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NO. 10---VOL. 15.



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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

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TEXAS

live Stock and Farm Journal

GEO. B. LOVING . . . Editor and Mgr. JNO. O. FORD Business Manager,

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All Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

With decreasing receipts, values of cattle ought not to decline.

Nature will feed your range beeves from now until they are mature. Don't be in a hurry to get them off.

When unripe sheep are failing to pay freight to market it is time to let your muttons get ripe before shipping.

The great Washington who couldn't tell a lie said, "Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and poblest employment of man."

No interests suffer more from strikes

and labor troubles than those of the stack raiser. When working men are idle they do not buy much meat. Subscribers will confer a favor on the management by promptly filing a com-

plaint in case The Journal does not reach them regularly and promptly. Kansas City is the only one of our cattle markets whose receipts so far this year are above those of lost year The receipts at Chicago, St. Louis and

Omaha show losses as compared with

Texas stockmen will welcome all the new markets that may be opened to them and rejoice at all additional competition among buyers. If Omaha buyers can make prices attractive enough to overcome the freight differentials they may hope for a share of Texas

In France they have a railway commission which regulates rates to the queen's taste. The department of agriculture simply insists that farmers and stockmen's products be hauled at 30 to 50 per cent lower than regular rates and what the department says "roes" with the railroads without ques-

The New Mexico Stock Grower comslains that the cattlemen and sheepmen of that territory cannot dwell, or rather range together in harmony. Where men own their ranges there night to be no trouble at all for every llow to "keep off the grass" of the ther, and when they are using free range they could not find a surer ethod of having the government run

and fight over it. People enjoying free grass can not behave themselves

The government has a right to create live stock sanitary beards and to establish quarantine lines for the benefit and protection of the business interests of the country. Has it no right to step in and promptly and equitably adjust labor troubles which effect the agriculturist and stockman more disastrously than any other evil they have to contend with?

In some of the older governments the value and importance of the agricultural and stock raising interests are recognized in a very substantial manner. Some of them deposit money to loan to agriculturists at low rates of interests, others compel railways to carry agricultural products to market at greatly reduced rates, and some assist the farmer in improving his stock by furnishing him the use of improved males from which to breed. In this country such treatment would be considered a rabid form of paternalism.

The prairie dog should go. He is destroying too much grass, which is badly needed by cattle and sneep, and claiming preemption rights to too much of the lands of the Western farmer to be allowed to enjoy immunity from danger any longer. He is not only a nuisance, but a public nuisance, and a detriment to public interests. Hence the public and the entire public should take an interest in expediating his exit. The task of destroying this pest from the face of the earth is too immense, to be undertaken by private individuals, and to provide means to rid the Western ducts. plains of this evil just as much at it What a pity there is not wisdom would be the duty of that body to dian outrages, were the country threatened with them.

The Texas Press Association has been in session in this city during three days of the present week and its members have enjoyed themselves as only constant toilers can do when on one of the few vacations they ever take. Perhaps there is no set of men engaged in any other avocation who wield a greater power for the general good and whose efforts conduce so much to the purity of society and the maintainance of our public institutions, and with so little reward to themselves, as the country

editors. They are expected to combat every evil and champion every right of the people and get their reward in the problematical future. They consecrate their lives to the public and give their energies for the country's prosperity and the general good of society. Recognizing these facts, Fort Worth has accorded the boys a warm welcome and royal entertainment, thus maintaining her well earned reputation for hospitality and liberality. Whenever the pen pushers felt like going from labor to refreshment the committee on entertainment had something ready for them and it was offered with such unostentatious welcome that none hesltated to accept. The proceedings of the association were generally harmonious, profitable and instructive, and the entire stay very pleasant, both to guests and hosts. The press boys will always find a warm welcome in Fort Worth and it is hoped they carry home with them pleasant recollections of their stay here. These ardent, unselfish toilers for public good should meet with a warm welcome wherever they got

CROP CONDITIONS.

Since our last issue the weather has been fair and dry, giving the farmers excellent opportunity to finish their harvesting, and those of them who have elected to ffiresh now instead of stacking their grain have had favorable weather for doing so. Cotton is thriving nicely in the warm sunshine, but corn while not yet suffering for rain. would make a much heavier crop with a copious downfall in a few days.

This warm dry weather is the best possible thing for the fresh, sappy grass on the fanges, and will convert it into food that will put fat on the bones of cattle and sheep. Altogether the weather this year has been very Tavorable, and a good soaking rain now would make the season so far per-

LET YOUR BEEVES RIPEN.

The very worst possible thing cattlemen can do is to rush their unripe beeves to market. With the whole country covered with an abundance of luxurious grass, into which the warm sunshine is instilling that "sugar" which will put solid fat on the bones of your range cattle, with the certainty that they will mature to their m off it than to wrangle, quarrel fullest capacity to carry Besh, and other way. We are offered one-third

that without additional cost to the owner, what more absurd folly could a stockman be guilty of than to round up his steers now puffed up with the sappy grass upon which they feed so plentifully and rush them to market in a condition unfit for the butcher's knife or the canner's consideration. Cattle feeding on the luxuriant new grass now look well on the range and are really doing well, but they are in no concition to stand a run to market, and if rushed in there now they will reach their destination weak, shrunk up and unfit for the buyer to look at. They will not stand shipment off the

unmatured grass. Keep them on the range, for without any cost to you the warm sunshine is putting into the grass that substance which will "stick to the ribs" and which will make your beeves ship and class like corn-fed cattle and sell like natives. There is no surer way to break down an otherwise promising market than to begin an overwhelming run of early and unripe

Your steer that will reach market now weighing 850 pounds will weigh 1100 when he is mature. Think of these things and don't al-

low yourselves to be induced to ship anything but ripe stock.

