility on the woman is too condemned bad. But if I don't look out, I will get off onto somethings that I don't like. Anyhow, this is enough to show that I believe in some things. But all the same, I do love to puncture a wind bag.

As an offset to the foregoing, and to square myself with your readers, as far as possible, I will try to send you some stock items in time for this week's Journal. But I tell you the buyers and sellers anr fighting mighty shy of each other. The sellers have lots of grass and water, and believe there is a cattle shortage that must soon be felt, while the buyers have nothing to figure on as a present basis, except panic prices for beef, and by no means low prices for feed. Any change in either view of the situation would give me the pleasure of reporting some lively trading down this way. D. K. R. Cutler of Corpus Christi brought up some young trotting and pacing horses for the coming San Antonio races. They are Woodlight, tonio races. They are Woodlight, trotter, Lone Star, pacer; Quiter, pacer. They are in charge of John Barber of Sedalia, Mo., who was for several years trainer for Col. Gentry, the well-known horseman of that city.

Bill Irvin, Lasalle county, is here and says he has been cutting Colorado bottom grass out of his cornfield for a month, and seems to want to talk about hay and corn, more than cattle. Somebody came along and asked him if he had many calves like the ones he saw in Bill's cornfield, and if they were for sale. He shut the felow off by teling him, "lots of 'em, but I want \$10, for 'em." Bill got R. W. Rogers in a crowd, and got off a good one on him. It seems that Rogers had been down there on some sort of cattle trade with old man Moss, and the other day Moss sent word to Rogers by Irvin that if Rogers was specially anxious to ship something out of that country, he would give him a job on a big lot of "cashaws" and "pumkins," that have overed his fields since it began to

Capt. John T. Lytle and W. H. Jennings have just purchased from Mesrs. Patterson and Lyles of the Uvalde country, 2000 cows and 3 and 4year-old steers, at \$7.25 for cows. \$12.50 for threes and \$15 for fours ....

Uncle Henry Stephens is here again from Kansas City, and showed me a photo of some Texas raised grade short horns, grown upon the Panhandle ranch of Mrs. Adair, and fed by E. E. Watkins of Olpe, Kansas. They were sold at Chicago, weighed 1646 pounds average, and brought \$4.40 on mean market. Everybody maybe can't raise that kind of cattle in Texas, but everybody can beat these narrow rumped whipporwills that we are get-ting half fat on far between bunches of grass, and shipping for the accor modation of the commission men and the railroads.

William Negley of the Eagle Pass ountry has leased the old Searight & Carothers ranch near Spofford, Kinney ounty, and wil stock it with young He has started in with a purchase of 500 one and two-year-old steers from Capt. Ross Kenedy of Uvalde county at \$6.50 for ones, and 9.50 for

Readers of the Journal may remem er that some weeks back I mentioned in the Journal the matter of planting sugar cane in the cotton field as a preventive of the boll worm. I note that a North Texas farmer, writing the Galveston News, claims that, within me considerable distance of his cornfield, the worms do not trouble his cotton. He says, too, that if it were not for the litter that the corn makes among his cotton, he would "plant two rows of corn to every four rows of cotton. I wish the readers of the Journal who have corn or sugar cane and cotton fields adjoining, would try to see if they can observe any such effect as above indicated, and report their observations to the Journal.

Colonel D. F. Carroll, Wilson county has been on a trip in the San Diego country and says the grass is fine down that way and not many cattle to eat it. Colonel Carroll recently made a sale of feeding steers to Mr. Walker of Gonzales county. He says that I am doing the Journal good in this part of Texas.

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We have several buyers for from 1000 3000 head each of ones, twos and rees. Want nice, smooth cattle hrees. eorge B. Loving & Son, Fort Worth

We have buyers for several thousand ones and twos; also several thousand feeders in bunches of 300 to 1000 head. Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers Lov-ing Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

### Who Was the Wisest Man? A wise man is one who always acts

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### MARKETS.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK MAR-

KET REPORTS. Wednesday, Sept. 19. - There has been during the past week a very light run of cattle, far less than the demand. The competitive cattle buyer you spoke of last week is here and ready to buy anything offered; and the manager of the stock yards says that he feels now that he can ask all the people he has advised to hold back their beef for a while to come along now. There was a fair run of hogs this week, but not as many as wanted. Those offered sold at good figures and shippers generally seemed pleased.

MARKET QUOTATIONS. Beef steers .... ..... .... ...\$2 35@2 65 Fat cows .. .. ... .. .. .. 1 45@1 Stock hogs .... 3 50@4 00 Fat hogs ..... 5 25@5 75 This shows a large slump in the hog

market over last week as some hogs brought as high as \$5.85 last week; prospects, however, are encouraging all W. L. Fuller, I. N. Stuart, J. Smith, J. D. Farmer, C. R. Harris,

J. Fitzer, J. W. Hollingsworth, G. S. Chapin, L. W. Task, J. N. Haley and T. F Lamb were the Tarrant county people in with hogs and cattle through

Potts & Hall, local feeders, had cattle on the market.
J. H. Cowan, Grapevine; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; S. P. Stone, Itasca; M. Sansom, Alvarado; H. H. Riddle, Alvarado; I. B. Edwards, Fate; J. W. Pool, Nevada; B. Hackett, Boyd, were all on this week's market with a car or

more of hogs and cattle. The packing house located on this market has notified the stock yards people that they are on the market now for an increased supply of beef steers, fat cows and killers generally, as their increased meat trade will require them to kill more cattle to sup-

The above, coupled with the fact that the competitive buyer is now located here and wiling to buy any cattle offered, should make brisk trading, which the stock yards people say they hope will be appreciated.

