

# TEXAS



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### MARKET REPORTS. BY WIRE.

**Chicago Livestock.**  
Special to the Journal.  
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 10.—Receipts of cattle to-day, 8000. The receipts for the entire week have been light.  
On Monday the run of cattle was moderate, consisting of half Texans and Western. Ordinarily the market would have been good, but shippers were not able to operate because local banks absolutely refused to accept Eastern exchange. This threw a wet blanket on the whole market and practically cut out outside competition.

On Tuesday, in spite of the fact that it was Tuesday, an off day with shippers, and the money market was still strained, the demand for cattle was quite equal to the supply. The general market was steady, and nice, fat cattle sold 10@15c higher than the bulk of yesterday's business. The demand nevertheless was very limited, and a few more cattle would have been too many.  
Wednesday's receipts were 8000 head, of which 2000 were Texans. There was clearly an advance of 10 to 15 cents. This advance has under similar receipts been fully sustained to-day. In fact, the market is now from 20 to 25 cents better than on Monday. Country shippers, however, cannot be too conservative, and should try to be on the safe side. The only way to do that is to keep the market for awhile in a position to seek the stock as needed. Holding back now may save much. The demand on its merits is strong, but until the law of supply and demand are again the dominant feature in the trade, until money matters are in better shape, it will be the part of wisdom to ship only what cannot be held. To-day \$3.30 was paid for a few choice, well-fatted grass Texans; bulk of good ones are selling at and around \$3, while \$2.75 to \$2.85 is catching many of the good ones.

Best Texas cows are bringing \$2.10 @2.25; common and inferior cows are selling at from \$2.25 to \$1.50; bulk of good range cows are bringing from \$1.90 to \$2. Calves are worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per hundred pounds.  
Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 3500. Market 5@10c higher. Common rough, \$4.35@4.80; mixed and packing, \$5.10@5.35; prime heavy, \$5.35@5.55; selected butchers', \$5.45@5.75; choice light, mixed, \$5.50@5.90; sorted light, \$5.70@5.95.  
Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 1500; natives steady; Westerns, 5c lower. Top lambs strong; natives, \$3@4.25; Westerns, \$2.90@3.40; lambs, \$3@5.60.

**St. Louis Livestock.**  
Special to the Journal.  
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, Aug. 10, 1893.  
The cattle market has been steady and slowly advancing all the week. Receipts to-day, 3700, mostly Texans and Indians. Monday's receipts were only 1731, which caused a good feeling and a strong market at an advance of 10 cents on good ones. Tuesday's receipts were larger than usual running up to 4261 head. Notwithstanding

there were 100 cars of Texans on Tuesday's market yet prices crawled up from 10 to 15 cents on good cattle.  
Wednesday's receipts were 2850, of which only about 60 cars were Indians and Texans.  
The market is now from 25 to 30 cents better than the low mark of last week and is but little if any below prices of a year ago. Good Texas and Indian steers are now selling at from \$2.75@2.90. Tops from \$3@3.25. Common half fat and rough steers are selling as low as \$1.75@2.  
Top Texas cows, \$2.15@2.35; good ones, \$1.75@2.25; canners and common stuff, \$1.25@1.50.  
Bulls, \$1.50@1.85.

The calf market has declined about 50 cents a head since Tuesday. There are quite a number of calves being offered, they are not, however, as a rule, good enough to meet the demand of the buyers. Top calves are strong at from \$6@7 per head.  
The hog market opened 10 to 15 cents higher Monday but lost it all before the close. It has ruled strong with a slight daily advance during the balance of the week and may now be reported as 25 to 30 cents higher than last week. Tops are now bringing \$5.75, bulk of sales \$5.50@5.60. Heavy hogs are selling as low as \$5.  
The sheep market, while firm, is low. The highest price paid for Texas sheep to-day was \$3, one lot sold as low as \$2.75.

**Kansas City Livestock.**  
Special to the Journal.  
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., August 10.—This has so far been a much better week than last. The receipts have not been unusually large and prices have slowly advanced on best grades.  
Monday we had 6300 cattle, Tuesday 4800, Wednesday 4475, to-day 4200. These do not include calves.  
The market is from 25 to 30 cents better than a week ago. Top Texas steers, that is the very best ones, such as are strictly fat, are selling at from \$3 to \$3.25. Good ones are bringing from \$2.50 to \$3 common, half-fat and rough canning steers are worth from \$2 to \$2.25.  
Top Texas cows, \$2 to \$2.10; good cows, \$1.75 to \$2; common to fair cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; canners, \$1 to \$1.25.  
Choice calves are worth from \$6 to \$7 per head, while a few extra choice ones occasionally bring \$8.  
Hogs—Receipts, 38000. Opened 10 to 20 cents higher; closed weak. Bulk of sales, \$5.20 to \$5.50; heavy, \$4.80 to \$5.80; packers, \$5.60 to \$5.70; mixed, \$5.60 to \$5.70.  
Sheep—Receipts, 1300. The supply was large, but it was larger than the demand. Several hundred common sheep have been here all week, without any chance of sale. Good stuff was slow and weak, ranging from steady to lower. There was a little demand for feeders at low prices. Taking the whole day's business, the market was the lowest of the year. One lot of New Mexico wethers, weighing 80 lbs, were sold at \$3. This is top for range sheep.

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at \$2.40@2.75. Texas cows sell at \$1.50 @2.10; calves, \$3@4.50.  
SHEEP.  
Sheep men have never experienced a worse week than the one just passed. Prices dropped to the very bottom and selling at anything like a decent price was an utter impossibility. Not many Texans were received, but an abundance of common to medium Western and natives paralyzed the trade. The market has recovered a little since the low point sales, showing an advance. Natives sell at \$1.50@4; Western, \$2.75 @3.60; Texas, \$2@3.75; lambs, \$2.75@5.25.  
Hot as Huzar,  
Montana Stock Growers' Journal.  
The Miles City hot weather crank should cease growling at moderate little 107 in the shade. Last Sunday it was 122 in the shade at Fort McKinney and at Buffalo from 4 to 6 o'clock it stood at 130 to 150 degrees. To make it still hotter Buffalo is surrounded by forest fires. At the southwest twenty miles of fire has been burning with more or less intermittent severity since July 7. The fire came down into the valley, destroying fields, pastures, corrals, etc., on Poison creek and Muddy creek. Up Cedar creek canyon another fire was burning. The cavalry troops from McKinney went out on Saturday to endeavor to extinguish it, but nothing can be done without rain. Ten thousand acres of choice timber are already destroyed just east of Buffalo. Another fire broke out in the Red hills, burning some ten square miles of grass. To the north there was another huge timber fire in Sheridan county.

**Ben Terrell's Bad Advice**  
Farm and Ranch.  
Hon. Ben Terrell, the Alliance lecturer, in his recent speech at the Georgetown Chautauq, is quoted as saying that to advise farmers to raise all their supplies at home, and cease importing so much from other states, is wrong; that "this should be a country of interdependent states, and he who would teach otherwise is teaching sectionalism and is a demagog." This confirms the opinion often heard, that Mr. Terrell can give farmers more bad advice in a given time than any man who has ever made bad advice a specialty in Texas.

**New Orleans Market Report.**  
Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.  
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The run of all classes of good fat cattle and good calves and yearlings continue light. The receipts consist mostly of poor to medium stock, which sell slowly at short prices. Good heaves firm. Good smooth fat cows and fat heifers are active and firm. Good calves and yearlings scarce and in demand. Hogs steady. Sheep not wanted.  
Beef Cattle Calves and Hogs Sheep.  
Yearlings.  
Receipts: 1474 1584 301 150  
Sales: 1506 2079 271 150  
On hand: 360 280 200 450  
TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.  
Good fat grass heaves, per lb. gross, 8 to 10c  
Common to fair heaves, 2 to 3c  
Good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 1/2 to 3c  
Common to fair cows, each, 6.00 to 8.50  
Good fat calves each, 7.00 to 8.00  
Common to fair calves, each, 6.00 to 8.50  
Good fat yearlings, each, 8.00 to 10.00  
Common to fair yearlings, each, 6.00 to 7.50  
Good mule cows, 25.00 to 30.00  
Common to fair, 15.00 to 20.00  
Attractive springers, 15.00 to 20.00  
HOGS.  
Good fat corned, per lb. gross, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4  
Common to fair per lb. gross, 6 1/4 to 5 3/4  
SHEEP.  
Good fat sheep each, \$2.50 to \$2.75  
Common to fair each, 1.25 to 2.00

**Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.**  
CHICAGO, ILL., August 7.—The cattle market during the past week has passed through one of the shakiest periods of its history. The collapse of the mess pork bubble followed by serious difficulty in shipping to eastern points in securing negotiable paper has caused a remarkable drop in cattle values. The supply and demand both have been such as to give buoyancy to the general trade, but outside agencies had a very detrimental effect on market values. Yet in spite of all this, and even when values for native cattle have shown a shrinkage of 25c, Texas cattle have remained stationary and are now selling just about the same as a week ago. Perhaps this fact is due to the light receipts last week, which amount to only 15,898 head against 20,166 the previous week, and 16,904 for the same week last year. Business is in a very uncertain condition to say the least, but cattlemen are in as good a shape to stand the pressure as anybody else; until affairs settle down to a firm, steady basis there is no telling when to expect a break in prices, and they are just as likely to advance for an unusual demand prevails for export cattle. Sales of Texas steers this week have been at a range of \$2.25@3.35, with few above \$3 and bulk

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CATTLE.

The Cattle Feeding Business.

There are not in Texas to-day as many good aged steers suitable for feeding purposes as will be wanted at home for feeders, provided money can be had by those who wish to, and would under ordinary circumstances engage in the feeding business.

The JOURNAL hopes times may soon get better and that cattle feeding in Texas, which has grown within the last few years to be a large and lucrative business may not be handicapped for the want of funds with which to carry it on.

There is, or will be, an abundance of feed this fall and should money become plentiful and easy the demand for feeding steers will be greater and the prices paid more satisfactory than ever before.

The Shortage in Cattle.

The JOURNAL has taken especial pains to enquire of visiting cattlemen from all parts of the state as to the number of cattle now in their respective localities as compared with three years ago. Men who are in good position to know whereof they speak, from all parts of the state, have been seen and interrogated on this subject.

This rapid decrease can be accounted for in several ways. Among which may be mentioned an overmarketing of the stock brought about by a desire to wind up and close out, or at least materially curtail the business. The thinning out process among the she cattle has in many localities been greatly accelerated by the great death loss caused by drouth and consequent short grass.

Money panics and many drawbacks connected therewith have had the effect to postpone the activity and advance in the price of she cattle, that would long since have been brought about by the laws of supply and demand, if matters had been permitted to take their natural course.

Environment and Breeds of Cattle.

Live Stock and Western Farm Journal. It has been the favorite doctrine with us for many years that the form and type of live stock of all kinds and breeds is determined ultimately by the environment, or the soil, climate and other conditions which cattle were grown prior to the time when the breed took a distinct form.

A conclusion from this doctrine of environment of the utmost importance is that the various breeds can not permanently retain their form and type unless bred under similar conditions and circumstances, or under an environment similar to that in which the breed had its origin, hence the failure of breeders to maintain the Short-horn, Polled-Angus or Hereford type of

cattle on inferior soils, and conversely the breeders of Jersey cattle to retain their diminutive size on rich soils and abundant food. The environment constantly tends to adapt the form and type of live stock to itself. The man who attempts to change this law is working against the greatest possible obstacles. Neither must the human or artificial environment be left out of the account. It is possible by modifying the functions, or use which is made of live stock, to essentially modify the form even when the natural environment is the same.

A pertinent illustration of all the points above mentioned comes to us in a volume recently published, "The History of the Devon Breed of Cattle," by Mr. Jos. Sinclair, editor of the Live Stock Journal of London. He proves conclusively that for a hundred years the general structure, character and qualities of this breed have been identical, and that for over a century there has been little alteration in color or general character among the leading herds, and then adds: "A very little inquiry into the various uses of the breed will show that there must of necessity be certain well-defined differences."