LABOR TROUBLEST

No industry of our country, perhaps, suffers so much from strikes and other industrial troubles as the live stock and agricultural interests. Even the Pullman tie-up now in force is assigned as one reason for the present decline in grain and live stock products, and every miner's strike, and every factory's closing adds its weight it becomes the duty of the legislature in depressing the values of our pro-

enough in this great country to devise give the West protuction against -- some means of preventing these disindustrial troubles. When strikes and lock-outs occur somebody is in the wrong, and it does seem that congress or the state legislatures ought to be imbued with wisdom sufficient to provide for a prompt arbitration of the troubles between employes and employers, and for a speedy and equitable adjustment of their differences. to the end that the business of the entire country may not be exposed to danger of paralysis and prostration whenever there happens to be a petty difference between the employed and employer of some great concern.

Next to revolutions and epidemics of dread disease these constantly recurring labor troubles are the worst menace to the busines interests of the country. From the fact that they are constantly recurring, they are in fact the very worst enemy to business interests-a great shadow blighting the prosperity of the country, casting a gloom over the business world and bringing untold suffering to the inhabitants of earth. Surely it is the duty of the government to protect the business interests of the country and to frighten the wolf from the doors of thousands of families brought to want by idleness enforced by labor troubles. Surely our law-makers could lay aside partisan politics long enough to relieve a suffering country by providing for a prompt and equitable adjustment of all labor troubles.

EXHIBIT THE RESOURCES.

Our attention has been called to the subjoined article, which was written by Mr. D. S. Arnold of Sweetwater. There can be no question of the importance of these exhibits, and the sooner the people interested in the development of the great West take an active interest in showing the home-seekers who are daily arriving in our midst what can be produced on the fertile plains, the sooner will the country be developed. The article is self-explanatory:

It is a recognized fact that the exhibit collected from counties along the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, kept near the Union depot, in Fort Worth, is and has been the means of more people going to the Panhandle country than any other one thing. The land and immigration agents along the Texas and Pacific railroad know this better than any other class. We have worked as hard and had as good plans systematically executed as any class of agents for the settlement of the country, and have seen them all partially fall, that when prospectors see the Panhadie exhibit they take the Fort Worth and Denver road to the northwest, where they would make investments and return or write back to the States delighted with Texas, when, if they had visited the Texas and Pacific road country the same results would have followed. Our great difficulty has been to get people to know exactly what our country is, and what can be done in this section, and we can more effectually and at less cost do this by an exhibit at Fort Worth than in any

the space in the exhibit hall at the Union depot, Fort Worth, for this purpose, and it can be taken care of at little cost. Each county ean collect and ship its exhibit. We can have such printed matter kept in the hall as we may prepare-of the whole country, or each county have individual matter: but as to these details, they can be arranged to suit the exhibitors hereafter. Let us go to work at once so as to meet the tide of immigration and investors that will be on the move this summer and fall. Let everyone send me a reply of some kind, so as to know whether you are in the move or not; and if in it, suggestions will be in order for maturing the plans of D. S. ARNOLD.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On the 8th instant, under the caption, "A Word to Our Patrons," we explained the reasons for the change in form and appearance of The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, but owing to the confusion caused by the transfer of our mechanical and mailing departments from one office to another, it is feared that many of our patrons failed to receive that issue of the paper, and, consequently, did not have an opportunity to read the explanation referred to, and to those who failed to get that issue we desire to state that the causes which led to the change were that the circulation of The Journal had outgrown its available facilities for continuing in that form without harrassing delays and perplexing expenditures. The management's arrangement for composition, press work and mailing was inadequate for the expeditious handling of so large an edition, and the alternative was presented of buying a costly outfit, or resorting to other established forces for the speed and promptness so essential to the success of modern publications. The most economical of the wo horns of the dilemma was determined upon, and a three-years' contract with the Fort Worth Gazette Publishing company is the result That office uses the Linotype composing machines, has a perfecting press of great speed and a large, expert mailing force. These conditions assured the requisite speed in the composition and press departments, with guaranteed promptness in the mailing service.

To print The Journal on the rapid perfecting press it was necesisary to change its form from sixteen to eight pages, the length of its columns from thirteen and a half inches to twentyone inches, and the number of columns to the page from four to six. In other words, the size and form of the paper had to be adjusted to the fixed machinery of the perfecting press.

This new style increases the space for reading matter and business publications just 144 inches, or nearly as much as twelve columns of the old form, being an advantage to the subscriber of almost 20 per cent.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the fact that the manage-ment of the Gazette is paid to insure every subscriber a prompt reception of his paper, and in case your paper does not reach you regularly and promptly it will be regarded as a favor if you will at once make complaint to this

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Agriculture in China Some very interesting facts in regard to agriculture in China are being given to the world by Mr. Charles Denny, secretary of legation in Peking. Here in Texas we think a man very "small potatoes" if he calls himself a farmer and has less than a section of farm land. But over there in Manchoovia, for example, three English acres is regarded as being all that is absolutely nesessary for the support of a family of six or seven people, while five acres mean comfort people, while five acres mean comfort for such a family, and if it can manage to have twenty to thirty acres it can enjoy lots of holidays. In Kwang-Tung less than one- sixth of an acre will support "one mouth" as the ex-pressive Chinese phraseology is, while the proprietor of two acres of good land, with a family of three to five product of the land, and seven acres mean wealth. One strong man can cultivate one acre, or three men five acres where the land is favorably located. In Texas a farm-hand expects to be paid \$15 to \$20 and his board. A good sheep herder is paid from \$20 to \$30 per month and an allowance for his grub, while the cowboy is paid from \$30 up and his grub. In China Mexican silver dollars, worth in the United States only about 50 cents, are in general circulation. In Manchoovia a farm-hand receives from \$15 to \$20 a farm-hand receives from \$15 to \$20 (Mexican) per annum and his board; in Chillil and Shan-Toong \$10 to \$20; in Kamsuh \$19 to \$25; while in Che-Klang, in favored districts, a man is said to be able to earn as much as \$40 per annum in addition to his feed and lodging. Small as these earnings appear to an American, they are suffilodging. Small as these earnings appear to an American, they are sufficient to meet the small necessities of the Chinaman, and would be thankfully earned and received by the many thousands who die over there every year from actual want. It is not strange in the light of such facts that Chinese flock from China when they can do so especially to America. But