The following bulletin is from J. F; Butz & Co., live stock and commission merchants, Union stock yards, Fort

Hogs-Market 15@25c lower. Top logs, \$5.50@6.50; mixed packers, \$5.25 @5.40; demand good at the decline. Cattle—Good demand for fat cowsat J. W. ADAMS. \$1.40@1.65; fat steers, \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs.	Average.	Dock.	Sold.
79	211	1	\$5.45
6	292	1 1	5.25
74	205	80	5.70
2	220	1 ./	5.10
58	230	40	5.75
71	240	80	5.75
23	197	1	فلمتما
54	190	80	5.45
24 pigs	100		3.90
-6	128	-	4.50
8	186		5.15
48	203	40	5.60
37	227		5.75
63	268	80	5.80
81	202	80	5.75
76	262	120	5.85
72	235	120	5.70
3	256		4.95
69	270		5.80
72	235	120	5.70
41	203	40	5.55
83	. 209		5.45
55	198		5.00
Cattle.		Average.	Sold.
5 cows.		692	\$1.45
11 cows.		877	. 1.55
3 cows.		. 890	1.50
26 cows.		741	1.50
131 cows		. 785	1.45
I bull		. 960	1.10
1 steer		750	1 90

Chicago Market.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 19 .-(Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth.)-Receipts-Cattle, 18,000; market steady, best natives 10c higher, others 10c lower. Since last report native canning cows, \$1.50@\$2.00. Common to good butcher cows and heifers \$2.25@3.00, best \$3.50. Native dressed beef steers, \$3.20 to \$6.00 and export \$4.20 to \$6:35. Westerns coming liberally. Common to best cows and heifers \$2.00 to \$3.60. Steers \$2.80 to \$4.80; Texans firm; cows and helfers common to best, \$2.00 to \$2.65. Steers, \$2.40 to \$3.35. Calves higher, \$3.00 to \$4.50. We sold three loads today at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Also one load of seventy head at \$11.50 per head \$3.00 to \$4.50. which were extra fat on average 270

Sheep-Receipts, 12,000; market active and steady, no Texans on sale. Good to prime mutton worth \$2.75 to \$3.15; common to fair, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Hogs-Receipts, 20,000; closed weak; heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.55; light, \$5.25 to \$6.

OMAHA LETTER.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha,

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: There has been a considerable decrease in the cattle receipts the past week as compared with the previous week or the coresponding week a year ago. The figures are as follows: Cattle. Hogs. Sheep

Receipts this week ...16,181 29,979 5528 Receipts last week ... 20,925 36,436 1098 Cor. week last year .. 18,792 38,791 4076 With the decrease in supplies there has come a corresponding increase in the demand, and as a consequence, prices here have been firmly held, and even shown some advance in spite of a decline of from 25 to 50c at Chicago St. Louis and Kansas City.

About everything marketable has been from the range. No native corn fed cattle of any consequence have been offered. Fair to choice fat rangers have sold readily as high as any time this season, while the under grades have shown no depreciation worth noticing. The demand has come entirely from local killers and they have been unable to fill their orders. Very few cattle have gone through to Chicago. Some on which \$3.15 and \$3.70 were bid here sold for \$2.85 and \$3.50 in Chicago, and this had a tendency to keep speculative shippers from operating.

The cow market has been very poorly, supplied and under strong active demand prices advanced fully 25c on all The demand for butchers' and canners' stock has been so large that packers have again been compe go to Kansas City and buy Texans. go to Ransas City and buy lexals.
Some Texans, however, have arrived and sold at very satisfactory prices, but the supply of this class of stock falls so far short of the demand that Texas cattlemen would find it greatly to their interest to send at least a portion of their shipments here:
One of the peculiarities of the trade is the strong and growing demand for stockers and feeders in spite of the almost complete corn crop failure. Farmers have so much roughness and unmarketable corn on hand that they are compelled to feed it in order to

realize anything on it. Hence they are all after the cattle and prices have advanced 15 to 30c on all grades. Current cattle values are about as

Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs, 4 75@5 25 Fair to good steers; 1000-to-4 00@4 65 Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 lbs Western steers .... . . . . 2 75@4 40 Poor to medium cows to choice feeders .. .. Poor to medium stockers .. Bulls, oxen and stags .. .... 1 25@2 50 Veal calves .. .. .. .. .. 1 25@4 00

There has been no material change sheep market this week. ceipts have been somewhat more liberal than usual, but the offerings have been readily absorbed at fully steady prices. There is also a very fair inquiry for stock sheep, but at rather low figures. Choice fat wethers would and do sell readily up to \$3 00, and good to choice lambs are seling at from

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Sept. 19.-The cattle market was without specially new fea-

wanted and were promptly taken at steady prices. There was a fair sprinkling of cattle answering that descrip- 1 3-8c, the closing being very weak. tion, and there were a number of sales at better than \$6. For comslow with a weaker tendency. The supply of the latter was large, and \$1.25@3.25, with most of the sales at \$1.75@2.75 for cows, heifers and bulls and \$4.75@5.75 the popular price for steers. Westerners were steady and so were Texans. There were about 1000 of the former and 1500 of the former and 150 the latter, and quotations were \$1.15 start, and clow \$4.75 and \$1.50@3.25. Stockers and the opening. Provisions of firm, the supply being light.

good to prime hogs of all weights. Indeed, the first sales showed an advance of 5@10c, \$6.50@6.55 having been paid in a few instances. Common grades were dull and easy from the start, and before 10 o'clock the advance in good hogs had been lost. The supply was light, but packers did not seem inclined to do much at the ruling prices, and not all the offerings were taken. Sales were at \$5.50@ 6.55 for poor to extra, the bulk at \$5.60@6.25, the quality being very common. Receipts were estimated at 22,000, making 60,000 for the last three days, as against 63,600 for the same time last week and 60,000 a year ago. Higher prices were paid today for both sheep and lambs. The supply was moderate and the demand fairly active at an advance of 20c in sheep and 10@15c in lambs. The former were quoted at \$1@3.50 for poor to choice, and the latter at \$1.50@4.35. While the range of prices was as above, the bulk of the trading was at \$2 for sheep and at \$3.25@4.10 for lambs. Receipts—Cattle, 18,500; calves, 1000;

### Live Stock Notes.

hogs, 22,000; sheep, 12,000.

The supply of the right sort of cat- January .... 7.12 7.15 7.02 tle does not seem to reach the market. There is a demand for fat cows and beef steers daily in excess of the receipts, and prices paid or offered for good cattle should encourage the shipping of some good stuff. There has

0	fair prices
,	Cattle- Price.
)	13 head \$1 45
)	2 head 1 30
•	Hogs- Ave. Price.
	83 head
	60 head: 5 45
	55 head 5 00
t	5 head 4 75
_	J. G. Farmer, the genial handler of

the festive stock hog on this market, disposed of a load of fat hogs brought in from Kerns to the local killers J. H. Cowan, Grapevine's regular pa-

tron of this market, was in today with a load of hogs. J. E. Davis, Milford, had a load of hogs on today's market.