The characteristics of the Devon breed vary more than those of any other with which the writer is acquainted, caused, it is believed, through the influence of the soil, climate, and management. The North Devons are by common consent recognized as the original type of the breed, and are smaller in size with exquisite symmetry and quality. They have to live in many instances on steep, broken hillsides, where a heavy animal would have difficulty in traveling.

The greatest secret of success in cattle breeding is to keep animals adapted to the soil, climate and pasturage. In order to succeed we must necessarily study this, for a breed which is invaluable in some localities may be ill adapted for, and consequently unprofitable in others. Respecting size, it should be observed that nature operating on food and climate is imperious, and will produce cattle proportioned to those circumstances, in the course of time, whatever the original size of the breeding stock has been.

What is true of the Devons, as shown from the above quotations from this home authority, is also true of every other breed of live stock, whether cattle, horses or hogs. It has been found impossible, for example, to retain the Poland-China type of hogs outside of the corn and grass belts. The corn-fed Berkshire is a different animal in many respects from the English grown; as in fact, all the English breeds of hogs differ in important particulars from the recognized types in the corn and grass belts of the West.

The effects of use on form may be clearly seen in the thoroughbred Shorthorns grown in the dairy districts of the East, as compared with the types of practically the same original breeding, seen in the great annual fairs in the Western states. The same rule holds good in horses. From the thoroughbred, or desert horse, the English have developed the Hackney, and from the same source, but subject to a still different environment and different use, the Americans have bred the American trotter. English fashions produce the high-stepping Hackney; American fashions the low-stepping trotter. In form and fashion livestock is plastic in the hands of the breeder, but he cannot increase the size beyond the limits of his environment, nor can he diminish it except by such bad treatment and insufficient food as will not permit the animal to make full use of the environment. These are the limitations within which breeders must work, limitations which furnish abundant room for working with success in the direction of all profitable human uses.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

The stallion Ormoude, thoroughbred, is reported to have been bought in England for importation to California at the sky-scraping price of \$750,000.

Now that money is so scarce and hard to get it will certainly not pay to raise scrub stock of any kind. Get rid of them and secure some that are sure to return profit.

The walk, running walk, trot and canter are the gaits for the saddle horse. There are, however, a number of additional ways of going that are taught them for exhibition purposes.

The cable and electric cars have thrown out of employment at least 100,000 horses in the past two years. These were almost wholly small and medium sized animals. The strong draft horses are not so easily displaced.

The raising of mules is not a very progressive business yet there is a constant demand for good mules in some parts of the country, and it is the farmer's legitimate business to meet the demand.

Many of the veterinary surgeons disagree with the common opinion that bots frequently cause colicky pains. Almost all horses in the city or country have the bots the first year, but they seldom produce any appreciable symptoms or disturbances.

On many stock farms are to be seen dulleys, rough-haired, undersized and spiritless colts, whose distended bodies during the winter season show plainly that they are the victims of too much hay or straw, and too little of the condensed and nutritious oats and bran.

Australia is having hard times at present in its agricultural as well as financial lines. Horse breeding is perhaps in a worse condition there than in any other country. One of the reasons for this is that mares of inferior quality have been too freely bred, and much of the product is only fit to be turned over to the soap and glue factory.

English horse breeders breed for a special purpose. The general purpose horse has no place in their market, and as a consequence the business there is almost uniformly profitable. The element of chance is pretty thoroughly eliminated, as they know when they begin just what they hope and expect to attain. The great national breed is the English shire draft horse, for which the grower expects to obtain a sum ranging from \$300 to \$500. If our American breeders obtained such an average price they would think the business a pretty good one.

The breeding and rearing of mules is an industry which has never been overdone in this country, and we fancy it will not be so long as the mule shows its especial fitness for the work of cultivating our sugar and cotton lands. It may not be in the time of progress to raise mules, but it pays, and that is what the breeder is after. Missouri, Tennessee and Texas are the states where the business is chiefly carried on, and the market is the whole South.

Recently a team passed along the street, each horse wearing a sponge on the top of its head. The day was very hot and it did not seem unreasonable to suppose that the sponges were a source of comfort to the horses. However, a modern jockey laughed at the idea of horses wearing such things, according to his way of thinking, if they had been needed nature would have grown them. His argument is just about as sensible as Weary Raggles' objection to washing because nature did not provide him with a towel.

The most populous horse country in the world is Russia. It has 20,000,000 horses. The United States comes next, with a horse population of more than 16,000,000, says the Youth's Companion. In proportion to the number of inhabitants the United States is far richer in horses than Russia. But in that proportion the United States is in turn far surpassed by the Argentine Republic, where,

according to the latest accessible figures, there are a few more horses than people.

The manner of feeding is a very important consideration. If a horse is required to do more work than usual on a given day it is a common custom to give him more food. This is a great mistake. Owing to the fatigue consequent to increased exertion the animal is less able to digest a large feed and therefore should be fed less instead of more. Again, it is decidedly improper to give a horse a large feed, especially of corn, immediately after severe exercise. If a large feed be given immediately before active exercise the blood which is required by the digestive organs in order to carry on their proper functions goes to the muscular system, digestion is impaired and colic is a possible result. If a large feed be given immediately after active or prolonged exercise the animal is weak, and the blood is drawn upon largely for the rebuilding of the muscular waste, and the digestive organs suffer accordingly.

Another long distance horse race has taken place, this time in Austria. It was under the auspices of the Bosnian government. The course was between Bispachs and Srajevo and measured 180 miles. There were forty-seven competitors and all rode native horses, which was one of the conditions of the race. Nineteen of the riders were Austrian army officers. A Mohammedan land owner won the first prize of 12,000 crowns given by Emperor Franz Joseph. He covered the course in thirty hours and twenty six minutes. Three horses died on the road.

No one ever saw a fast-walking horse which was not a good traveler. For this reason the fast-walking gait should have more attention than it now receives. A fast walker is an impossibility unless the beast possesses courage, energy and nimbleness of action. These are the essentials, and they are behind all other qualities in the free-driving roadster. It comes by inheritance as well as by education, adds so much to the selling price that it is worth looking after as an investment. Fast walkers are coming into demand.

The power put forth by a horse at full speed is wonderful, says an exchange. When one sees every muscle tense and every nerve strained to its utmost limit, it is remarkable that physical endurance is equal to the effort and yet they not only one mile but some, times three, four, five and even more right up to their limit in one afternoon. When one comes to think of it, it is no wonder that some horses quit; but on the contrary it is strange that there are so many good, game trotters and pacers.

How many farmers ever think of watering their horses before feeding them in the morning, or how much they lose by not doing it? The horse comes from work at night, gets a drink, then is fed mostly dry grain, eats hay part of the night, and in the morning another dry feed, and by this time is very dry himself, so when he reaches the water he fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of the stomach and is a damage rather than a benefit to the horse. Now, friends, try watering one horse before feeding in the morning, thus slaking his thirst and at the same time washing the stomach ready to receive the morning feed, when being properly moistened with saliva it will remain until thoroughly digested. Your horse can do more work on less feed and will live healthy much longer, besides humanity demands this thoughtful care.

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**SHEEP AND WOOL.**

During the month of May, of the present year, more than 50,000 head of sheep a week came to the Chicago market. Not only did this heavy receipt fail to glut the market, but in the face of it prices for the best grades improved. This is about as good evidence as we could have that there is some demand for mutton. The demand is growing steadily, and farmers who get in line to meet it by producing the best quality of mutton sheep are not apt to make any mistake.

**Sheep on the Farm**

Ed. S. Crawford—Read before the Bell County Farmers' Institute at Temple July 1st and 2nd, 1902.

No farm is complete in its appointments without a flock of sheep. The number to be kept to a given area will depend largely upon the farmer. Some men, by care and watchfulness and by utilizing every nook and corner of the farm, can keep more sheep than a hap-hazard fellow, and consequently make more money out of them. This is the case with every kind of business. I would suggest that any careful farmer could keep one sheep to every acre contained in the farm, besides his other necessary stock, such as work horses and milk cows. No unnecessary stock should be kept.

Those sheep should be the best to be had, mostly ewes, and should bring the owner an income of \$3 per head annually. The profits of sheep husbandry on the farm are much greater than on the ranch for many reasons:

1. From the fact of their being kept in smaller flocks they are more healthy and vigorous, producing heavier fleeces and larger carcasses.

2. The great variety of weeds and other feed found on the farm gives the sheep a better constitution and the farmer a fuller purse at the time he needs it most.

3. The sheep can and ought to be kept in the fields all winter when they are being fed on cotton seed, corn and other concentrated food, and every ounce so fed that does not find its way to the farmer's pocket in the shape of wool and mutton, will do so by an increased yield of corn, cotton or small grain, besides saving him thousands of licks with the everlasting hoe. Now, my dear mothers and sisters, this is more of a family experience meeting than otherwise, and as I have no experience in the business outside of my own farm, you will not judge me egotistic by so frequent reference to my own operations.

We have about 158 acres of land about equally divided between pasture and tillage. The pasture is divided into three apartments, the cultivated land into four fields of fifteen to twenty acres each, besides four or five lots near the house of from one to three acres, which are utilized as winter pasture for hogs, milk cows and ewes with young lambs. We aim to have a crop of a sort in each field, and commence grazing them with sheep in July, after the fodder is thoroughly ripe so as not to injure the corn by being pulled. They will not bother the corn until it gets dry enough to shell, when they must be taken out and put in the stubble field, which by this time has grown up in Colorado grass, rag weeds, blood weeds and many other sorts which are the glory of a sheep. Now hurry up with your cotton picking (which field has been sown in oats at the last plowing) and get it all out before the frost kills the foliage and turn in the sheep; then hitch to your plows and turn your stubble, sowing to oats or wheat or both, ahead of plows. This field will be for grazing in the latter part of the winter and early spring. If you plant cotton, keep sheep on till first of May and let them cut it close, when you can flush it up with double shovels and plant to this crop; if not, take off earlier so it will do to reap.

Now go ahead and gather your corn, (spread out every load and sprinkle with twelve or fifteen gallons of strong brine) and just before the sheep finish up the cotton field cut your cornstalks and they will be ready for the top fodder and shucks that are left, and any winter weeds that may have come up since they were taken out before. This field to be followed with spring oats and millet. Commence feeding by the first of January or sooner if conditions require it. Cotton seed is the best feed a sheep ever eat. Give one bushel to fifty sheep, and if the pasturage is poor from any cause, increase. Don't be afraid to feed, for there never was a truer saying "what you put in a sheep's basket is sure to come out on his back." Never sell anything but a cull. If you will be careful in this your culls will all be good sheep, but the home bunch will be cream. I am sorry that I neglected to keep a record of my ten years operations in sheep farming, but my books show last year a credit of \$435 for wool and matton, and a debit of \$35 for cottonseed and \$2 for a barrel of salt. This year my books show \$218.70 worth of wool and \$107.50 worth of sheep, and I have the best flock that I ever owned. It must be remembered that this sheep money is a profit over and above the regular farm crops; that they have in no way interfered with or eaten up said crops, but have increased them. And now, without any spirit of boasting, but for the encouragement of that class of farmers who complain so much (and yet not altogether without cause) I want to tell you what sheep, energy and frugal living has enabled us as a family to say: whereas, we started in the world on rented land, a mule and \$4.50, now we don't envy anyone their home, nor do we owe a dollar; that we have never been guilty of eating onions, potatoes, cabbage, peas, or fruit grown off of the farm, and above all things we have not been guilty of greasing our internal machinery with Kansas bacon, which if a Southern farmer eats, forever seals his downfall as a farmer.

**SWINE.**

It is surprising to see how little thought the average pig grower gives to the matter of cheap production of pork.

No man needs to be more careful in the details of his business than the man who is breeding pure bred swine to sell as breeders.