so little interest in the subject of Restricting Foreign Immigration Restricting Foreign Immigration into this country. It is a boast of the American people that the United States is, and must ever be the refuge of the poor and oppressed of every nation. This is very pretty in theory, but it is fast getting to be very dangerous in practice. As long as those coming to us were by education and habit law-abiding, honest and hardworking people, we gladly welcomed working people, we gladly welcomed them. But of late years this class has them. But of late years this class has greatly decreased and the class of paupers, anarchists and thieves has greatly increased. The United States has enough unimployed within her borders already without them, millions of them willing but unable to secure employment. It is worse than folly—it is a crime against this vast army of unemployed—to continue to keep our ports open to to continue to keep our ports open to the tens of thousands of the poorest and most ignorant laborers of the old world who flock to our cities and add to their vice and squallor. Comment-ing on this condition of affairs the Orange Judd Farmer calls attention to the significant fact that the most earnest advocates of restricted immigra-tion are now found among the many excellent people of foreign birth who have established themselves on our farms and in our factories, but who view with dismay the continued arview with dismay the continued arrival of hordes from the lowest strata

it is strange that our people manifest

The consideration of the criminal classes that are still pouring into this country suggests some thoughts in regard to crime here. Our ministers are much given to the task of proving by reassuring statistics that crime is decreasing, but there is room for grave doubt as to the correctness of their fixures and reasoning. Never before in our history have the columns of our papers been so full of stories of crime. papers been so full of stories of crime. Especially is this the case in the matter of lynching. Hardly a day passes but some fiew lynching is reported, and it is worth while to ascertain the reason for this state of affairs. The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture has been considering the subject and attributes the condition to the fact that our COURTS AS FAILING SAFEGUARDS OF SOCIETY

mainly responsible for it says that there is a growing contempt for the forms and authority of law, and suggests that this does not mean eally lacking in respect for law, but that they are sick and thred of the mal-administration. It adds: "The men who lynch offenders are in the wrong, of are not without excuse; the citizens who tear up the tracks of marauding railroad companies rather than invoke the aid of the country are justified to some extent. The lynchers know the assassin, if left to the law, will evade justice for months or years, and may escape it altogether. As for fighting a railroad corporation in the courts, no man of sense dreams of such a thing nowadays." A recent Chicago paper, commenting on these things, says: "Justice—or that which is now called justice—is in most cases at the dis-posal of the wrong-doer. The victim the delay of the law or the sheer weight of money. This is why lawlessness is spreading. Men have no reverence for the law which protects only the law-breakers." Unfortunately, there is too much truth in these allegations, and we may expect an increase of the spirit of insubordination to the ecrees of our courts, rather than a docrease, until a poor man is given an equal showing with the rich man or corporation, or until criminals are punished instead of being turned loose on society by reason of technicalities

The above reflections further suggest it is a common, every-day thing for men high in official position to be charged openly with crime. Even so hate as a quarter of a century ago it was rare for such charges to be made, and when made they created sensation from one end of the country to the other. But today even judges of our highest courts are openly charged with criminal acts, and United States senators are, by name, boldly States senators are, by name, boldly denounced as acceptors of bribes and other crimes. And such charges and denunciations hardly make a ripple on the sea of public opinion. Just now the United States senate is inquiring into the charges that some of its mem-bers have been guilty of high crimes, but "the conscience of the nation shows but slight activity," says Farm and Home, "in the presence of a great national disgrace, and congress ap-pears to be agitated the least of all." The same paper refers to the fact that

Charges Against U. S. Senators at present being investigated are somparable in gravity with those which threw France into an uproar a few years ago. Yet there are few indica-cations that congress realizes the situation. The Breckenridge-Pollard scandal did stir up a temporary interterest in Washington City, but the matter-of-fact way in which accusations nation's capitol is deeply humiliating to the people at large, and seems to justify the very general belief that our aw-makers there are blind notonly to public sentiment but to a large ex-tent are indifferent about such charges as are being freely made against

But while these people are trying to But while these people are trying to ignore these matters some of the peo-ple are doing lots of quiet thinking which Farm and Home predicts is go-ing to turn things upside down in 1898. If it doesn't result in retiring lots of congressmen to the shades of private life after the election of 1894 I shall be surprised. There is a strange quiet just now, but it is probably only the calm that precedes a storm that next fall will destroy lots of ambitions and at the same time purify the political atmosphere. Colman's Rural World atmosphere. Colman's Rural World also has something to say on the same subjectin a recent issue. It says "from a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary the "pothouse" and "ward politician" has been charged with crime and no man cared

spring could hardly be otherwise in its course to the ocean. Still except in rare cases it is seldom that a member of the United States congress has been charged with the infamous crime of selling out his constituents and by a clear case of bargain and sale doing so for the sake of putting filthy lucre in his own pockets regardless of the consequences to those he was elected to serve. The charge has been made, however, and the members cannot afford to stand upon their dignity and pooh-pooh it as of neither moment or consequence." Such ulterances as these are hopeful indications that even if the consciences of our law-makers are seared, some of the people are keenly alive to the situation and are determined to hold them responsible.

In such emergency let all good men stand together. H. L. BENTLEY.
Abilene, Tex., June 25, 1895.

The late rains have taken the

wrinkles out of the faces and also out

of the hearts of our stock men and farmers. Stock water and grass are fine now and promise to be pientiful, and in consequence we are certain to have lots of fat cattle ad sheep for market. And while in some parts of Texas the rains came too late to save the small grain, in most sections of the state the wheat and oats are extra good, while so far, in all parts of the state cotton and corn are promising. But this pleasant condition of affairs is much modified by reason of the fact that prices for everything grown on the ranch or farm are distressingly low. Last year our stockmen and farmers were among the growlers, but they have greater cause to complain this have greater cause to complain this year. The percentage of decline has been abnormally great, and fears are entertained that bottom figures have not been reached. Wheat at Chicago, says the National Stockman and Farmer, ranged a year ago close to 65 cents per bushel for spot, the price this year during the past few weeks, has averaged fully 10 cents below this figure. In fact the decline has been fully 16 per cent. Corn has not declined so much, but cotton has been below the cost of producing it. The fair prices paid in 1893 for cotton seed by the oil mills alone enabled the cotton grower to save himself from actual loss. In live stock prices, says the same authority, the decline has been the most marked. Prime cattle at this time last year were about \$1 per 100-weight higher than the same kinds at present. This represents a decline of close to 20 per cent. Hogs show a much greater decrease in value during the in months. Sheep, too, are a ray the prices for them and hogs, too, fully 30 per cent less than at this time last year. All of which goes to account for the fact that notwithstanding good seasons, our ranchmen and farmers are far from being the happiest people in the world. They are begining to in-quire, however, into the reasons of the depression, and are asking themselves the question, why is it that in spite of good seasons and of the fact that there is plenty of feed and cotton and woo grown in the United States, there are millions of hungry and naked people and prices are so flat. H. L. B.