J. L. Thompson and E. B. Wagner were on today's market with cattle

and hogs from local territory. St. Louis Live Stock St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.-Cattle-Receipts, 5800; shipments, 500. Market active and sto dy; native steers, 1200 to 1500 pounds, \$4.70@5.60; 1100 pounds average, \$4.15@4.30; cows, \$1.90@2.00;

Texas steers, 800 to 1000, \$2.60@3.20; cows, \$1.75@2.50. Hogs-Receipts, 8700; shipments, 1700; market 10c lower; heavy, \$5.85@5.90 for fair; \$6.10 for best; fair to good light, \$5.70@5.90; common to fair light, \$5.25 Sheep-Receipts, 3800; shipments, none; market easy; native, \$2.40@2.50;

sheep and lambs, \$5.40@5.50.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19,-Cattle-Receipts, 5900; shipments, 2500. Best grades steady; others slow; Texas steers, \$2.10@3.25; beef steers, \$3.35@ 5.30; native cows, \$1.10@3.00; stockers

and feededrs, \$2.15@3.55. Hogs-Receipts, 8400; shipments, 1400; best steady; others slow and weak; bulk of sales, \$5.40@5.60; heavies, \$5.70 @6.00; packers, \$5.65@6.00; mixed, \$5.20 Sheep-Receipts, 3700; shipments, 200;

market slow and steady. Cincinnati Live Stock Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19.-Hogs firm, \$4.90@6.25. Receipts, 2500; shipments,

400. Cattle-Strong, \$2.25@5,00. Receipts, 1300; shipments, 2000. Sheep—Fair demand, strong, \$1.00@ .25. Receipts, 2200; shipments, 400.

### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Lambs, \$2.00@4.35.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 19 .- (Review of the market by F. G. McPeak & Co., commission merchants)-At the close of the session today the bears stepped out of the various "pits" and filed down the broad stairways into the corridors with a smile on their faces, which, while perhaps not mocking, was irritating to the bulls, and to outsiders suggested that there must have been fering some cause for it. And so there was; for after the first few minutes of the session the bears had everything their own way.

Wheat opened strong at 56 1-2c for dium, 65s. December, on rallying markets abroad and some export inquiry. But after initial transactions the tone of the market gradually weakened, the first bearish item to effect values being an official report on the French wheat

crop, making the yield of that country 333,000,000 bushels, or 53,000,000 larger than last year. Outside orders failed to materialize in sufficient quantity to absorb offerings, and from 56 1-2c Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.. \$5 00@5 75 ing around 56c until the last hour. Receipts at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 867 cars, while primary arrivals aggregated 1,000,000 bushels, Exports were fair at about 500,000 wheat and flour. This latter item, however, failed to serve as a lever in buoying the market above the bearish feeling, which was grad-ually growing more noticeable, and when Bradstreet's finally came out, making an increase in the world's visible supply of 1,532,000 bushels, and an increase East and West of the

> became sellers, elevator people did like-Corn seemed too heavy under its own weight to react, under all of which the market gave way, scoring a decline of 5-8c more, or a net decline for the session of 1 1-8@1 1-4c per bushel for December, closing at about the lowest point.

Rockies of 2,200,000, holders became dis-

couraged. Early buyers and scalpers

Under the influence of light receipts Under the influence of hand (201 cars) corn was strongest, the opening being at 54 3-8c for May. This slight strength, however, did not appear attractive enough for outsiders to buy on and local professionals reing no orders to absorb their high priced offerings began to offer the market down among themselves, and the re-

and west of the Rockies of 345,000 bushels. Receipts for tomorrow are esmon to fair cattle, the market was timated at 370 cars, and unless these fair, 18@19 1-4. should materially slacken, it looks as though holders of high-priced corn may begin to liquidate in a sellers found it necessary to make manner, especially if the bull clique, some concessions in order to unload. who have hitherto come to the sup-Sales of natives were on a basis of port of the market on any down turn, do not lend their support in the future.

On a very bearish Iowa state crop start, and closed about 5-8c lower than

Provisions opened firm at top prices At the opening of the hog market there was activity and firmness in the cause of this early strength, but for the day, but closed decidedly weakthere was too much product for sale, and until the Hately became a good buyer of January lard, prices looked very weak. This buying proved a steadying incentive for a short time, but on the later slump in grain hog products went with it and at the close the situation looked discouraging for holders. Receipts of hogs, 21,000; market 5c

up. Estimated for tomorrow, 20,000; cattle, 19,000. Market 5c off. Range of Prices-Chicago

Open. High. Low. Close. December .56 1-2 56 1-2 55 3-8 55 3-8 May .......61 1-2 61 1-2 60 1-4 60 1-4 Oats, No. 2— October ....30 5-8 30 5-8 30 1-8 30 1-8 Mess pork, per barrel— January .... 14.12 14.12 13.77 13.82 January ....

Lard, per 100 pounds— October ..... 8.87 8.8 8.87 8.87 8.82 8.17 8.17 8.00 January. Ribs, per 100 pounds— October ..... 7.65 7.67 October Cash close-Wheat ...... ... 52 5-8@53 3-4

Corn .... 54 1-2 New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 19.-Wheat-Recelpts, 198,000 bushels; exports, 121,000 day last year. Houston recelpts con-bushels; sales, 2,940,000 bushels futures; tinue liberal, at 7553, hgeinst 4438 last 340,000 bushels spot. \* Spot weak; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 57 1-8c; affoat, 57 1-4c; f. o. b., 57 1-2@58 1-4c affoat; old and new, No. 1 hard, 64 1-8c delivered; options opened steady but soon declined under small local sales. In the afternoon there was a decided break on a big increase in world's stock, liquidation and sympathy with corn. Closing prices were at 3-4c net decline, No. 2 red, March, closed 62 1-2c; May, 64 9-16@65 1-8c; closed 64 3-8c; September, 57 1-8@57 5-8c; closed, 57 3-8c October closed 57 3-8c; December, 59 1-2

For closed 59 1-2c. Hides-Steady. Wool-Quiet.

Pig fron-Dull. Copper-Firmer; lake, \$9.65 to 9.70. Lead-Firmer; domestic, \$3.17 1-2@ Tin-Quiet and steady; straights, \$16.55@16.65; plates, quiet.

Cotton seed oil—Quiet but firm; prime crude, nominal; off crude, nominal; yel-

low butter grades, 38c; choice yellow, 40@41c; prime yellow, 35c; yellow off grades, 33@34 1-2c; prime white, 39@ Coffee-Options opened firm at 15@ 30 points advance on European buying orders and local covering and the adorders and local covering and the advance in exchange at Rio; closed steady at 15@25 points net advance. Sales, 35,750 bags, including September at \$14.00@14.05; October, \$13.25@13.35; November, \$12.60; December, \$12.40@12.50; March, \$12.00@12.20; May, \$11.95.

Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 15 1-2c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 18 1-4@19c; sales, 1000 bags Margasiba Pt.

1000 bags Maracalbo Pt. Santos—Weak; good average Santos, 12.700; receipts, 20,000 bags; stock, 343,-

Hamburg-Firm; prices 1-4@3-4 pfennig higher. Sales, 18,000 bags. Havre—Opened dull and unchanged to 1-4 franc higher; at 12 m., 1-4 franc higher; at 3 p. m., steady at 1-2@3-4 franc higher; closed steady at net ad-

vance of 3-4@1 1-4 francs. Total sales, 30,000 bags. Rio—Weak; %o. 7 Rio, 12.600; exchange, 11 7-16d; receipts, 9000 bags; cleared for the United States, 2000 bags; cleared for Europe, none. Stock, 264,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York resterday, 4129 bags; New York stock-oday, 116,393 bags; United States stock, 160,531 bags; affoat for the United States 255,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 415,521 bags, against 195,077 bags Sugar-Dull; sales, none. Refined,

Liverpool Provisions.

Liverpool, Sept. 19 .- Wheat-Steady: holders offer moderately. No. 2 red winter, 4s 3 1-2d; do. spring, 4s 6 1-2d. Corn-Steady; holders offer moderately. New mixed spot, 4s 10 1-2d. Futures dull, holders offer sparingly; September, 4s 10d; October, 4s 9d; Novem-Flour-Steady; holders offer moder-

ately. St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d.

10 d-Firm; holders offer sparingly.

Spot 44s 9d; futures, holders not of-Beef-Firm; holders offer modefately.

Extra India mess, 77s 6d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork-Firm; holders offer moderately. Prime mess Western, 77s 6d; do. me

St. Louis Produce. St. Louis, Sept. 19.-Flour-Quiet, un-

changed. Wheat-Declined steadily on cables and exports, closing 1c off; No. 2 red

cash 50c; September 49 1-4c; December 51 7-8@52c; May 57 1-2c. Corn - Dull; declined 1 1-4c with wheat; No. 2 mixed cash 54 1-2c; September 53 1-4c; December 48 7-8c; May

Oats-Weak with wheat and corn; 2 cash 31c; September and October 30, 3-4e; May 35 5-8c Rye-Dull; 47c bid for No. 2 cash.

Barley-No trading. Flaxseed-Easier; \$1.37. Clover Seed-Steady; Fancy \$8.00@ Hay-Dull: fancy timothy \$12.00.

Butter—Unchanged. Eggs—Higher; 13 1-20 Corumeal—Steady; \$2.50@2.60. Whisky-\$1.33. Cotton Ties-Unchanged. Bagging-Unchanged.

Provisions—Easier. Pork—Standard mess jobbing \$14.50. Lard—Prime steam \$8.72 1-2@8.75; hoice \$8.87 1-2. Bacon-Packed shoulders \$7.75; longs \$8.62; ribs \$8.62 1-2@8.65; shorts \$8.87 1-2. Salt Meats-Loose shoulders \$6.65; longs and ribs \$7.75; shorts \$7.95. Receipts—Flour 2000; wheat 54,000; corn 12,000; oats 32,000. Shipments—Flour 4000; wheat 3000; corn 4000; oats 15,000.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 19.-Hog prolucts dull and lower. Pork, 14 7-8. Lard-Refined tierce, 6 3-8, Boxed meats-Dry salt shoulders, 6.85; sides, \$ 1-8.

Bacon-Sides, 7 5-8. Hams-Choice sugar cured, 11 1-4@ Coffee-Quiet. Rio ordinary to low -Steady, ordinary to good, 3 5-8 @3 7-8.

Flour-Dull; extra fancy, \$2.55@2.60; patents, \$2.85@2.90. Cornmeal-Firm, \$2.70. Bran-Dull, 77@77 1-2.

Corn-Very quiet; mixed, 69c; yellow and white, 69@70. Oats-Steady; No. 2 sacked Western, 37@38c; Texas, 37@38c. Hay Firm; prime, 13 1-2@14 1-2. Choice, 15 1-2@16. Sugar—Easy; centrifugal choice yel-ow clarified, 3 5-8@3 11-16; prime do

3 1-2@3 9-16; off do 3 1-4@3 3-8; seconds, Molasses-Nominal

### COTTON MARKETS.

Fort Worth Cotton Letter. The New York cotton market opened At an advance of 2 to 3 points and was

firm Juring the first hour's session, selling during that time at 6 points advance over last night's final. This was due mainly to buying by shorts who, at these low prices, are not dis posed to hold over for large profits, prefering small profits, but always selling on any reaction. There was also a noticeable demand for cotton among investors, and with a better demand from spinners, who took 197 bales today, against 40 cn yesterday. These influences had a stimulating effect on values, but later eased off on gold weather reports and large sales by southern people against cotton in hand. Doubtless Liverpool closing prices had a rather depressing effect on our market, since it failed to respond to our advance at that time, but closed steady \$6.00. and unchanged from their final prices of yesterday. Liverpool spots were easy at 3 3-4d, with 12,000 sales.

During the last hour of the session the market became very weak on a fur-ther decline of 1-16c in New Orleans spots and heavy selling by a prominent New York operator, and the market closed steady at a decline from the highest point of the day of 10 points, or from 4 to 5 points below that of last night. Sales, 130,600. New York spots were quiet at 6 3-4c. New Orleans spots closed easy at 6 3-16c, with spot sales amounting to 4550 bales, of which 3300 were to arrive. Port receipts were large, but not construed as extraordinary, being 22,147, against 15,312 same day last year. Houston receipts condium, 8c; heavy fine, 6@8c.

3			1000	
New York	Cotton	Mar	ket.	
1	Open	High	Low	Clos
September	6 48	6 50	6 41	6 4
October	6 47	6 49	6 38	6 3
November	6 51	6 53	6 42	6 4
December	6 55	6 58	6 47	6 4
January	6 60	6 63	6 53	6 5
February	6 66	6, 69	6.58	6 6
March	6 72	6 75	6 64	6.6
April	6 77	6 79	. 6 70	6 7
	September October November December January February March	Open September. 6 48 October 6 57 November 6 55 January 6 60 February 6 672 March 6 72	Open High September 6 48 6 50 October 6 47 6 49 November 6 51 6 53 December 6 55 6 58 Januar 6 60 6 63 February 6 672 6 70	New York         Cotton         Market           1         Open High Low           September         .6 48 6 50 6 41           October         .6 47 6 49 6 38           November         .6 51 6 53 6 42           December         .6 55 6 58 6 47           January         .6 60 6 63 6 53           February         .6 66 6 69 6 58           March         .6 72 6 79 6 64           April         .6 77 6 79 6 79

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 19,-Cotton-Easy; sales, spot, 1250 bales, to arrive 3300; receipts, 5244; exports, coastwise 544; stock, 26,632, ordinary 5 3-16c; good ordinary, 511-16c; low middling, 515-16c; middling, 63-16c; good middling, 69-16e; middling fair, 71-16e; fair, 81-4c nominal. Futures, quiet; sales, 43,100; September, 6.06 bid; November, 6.08@6.09 ber. 6.03@6.05; December, 6.16@6.17; January, 6.20@6.21; February, 6.25@6.26; March, 6.30@6.31; April, 6.37@6.38; May, 6.43@6.44; June, 6.49@6.50; July, 6.55@6.57.