Do not feed offal from butchered animals to hogs, as is often done in the vicinity of slaughter houses. It is a crime against the public who innocently eat meat so produced.

Of course it is desirable to feed well, but some men make a mistake by overfeeding. Young pigs especially can be stunted in this way. A steady corn diet will accomplish it in short order.

The man who makes a success of any business is he who gives it time and careful attention, who is particular and conscientious in carrying out all the little details connected with the work.

Pork is exceedingly high just now, and without doubt will bring a good figure this fall, and my friend who is raising it in the cheap and yet wholesome manner is going to have a fat purse out of it.

Hogs furnish one of the best mediums for marketing the bulky products of the farm in concentrated shape, as they do not take long for transforming them. This is one reason why the hog has been called the poor man's stock.

About one-half of the farmers think that they are not in the swine business because they only raise enough pork for their own use. Feeling that they are not in the business they pay but little attention to the welfare of their two or three pigs, and that is why this class of farmers eat the poorest qualities of pork in the world.

It is very important to feed regular. If the food is not given at the usual time the animal is apt to eat too fast, and in consequence the food is not properly masticated and in consequence is not digested or assimilated and the animal does not do as well on the same amount of feed as it otherwise would.

In selecting the breeding animals, it should be remembered that it is length that makes the most side meat or bacon, and as it is this class of meat that gives the smallest per cent. of waste, it is quite an item to receive the largest amount possible, and the mating of the breeding animals is an important factor in securing this.

The drop in the price of hogs should discourage no one. What it is that does not drop such financial weather as we are having these days? As long as this drop is proportionate to the general decline, there is nothing fatal about it. Hard times don't keep people from getting hungry, and hog meat is good to stop hunger.

Vigor is an important item to be kept in view when feeding for growth, and to a considerable extent the quality of the feed and the conditions under which it is supplied, are important factors in determining the vigor. Of course we cannot to any material extent, increase the vigor, but what an animal has it is important to maintain.

Another item that should be closely looked after in selecting the animals for breeding, and that is to only select those that give evidence in form, disposition and breed, of inclination to early maturity. Hogs are raised for their flesh, and the less time it takes a pig to accumulate enough flesh to be of marketable size the more profitable.

While the weather is hot and dry no bedding is needed. If kept dry the earth makes the best bed in summer. In order to keep out vermin and the germs of disease, it is a good plan to sprinkle crude carbolic acid freely over the bed in the morning, so as to give plenty of time to dry out before night. This should be done every two weeks at least.

The hog is naturally a cleanly animal, and if given the run of a clean pasture and proper care is taken to keep his eating and sleeping quarters clean, there will be no difficulty in keeping him clean. The too common plan is to feed him what no other animal on the farm will eat, and to give his quarters little or no attention, and he is forced to be filthy.

It is of no advantage to feed young and growing hogs more than they will eat up clean at each meal. A pig that comes to his meals with a good appetite will, in nearly all cases, give a better return for his food than one that is so full that his appetite is clogged. In nearly all cases the condition of the pigs should determine the quality of the ration.

Every hog growing country has its favorite breed. In England it is the Tamworth, of which we have previously spoken in these columns. French breeders hold the Craonaise in highest estimation, asserting that they are the best in the world. They are large and very prolific. A movement is on foot to introduce them into this country. That is the only way in which we can find out if they are better for our purposes than the sorts we now have, and it is a good idea for us to test these things by actual experience.

As the hog is the most difficult of all farm stock to give medicine to, prevention will be found to be the best remedy in most cases. Almost all diseases of swine may be traced to neglect, insufficient and unwholesome food, poor shelter, filthy, matted pens, lying in damp heaps, inhaling large quantities of deleterious gases, lying in cold, wet beds and exposure to the inclemencies of the weather; permitting too many to sleep together, and breeding to animals that have been diseased, or in-and-in breeding, the feeding of smutty corn, not providing clean, pure water—these are undoubtedly the principal causes of diseases in swine. Avoid these and disease will not be any more prevalent among swine than any other class of farm animals.

**POULTRY.**

Often the cause that eggs do not hatch better may be found in the fact that either cock or hens, and perhaps both, have been sick, probably with roup. Or they may have been too fat, and not entirely got down to breeding condition when the eggs were laid. In such cases, if a few eggs do hatch, the chickens seem to lack vigor and strength.

A writer in the Poultry Keeper gives a remedy for gapes, which is new to us, but is worthy of a trial. It is well known that in gapes there is a collection of small worms in the throat. He blows a little of the Persian insect powder, or pyrethrum, down the throat, with the air gun usually sold with it and finds it an immediate cure. Remove the chicks to new ground to prevent a recurrence of the disease, we would add.

We think the fact is plainly apparent that poultry is the most neglected of all farm stock, yet there is nothing else which will pay so well in proportion to the investment, including the cost of stock, houses and feed. The only reason why farmers do not universally find out the truth of this is that they do not begin to give the poultry the same care that they accord the other farm stock. Try the same methods once, and you will take more interest in the poultry afterward.

A comprehensive experiment in the line of co-operative agriculture has recently been proposed in England. It is based on that most universal of farm industries—the raising of poultry, and the scheme has been hatched, so to speak, by a man who wants to see England produce her own eggs. The plan is to form a company which shall furnish coops and hens to each of the many small cottagers of a populous district, under an agreement to accept three dozen eggs in payment for each hen, she then to become the property of the cottager. The company will collect the eggs and sell them in the nearest market town. All eggs in excess of the three dozen are also to be collected by the company and sold for a small commission. It is proposed to furnish only the best breeds of fowls, to the end that the production of eggs may be facilitated and the cottagers brought to see that the business is profitable. It may be that this is not a very feasible plan, but the purpose is good.

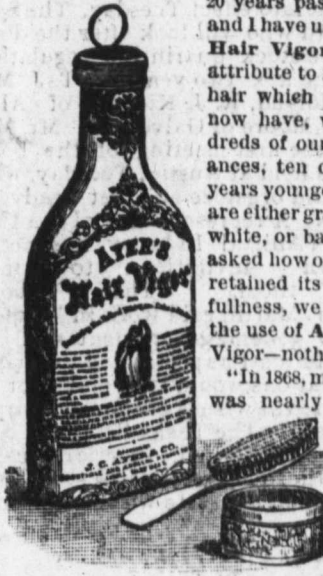
There are in all our towns and villages many small householders who might keep poultry with much profit, if they were started in the business right, and every thing that tends to show how the co-operative principle may be applied, in any branch connected with agriculture, should furnish a lesson worth our studying.

Many poultry writers say that the sitting hen should not be interfered with after she

begins to hatch. The writer had one this year that split open with her beak the heads of the first three chickens she hatched, possibly because she did not like the color of them. If the "let-alone" policy had been followed, seven more nice chickens might have gone the same way, but by care they were saved. Years ago we had one kill in the same way a fine litter of turkey chicks that she hatched out, while if she had been more closely watched most of them might have been saved. When a hen that is hatching out a litter of chickens will not allow the one who has fed and cared for her regularly to feel under her and take out the chickens as they hatch, either the hen or the feeder it not fit for the business. We have had hens that at such a time would seem to swell up with pride while the chicks were examined, and made a sound so entirely different from that made at any other time as to be comparable to nothing but the contented purring of the old family cat when her mistress came first to inspect the litter of kittens. All hens may not have as happy a disposition, but if they are kept tame from the beginning, very few will be harmed by examining the hatch as it comes out, or by taking away the chickens at night if the henhouse or hatching room seems likely to be too cold for them.

**A Gentleman**

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



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READERS of the JOURNAL can very materially add to the usefulness of the paper as a news gatherer if they will keep up the postage, live stock, etc., in their respective localities. This is next in importance to keeping your subscription paid.

NECESSITY FOR IMPROVEMENT.  
The hard times, the bad markets and the general disappointment in the livestock traffic all serve to teach a lesson that should never be forgotten by the stockmen of Texas, viz: the necessity and importance of the improvement in livestock. When the markets are on a boom and the supply, everything included, is not equal to the demand, our scrubs, if fat, sell reasonably well, but not even then at anything like as good prices as are paid for improved stock. When the markets are overrun and prices dull and dragging, it is often difficult to give away scrubs when improved and well fattened animals sell at fair prices. Declines in values are always greatest, proportionately speaking, on scrub stock. But this is not all, our Texas lands are too valuable to be used in grazing scrubs. Our feed is worth too much money and can be used advantageously in too many ways to be fed to scrubs. There are some of the reasons why Texas stockmen should improve, and breed up their livestock, but the strongest argument in its favor is that it pays. There is no longer any money in scrubs and for this reason they should no longer be propagated.

IT MEANS REJUVENATION.  
A Bell county subscriber writes us as follows: "What is meant by 'Good-nighting' bulls? One of my neighbors has a very finely bred animal which will not breed." As we understand it "Good-nighting" bulls means the trying or raising up the scrotum. The rejuvenating theory, however, is not ours, but has been patented by our esteemed contemporary, the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, and for further information on the subject we would refer our "subscriber" to the editor of that paper—San Antonio Stockman.

The JOURNAL does not claim to have a patent, but it does claim to have been the first to publish to the world the beautiful effects of "Good-nighting."  
Those who want positive proof or further or full particulars are requested to correspond with Frank Holland of the Farm and Ranch, James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton, or J. W. Barbee of the Cotton Belt. If the testimony of these gentlemen is not sufficient, then go to the Goodnight ranch and give his once old and played-out but now young and rejuvenated bulls a chance to add their testimony to that of the above-named gentlemen.

SHORT FALSEHOODS.  
In a short article the San Antonio Stockman of this week manufactures and publishes five falsehoods in regard to the JOURNAL. Here they are:  
In making the announcement that the JOURNAL would reach out and endeavor to cover the field occupied by the daily and weekly paper devoted to the publication of general news, we only stated what the JOURNAL itself stated in announcing the change.

The JOURNAL never announced anything of the kind. This is lie No. 1.  
Again:  
The fact is the JOURNAL changes so often that it is difficult to keep tabs on it. One month it appears as a weekly, another as a daily.  
The JOURNAL has not been published either as a daily or monthly in six years. This is therefore lie No. 2.  
Again:  
One month the subscription price is placed at \$2 per annum, another it is changed to \$3 and another it is placed at \$1.50 per year.  
Only one change has been made in the subscription price of the JOURNAL in six years, which was simply to reduce it from \$2 to \$1.50. This is therefore lie No. 3.  
Again:  
We are glad to have the JOURNAL tell us that it has not abandoned the field in which it has labored so long.  
Everybody knows this is false, so it is put down as lie No. 4.  
Then again in the article following, the Stockman says:

The fact is the JOURNAL changes editors so often that we do not know the name of the individual who now does the heavy work on that sheet.  
The JOURNAL has not changed editors in nearly three years, which is more

than the Stockman can truthfully say, unless it, like most other people, thinks it has not had an editor since Claridge quit. The name of the editor of the JOURNAL is quite well known to Brother Brown; so he manages to tell two falsehoods in one sentence. It is however, all lumped together and called lie No. 5.  
The facts are the JOURNAL devotes more space to the live stock markets, to cattle, to horses, to sheep and to hogs, and is in every respect a better live stock and agricultural paper than Brother Brown can get up. He knows it and is sore about it. The JOURNAL would advise the stockholders of the Stockman company to hire Claridge, if they can get him, to edit the Stockman—Brown can't do it.

MORE ABOUT "GOODNIGHTING."  
Texas Farm and Ranch.  
We learn from the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL that Col. Charles Goodnight, of horned stock and land litigation fame, claims to have discovered a "fountain of youth" for the bulls of his flock, and the information is accompanied with a circumstantial account of the details thereof. This is all right, as we presume there is no law regulating the frequency with which wonders of any kind may be discovered. The process described by the JOURNAL and attributed to Col. Goodnight was discovered more than fifty years ago, and has probably been rediscovers several times since. About that time two gentlemen, now prominent officials of the Chicago and Alton railroad, made their start in life by selling instruments for performing the operation described. We have also been informed by an apostate priest, formerly his father confessor, that remorse of conscience for having used this discovery on some rascally old men of Chicago, thus greatly increasing the criminal population of that godless city. We do not wish to detract from Col. Goodnight's credit of this discovery—of being at least a second-hand discovery. In honor of this event, let the street Arabs continue to sing the pathetic song, with the refrain:  
"Goodnight, my lover, good night."