OUR VARIED RESOURCES.

There Is No Country on Earth Like or Equal to Our Own Towns.

Tyler, Tex., June 21, 1894. Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal: If that noble, patriotic woman whe would not exchange the "back yard of her own home in Texas for all Europe" could transport her companions in foreign travel to Texas now, and show them the diversity of crops in all their beauty and promise, what a revalation it would be to them. They could understand why a few little bright spots on foreign soil could not dampen the ardor of a loyal Texas woman. They could see, as we new see, a land of flowers, of cotton, of corn and all the agricultural staples necessary to make a country de-sirable and lovable. In the confines of the state there is soil and climate adapted to the taste and education of

adapted to the taste and education of all agricultural pursuits.

If it is stock farming, a pursuit most enjoyable, the great plains of Northwest Texas invite you.

If corn and cotton be preferable, there is no country on earth equal to the black waxy lands of Middle Texas.

If fruit and tobacco be the preferred crop, South and Southeast Texas is demonstrating yearly the many advantages offered by this favored section. Let me state just here the great

difficulty with home-spekers, after get-ting into Texas, is in not knowing where to find the section of country suited to individual tastes. If there could be an immigration agency located at every gateway coming into the state with whom homeseekers could confer and advise, there would be fewer mistakes and very few would leave dissatisfied.

would be fewer mistakes and very few would leave dissatisfied.

For instance, a man coming to Texas to locate a colony of bees, he should not be sent among the cattle herds and high winds of the plains.

If he wanted to grow fruit he should not be sent to the Panhandle.

If he wanted to grow wheat and other small grain he should be sent there. There is a fitness in all things, and every home-seeker can be fit if some uninterested agent will take his measure before he locates.

There is much to be said favorable to each and every section of the state.

In farming, as well as in everything else, the best money is in specialties.

It is in some specialty the farmer pushes what he calls his money crop. If corn or cotton is the specialty preferred, he can find the place that will yield him an abundant harvest. The same can be said of any other specialty. Homes secured by families that can successfully follow pursuits to their own liking, and in which they have been trained, will always be jealously guarded by loyal subjects.

Whether "upon the plains, in the valleys, or upon the rolling sea," it will behome, sweet home, there is no place like my home in Texas.

Texas grass beeves this season will o not begin to run them before they are mature.

A polled Angus buil will, when crossed with other breeds, get nine out of ten of his calves black and hornless

Poiled Durhams are becoming to be recognized as a distinct breed. They are bred from short hors sires and native muley cows.

All the range man asks for his cattle this year is a good price. The condi-tion of the range assures good fat cat-tle and big rollicking calves. Jersey bulls must be closely watched as some of them are imbued with a latent viciousness which is liable to

develop itself at the most unexpected

Cattle raising is no longer a haphaz-zard experiment. It has been reduced to a science which he who desires to prafit in the business will do well to

Should it suddenly 'dawn on the minds of beef eaters and beef dealers that there is a vast shortage in the sattle supply of the world what a beautiful hoom there would be in the boyles by the sattle supply of the world be in the boyles by the sattle supply the sattle bovine business.

The Drovers' Journal says: Grass cattle are being freely marketed and are selling very much lower as a consequence. It is now the season when the gap in prices between such stock and dry fed heavy grows steadily

The Ayrshive breed of cattle is of comparatively recent origin, but nevertheless there has been much dispute concerning their origin. Mr. J. A. Wallace Dunlop of Poowong, Australia, seems to settle the matter by the following statement: My grandfather, the proposed Dunlop shells the year John Dunlop of Dunlop, about the year Guernsey cows, and a Guernsey bull on some Devon cows; selections were made and recrossed, from which crosses sprang the renowned Dunlop, or Ayrshire cattle. It is a matter of family history that the foregoing is the true origin of the Ayrshire cattle.

A correspondent in the Farmer's Rewiew gives the following revised method of dehorning calves: Clip the hadr off the embryo and then take a sharp knife and cut the skin just a little over it so the blood will start, then take your caustic and rub on it; I generally dampen it a little for the first one and use it for as many as I can at once. If I don't have but one or two calves at a time, I break the sticks of caustic open so as not to get it all damp; I use a paper to handle it with soon as you get started; I have used it on nine calves this last spring and they have not a sign of a horn.

It is said that Wisconsin has over 700,000 cows that give 350,000,000 gallons of milk in a year, or 1,000,000 gallons every day. So it would only require the morning's milk to start the ship canal which is to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute. There are 2500 creameries and cheese factories in the state, and these with the large private dairy interests represent 100,000 voters deriving their sup-port from this industry. The capital invested in lands, herds, creameries cheese factories is variously estimated from \$130,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Each of the 700,000 cows earns \$45 a year, making a total income of \$31,000,-000 a year from this business.

"The Ayrshires have been generally considered a vegy hardy breed of cat-tle, quite unlike the Jerseys," says the New York World, "so that it is with surprise that one reads that the farm-ers in the English dalry districts are complaining of the extraordinary pre-valence of tuberculosis, which is, they gay, the most serious trouble they have to contend with at present.

The mortality in the herds of some of

the most prominent breeders is put at from 15 to 18 per cent per annum. The of this extreme prevalence of tuberculosis among the Ayrshire stocks freely admitted to be plainly due to in-breeding, for the sake of securing the "quality" which the judges at the shows set so much store by."