New Orleans Cotton Letter. New Orleans, La., Sept. 19 .- To F.

. McPeak & Co.: Weekly weather report issued by the government while giving an unfavorable account of the effect of the recent rains in most of the Southern states, was not as bad as expected. Liverpool closed at about last night's prices, princippaly because receipts were not very heavy, and although our market improved several points during the morning, the strength then exhibited rapidly disappeared and prices sought a lower level, closing at a de-cline of 9 points from the highest point touched, and at a net loss of 5 points on the day. Spot quotations have been reduced 1-16c so that cotton has followed in the wake of wheat and other agricultural products in establishing a low record of values. Spot sales here were 1250 bales on the spot and 3300 to arrive. Middling is now quoted at 6 3-16c, which is 1-16c lower than the level touched in March, 1891, during the 9,000,000 bale crop. Yours truly, McELROY & CO.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.-4 p. m.-Close: Cotton-Spot, fair demand; prices easler; American middling 3 3-4d. The sales of the day were 12,000, of which 1000 was for speculation and export, and included 10,700 American. Receipts

4000 bales, no American. Receipts 4000 bales, no American.
Futures—Opened steady with a moderate demand and closed steady. American middling L. M. C. 3 40-64d buyers; September and October 3 37-64d buyers; October and November 3 36-64@3 37 64d; November and December 3 37-64d buy-ers; December and January 3 48-64d buyers; January and February 3 39-64 @3 40-64d; February and March 3 41-64d buyers; March and April 3 43-64d sell-ers; April and May 3 44-64@3 45-64d; May and June 3 46-64d buyers. The tenders of today's deliveries were 1100

Galveston Cotton. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.-Cotton-Steady; middling, 6 1-4; sales 735 bales; receipts, 6357; exports, nong; stock, 57-Sugar and Coffee-Unchanged

bales new dockets.

New York Cotton New York, Sept. 19 .- Cotton-Quiet; middling 6 3-4c; net receipts none;

the continent 5835.

Total since September 1: Net receipts 223,465; exports to Great Britain 48,903; to France 2500; to the continent 14,008.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.-Cotton Steady, 1-16c lower; middling, 6 7-16c; sales 1000 bales. Receipts, 700 bales; shipments, 800 bales, stock, 8900 bales.

Baltimore Cotton. Baltimore, Sept. 19 .- Cotton, nominal: middling, 7; low middling, 6 9-16; good ordinary, 5 7-8. Net receipts, none; gross, 412; stock, 9409.

### LOCAL MARKETS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 19.
Sugars and package coffees both
made a decline today, other prices remaining unchanged. Trade was only

Staple Provisions Meats—Dry salt, clear, 91-2c; bacon, short-clear, 101-2c; bacon, bellies, 111-2c; dry salt bellies, 101-2c; medium hams, 13c; large hams, 121-2c; small hams, 131-2c; breakfast bacon,

Lard-Compound, 71-2c; pure leaf,

Sugar—Standard granluated, 5 1-8c; powdered, barrels, 5 3-8c; powdered half barrels, 5 5-8c; cut loaf, barrels, 5 3-8c; cut loaf, barrels, 5 3-8c; cut loaf, half barrels, 5 5-8c; ylleow clarified, 4 3-4c.

Coffee—Arbuckle's Ariosa, 22c; midland, 22c; Lion, 22c; Alaroma, 22c; French market, 22c; XXXX 22c.

Green coffee—By the sack, good, 23c; choice, 21c; fancy, 22 1-2c; peaberry, 24 1-2c; old government Java, 27c; Mocha, 27c. 10 1-2c.

24 1-2c; old government Java, 27c; Mocha, 27c.

Rice—Common, 4 1-2c; prime, 5c; head rice, 6c; new head, 7G7 1-2c.

Molasses—Barrel lots, fancy sugarhouse, 38c; choice, per gallon, 36c; fancy syrup, per gallon, 35 to 40c.

Salt fish—New mackerel, medium, No. 1, half barrels, \$7.50; No. 2, 10-lb net kits, \$1.25.

Pickles—Medium, barrels, \$5.75; medium, half barrels, \$3:50; small barrels, \$6.75; small half barrels, \$4.00; 10-gallon kegs, \$2.40; 5-gallon kegs, \$1.75; pints, 75c; quarts, per dozen, \$1.25; half gallon, per dozen, \$3.00; Hexagon, gallon, \$4.50; Imperial, gallon, \$5.75.

Cheese—Fancy, full cream, singles, 14 1-2c; choice full cream, 20 lbs., 14 3-4c; fancy full cream, young Americans, 15c.

Wheat—No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 42c.
Flour—Best patents, \$1.45 per 100
pounds; half patents, \$1.30; third grade,
\$1.10; fourth grade, 85c; Northern pat-

Corn-New ear, local, wagon lots. 0c per bushel. Oats—Texas rust proof, car lots, f. o. Bran-Per 100 pounds, f. o. b., Fort

Worth, 65c,
Hay—Car lots, f. o. b., Fort Worth,
best Forney, \$8.50 per ton; best upland, \$8.00; alfalfa, loose, local, \$7.00
per ton; plose prairie, local, per ton, Chops—Corn. and oats, mixed, per ton, \$20.00; per 100 pounds, \$1.25. Grain, Sacks and Twine.

Grain, Sacks and Twine.

Cordage—Sisal rope, half-inch basis,
7 1-2c; manilla rope, half-inch basis, 9c;
cotton rope, all sizes, 11c; cotton twine,
15c; 5-ply fute twine, 17 1-2c.

Five bushel oat bags, 7 1-4c; corn,
sacks, LaPlatte, 5c; 9-ounce wheat
sacks, 6 1-2c; 2 1-2 bushel 8-ounce corn
sacks, 5 1-4c.