It is now in order for Col. John Nesbitt and James A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton to explain what they were doing fifty years ago.  
THE PANHANDLE.  
Much has been said and written during the last ten years advertising the Panhandle of Texas, as a paradise for farmers. During all this time the JOURNAL was the only paper in all Texas that was honest and bold enough to take the position and stand by it, that the country referred to was never intended for anything more or less than a grazing country, and could never be successfully used for agricultural purposes. Notwithstanding the experience of those who have tried it, have fully demonstrated the correctness of THE JOURNAL'S position, yet this paper has been abused and misrepresented for giving utterance to its honest convictions and publishing statements that subsequent developments have proven to be only too true.  
The Panhandle proper does not include Clay, Wichita, Baylor and adjoining counties as many seem to think, but is composed properly speaking of twenty-six counties, and includes all that territory north of the south boundary lines of Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro and Palmer counties. What is herein said, however, of the Panhandle as a farming country will apply with equal force to all that part of Texas lying north of the rooth meridian.  
A large percentage of the land in the territory referred to is rich enough to produce fairly good crops of small grain, provided it could have plenty of rain properly distributed. It is not, however, rich enough nor of the character of soil calculated to withstand a long drouth. Unfortunately the seasons while occasionally favorable, cannot be relied on, consequently crops of all kinds will more often prove a failure than otherwise.  
Thousands of people, during the past six or eight years have been attracted to the Panhandle country by the glowing descriptions given out by misled and designing newspapers and immigration agents. One great attraction to the farmer with limited means was that the school lands of that section could be had at a low price and on long time. Many of these hard working, honest farmers have already abandoned their locations and improvements and returned in disgust to Central Texas, where the honest toiler may at least rely on making a competency for himself and family. Others have held on, hoping for better seasons, thinking that they would in the meantime "tough it" out for three years the time required by law for actual occupancy, after which they hoped to be able to realize something for their land and improvements. A majority of those who can do so are now leaving. It seems to be their only escape from actual want, and but few, if any, can say that they have been benefited by having taken advantage of the cheap lands of the Panhandle country.  
Those who are able to buy four or more sections of land and who can stock same with a few improved cattle, horses or sheep, and thus have stock enough to insure the necessities of life can make stock farming reasonably remunerative in the Panhandle country, but the farmer without sufficient capital to thus surround himself had far better remain in the farming districts and not wear himself out and send his family to poor house, trying to farm in a country that was evidently intended by the Creator for an exclusive grazing district.

Quarantine Enforced.  
A correspondent, writing from Collingsworth county, says:  
Cattlemen will begin work in a few days gathering beef to ship. Several thousand cattle are held east of the quarantine line, and about twelve miles east of here. Cattle will have to wait till December before allowed to come over. Cattlemen are going to see that the quarantine law is strictly complied with, as the loss from herds coming in heretofore has been enormous.

TALKS WITH CATTLEMEN.  
The Rains, Range, Condition of Cattle, Etc., Discussed.

The Settlers Abandoning the Plains Country, Which is Now Said To be Good Only for Sheep, Etc.  
The horse reporter was instructed early Monday morning to get a move on him, to rustic stock news of any kind, to see who was in town, to find at once what they knew etc. News is scarce as money, in fact the average stockman has a fashion of holding on to all he knows as tenaciously as if it represented actual cash. The writer however has learned not to believe a word they say when they swear they don't know anything. They all have a good stock of information always on hand, the trouble is to get them to divulge.  
The first man seen Monday was.

T. J. MARTIN.  
The well known cattleman of Midland who is also a member of the live stock sanitary board, provided for the last legislature. This law, the import of which is no doubt familiar to all our readers went into effect Tuesday. The Sanitary board who will look after the diseases of live stock, quarantine regulations etc for the next two years are T. J. Martin of Midland, R. J. Kleburg of Alice, and Sam Moore of Galveston. Mr. Martin said the first meeting of the board would be held at Austin, Tuesday, when they would organize and get ready for business. A representative of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has accepted an invitation to meet with them. The board would Mr. Martin said work in harmony with the general government and especially in matters pertaining to quarantine regulations would they endeavor to conform to the wishes of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Texas Board is composed of level headed, practical cattle men in whose hands the live stock sanitary affairs of the state will be efficiently managed.

COL. "BILL" EDWARDS,  
who claims Callahan county as his home, but who has ratched and rounded up cattle from El Paso to the Creek Nation was the next victim. The Col. was just down from the pasture in the Indian Territory—says "the recent hard markets have been unusually rough on some of the boys. I have already made up my mind to lose money; the only profit I will get is the use of the cattle, for this reason I want to hold on to and use them long as possible." How about the rains "Colonel Bill" queried the reporter.  
"Well sir, it has rained all over the Pecos valley and at El Paso, and when it rains in that country I conclude it has rained everywhere. Do you know what I think ought to be done with all that land in the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona? Well sir, I think the Government ought in a peaceful way offer all this country back to Mexico. Of course she would refuse to take it, then I am in favor of whipping her—I out of her and making her take back the territory referred to. Yes sir, I'm in favor of going to war with Mexico and thrashing her until she consents to again include in her land of "God and Liberty" all of West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

"Col. Bill" is quite familiar with the country in question, and his ideas are pretty correct in matters of this kind, the writer is of the opinion that "Bill" is about right.  
The next "way up" cattleman encountered by the reporter was  
ED. FENLON,  
manager of the Bronson Cattle company, whose ranch is in Midland county. Mr. Fenlon was en route from his home at Leavenworth, Kansas, to the ranch. Having been absent from the state several weeks he was short on news. Said he "was very dry on his range when last heard from, and unless conditions improved soon he would ship out, move out, or in some way dispose of a large number of their cattle, as it would be unsafe to risk them where they now are during the coming winter unless it rains soon. Mr. Fenlon is a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association and is one of our most active, energetic and wide awake cattlemen. The writer hopes and has good reasons for believing that Mr. Fenlon's range has already had an abundance of rain.  
UNCLE WILLIAM HUNTER  
was the next one applied to for news. "Don't know anything that I want to give way," was Uncle "Bill's" laconic reply. However when pressed he finally said he was just down from the Territory, that cattle were fattening fast. "The dies," the colonel said, "are giving but little trouble to the cattle, everything is in good shape as far as I know except the market, which will be all right as soon as there is any money to do business with. My firm, (the Evans-Sider-Duel Co.) are doing a profitable and very satisfactory business."

DAVID W. LIGHT  
of Pilot Point, one of the pioneers in the cattle trade was seen and asked about the conditions of live stock business in his section. He said: "Crops are fairly good, feed plentiful and quite a large number of cattle will be fed provided the boys can get the money with which to do the business." Continuing Uncle Dave said, "times have changed since you and I use to work together twenty years ago. There is no longer any open range on the big prairies around Pilot Point and Whitesboro. The country is all under fence and is rapidly being cut up into small farms. We are now raising fewer stock and better ones."

M. Z. SMISSON,  
the well-known Sterling county cattleman was next "rounded up" and asked to give up something that would help to fill out and add to the days work that had been assigned to the news gatherer. "Well I have just returned from Meade Center, Kansas, where I was a prosecuting witness against the six parties recently arrested at the above named place for cat-

tle stealing. These parties live in the northeastern corner of the Panhandle and in the neutral strip adjoining and have no doubt stolen and run off a great many cattle. The association has now got them in hand and will, I think, eventually convict them. They were each bound over in two cases by the examining court, the bonds of each aggregating \$900. I think the association is doing a great and grand work. But for it, the country I have recently visited would be overrun with cattle thieves.

E. E. BRYAN,  
who lives at Hubbard City and owns a big cattle ranch in Greer county, was next buttoned. After insisting that he knew absolutely nothing, he was finally induced to say: "The farmers in Hill and adjoining counties will raise a fairly good crop of cotton, corn will average twenty bushels to the acre, the oat crop was good, feed of all kinds will be plentiful, and the usual number of stock will be fed. I am now en route to my Greer county ranch; will ship out a lot of my steers soon, but unless the market improves my ship them to my Hill county farm and peddle them to feeders instead of shipping to market; believe I can get more money for them at home."

A. J. HUDSON,  
a well-known Tarrant county cattle dealer and feeder, was collared on the streets, but swore he not only did not know anything, but had no time to fool away with the horse newspaper reporters. He, however, finally consented to say: "We have had plenty of rains at Burleson, our crops are pretty fair, grass is good, and the people are correspondingly happy."

TOM C. SHOEMAKER,  
who represents Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co., the live stock commission merchants, was asked to put up or give up. As between the two, he decided to give up to the extent of telling all he knew. "We have had plenty of rains at Burleson, our crops are pretty fair, grass is good, and the people are correspondingly happy. Of course they come too late to do the crops any good, but will make grass good and water plentiful, which will enable the cattle to get fat in time for the fall market. Comparatively speaking, the cattle shipment will be light from Texas for the balance of the year. Southern and Central Texas have furnished most of the shipments so far. They, however, have about finished. Future shipments for the season will be from the Panhandle and Western Texas, mainly from the former. The shipments from the Panhandle will be late, but will amount to considerable. In fact, it is safe to say that nearly every animal that will do for market will be shipped out. These last rains have been worth millions to cattlemen, and will put them in good shape. There will be lots of cattle fed this winter, provided the boys can get the stuff. There, now, go get your anger into Bill Harrell; I have told you all I know!"

WILLIAM BARRELL  
of Amorilva was then tackled, "Bill" is always ready to talk provided it don't cost anything. After being satisfied on this point he opened up as follows: "The Panhandle and plains country is now as pretty as a wheat field. The rains came too late to do the farmers any good, but in time enough to make plenty of grass for the cattle. Those who in vain have been trying for the past few years to make a living by farming on the Staked Plains have at last been compelled by successive failures to give it up, and are leaving as fast as they can get away. Several newly organized counties will no doubt soon be compelled to disorganize for the want of enough men to run the machinery of a county organization. Don't ask people to locate in the Panhandle or on the Staked plains if they want to farm. The country referred to is pre-eminently one, and I may add exclusively a grazing country. The cattlemen who own ranches on the Plains are preparing to ship out everything that will do for markets, many of them are preparing to quit the business entirely those who intend remaining in the business or at least a majority of them will confine their operations to steers entirely in the future. It has been fully demonstrated that the plains country is not a success as a breeding range. It is too high, cold and dry for breeding purposes, it will do well enough as a steer range, and as such purposes, as provided there is plenty of rain. It is, in my opinion, the best sheep country in the world, and will no doubt some day be used almost exclusively for grazing sheep. The wolves are the greatest enemy to the cattle ranchman. I am sure that these animals have killed fully twenty-five per cent of the calves on some of the ranches this season. Yes, sir, the farmer on the plains must go. The cattle raiser can not longer successfully breed his cattle, but it is, in my opinion, a paradise for sheepmen. After this year's shipments the number of cattle left on the plains country will be reduced to less than twenty-five per cent of the number that was there three or four years ago. Adios."