Mr. Shattuck, at the New York Cattlemen's convention, expressed himself decidedly in favor of dehorning. Giving his own experience, he found his herd much improved by it and said that one person can put them all up safely where it took two when they had their horns. "I have a long trough in one end of my barn; five cows will provide in and drink now, whereas one took would monopolite the whole trough cow would monopolize the whole trough she had her horns on. The fact is it takes the fight all out of these animals to deprive them of their weap-ons, and I believe it a humane act to take their horns off. It is better, of course to remove the horn-bud as soon as it appears on the calt, but the slight discomfit caused by dehorning adult cat-tle is a thousand fold compensated for by the safety thereby secured to man and beast. The only 'cruelty to ani-mals,' consists in leaving the dangerous weapons of war on their heads."

As a dairy cow perhaps the Jersey no snuperios, but it is doubtful whether this is the, best breed for the small farmer to keep. As a general thing the small farmer does not attempt to keep his breeds pure, and as a general thing he sells of his surplus a general thing he sells of his surplus yearlings or two-year olds to ranchm n who drive them to their ranges for the purpose of developing them into beef cattle, and if there is anything that is more likely than all others to make the buyer indulge in a superabundance of profanity it is to have a half brend Jersey yearing or two-year-old show up in a bunch he is receiving for the range. Of course if the farmer is conditioned so as to breed his Jer-seys pure and to keep them for sale strictly as milk stock, all objection to breed on the farm ceases at once, but if he must sell his surplus young cattle, as most small farmers do, then he had better try some other breed for his home supply of milk.

To Handle the Bull.

Hoord's Dairyman takes issue with the American Agriculturist as follows: Under the title: "Taming the Head f the Herd," the American Agriculof the Herd," the American Agricul-turist for the current month, publishes without dissenting comment, a com-raunteation from a correspondent, seri-ously recommending the bandling of bulls without other protection from at-tack than a single rope "with a hop a one and, which is thrown over one horn a half hitch being made around the

lordship's nose, is some times at weak to keep him at a safe district, and as habit is everything, and there is no way of knowing when a bull may take a netion to assert his power, the staff should be invariably used in handling him. handling him.

Better Blood.

Speaking of raising beef for profit (and who raises it for anything else) an exchange says: Beef producers are growing away from the primitive no-tion that it will not pay to use the the best blood for beef. They want the best stock they can get. Then the sire is looked after as not in the old times. It is remembered that the qualities of the gettings largely come from the male ancestry. The beef animal now wanted is one that will take on the most flesh in the shortest time and with the least expenditure of raw material. terial. The want is for compact, medium sized, thick, easy keepers that will mature at three years old and make a 1500 to 1700 pound steer. To make a 1500 to 1700 pound steer. To obtain the best results animals of a quiet disposition should be selected, and it is better if they are without horns, as they are more quiet in feeding with the others. Preference should be given to those with broad backs, deep loins and massive quarters, for it costs no more to produce a pound of steak than a pound of neck or tripe. Any of the recognized beef breeds will furnish the right sort of animal, al-though some will generally suit better than others.

Two More Scares.

Cattle Exporters and Butchers' Advo-Still another sensation in the Cana-Still another sensation in the Canadian live stock trade. A recent cable gram infors us of a case of suspected pleuro in an animal, being one of a cargo just lauded in Liverpool. It has now become a necessity that this kind of thing must be kept up week after week in order to give some ex-cuse for the employment of an army of expert veterinary surgeons recently appointed by the British government. These men are simply appointed for the avowed purpose of discovering the avoid the second purpose of the avoid the second purpose of the s it exists or not. No wonder they are having a busy time of it, and still less wonder that we are startled day after day with sensational rumors of what they have discovered. All their effort; have so far been unavailing in

effort; have so far been unavailing in tracing a single clear case of pleuro among stock from Canada.

A second sariling announcement just to hand is to the effect that "scab in sheep" has been discovered among two cargoes from Boston and New York respectively. This, in the present feverish state of mind of the British agriculturist is sufficient to condemn culturist, is sufficient to condemn everything in the shape of live stock on this side of the Atlantic as contagious and dangerous. A sirgle straw shows which way the stream runs, and the nonsensfeal rumors we are hearing every day shows just as clearly the litter correction in Britain to the bitter opposition in Britain to the im-portation of American and Canadian

Tuberculosis Commission.

The English parliament some years ago appointed a royal commission on tuberculosis. The subject came up in parliament the other day, and in answer to Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Shaw Leevre said the royal commission tuberculosis was appointed on July 21, 1890. He was informed by the com-1890. He was informed by the completed the taking of evidence, but have been engaged upon a long and elaborate experimental inquiry. Owing to the ikiness of one of the inquirers, there had been a delay in the completion of one of the scientific reports, but this traces being revised in passing through one of the scientification on the scientification of the scientification of the press. Immediately it is printed the press. Immediately it is printed the commissioners will meet and their report may be shortly expected.

Mr. Chapin wished to ask the presi-dent of the board of agriculture

dent of the board of agriculture whether the special examination which he had instituted into the health of Canadian cattle landing in this country had led to any suspicious cases being already reported. Mr. Gardner replied that there had been suspicious cases distinctly sug-

gestive of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle landed at Liverpool. The diseased lungs were being made the subject of careful examination by the medical officers of the department, but no decision had yet been arrived at as to whether the disease was pleuro-pneu-

monia or not.
Concerning the Canadian cattle trade Mr. H. Gardiner, president of the board of agriculture, replying to Dr. Farquharson, said that the bactericlogical observations as to suspicious cases of lung disease had not been productive of any valuable results in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, no specific germ having been identified as being inhaving been identified as being invariably associated with the disease. He would consider, however, if such observations could be utilized in the case of imported Canadian cattle.

On Dehorning.