Cotton and Wool.

Cotton—Low middling, 5 3-16c; strict low middling, 5 7-16c; middling, 5 11-16c; strict middling, 5 13-16c; good middling, 5 15-16c.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

As Reported by Our Exchanges-Sales.

Figures and Opinions. Reed and Davis sold same party 20 head 1's, 2's and 3's at \$9, \$12 and \$15. J. G. Rice sold 207 3-year-old steers to J. B. Wilson this week delivered at

Sterling Courier;—Copeland Bros. cold corge Kellog 29 head of stock this week Joe Thiele bought 500 head of choice sheep Tuesday from Hinde Bros. & Campbell for \$500.

Philip Wilson, a prominent cattle-man of Ballinger, was in the city Mon-day, Mr. Wison wants to buy feeders. San Angelo Standard:—J. M. Mc-Mahan and Will Gurley of Ozona, sold and delivered to Bird & Mertz 150 head of three-year-old steers this week

Terms private. T. C. Shoemaker, who returned Tuesday from a trip west, reports the sale of 1500 Brewster county stock cattle at private terms to the Moon ranch in Childress county. Kimble County Citizen: - A large

number of steers have been sold in Kimble county during the last few days. The prices paid were \$7, \$9, \$12 and \$15 for 1's, 2's, 3's and 4's respectively. DeBord & Lackey, through the Lov-ing Live Stock and Land company to J. H. Herring of Throckmorton county, 300 head of Hopkins county raised helfer yearlings for \$6, delivered at

Sulphur Springs. Iron County Recora: - Ray Ish sold to Iron County Recora:—Ray Ish sold to Mr. Stevens of Coura to City 51 head of cattle at prices as folows: Stock cattle \$7, cows and cilves \$10, steer yearlings \$8, twos and up \$12. Mr. I uyke hall sold about 100 head to same party at same figures. Janes 1. se, the Mex 10 cattlering sold 1000 steers to Comer Bros. of Sherwood at \$8 a head. This is one of the largest cattle deals that has been made in this section this year.

section this year. H. Verner, of the firm of Anson & Verner, has returned from a visit to San Antinio and Mexico, where he went prospecting for cattle to whip to his luxuriant pastures in Tom Green county. He reports the cattle in Mexico too much on the dogie style to suit him and he falled to buy. Upon his return he bought 359 head of stock cattle from John R. Nasworthy at private terms and 300 cows from F. Mayer & Sons at \$7.50. & Sons at \$7.50.





olitics-He Reports the Keller Picnie Too Previously. hile there's brush and girls there it picules. Moses reported the ut, and tells how that eve, then a ddy girl dressed so as to display her arms to the best possible advantage, and tempted Adam into eating the apple intended for other uses. Posteriy should not be too hard on Eve. She was only a simple country girl who had not enjoyed the advantages of mixing up in modern society. If she had been allowed the association of

oted Adam with an apple. She d have "blowed him in" for the ice k as far down the dim vista of nan history as our mental vision can ch and we behold the picnic custom ling right along with other accom-liments of civilization. We also find dens imitating Eve's costo the greatest extent possible but violating the statute relating to

modern maidens she would not have

without violating the statute relating to the exposure of the person.

Picnics flourish best in election years when they may be likened into the great trading fairs for the exchange of toods, the candidates finding them convenient marts for the exchange of extra gracious smiles and ultra cordial hand-shakes for the present admiration and future votes of the simple modern tillers of the roil. They may also be likened to great biennial schools where we are taught what to do in where we are taught what to do in order to save the country. enerally the process of saving the country is closely connected with conferring the honors, profits, responsibilities and emoluments of some fat office on the

Every two years since I attained to the proper age and sex to qualify me for participation in the process, I have allowed myself to be persuaded to rush out with my ballot and save my country to the property of the process. out with my ballot and save my country and now I suppose I have got to save it again. Sometimes I reflect that this country needs saving oftener than any blamed place of real estate I ever had any thing to do with. I may be simple minded—perhaps I am, for I candidly confess that two years ago I was fully convinced by the genial gentlemen who taught us after we had filled our carcasses full of barbecued tlemen who taught us after we had filled our carcasses full of barbecued meats and pickles, that unless a Texas railway commission law was enacted and in full force before February of '93 and the men who favored it were duly elected to the various offices which they had picked out for themselves that this state wouldn't be worth more than 30 cents on the dollar. The men who taught us this were very earnest, and in a great hurry and I could hardly wait for election day to come so that I could rush out and save my country I could rush out and save my country some more. Now I submit that after we had saved the country good, sure and strong that we had a right to expect something from a concern that required so much saving, else what would be the use of saving it so often?

Who can blame us, if after all we had been taught at these picnics about the benefits of a railway commission, we expected to be benefitted by it when we got it. But after the country was saved all right, interest in the rest of the program seemed to wave. The desire to take a railway freight agent by the ear and tell him that he should only charge what was right for hauling a car of veryings to the Panhandle yearlings to the Panhandle seemed to weaken. The time of the men who taught us how to save the country and secure lower freight rates seems to be altogether taken up in olding offic and seeking other offices, so that they probably didn't have time e up to Fort Worth and dicker with Mr. Keeler and Charlie Ware concerning the movement of a few bovines some friends of mine wanted to place along their line, and as the new officers will next spring no be busy sweeping out their shops, appointing assistants and laying their plans for the future it can hardly be expected that they will come up, run over our freight bills and help us "punch up" the "downs" in the cars as we fly along over the iron rails at the rate of six miles an hour, so that after all, outside of the few cigars the local candidates give us while they are teaching us how to save the country, it appears to me that we get very little profit for saving the blamed and thing profit for saving the blamed and thing so much. Why, dad blame it all, I be-George Clark could ship a car of catte just as cheap as a man who whooped it up for a commission law until his lungs gave way. Some of these days the people will get tired of saving a country which gets out of and needs saving again before it a chance to give us cheap cloth-

and lower freight rates. Apropos, I am opposed to reducing the pay of county officers. When they get to carrying any cheaper cigars than the samples displayed in this campaign, the interest in local politics will materi-

ally wane.