As for leaving a colt until he is two years old before he is castrated there is no advantage to compensate for the annoyance that most entire colts give between one and two years old. There is a popular idea that it will thicken the neck and improve the carriage of the head, but this is a fallacy, and no bases support the theory. As for the proper time for the operation there is no doubt that colts do better after it when they are on the grass, so it is well to have it done earlier than the middle of May. But with reasonable care the operation can be safely performed at any time of the year.  
An expert groom gives this advice: "Never use the comb on a horse's head. If he has any spirit at all he will not endure it. Take the brush in the right hand and the head stall in the left, steady his head while brushing gently, and then, with the comb in the left hand, curry the neck from behind the ear and the entire right side. Go through the same process on the left side; leave no space untouched. After currying take the brush and brush the hair the wrong way, scraping the brush at intervals with the comb to clean it. Then go the right way with the brush; follow the brush with a woolen rag—ruffling the hair up and then smoothing it. Don't spare the elbow grease and the horse will show his keep and act a hell feck."

THE GREAT MESSAGE.  
CLEVELAND SENDS THE DOCUMENT TO THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Repeal of the Sherman Law The Only Recommendation Made—Mr. Hill the First Senator to Introduce a Bill, Proceedings of Congress.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following is the full text of President Cleveland's message as read in the house and senate of the extra session:  
To the Congress of the United States:  
The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the representatives in congress, to the end that their wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they solely are charged, against evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.  
Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, or of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently befall the nations of growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promises of remunerative production and manufacture, with business inviolate and safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial conditions have changed, and the country is brought to a standstill. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand money they are usually anxious to loan, and are engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore so easily and long accepted, are now supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. These things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the  
Purchase and Coinage of Silver  
by the general government. This legislation is embodied in the statute passed on the 15th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation of the subject involved, and which may be considered as the result of a long struggle between the advocates of the free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Under the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in the silver production as a guaranty of its increase in price. The result however, has been entirely different, for, in consequence of the purchase of silver, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the  
Lowest Price Ever Known.  
This disappointing result has led to a renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile not only all the evils effects of the operation of the present law were constantly accumulating, but the result of its operation must inevitably lead to becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides for the payment for 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be no reduction in the amount of gold or demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that  
Said Notes May Be Reissued.  
It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States not to purchase gold or silver on a parity with each other on the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration of policy, the act further declares, is intended to prevent his exercise of the discretion nominally vested in him. If by such purchase the price of silver is depressed, gold will be disturbed, manifestly the refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold if demanded would necessarily result in their being sold for less than the nominal payable only in silver and would destroy the  
Parity Between the Two Metals.  
By establishing a discrimination in favor of gold, up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than \$14,000,000, while but a very small quantity of gold bullion had been purchased. The usefulness in the treasury. Many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that the \$50,000,000 of notes issued during the same period for this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$34,000,000, and during the same period \$16,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the  
Redemption of Such Notes.  
The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of the treasury notes. This fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to more than \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases and has as a consequence for the first time since its creation been encroached upon. We have thus made a depletion of our gold supply, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered to our government claim the performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency, and the currency of the world, through general international operation and agreement it is obvious that the United States will not be in position to gain a hearing in favor of such a proposal, unless we are willing to continue our attempt to  
Accomplish the Result Single Handed.  
The knowledge in business circles among our own people, that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value nor keep an interior money on a parity with a superior money, has resulted in a loss of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses to invest in the purchase of securities, and that we are actually withdrawing from the channels of trade and commerce to its idle and unproductive in the hands of our owners. Foreign investors equally avert not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they have. It does not meet the situation to say that this apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for a lack of confidence in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension, and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the

with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states nor to be justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked, and that is the effect on the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. 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**Strictly Pure White Lead** manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"  
 For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.  
 These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead, and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.  
 If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,  
 St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street. Broadway, New York.

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

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

JAS. L. RAY, President, Mineola, Wood County.  
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 CHARLES F. SMITH, Treasurer.  
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**Liquor, Morphine & Tobacco.**  
 Is a Sure and Harmless Cure. It is Purely Vegetable, and Cure Guaranteed.

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 Institute, Cor. Houston and Fourth Streets, up stairs, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc.

HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,  
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 Hat Manufacturers and Repairers  
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 Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.25. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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

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 IF YOU WANT To buy an instrument, either on the installment plan or for cash, write to us for prices and terms.  
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 SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

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

Wm. Greathouse, a prominent cattle dealer and feeder of Decatur was here Wednesday.

T. J. Penniston, the well-known and prosperous cattleman of Quanah, is in the city. He reports plenty of rain on his range, and says his cattle will now improve very rapidly.

Thomas F. Smith, who lives at Crockett, but runs a big steer ranch in Archer county was here Wednesday. He reports lots of rain, abundance of grass and cattle doing tip top.

T. D. Woody came down from Decatur Wednesday and spent the day in the livestock center. He reports a good business for his firm, Messrs. Gregory and Hastings of Chicago.

Capt. B. C. Rhome, the well known Hereford breeder of Rhome, Texas, was in the city Wednesday. He reports plenty of rain in his locality, and says his cattle are doing very well.

John T. Baker of Salesville Palo Pinto county says "the native grass hoppers have eaten a number of corn and cotton crops and done great damage to the oats in that vicinity."

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

Miss Alice Rawlins of Staunton, Tex., a young lady of rare attainments as a newspaper correspondent, editor, etc., has an interesting and newsy communication in this issue of the JOURNAL.

J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers' association is in receipt of information from his ranch in Lost Valley to the effect that the rains have been the heaviest for years. Water and grass are now plentiful and his cattle are fattening very fast.

John Payne the Denton county cattleman was in the city Wednesday. He says the recent rains fell in spots in Denton and that a few less favored localities are still needing more rains.

W. H. Godair, came up from his Tom Green county ranch Wednesday. He is feeling "O K" now since the drought has been broken and the country blessed with an old time "trash lifter."

J. D. Walker writing from Loving's Valley says: "The grasshoppers have taken the country clean, we have however recently been blessed with plenty of rain, the grass is green and growing rapidly."

W. K. Clarke, a well-to-do cattle feeder of Dicey, Parker county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Clarke will feed 100 extra good steers this winter, and among other feeds is figuring on giving them 900 bushels of wheat. This is a good idea; much better than selling wheat at present prices.

J. Kimberlin of Sherman was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Kimberlin is one of the "old timers" who is now enjoying the well-merited reward of a life of close and economical attention to business. He says his cattle both in Kansas and the Panhandle are doing well.

S. R. Crawford, cashier of the First National bank of Graham, and who is also interested in livestock was here yesterday. Mr. Crawford says Young county now has a splendid season in the ground and the water holes are all full and overflowing. He considers the outlook for cattle good.

J. W. Barber, the popular live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, has just returned from an extended trip through Central Texas. He thinks the cotton crop for the entire state will not exceed on an average over one-third of a bale to the acre, and that the yield of corn will be unusually light, not averaging over fifteen bushels to the acre.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, who still enjoys the distinction of being one of, if not the most successful cattle feeder in Texas, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Farmer is one of the few feeders, who uses his own money and is not therefore affected by the money panics at least as far as buying cattle is concerned.

Jot J. Smyth of Itasca was here yesterday. Mr. Smyth made big money on the cattle fed by him last year. It is therefore safe to say that he will be in the market for a big string of feeders again this fall. Those having good feeding cattle for sale might find a ready buyer by corresponding with Mr. Smyth.

George I Bird a prominent cattle dealer of San Angelo was in Fort Worth last night. Mr. Bird says certain localities in Tom Green and adjoining counties have had an abundance of rain, while others have not yet been favored with as much as they need. He thinks however that there will be plenty of grass for the winter and that the cattle will go through in good shape.

"Peter" R. Clark, the Comanche county cattleman, who is always in a good humor and never known to murmur or complain, is in the city talking trade. He says Comanche county has had good rains in spots, but that it is by no means general. Mr. Clark has several hundred fine feeding steers that he offers to sell cheap.

Ben Barr, the Kansas City cattle buyer returned from an extended tour through Bosque and Young counties looking for fat cattle. Mr. Barr reports plenty of rain and says cattle are now taken on flesh very fast, but that on account of the drought, which was only broken a few days ago, the cattle have not heretofore done well; consequently but few are ready for the market.

J. R. Stevens of Gainesville was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Stevens, or Uncle Bob; as he is familiarly known, has been actively connected with the cattle business in Texas for thirty years, during which time he has accumulated a handsome fortune. There are a large number of prosperous cattlemen in Texas and the Indian Territory who owe their prosperity to the timely aid rendered by "Uncle Bob."

Dr. J. B. Taylor, vice president of both the Cattle Raisers and Wool Growers association, was here last night. The Doctor thinks the Big Four have matters entirely in their own hands, and that they are now controlling and will continue to control the livestock markets

of the United States just as long as they wish to. The Doctor reports good rains and cattle doing well.

Lon C. Beverly the efficient and popular Sheriff of Donley county came down from Claredon Sunday and returned Monday with J. M. McKenzie against whom there are several indictments in above named county on a charge of cattle stealing. Mr. Beverly is an old Parker county boy who first served an apprenticeship as a cow boy, but who by honesty and close attention to business has built himself up, until he is now one of the leading citizens of his country, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

J. W. Corn, who owns a large feeding and stock farm on Bear Creek, this county, but who now makes his home at Weatherford, where he is largely interested in the cotton seed oil milling business, was here yesterday. Mr. Corn fed a large number of cattle last year, on which he made a handsome profit. He is now preparing to feed another big string—in fact has already contributed for that purpose about 3000 head of fine steers.

Winfield Scott came down from the Territory Wednesday night and is now in the city. He reports his cattle in the Indian Territory as doing well. The flies are not giving any trouble, grass is good, and everything is nicely except the market. During the past two weeks Mr. Scott has shipped to market over 2000 cattle. His steers have, notwithstanding the bad market, sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.15, while the cows have brought from \$1.75 to \$2.30. It is unnecessary to add that at these figures the above cattle all made money. In fact Scott, like Burke Burnett, is a lucky sort of a fellow—one of those kind that could fall in the sewer and come out smelling like a bouquet of roses.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was here Wednesday. Mr. Carver recently returned from Missouri, where he spent a few weeks looking after the interest of his firm, the Messrs. Cassidy Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, among the natives. Mr. Carver reports quite a number of shipments of both cattle and hogs from around about Sedalia, and another party who happened to be on the ground says Mr. Carver also did a fine business among the young ladies on the occasion of a public picnic. He flirted with the girls, treated them to lemonade, rode with them on the Flying Jenny and hired the best rig in the country in which he drove them home "after the ball." People will talk; some fellow, no doubt, envious of Ed on account of the good time he was having, managed to circulate the report that there was a Mrs. Carver and numerous little Carvers back here in Texas. This, of course, spoiled Ed's fun, after which he concluded to return to Texas and trust to others to look after the native Missouri trade.

J. M. McKenzie, formerly a cattleman of Midland, Texas, but who was about a year ago indicted in several different counties for cattle stealing, was in Fort Worth yesterday morning. As is already known to the stockmen generally, Mr. McKenzie was convicted on one of these charges in the district court at Colorado City, about six months ago, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The case was appealed to a higher court, which has not yet handed down its decision. Pending the appeal the prisoner has been confined in the Colorado jail. Being also indicted in Donley county he was taken to that place for trial by Sheriff Beverly on Monday. The trial, however, was postponed, consequently Mr. McKenzie will be returned to the Colorado jail to await further action of the courts. For fifteen years "General" McKenzie, as he is familiarly known has been an active and energetic cattle ranchman in Western Texas. His old friends very much regret that he ever permitted himself to get into the various complications that now surround him, and hope that he may yet be able to show that he has not intentionally appropriated to his own use and benefit the property of another.

Col. E. R. Stiff, the well known fine stock breeder of McKinney, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. The Colonel says Collin county will average a half a bale of cotton and thirty bushels of corn to the acre. He says there are now three cotton seed oil mills in the county, one of which is at Plano, one at Farmersville and the other at McKinney. These mills will turn out a fine lot of hulls and meal for feeding purposes. He doubts, however, if much of it will be utilized for feeding purposes. Col. Stiff gets this idea from the fact that there are not any cattle in Collin county suitable for feeding, consequently they would have to be bought and brought in from some of the western counties, which he considers would be almost an impossibility as long as the present stringency in money matters continues to exist.