An exchange gives the effect of de-An exchange gives the effect of de-horning cattle, as follows: "After dehorning, instead of being bruised and scratched from constant hooking on the part of the stronger ones, they bunch together as quietly as a flock of sheep. Their natures seem changed and the herds improved, the weaklings having an equal chance with the strong ones at the shed and feed rack. It tends also to reduce the number of lung diseases by giving the weaker ones better food and shelter. Practical experience indicates that dehorning beef cattle is a very satisfac-

tory and remunerative operation.

"Prof. Gulley reports an experiment in which fifty-three 3 and 4-year-old steers and eight cows were dehorned. He says: "The steers and old cows were roped, drawn up to a post and the horns sawed close to the head with a butcher's saw and the animal turned loose without further attention. Of the sixty dehormed all were eating reg-ularly after three days, and most of the openings had ceased to discharge after the third week. If the horns are removed in warm weather—in April, May or June—they cause little trouble, but if they are taken off in stormy weather the animal often catches cold which sometimes produces serious con which sometimes produces serious con-stitutional disturbances, though they soldom, if ever, prove fatal. I saw a bunch of forty head branded and de-horned on the 29th of October, which were lost in a blizzard next day; but when found none of them showed signs of having suffered from the operation, although they were coated with ice and soverely chilled. The best method of dehorning is to operate upon the calves when they are three to five days old. Caustic potash is good and some of the chemical dehorners do the work well. In cutting off mature horns some use the patent clippers for the purpose, and report good results. The effect on milk cows seems to be slight, and the operation successful to the bighest de-

The Future of the Industry. A correspondent of the Kansas City Farmer takes the following cheerful view of the future of the cattle indus-

try: "In reply to your recent inquiry as to tack than a single rope "with a loop a cons and, which is thrown over one horn in half hitch being made around the other horn, thus firmly securing the other horn, thus firmly securing the trope." A more conspicuous illustrativalle, and yet the same writer itemishes it, in the statement, that he at times leads his bull "to and from water by simple taking hold of his horn." That this man lives to teli such takes is one of the wanders of the age. The rope is simply no protection whatever form an attack. A strong staff, someoted with a reliable ring in his connected with a reliable ring in his "In reply to your recent inquiry as to the future outlook of the cattle business. I have found it better this season than it was at the corresponding time last year. Up to the time of planting corn every mail brought inquiries, and what was very noticeable was the fact that a major portion wanted a few heifers of cown. My inquiries have held a fairly good business. Of

oxperience that some of my senior co-workers have, yet I believe that the future outlook of the cattle industry is future outlook of the cattle industry is getting better and will continue to get more remunerative, from the fact that the recognized shortage must be supplied, and until that has been accomplished prices cannot be etherwise tran higher. Too many have, during the past few years, become discouraged and suit breeding up while those that and quit breeding up, while those that held on, and in many cases just because they could not well let mose, are now realizing better and in every instance the top price of the market. The scrub does weigh less and takes longer to mature on the same ration, hence his less fortunate owner is not hence his less fortunate owner is not content to take an average price, but wants the top, and is looking for pre-by-ed males with which to grade up and have something better to turn off on the market. I am not a prophet, nor do I look for any permanent improvement while poverty stalks the land. I look for a change in our financial affairs, for the reason that it must come, else the future of our country is else the future of our country is fraught with many dangers.

How Calf Raising is Made Profitable. A breeder and grower of baby beef

A breeder and grower of baby beef gives his own experience at profitable baby beef growing in the Western Agriculturist, as follows:

"Having succeeded to my satisfaction," says the writer, "in the raising of calves and converting them into beef at an early age with a fair profit I will give the readers of the Journal the benefit of my experience.

Have the cowa come in late in the

Have the cows come in late in the fall or early in the winter. Let the youngster take his nourishment in the natural way, until the milk is fit for use. Then wean and put him on skim milk immediately, as no one can af-ford to feed high-priced beef. Be very careful at weaning, always warming the milk, and be sure not to overfeed. As soon as the young steer begins to eat give him bran, shorts or any kind of ground feed twice a day; continue this ration until it is proven beyond a doubt that he thrives and keeps in a fleshy condition while on pasture. The next fall finds him weighing

about 500 pounds, which at 3 cents per pound would amount to \$15, at an expense of about \$2. By this time he is nearly a year old and beef cannot be made as cheap as the first 500 pounds. This is probably gained in the spring marketing, as the price is usually 1 cent higher per pound.

It must be borne in mind that to obtain the highest market price he must be fed in the fall as soon as the pasture begins to fail. As soon as winter sets in put them on full feed; under ordinary circumstances they will be ripe in March, when prices are generally highest. The weight at this time is from 600 to 900 pounds, which at 4 cents a pound, would bring from \$24 to \$36 per head. This will probably seem to be out of reach of some farmers, but if they will try, follow these in-structions closely, I am confident they can do fully as well, and in some cases better, particularly where the calves are of goodd breeding, and of the larger of the improved breeds.

CATTLE WANTED.

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

Three thousand good two year old stears. These are wanted for a Wichita pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some threes if price was right.

Two thousand ones and twos (steers) mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not less than 500 in Jack county Five hundred yearling steers for a

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

quarantine line.
We also have a customer for 5000 yearing steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be de-livered in lots of 1000 or over at Amar-illo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central plains country.
We also have two customers each of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head of

mixed stock cattle. Parties who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete de-scription of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address
The Loving Land and Live Stock

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If those wanting to buy any kind or number of eattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a special effort to do so, and will always be glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy. The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

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and Dallas, via Hearne.

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For further information call on nearest agent or address

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When the crown prince of Denmark attended an examination in a Copen-hagen school the other day he noticed one of the little girls was so confused that she could not recite her lesson. He thereupon took her on his lap, after which she answered every question correctly, and naively explained later: "Why the crown prince whispe ed all the answers to me."

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DAIRY

Wheat bran is the very best feed that can be given to dairy cows. your butter while it is fresh. Long kept butter begs quotations and

Keep your milk cans and churns scrupulously clean, and give your cows only pure water and clean food.

A kind of cheese called knaport is made from buttermilk in Denmark. Its flavor is said to rival that of the odoriferous limburger.