But I am disgressing, I started out to report the grand picule at Keller on the 15th instant, where the good pegof that vicinity were to set a feast consisting of the fat of the land, and a number of gentlemen who could spare the time to hold office awhile were to treat us to a mental debauch. The fatted rooster had been murdered, the custard pie had been built, the children's faces had been washed preparatory to the reception of candidates' kisses, old Blaze and Pete had been duly harnessed to the farm wagon d the beauty and chivalry of the sighborhood were out in full force. It was a great day for Keller. I don't exactly know what a gala day is, but that's the kind of one it was at Keller on the 15th instant. Congressman C. K. Bell and District Clerk Bob McNatt were present and each made a quiet and eloquent speech, conclusive as to reasons for re-election. But no matter how great and good a man is, he will have enemies, and these two patriots are no exceptions to this rule. The enemies of the congressman quietly and maliciously circulated a paper purporting to have been written by him. The document was shown to me, and the document was shown to me, and was forced to the conclusion that if I was forced to the conclusion that if he couldn't write any better hand than that probably the destinies of our great republic were not safe in his hands. Suppose, for instance, he had to write a letter to one of his constituents in the back precincts of Hamilton county he back precincts of Hamilton county concerning the post office at Smith Tross Roads! Yes, fellow citizens, suppose he should! Why he'd have to send an interpreter along to read it—hat's what. And suppose that along text year at the proper time he should trite a letter to Victoria Dei Gracia legina, congratulating her on having the epi that graceless son of hers out of Job for another year, what would he Why her gracious st about refer his se department of the e, and this country might into the eve of a bloody the diplomats could un-mystery and get sober in it to an angry naalso norted around that

s consequently un-hold the high of-of this great coun-hat any one should

tree, took a very poor 5-cent clgar from his vest pocket, took a seat beside him and said solemnly:

"Bob, is it a fact that you oppose the Bob looked thoughtful awhile, and then replied:

"Now, look here, Slade, you're a friend of mine—I know you are—I've got two more cigars—but what I want to say is that: If old Nicaragua and them fellers want to dig a canal as big as the Mississippi river, why, dern their souls, let 'em do it, but it's just like this: They come to us candidates to help build churches, to help fence grave yards, to support charity hospitals, to pay preachers, to start museums and to pay the miscellaneous expenses of society generally. Why, outside of the cigars you've cost me, since I first offered to serve the public, dern my skin, if I hain't built three white and seven colored churches, improved and beautified eleven colored cemeteries, paid for paint enough to whitewast the Republican party, built a chapel for retired pugilists and endowed a hospital for disabled baseball players, and I'll just be blamed if I can stand any more campaign expenses."

"Then it is a fact that you oppose the scheme," said I, extracting another cigar from his pocket and start-

"Here, hold on-you go back and tell them fellers that I'll give just as much toward building that blamed old ditch as my opponent will-and say, couldn't you go and see the other fellow and persuade him that it will make no

votes to give anything?"

I promised and—this letter is getting too long. SLADE. Later—Archer City, Tex., Sept. 20.-(Special Telegram.)—Kill that letter of mine about the Keller picnic. Since coming out here I have learned that it rained on the 15th has come off. the picnic I reported didn't come off. SLADE. it rained on the 15th instant, and that

### NEWS AND NOTES

Nearly all of the Texas public schools

A pneumtic saddle is another one of the new things for race horses.

Governor Hogg delivered the opening speech at the Belton fair on Tuesday.

The next national irrigation conven-tion wil be held at Albuquerque, N.M.

Levi P. Morton secured the Republican nomination for governor of New York. The highest recorded price paid for

a horse is \$150,000; for a cow, \$30,000; for a ram, \$8000. North Enid, O. T., was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday night, the work of incendiaries.

The Union Stock Yards of San Antonio, with a capital stock of \$200,000, was chartered this week.

A Massachusetts sheep man says he can keep sheep at a profit even if wool were worth no more than hens'

Good pigs weighing from 60 to 70 pounds are reported to be selling in Morris county, Kansas, for 50 cents

Henry Johnson, a farmer near Itasca, committed suicide last Sunday by shooting out his brains with a Win-The Traveling Passenger Agents'

asociation will meet in Dalas, Tex., next year. This body of men influence immigration to a large extent. The Japs by superior strategy obtained a signal victory over the Chinese

army last Thursday, killing thousands. John Morrow of Dallas stabbed James O'Neal to death on the streets of that city Sunday night. He says that

O'Neal was unduly intimate with his After the expenditure of columns of talk the much looked for fight between Corbett and Jackson is off. It is not likely that these two will ever

Levi P. Morton, ex-vice-president of the United States, has an excellent chance of securing the Republican nomination for governor of New York.

The grand jury of McLennan county now in sesion is investigating an alleged cotton seed trust, which it is said is combined to keep down prices for this year's yield.

The exports of American cattle to France have been about 1000 weekly, and the price has ranged for the past month from \$12.50 to \$14.50 per hundred, dressed weight.

A great many Southern negroes are emigrating to Liberia, Africa, where they will be given twenty-five acres of land and the necessary implements to cultivate same by the government of

that country. Elder Baker, whose mysterious disappearance from Denton three months ago caused so much excitement, has been heard from in California, where he wandered during an aberration of

Col. W. M. Harrison, a prominent Fort Worth financier and old Texan, died at Eureka Springs last Sunday Mrs. Charles A. Culberson, wife of the Democratic nominee for governor, is one of his children.

An attempt to hold up a Santa Fe frain near Gorin, Mo., last Tuesday was fustrated by armed men on the train, who killed one of the robbers. The others, of whom there are four, will be captured.

The grape and wine industry in Hun gary is suffering greatly from phylloxera and black rot. The vintage has steadily decreased year by year, that of last year being only threeeighths of the annual average of fifteen years ago.

In the China-Japan war the Japanese at present seem to have decidedly the best of the struggle. They have formed advantageous treaties with Corea and England, and have come out the victors in nearly al of the engage-ments with the Chinese forces.

In accordance with a ruling of the Western traffic association a circular has just been isued, which says the export rates on cotton will be the sam via any port, either by the ports of the gulf or of the Atlantic. In former years these rates were sometimes dif-

The report of the statistician of the agricultural department shows a de cline of nearly 26 points in corn since drouth and the hot winds which swept over the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and parts of other Western

The sensations in the trotting horse world the past week were the per-formances of Robert J. and Alix, the seated him on a fallen | former breaking the worlds record by

## One Dollar Saved is

One Dollar Made. That is Old!