He says the steer cattle now calving in Collin county are bought up and driven out when one year old, consequently there are practically no steers, not even yearlings, in the country. Col. Stiff is extensively engaged in breeding high grade and pure bred short horns. He has one of the largest and purest bred herds in the state. He also has a fine lot of Hereford bulls, the latter having been bred by B. C. Rhome, of Rhome, Texas, and bought by Col. Stiff last spring, altogether he now has 100 head ready for service which he is anxious to sell.

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

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va. You can get further information, by dropping them a card.

The advertisement of our State University in this issue should be read by every parent and by every young man and young woman in this county.

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The only Genuine cure for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married (either sex), and Despondency, all of which follow in the trail of youthful Errors, Imprudence, and Excess.

I positively guarantee these Pills to do everything I claim for them—so strong is my faith in them that you can return them if they do not help you.

To introduce these Pills I will send post paid a large One Dollar Package which ought to be sufficient to cure any case of Debility, for only 50c; enclose ten cent stamps in a letter with your address written plainly, and you will receive the Pills by return mail.

With the positive assurance on my part that you will never regret the day that you came in possession of this priceless remedy, whose influence besides restoring the Vital force, extends itself to the intellectual faculties, elevating the emotions, dispelling the banes of life and restoring its blessing.

Read the following testimonials as to whether I am curing the people or not:

"The trial package of Nervous Debility Pills you sent me did me good. I was troubled with what I called Rheumatism in my thighs and they helped me wonderfully."  
 H. M. WEBSTER, Walton, Iowa.

"Send me some more of those Pills as you sent me some so much good that I thought I would send for more of them."  
 JOHN WATTEKINS, Collington, N. C.

"Find stamps enclosed for two more packages of your Nervous Debility Pills as those I got of you before done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken."  
 ED. FIRESTONE, Fredericksburg, O.

"I received the medicine, think it good; will order some more."  
 JOHN WIENKES, Broadlands, Ill.

"I received your medicine and am very much pleased with it; it has helped me already. Enclosed find money for another package."  
 T. M. ANDERSON, Westville, O.

**\$500 REWARD**

will be paid for any case of Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Weak Memory, Palpitation of the heart, Premature Decay, Lack of Confidence, Inability of the Married of either sex, and Despondency, that I cannot cure.

Now after reading the above if you have any doubt about me or my medicine do not send, but if you really want to get cured I can and will guarantee to cure you. I have been a Practicing Physician for a great many years and during my experience I never came across quite as good a remedy for Nervous Debility as I offer here—it is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered and if I was a younger person I would advertise it everywhere at \$1.00 a Package, but getting along in years and having already made a fair size fortune in my medical practice, I have no desire now to get rich. All I care for now is to see how many people I can cure, so that they may enjoy this life. Now remember that for a short time longer I will send you One Large Package of these Pills, if you will wrap up two dimes and send to me within ten days after you receive this paper. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you at once.

Will I be successful, or do you prefer to remain a lifelong sufferer? Enclose two dimes in your letter, and send at once to

**Dr. A. H. SMITH,**  
**AVON, N. Y.**  
 and you will receive a large One Dollar Package by return mail.

**REDUCED RATES**

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Hannibal " " "	22.00
Kansas City " " "	18.05
Chicago " " "	20.85

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Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

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

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

**Summer Excursion Tickets**  
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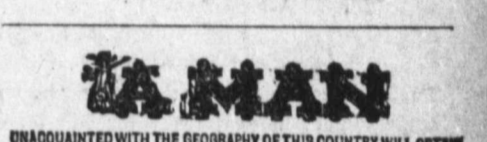
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 AND TO THE **SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS**

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS,  
 TO THE **LAKES AND WOODS,**  
 WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA,  
 AND ALL THE **ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE**  
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Fast Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars FREE to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Waterloo, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Mounting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

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Nearly 100 full-page engravings, after sketches from life by the best artists, representing nearly every breed of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

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**A Safe Investment.**

In these days of big Bank failures, and lack of confidence everywhere, what can be better than permanent farm improvements. You know your bank was all right, but went early to avoid the rush, and now what will you do with the money? Answer: Build Page fence, and the panic will prove a blessing to you.

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# AGRICULTURAL.

There is no money in putting extra weight on hogs to be marketed in the immediate future. Additional fat only means a lower price as things are now.

Probably never before this year were hogs turned into the wheat field to harvest an abundant crop, and it is to be hoped that this will never occur again, if brought about by the low price of that cereal.

It is to be hoped that the experiment stations will give us more slaughter tests of wheat-fed hogs. The low price of wheat has opened a new field for feeders, and the stations can help settle some of the questions which have arisen in connection with it.

We must get to using broader wagon tires as a starting point for better roads. They understand the value of these in France. A few years ago the French legislature spent two days discussing the width of the tires, this is a practical way of inducing people to abandon the narrow ones. Narrow tires on heavy wagons will cut up a road faster than it can be mended.

By composing the manure you will not increase the actual amount, but you will prevent the valuable elements from escaping and get it into better shape for handling, and then if you have a compost heap you are pretty sure to add some things to it which otherwise you would not take the trouble to turn into fertilizer. In this way there is a gain.

There is no business in which a practical man, with small capital, can make a start, and have as good assurance of success, as in agriculture. Almost from the beginning he may have his living from the farm, however small it may be, and this is quite an item. Then in a few months at the farthest he will begin to get a money reward for his labor. After that, industry and economy make his success pretty certain.

It might be well to think of winter shelter for the hogs and plan to provide something that will help to save heat and feed during the winter. Study out some cheap and handy method of sheltering the hogs. There is no need of an expensive house; in fact "hog palaces" do not, as a rule, pay. Cheapness, comfort and convenience are three things which should be kept in mind in planning for hog shelter.

The hot and dry weather of August is usually hard on hogs. Fat hogs suffer more from heat than any other class of animals. It is not only well to keep from driving hogs during the heat of the day but it is a good plan to provide as cool a place as possible for them. This can be done in various ways. Thick shade along creek banks or near a spring forms the most pleasant places for lounging. When such places are unavailable sheds should be built to shelter them from the hot sun.

Some facts in the recent report of fiber culture, issued by the United States department of agriculture, are well worth consideration. In this it is said that we import annually leaf fibers to the extent of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, and the total sum sent out of the country for fibers or fiber products will run as high as \$50,000,000. The greater portion of this could be grown here, and this immense drain on the money wealth of the country be avoided.

One of the most important duties on the farm is to see after the farm implements, whether they are all in good repair. And above all keep in the dry when not in use. Many farmers are very neglectful in this particular. We frequently see plows, harrows, mowing machines, horse rakes, wagons, seed drills, and other machinery standing out in all kinds of weather, even in mid-winter. Farmers, this is bad policy. Our machinery costs too much money. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Machinery kept in the dry when not in use will last twice as long. Try it and be convinced. An axe handle will last twenty years if kept in the dry when not in use. If you have no shed for your implements build one. The cost is comparatively small compared with the saving in implements. A place for everything and everything in its place is a grand plan.

Pick out the best sow pig in the litter and make the present as you would a friend whom you expect to benefit. Give the boy to understand that it is not his pig and your hog. The keep of the pig until it reaches its maturity should be included with the gift. If the sow is bred and the boy wants to enlarge on his operations he can and ought to be willing to furnish his own feed or pay for it. He can do this and make money. The interest created in caring for the hogs will more than repay the farmer for the cost of his experiment. The boy will learn more business in such a transaction than he would in a lifetime theorizing on business principles. It might be better to start a child with such an insignificant gift as this than to be able to make him a present of a farm when he is grown up without any knowledge of how to take care of it.

Much loss is occasioned every year by carelessness at threshing time in not prop-

erly stacking the wheat and oat straw, so that it will keep in a good condition. One cause and perhaps the most leading one, is at the start. The foundation is spread out too large and there is not a sufficient amount of straw to properly finish, and the consequence is that the ricks takes water and more or less of the stack or rick is ruined. The old-fashioned way of stacking up the straw in long ricks generally caused less loss than when put up as it is generally done now in one large high stack and not properly finished. There is not much difficulty in stacking straw so that it will keep in a good condition if proper pains are taken. One important item is to tramp evenly and to keep the middle full, so that when the stack settles it will settle evenly on all sides. Then if proper pains are taken in topping out, there need be but little if any loss. Alone, straw does not make a complete feed, but used in connection with other materials, a good, palatable ration can be made up that will keep the stock in a good, thrifty condition at a comparatively low cost.

In time we shall see great agricultural concerns devoted to the work of turning out special products, just as we now have great factories making single articles, and economizing the expense by so doing. Our great wheat farms of the Northwest are already an indication of what can be done in this line, as they claim to be able to produce wheat at a cost of 30 cents. Many a farmer will put in a crop this and next year, and for many a year to come, without stopping to consider whether the available amount of plant food is sufficient to bring it to profitable maturity; indeed, many will do so even though all recent experience is to the effect that there is not sufficient plant food, and that the crop at the best will be one that barely will pay expenses. Now, the expenses of planting and cultivating are very much alike, regardless of the harvest. The harvesting and marketing of a large crop will cost more than a small one, but that is a place where we are pretty willing to have the cost mount up. In view of the fact that the expense of a small crop is bound to pretty nearly eat the crop up, would it not be the part of wisdom to devote a season or two to restoring the soil to a profitable condition, instead of continuing to make it poorer, when you cannot possibly gain anything by such a course? This is a serious question, which men who are cultivating poor and worn out fields should seriously ponder.

### Corn Cultivation.

N. J. Shepherd, writing on the above subject to the Journal of Agriculture says:

"The character of the soil and the season are factors that must be considered in determining which is best, level or hill cultivation. In an average season and with a rather loamy soil level cultivation will nearly always give the best results. If the land is low and wet or in a wet season, hilling up will nearly always be necessary to secure the best results. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that it will be an exceptional case when one trial can be considered conclusive. My experience on the farm is that no set rules can be followed every year. What will be the best one year will not give the best results the next, because the season will vary and the management should be changed accordingly. To a considerable extent, the difference in the lay and character of the soil with the variation in the season, will account for the difference of opinion among farmers as to the best methods of management, not only as regards cultivation, but of other farm operations. I have grown corn when if the diamond plow had been used hilling up the corn, supplying drainage, and letting in the light and air to the roots, the crop would have been almost a total failure, because the land was low and the season a wet one. Another year with high, dry, loamy land I have succeeded in growing a fine average crop of corn by keeping the surface level, stirring frequently but only stirring shallow, making the surface covering of soil act as mulch. When if deep, hill cultivation had been given, the crop would have been a failure, because the season was wet and dry and the soil being kept level, was in a better condition to retain moisture than if it had been thrown up in ridges."

Because one farmer grows good corn on rich bottom lands by hilling up, should not be accepted as conclusive evidence that the farmer on high ridge, loamy and less fertile land can follow the same plan and receive the same results. One of our best farmers here never allows a corn plow or even a shovel cultivator among his corn; using a spring tooth cultivator largely with narrow blades, the disc, cultivator and a weeder; his land is prairie loam.

Generally a safe rule to follow is, if you are growing your crops with your plan, keep it up, but if the results are not satisfactory try another plan on a small scale, and if better yields are secured, try on a larger scale. Do not follow a plan simply because it is one you have always been used to, neither go to the other extreme and follow every new plan that is brought out. On the farm all radical changes to be safe should be made slowly, and this is as true of cultivating as any other farm work."

# STOCK FARMING.

Follow diversified farming, keep as much stock as the farm will carry, feed it well, save and apply the manure, and you will not be much interested in learning the comparative merits of commercial fertilizers.

Because you have a poor farm do not fancy that you must keep poor stock. Good stock will pay the best, there as elsewhere, and will help, too, toward bringing up the land.