Drive the cows in the milking pen gently. Do not heat them up by chas-ing them home with dogs for by so do-ing you injure the quality of milk you will get from them.

If you heat the cows badly before milking, when their udders are heavy with the accumulated lacteal fluid, it don't do much good to cool the milk off afterwards, so far as repairing damage wrought.

With regard to keeping the milk cans germ proof during the hot weather a practical dairyman says: "Buy a big paper of sal soda and present it to your better half for her to use freely in the cleansing water she employs on the cans."

Heifer calves from your very best milch cows should be saved to keep up your dairy herd, and when selected for this purpose they should henceforth have the very best of treatment. They should not only be fed well, but should also be handled constantly so that they will be broken to milk when they have their first calves. Continual handling of the udder develops the organs which secretes the milk and makes better milkers of the future

The census returns showed that 600, 000 tons, or 1,200,000,000 pounds of butter, were manufactured in the United States in 1890, and the quantity has probably since been increased. In 1893 the assessed value of the cows was the assessed value of the cows was \$700.000,000, which was more than the capital of all the national banks at that time. Iowa seems to be the largest butter producer, her return three years ago being 100,000,000 pounds, worth \$21,000,000. Illinois stood next, with 95,000,000 pounds, worth \$20,000,000.

An exchange says; When you carry the big milk can down to the stable before the evening milking, it is likely to be hot enough to feel blistering to the touch, from standing in the rays of the sun all day. By putting fresh milk into it in such a condition you simply invite it to spoil before morning. The can should be cooled off by a dash of cold water from the well or spring, and trivial though the act may seem, it may save the quality of the milk stored therein.

To make good butter the latest directions are to ripen the cream by first adding to it a little recently soured skim milk, keep it warm, and churn at first sign of acidity, at from 55 to 68 degrees, according to the season. That in hot weather cream should be ripened at least 10 degrees below the cold weather point, which is about 70 de-grees. Mixed cream should be kept quite cold, and when enough to churn been secured, then add the "starter," warm it up, and ripen. Thus it is seen that art and tact are now indispensable in butter making. That summer butter may be made as good as fall and winter butter 's a possi-bility, but it needs to be creamed quicker, ripened at a lower point, churned below 60 degrees, and kept at a 45-degree point after being made.

Caked Bag.

Garget or caked bag is a disease which gives dairymen no little trouble. It may result from a variety of causes, the most common of which is that the extended udder of the cow with a young calf is bruised by her legs while being driven to or from pasture. Whatever the cause, the following is regarded as a good remedy:

Epsom salts, 1 1-4 pounds, powdered ginger root, 2 ounces, nitrate of potash, 1 ounce. Dissolve in 2 quarts of hot water and give at new milk warmness, stirring in a pint of molasses. The medicine should be given slowly from a long-necked bottle or drenching a long-necked bottle or drenching horn and operates best when given largely diluted as suggested. When giving a drench of this sort it is well to keep all hay and fodder from the to keep all hay and lodder from the cow and to feed only on sloppy mashes; and it may be here advised that in all cases of bowel or stomach trouble in cows the hay and fodder rations should be entirely removed until the disturb-ing symptoms disappear To this treat-ment add liberal rubbing of the bag with the hands and an application of water as hot as can be borne.

To Dry the Cow.

It is desirable to have dairy cows go dry before parturition. Experienced dairymen agree that the offspring is more robust and healthier generally if the milk in the mother's udder is dried to before the birth of the celf. With up before the birth of the calf. come dairy breeds—notably the Jer-seys—this is often difficult to bring about. The well cared for Jersey is like an everlasting spring, inclined to run on regardless of season. An ex-change offers the following on the sub-ject, which is worthy of consideration: Camphor administered in powder some Camphor administered in powder some weeks before parturition dries up the milk of cows, which is some thing very important. Two cows, one being three weeks, the other four weeks bofore the term of parturition and giving five litres and four litres of milk respectively, were treated with powdered cambiant of the health of the best of the health of the phor put on their tongues at the back of the mouth three times daily in doses of thirty grammes. As the milk di-minished they were milked once in two milkings, then in three and finally once in five. The milk must not in any case be defective, hence the necessity of milking thoroughly. cow dry when continuing to supply cow dry when continuing to supply milk was, previous to this experiment, an impossibility. Camphor, it is need-less to remark, has the same effect on mares. Without impairing health or the udder, camphor causes dryness in a few days without difficulty.

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HORSES AND MULES.

Edited by J. H. Dills, Sherman, fexas, to whom all communications Intended for this department should be addressed.

by Axtell 2:12 in training at Terre There are twenty youngsters sired

The dam of Hal Pointer 2:04 1/2 has a colt by her side by Brown Hui 2:12 1-2.

Messenger, the great ancestor of all the trotting stock in America, was a hackney.

Fantasy 2:08 3-4 is faster right now than she was when she made her record last fall. It is throwing away money to trust

your horse to the charge of an already verworked trainer. Kremplin trotted an eighth in 14 3 4 conds at Allen farm, Pittsfield,

Mass., last Saturday. A Wisconsin horseman has sold eight standard-bred trotting stallions for ex-

portation to Germany. In France hay is worth \$40 and straw \$20 per ton. It costs something to feed a horse over there.

The Glasgow, Scotland, Tramway

apany has placed an order for 4000

horses with Canadian buyers. A ration of one part cracked wheat one part cornmeal and two parts whole bats constitute an excellent grain food.

Ed A. Tipton, the secretary of the Kentucky Breeders' association, pre-dicts some phenomenal thr c-y-ar-old racing among the trotters for this

The feet of the mule are not so liable to injury as those of the horse. The animal itself is hardier and less dainty in its food. Hence it is to be preferred for lome purposes.

As a two-year-old, Arion tro-ted in 10 3-4, as a three-year-old, in 2:10 1-2, nd as a four-year-old, in 2:07 3-4. and as a four-year-old, in 2:07 3-4. Doble says he will beat 2:05 1-4 this year as a five-year-old.

Don't overload young horses. If there is a heavy load to be hauled use the older animals, remembering that th bone and muscle are not properly developed and set until after the horse has attained his sixth year.