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

### That is New. WHY?

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

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED

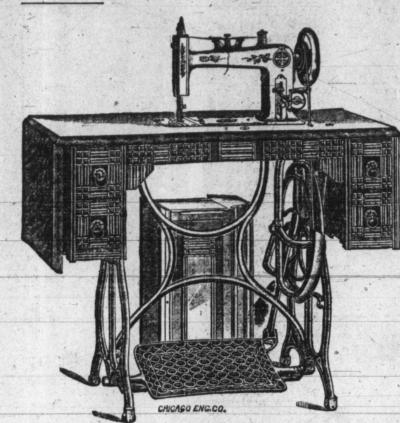
FOR FIVE YEARS. If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded. It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

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

DEVICES known, and is warranted by the manufacturers for five years and by us-a proof of their almost absolute per-

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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



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

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

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

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

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

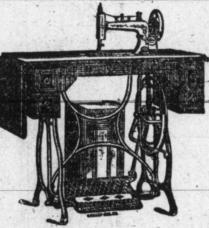
WOODWORK AND STAND. The woodwork is made up from oak black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trim-mings being polished and nickel-plated. The stand is of the very latest con-

Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.) struction, having both treadle and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickelplated casters, and the treadle support

has oil cups.

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

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



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

## Texas Stock and Farm Journal,

going a mile in 2:01 1-2, and Alix trot-ting in 2:04, Nancy Hanks' record. Terre Haute, Ind., was where this fast

After a bitter, hard fought campaign. made up principally of personalities, Col. W. P. Breckinridge of the noted Ashland district of Kentucky, was de-feated at the primary election held last Saturday by Owens, by a small majority. The ladies of the district are credited with accomplishing the defeat of Breckinridge.

A meeting of representatives of Texas and Missouri railroads has been called to meet at Fort Worth on September 25, at which time live stock rates will be adjusted. All lines interest, which means many outside the state, will be represented, as the meeting wil be an important one. Cattlemen should take notice and if possible be represented.

J. L. Goodman, editor of the People Voice, and B. Y. Armstrong, editor of the Gatesville Star, both members of the church, and men of family, as the result of personalities published in their papers, had a duel with pistols last Saturday in Gatesville, which resulted in the immediate death of both the principals and the probable fatal shooting of J. J. Beeman, a bystander, who received a bullet in the back of his head.

Agitate irrigation. Every resident land owner in West Texas should have irrigation uppermost in his mind. It matters not whether he is a stockman or farmer he should look to this matter first of all things. The time is not far distant when every tillable acre of fand in the West will be watered by artificial means. The great Lipan flat, probably the largest body of smooth, tillable, irrigable land in America, will, in the course of a few years, be in cul tivation. Why? Because there is no soil on earth so fertile and at the same time so easily tilled. The more you study irrigation the more you fall in love with it.-San Angelo Enterprise.

The Bureau of American Republics reports that the exportation of wheat from Argentina in the past four months was 782,669 tons, say 26,000,000 bushels. This is a very large increase over previous exports. The export of wheat in 1889 was only 22,806 tons, in 1890 it jumped to 327,000 tons, in 1891 it was 395,555, and in nine months of 1892 it was 433,738, and new third of 1894 it has risen to 782,669 tons. In 1892 Argentina exported to England (10 months) and Germany (nine months) 4,242,722 hundred weight of wheat, and in the same portions of 1893 she exported to the same countries hundred weight; she has now exported to all countries, but mostly it may be presumed to these two, 15,-653,380 hundred weight. Besides sthe export of wheat above mentioned Argentina exported in the past four months 10,544 tons of corn, 52,063 tons of linseed, 64 tons of oats and 361 tons of barley. The flocks are reported to be in excellent condition and the next wool clip promises to be large and fine.

We Sell Farms.

List your land, whether improved or unimproved, with us for sale, provided it is worth the money you ask for it.
THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY. Fort Worth. Tex-

The International Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best time was made.

line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis. between San Antonio, Austitn. Taylor

and Dallas, via Hearne.
As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis

are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Paiestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

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



We can handle almost any kind of

cattle to the advantage of the owner. Have a number of inquiries for all classes of cattle. If you have any for sale, write us. Geo. B. Loving & Son, managers Loving Land and Live Stock

### For Sale or Exchange.

From 500 to 2500 cattle to winter and pasture in Kansas next summer. Are prepared to advance freights and pasturage money. An abundance of feed, water and grass. Address McCoy Bros. & Bass, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Millet, SEED Rye, Barley, Oats And all kinds of field, parden and grass seed in quantities to suit. Hay for stock shippers a speciality. Address. C. J. MARTIN, Grain and Seed Dealer,

202 to 206 West 6th St. Austin. Tex. Wanted-Cattle to Pasture. I can pasture 6000 cattle from the present until spring in-my pasture 25 miles south of Midland. Good grass

particulars address George G. Gray, Clarendon, Texas. FOR SALE 600 feeding steers, 4s, at \$18.00 and 500 3s at \$15.00. For full particulars address ARMITT WEST, Brownwood, Tex.

and water and splendid fence. For

## For Sale Cheap

Standard-Bred

Pacing Stallions.

Sire, Tom Hal, sire of Hal Pointer, Brown Hal, 2:11, and over 75 others 2:30 and under. Dam Rosetta, standard mare, by Bonesetter.

Description: Blue roan with black points, beautiful mane and tail; four years old, 15 7-8 hands high; beauti-fuly gaited and as handsome a horse as there is in Tennessee. Well broken to saddle and harness; can show three minute gait, although never trained Address

> H, W. MEISNER, Temple, Tex.

Pure blood Poland China sows bred

for fall farrow. One good two-year-old boar. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed, D. A. Kramer, Washing-

FORT WORT F 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 ,tim-ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is 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, Deaf Smith Co., Tex.

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 rangh 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. Some choice pigs 4 months old. Also Gal-

laway cattle of best breeding and in-dividual merit. Prices low. DUNCAN BROS. Favettville. Ark.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders.

### SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE.

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

### SEND IN YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

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CHICAGO. Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from. Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

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

### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

## The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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

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

Sheep Horses and Mules Hogs 35,097 1,746,728 956,792 249,017 360,237 1,948,373 1,427,763 10,125 510,469 569.517 Official Receipt for 1893... Slaughtered in Kansas City. Sold to Feeders

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UNION STOCK YARDS CO. Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders

Sent to the Country in 1893.

· 图:				1000年100日 1000日 1000日 1000日
	RECEIPTS FOR	RNINE	YEARS:	The Co
1885	Cattle	Hogs. 130,867	Sheep. 18,985	Horses. 1,950
1886	235,723	390,187	76,014	3,029 3,202
1888		1,283,60		5,035 7,595
1890		1,673,31		5,318 8,592
1892	738,18	6 1,705,68		14,269 12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Managers