The farmer who thinks he can afford to give up stock growing is pretty sure to find out his mistake sooner or later. The pastures must be utilized and the fertility of the farm maintained, and stock is the best means for accomplishing this end, even if you see no great profit in the animals themselves. The crops of grass and forage, and the grain, too, when it is possible, should be fed on the farm.

On every well regulated farm there is a place which if not occupied with sheep is an unoccupied and unprofitable hiatus. There is a place for cattle, horses, hogs and poultry and no one can fill the place of any other. The food, the care, the habits are all different. A farm well filled must have all these things, to prevent waste of the elements of success.

Fairtime again, and no general attempt to make the farms of more interest and value to the farmer. Some day the farmers will wake up and take the matter in their own hands, and inaugurate some good old agricultural shows. Then there will not be so many horse races, but possibly the fast walking farmer's horse will have a chance to come to the front.

It is said to be so dry in some parts of the country that farmers have to soak their pigs in the river before they will hold slop. While it is hardly that dry, yet this may serve to keep in mind the fact that pigs should have liberal rations of slop or other feed now that pastures are shortened by the drouth.

Too many farmers are working hard and laying up money and not taking any pleasure out of their well-earned profits. Why not combine them as we go along? We may as well enjoy this life all we can afford as we go along and have things around us look neat and cheerful as well as shabby and despondent. This can be done, too, by very little money; just pay attention to the little things.

W. H. James, in Farm and Ranch, says: The best stock is the small-boned Berkshire, that is for the Texas farmer. Give them plenty of water and plenty of green seed in hot weather, such as corn in the stalk. Learn to keep plenty of pigs on hand, and then how to make hogs of them. This will beat cotton and bring better times to the grand state of Texas. Don't buy northern bacon, for it will never learn you the trick of getting money the northern people know so well. Don't wait until your children are grown to get a good cow just because you can't get a Jersey. But go and buy some other sort. The writer has a Durham cow, that gives milk for seven hearty eaters, and plenty of butter for the table and for cooking purposes.

The humane treatment of the live stock should be a matter of the first concern to every man who owns an animal. It is not enough that you should yourself treat the stock well, but you should compel such treatment from every person in your employ and about the place. This includes more than the mere abstaining from rough usage by kicks and blows or brutal words. It comprises close attention to every item of comfort and well being, such as the giving of plenty of water in hot weather, especially to the horses at work in the field, and the providing of shade for the cattle in the pasture. The abolition of the check rain, the use of flynets in summer and of blankets in winter, are things already conceded by every horseman worthy the name.

Look ahead as you walk and you won't strike your foot against that stone. There will be many obstacles for us all to encounter, but he who looks ahead and sees what is before him will have a better chance to avoid them than he who takes no thought of the morrow. Certain seasons bring their kinds of work. It is well to look ahead and be prepared. Stock will need winter quarters; are they all provided for? Do you intend to make any new sheds? Where do you want your straw stock? Now is the time to decide, so that you may know where to stack your grain. In all your work look ahead and lay your plans.

We ought to have some definite information as to the value of wheat for stock-feeding, and especially for use in feeding hogs in the place of corn. At their present comparative prices a good many farmers are thinking that it would pay to feed their wheat and sell their corn, but because of the lack of any definite knowledge on the subject are rather afraid to try it. We know of some who have fed a good many hundred bushels this season, and think they have found a profit in doing so, but their experiments have not been conducted under sufficient accurate conditions to warrant taking them as an exact guide. The matter should be tested carefully by some of our experiment stations, and the result made public as soon as possible, for if the present low price of wheat continues many farmers would rather feed than sell, if they can without loss.

A successful feeder must know the composition, the feeding values and the effect upon the animal of different foods and food combinations; but, above all, he must be able to get out of the rut of feeding by rule when occasion demands it. In order to give the greatest degree of profit of which they are

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Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MRS. HELEN MORRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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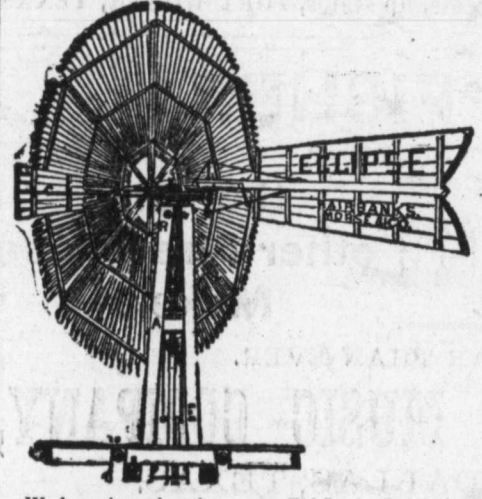
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9 30PM	11 37AM	Live	..... Brenham	arr	4 58PM	2 40AM
8 30AM	3 30PM	Art.	..... Austin	arr	3 25PM	8 00PM
2 15AM	9 45PM	Art.	..... El Paso	arr	7 00AM	3 35PM
7 40AM	3 15PM	Art.	..... Waco	arr	10 30PM	8 40PM
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30 30AM	7 55PM	Art.	..... Fort Worth	arr	5 30AM	6 35PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	Art.	..... Dallas	arr	9 55AM	6 00PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	Art.	..... Sherman	arr	7 05AM	3 55PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	Art.	..... Denison	arr	6 45AM	3 00PM
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## Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

**HOUSEHOLD.**

To keep jellies from moulding cover with pulverized sugar to a depth of a quarter of an inch; they will keep for years.

For starching muslins, gingham and culictees, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a hickory nut for every pint of starch. This will keep the colors bright for a long time.

Children can do much in assisting about the work; and yet many mothers will not permit them to do it; though they are eager to help. Mamma drives them away, saying, "Go to your play, you are a bother." Why not be patient and teach them to do many things that will be a help to them in the future. Mothers make a great mistake on this line. Better teach them something useful than to cause them to get the idea established, they are only for play. Let them wait upon themselves. Give them some light chores to do and depend on them to do it. They will feel the responsibility and thus be made ready, willing, thoughtful helpers.

Up to about thirty years ago the most familiar appellation for one's maternal relative was "ma." That generation still use the same title. It sometimes creeps into print under their auspices. Two late novels bristle with it, and it is a far cry from the "dearest" of Fauntleroy to the "ma" of Mrs. Burnett's earlier stories. "Mamma" came in just before the war. It has been so universally adopted, and by such curious people, that a reaction from it has set in during the past decade. "Mamma" made a strenuous struggle, but it has always seemed rather foreign in its tone and difficult to acclimate. Now "mother" is beginning to show signs of vigorous life and may be depended upon for eventual adoption. It is peculiar enough to watch the progress of a fight against the final surrender to one of the most beautiful words in the language.

Your son has been going to school; morning and night he has done more or less (chiefly more) chores; he has been faithful in the performance of his duties at home and at school and now he should have a little holiday. Tell him to-morrow morning that for the next six days he can have a holiday, that he can play, go a-fishing or do anything within reason he cares to do. If you can spare a little money give it to him and tell him to spend it as he sees fit. Tell him that you are pleased with him on account of the way he has behaved at home and you wish to see him have a good time. Don't be afraid he will abuse your confidence in him; don't be afraid that he will get lazy; don't be afraid of anything but happening to him but just give his freedom ungrudgingly and you will be well repaid for it.

Neatness is not only a good thing for a girl, but a very important thing. Girls all wish to look well, and it is expected of them to look pretty. The intricacies of their dress and the variety of colors worn make it imperative that there be no appearance of neglect. The want of a hook or a button, the drop of the underskirt, or the soil of garment or skin are sufficient to mar any amount of native prettiness. The hand, though white and well shaped, is repulsive if it is not immaculately clean and the taper fingers finished with well-manicured nails, and so are well-shaped feet even in Cinderella-proportioned shoes, or in shoes that lack buttons. Fashion decrees, and good sense endorses, that a young woman must be tidy and trim in her dress, and to this, neatness is the first requirement. It is, therefore, essential that a part of every girl's training should be the formation of habits of neatness and that this training be early begun. If a young woman's education in this particular has been neglected, she should begin at once to rectify the mistake in her rearing.

If you once eat peaches served in the following manner you will never again slice them, especially if it is possible to obtain the finest fruit. For each guest allow two large, yellow, freestone peaches; place them in a vessel and pour boiling water upon them until entirely covered; in less than a minute pour off the hot water and add very cold water lowering the temperature still further by a lump of ice. In fifteen minutes take out the peaches, loosen the skin with a pointed knife when you can easily pull it off with the fingers. Now lay the peaches side by side in a flat earthen dish and set in the refrigerator until ready to serve, when they should be laid side by side in a shallow bowl and covered with chopped ice. At the table serve them in small, shallow plates, with a fork and a small fruit knife so that each person can easily remove the stones, when they are to be covered with fine sugar and thick, rich cream.

One of the greatest and most common deformities of the day is one that with care and attention can be remedied, says a medical journal. It is the round-shouldered or stooping habit. Many of the best natural figures show this tendency to stoop, while in the narrow chested it is marked to a painful degree; and yet by raising one's self leisurely upon the toes in a perpendicular position several times a day, this deformity can be easily rectified. To do this properly, one must be in a perfectly upright position, the arms dropping at the side, the heels well together, and the toes forming an angle of forty-five degrees. The rise should be made very slowly and from the balls of both feet, and the descent should be accomplished in the same way, without swaying the body out of its perpendicular line. The exercise is not an easy one, but may be accomplished by perseverance and patience. It can be modified, too, by standing first on one leg then on the other. Inflating and raising the chest at the same time is a part of the exercise, and if persevered in, will ultimately show an increased chest measurement, development of lung power, and a perfectly straight and erect figure.

**DAIRY.**

The definition of a good milk cow is very simple. It is a cow that will give 250 to 300 pounds of butter a year, or 5000 to 6000 pounds of milk. This, with no bad habits, a good constitution, and such good blood that you may be warranted in using her for a mother for future cows, is about all that one can reasonably desire. We think that such a one is a good cow.

Pea meal has been fully tested as a feed for dairy cows, and is recommended by the best authorities. Chemical analysis confirms this judgement. It is estimated to be worth six times as much by weight as wheat bran for butter making. The best pea for the purpose is the one which is most prolific and best suited to the particular locality. An acre of peas should make 25 bushels, or 1500 pounds of peas or meal.

There is one important point in breeding for the dairy which is often lost sight of, even by those who mean to be good dairymen in every particular. This is in having harmony in size between the sires and the heifers and cows to which they are bred. A long train of disorders is directly traceable to the fact that heavy sires are allowed with the young heifers and smaller cows, and unrestricted service often allowed. This is a matter which is often permitted to go by default simply through carelessness and not from lack of knowledge.

Dairying is rapidly coming into the front rank of farm occupations as a money-making business. With improved breeds and improved dairy appliances it is a much more satisfactory business than it was formerly, and one which should attract men who are willing to devote extra pains to preparing products for market. It will reward careful work as almost nothing else will. The West was slow to turn its attention to this branch, but now home dairying and the factory are both developing there very rapidly. Dairying is emphatically a "specialty," and no one should go into it expecting to procure great success by merely following ordinary farm methods in the treatment of their cows and their product.

This is the title of a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It contains analysis of a lot of these worthless compounds which are being sold under different names but which are essentially the same in their constituents; they all depend upon rennet or pepsin as the agents which make an emulsion of the milk which is taken out of the churn as butter(?). The analysis of black pepsin is given as follows: Salt, 83 per cent.; annatto, 15 per cent., and rennet and organic matter, 3 per cent. The bulletin says: "The value of the 2-ounce box sold at retail for \$2.50 is about 3 cents. Extensive advertising is undoubtedly creating a large inquiry for these products, though their sale and use are fraudulent." One thing strikes with startling force on reading this bulletin and that is, that the sales of these nostrums are so large there must be many men who use them who do so knowing that they are deliberately cheating those to whom they sell the product made by their use. The result will be that if the sale and use of these nostrums be not stopped, private dairy butter will be at a greater discount than it is now. What injures its sale at present is the ignorance of the maker; if to ignorance be added dishonesty, then creamery butter will be bought in place of that made on the farm unless the bone maker is of known reliability. What this country needs, and needs badly, is a pure food bill that will reach adulterations of every class; a law that can, and will, be strictly enforced.

**Break Your Record.**

National Stockman and Farmer. Change is a universal law, there is no standstill recognized in nature. We are warned by what goes on around us where progress is not the order regression takes its place. We should take a hint from this and make it our determination to improve in our dairying; not to be content with what we have done, or are now doing, but try to make a better record each year. That we can do this there is no question. No one has ever reached perfection; each one has his limit, but he is never sure when he has reached it. Because we do not make a better record this year than we did last is not because we cannot, but because we have not used the right means. Let us look over the whole field; have we fed as good cows as we can get? Have we fed them as well as they ought to be fed? Have we handled the milk in the most scientific way? Have we marketed the milk or butter to the best advantage? These and other questions will occur to any one who is seriously trying to do the best that his circumstances admit of. If we do not always make the effort to improve we will most certainly lose ground. Dairying, like any other business will not run itself; a good routine is a great help, but even routine must be carefully watched to see that it does not become the governor instead of the governed; it is easy to get into a fixed routine and then imagine that so long as we keep it we are doing the best we can. The greatest incentive to improvement is to find out what others have done in the way of surpassing us in our business, and reading the papers in the cheapest way by which we can do this. Reading compels thought and when we begin to think we are next door to action. We must do our own thinking, though. What we read is suggestive. No two are circumstanced exactly alike and we must always take that fact into consideration when we read the views of another; we may possibly be able to follow his methods, but the chances are that we will have to change them more or less to adapt them to our own use. The point is to get into the habit of thinking; when we begin to think we begin to improve, and when we begin to improve we will find it about as easy to continue the improvement as to fall back into the old habit of letting routine govern.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Teig for cakes may be prevented from cracking when being cut by adding one teaspoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg; beat all together and add sugar until as stiff as can be stirred.

**HORTICULTURE.**

It is claimed now that the bagging of grapes is an old art revived, and that the best bags are made of white crape or cheese cloth. They may last longer, but will cost a good deal more to make. Paper bags are made very cheaply by machinery, and in large vineyards are used by tens of thousands.

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

A dish of strawberries, fresh from your own garden, is the greatest luxury that you can have on your table. If you do not want to grow them for market, at least grow enough for your own use. Set out a bed this fall if you have none now, and reap the reward next summer.

The commercial value of a tree is wholly out of proportion to the cost of producing it. If you do not believe this, price two adjoining town lots, one well planted with trees and the other bare to the sun and wind; or see what a naked farm will sell for in comparison with one so well set with trees that it has a green and pleasant look.

The latest and best method of treating raspberry and blackberry patches is a layer of old board pieces, laid nicely between the rows, as it keeps down the runners and produces a continual moisture underneath, which adds greatly to the luxuriant growth of berries. Weeds are kept under subjection by this method. Plenty of coal ashes strewn around the stalks will have a good effect.

A correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer says: "If you are fond of plums and don't have a good assortment, why not get the scions you wish and graft your old trees? They will produce fruit much sooner than young trees. In the spring of 1892 we grafted several, two of these blossomed this spring and now stand loaded with nice fruit. One graft in a young tree grew six feet two inches during one season. It pays to graft, and nearly anyone can do it with a little care; then take care of them, keep off all superfluous twigs, and there is no reason why you should not enjoy the fruit of your labor.

It is getting about time to put in the turnips. It would be a wise plan to regard this crop as of more value than you have perhaps been accustomed to do, and so exercise more care in sowing and in using it. Get your ground in as good condition as for any other crop, use some rich old manure if you have it, and sow broadcast or in drills—the latter if you want the largest possible yield an acre. Give good cultivation, and grow a crop of not less than 600 bushels an acre, and we have not much doubt that you will find ways of using them which will prove very profitable.

**Adornment of Rural Homes.**

It is a pathetic sight and fills one with pity in crossing an open prairie country, and not very new at that, perhaps very thickly settled, and not see a friendly tree spreading its branches with hospitable shelter and shade. One feels too in moments of indignation like stamping his foot and swearing at the neglect, which is apparent on every hand, to set trees of some kind for ornament and shelter, for their utility, for fencing and fuel and for the fruit and nut-bearing sorts. No lawns with restful grass decked with flowers. The pigs and hens have the preference by occupying the front while the owner and his family take a back seat. In all such neighborhoods our advice is that some progressive farmer take the lead to set a good example to set the neighborhood ball rolling to add a few of the civilizing touches of art and refinement found in trees, lawns and flowers.

Why don't all farmers and the occupants of cottages in the village indulge more frequently in the luxury of vine-covered trellises over their doors and in their back yards? A lattice-covered trellis costs but little if made of rough stock, and one at the back door makes a convenient place for doing the laundry work of the family, not too far removed from the kitchen stove, yet protected from its heat, shaded from the sun if rightly placed, and yet with a good circulation of air cooled by passing through the leavers. If the useful is the main object, it may be covered with the vines of the grape which afford a leafy shade during the hottest season, and have a commercial value for their products.

When these are provided for elsewhere, and when ornament is a prime object, there are a large variety of plants to choose from. The woodbine, sometimes known as the honeysuckle, the clematis, the ivy, the Virginia creeper and the silk vine are all hard-wooded vines, that put out a fine foliage before the hottest days come, and some variety have flowers of different colors, a part of which are very fragrant. The bulbs of the maderia vine and cinnamon vine may be set each year, and the seeds of the morning glory, the moon flower, the balloon vine, the scarlet runner bean and sweet pea may be sown among them as annuals, or the clematis, the perennial clematis and the cleome, as plants blooming the second year, can be mixed with the woody plants or the bulbs to give a greater variety and impart spots of color among the green foliage.

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SAN ANTONIO.

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

FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., August 10, 1893. And still I travel over the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe.

Left home Friday night and Saturday morning found me at Rosenberg junction, where I had the pleasure of meeting and making the acquaintance of J. B. Brush, a very pleasant and accommodating stockman of that little town.

From him the following livestock news item was obtained: R. H. Darah, of Richmond, shipped from Rosenberg Friday night one car of mixed cattle, fifty-four calves and nine cows, to the New Orleans market.

Soon after my interview with Mr. Brush, Mr. Darst himself came riding in and told me himself that he had shipped one car of nice, fat little steers to the same market last Wednesday and expected to hear from them that day (Saturday), and is fully prepared for the worst, so if poor prices were realized he was not disappointed.

My train, the Santa Fe, put in its appearance on time, as usual, and I pulled out for Sealy, where I arrived after a short ride, and stopped at the Josey House which is, beyond a doubt, the best place to stop, notwithstanding there are four or five other hotels in the town.

Mrs. M. E. Josey is proprietress and furnishes her table with the very best the market affords, and promptly. The rooms are furnished in a manner that would put to shame many of the more pretentious hotels in the cities, and are comfortable.

It was learned that a very good shower had fallen at Sealy on Friday and another fell Saturday which was better than a shower and was classed as a good rain. Sunday the community was blessed with still another rain which continued all the afternoon from 2:30 o'clock until dark, at intervals light but most of the time heavy.

It did not take me long to find A. H. Meyers, who was busily engaged at the new house which he is having built in the heart of town, and which when completed will be a credit to any town. Mr. Meyers contemplates moving into it as soon as finished from his place a short distance in the country.

N. H. Cook, one of Sealy's leading stockmen, was in town Saturday after the rain and says he feels much better now than he did before, as it was dry and things were beginning to look very gloomy. Says he rode in it all day and was glad of the opportunity to do so.

J. W. Johnston, one of the prominent stockmen of Sealy, has this to say for the JOURNAL which is good for advertisers who want to reach the stockmen and farmers to coddle: It is a good advertising medium, the best he knows.

Some time ago he had some cattle for sale and had more letters in answer than he could attend to, and it goes without saying he sold the cattle.

Mr. Johnston has recently invested \$200.00 in a fine grey horse which he purchased of Wm. Penn, of Georgetown. So far he is well pleased with him and he (the horse) is a dandy.

John Allen, another leading stockman, was hunted up and found at home, whither the rain had driven him, engaged in a game of chess. He would not be interviewed as he was interrupted in his game.

I was anxious to see August Coy and D. A. Meyers, both of whom are largely interested in cows, but they did not show up in the town and I was disappointed.

Last, but by no means least, the acquaintance of H. B. English was made. He is one of the leading stockmen of the county. Mr. English made one day exceedingly interesting for the writer by taking me out to his nice home situated about one and a half miles south of town.

This gentleman is another one of the same opinion as John M. Moore, of Richmond, as to the JOURNAL publishing the names of the shippers and all the particulars of the trade or sale, whether at home on the range or on the market. He puts up cattle by contract of any class, quality or quantity and says he is always ready to give details.

stopped, putting up at the Weete Hotel. The sole care of the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Weete, is an honest endeavor to please. Good meals and good beds are the features of the Weete Hotel. When you visit Weimar stop there.

T. M. Insall, I guess the largest cattle dealer of that place, complimented the JOURNAL in the following manner in an introduction: "Mr. Dix is here among us representing about the only real good live stock and farm paper published in the state."

C. Herndon was in town and says he has recently cut and baled a big lot of hay, but he is afraid the daily showers will spoil it for him before he can get it put away.

T. Heller was also in town but I did not get to interview him as he was flying around so much and so fast that I could not catch up with him.

My next stop was to Flatonia, where I learned a light shower of rain had fallen Monday and a good heavy one the previous Saturday.

I stopped at the Central Hotel, the place above all others to stop in that town. C. R. Chambers is the proprietor, he having recently purchased, refitted and refurnished it. If you are desirous of comfort, prompt, polite and cheerful attention, stop at the Central when you go to Flatonia.

Mr. Chambers is an ex-drummer, but knows how to make himself agreeable to stockmen as well as drummers.

Lou Allen, a big cattleman of Flatonia, was away at his extensive ranch out west of here just beyond Clime. I was much disappointed in not getting to see him.

Mr. John Bunting received a letter from his partner Monday, saying no rain had yet fallen on the ranch in Updecounty.

Charles W. Burns was away at Schulenberg completing arrangements to feed 1000 steers. He could not make a deal with the mill at home for feed so he went down there. Mr. Burns has his steers already bought, buying them around Flatonia, gave 2c per pound for 400 head and in the neighborhood of \$18.00 per head for the balance.

R. M. Bennett, of Cuero, was in the metropolis Wednesday, came in Tuesday night and left Thursday morning. He was up on land business.

J. I. Clare came up from God's country Thursday and returned home to Beeville Friday. Says he has not shipped any cattle since July 15, when he made a big lossing, and is not going to ship any more until there is a decided improvement in things all around.

C. T. Shropshire arrived in the city Tuesday from Columbus. He will spend a day or two here and some money and then proceed to his headquarters at Pena, Duval county, where he says he still has lots of cattle for sale.

I would request all those who receive sample copies of the JOURNAL to read it all through carefully and then let me hear from them.

High Living, if you keep at it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little Pellets for a corrective or gentle laxative—three for a cathartic.

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.

Live Stock Laws of Texas, All the laws now in force in the state of Texas, relating in any manner to the live stock interests of the state, have been compiled and published in book form, by Vories P. Brown, editor of the Texas Stockman and Farmer, San Antonio, Texas.

The work contains upwards of one hundred pages, is absolutely correct and a copy should be in the hands of every person directly or indirectly interested in the live stock and farm industry of Texas. There are forty-five chapters, or "titles" in the work containing upwards of three hundred articles, relating in one way or another to the live stock interests of this state, the whole has been so perfectly arranged and indexed that any one who can read can readily find, in a moment's time, any law now in force, relating to these interests, hence, there is now no reason why any one should remain ignorant of the law relating to the live stock or farm interests of Texas.

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