A writer in the London Stock Journal says he has for many years used nothing but rice meal for a large stable of horses, and much prefers it to meal made from "maize," as the English usually call our Indian corn.

Germany eats 86,000 head of horses every year. Perhaps the surplus of horse stock in this country not available for any profitable use here might find some sale among those abroad who have stomachs to crave that sort of

Frank Rockefeller, the wealthy Ohio breeder, has sent Haroldmont, Will-oughby and about sixty head of other tretters to his farm near Klowa, Kan. which consists of nearly 8000 acres. and contains about 550 head of draft horses and trotters.

When a mare refuses to dry or caress her offspring a little flour or meal sprinkled upon it will sometimes attract her kindy to it, but should this fall the foal must be dried by rubbing with soft flannel and induced to take

Arion trotted in 2.10 3-4-at-x-2-vear old, cut that record to 2.10 1-2 at 3, and reduced it again to 2.07 3-4 at a 4-year-old. He is now in Doble's hands, and that famous driver says he expects to cut 2 1-2 -conds off again in his b-year-old form.

Rhode Island has prohibited poolselling except on race tracks. The city pool-rooms are closed, so that betting on races in that state will be confined to home races only. The modern poolroom where races are reported by wire every day in the year, will have to go.

The statement seems warranted by existing conditions that any man who can breed roadsters that will hitch up In pairs to suit the fastidious taste the wealthy men of the cities, will find a fortune waiting him that will not cease to flow his way. At the late horse sales, as a rule, the high prices have been for matched teams.

There has been about the same fall-Ing away in the average run of horses on the other side of the water as in this country. An English authority says that the export of horses from that country the first four months of this year was slightly larger than in the same time last year, but the values fell from \$585,310 to \$457,205. The shrinkage was least in the best grade.

Old Johnson 2:06 1-4 is surely the greatest race horse that ever lived. He has now been on the track for twelve years and has made enough money to buy a farm or two. He had about a dozen half-mile track records hanging to his throat latch and added Ther Friday by going three heats in the free-for-all at Akron, Ohio-the

The National Trotting association ill soon be asked to adopt a rule requiring each driver in a race to wear a uniform representing the colors of his stable, firm, or party, to consist of cap, jacket and pants. There is no good reason for refusing such a rule. It has long been the custome in running races, and would work as well for drivers.

We trust our readers will pardon the mistake of the "make up" last week, in putting the name of our horse editor under the head of swine, and mixing our copy on the "hoss" in an incongruous mess with hogology. We suppose it was done in the hurry of a very busy office, and if the hog editor will forgive it, we will also. Ill forgive it, we will also.

Ringing horses in Germany is not the easy thing it is in the West. Trainer Kneeks has been picking up ome easy money over there with the ast mare Bethel, record 2:16 1-4, by sing another name for her, and winning all the slow class races. Someony told it, and Kneebs is in Jail and Market with syndling. It will take charged with swindling. It will take his winnings at least, to keep him out of penal servitude, and he will be fornate to get off so easily. The aver-se German takes a serious interest in his money, and don't appreciate such

At a recent public sale in England ood driving horses sold readily at \$650 ach: some choice hunters and saddle orses sold for \$800. to \$1000; and fine airs of matched carriage horses sold or \$1000 to \$1500. England is well tooked with horses, and they have lectricity over there, too, and bicycles and all the other horse displacers, yet orses are in demand there, and at ood prices. But they are good horses, ach one bred for a purpose, and it as the purpose. English agriulture is depressed, England is a "free rade" country, yet prices there for orses, sheep, wool and all other farm

country. It is not surprising that the question was asked: "What kind of a dod-gasted country is England, any-

A novel method of disposing of about 2,009,000 half-breed wild horses in Oregon, Washington, anontana and Nevada is about organized in the city of Portland. In order to utilize these almost worthless animals and preserve the range for better stock, it is proposed to slaughter them, save the hides for leather, extract the oil for lubricating purposes, preserve the best flesh as food for fowls, and convert the residue into fertilizer. Verily, there are few things in our day that science and enterprise cannot turn to useful acenterprise cannot turn to useful ac-

Popular tate has long ago determined that the bay color is nest in horses. With nost men of experience the sorrel comes next in favor, for the reason that these two colors undergo less change with the seasons, and do not sunburn, as do the blacks and browns. The light and mixed colors change more frequently, as time and sunshine effects them, and must be groomed perfectly to please the eye. However, there is an old breeder's adage that "any good horse is a good color," and it is quite true that there are good horse of all colors. But the wise breeder must cater to the popular taste to find a ready market.

In order to make this department of the Journal a medium of usefulness to every lover of the horse in Texas we invite owners and breeders to furnish us with the names and pedigrees of their stallions and matrons, and re-quest the trainers in Texas to furnish a list of what they have in training, with pedigrees attached, and how their stock is improving in speed, etc., etc. These bits of imformation will be useful to the public in many ways, but chiefly in advising those who want good stock, where the same can be found, and parties who desire to have their youngsters handled, where the trainers are located.

Entries for stake races over association tracks east of the Mississippi river show that there has never been a greater interest taken in harness racing, nor more finely bred horses brought into competition. Many of these contests have such full fields that they must of necessity be sent of in two or three ranks, and with the generous amount of money before the win-ner to contend for, there will be more red-hot heats fought from "end to end" than the race patron ever saw before. The hard times, too, will make every fellow work in preparing his bread-winner for doing great things, and if the records are not cut down from the free for all to the colt class, we are not

Judging from the large number of Northern horses recently shippped into Texas and sold in the cities at public outery it appears that this is the best available market now to be found for such stock.

It argues that Texas has more spare money to invest than other arkets are supplied with, and that out, cople are willing to spend it for improvement on this line. Some of the "brought in stock" we have seen is very fair stuff, but the bulk of it appears to be the culls from the breeding farms of Missouri and Kansas, run off in its rough condition and sold at any price it will bring. Some of the very young things may turn out well and not disappoint the purchaser, but very few animals we have seen can be called desirable for starting into the breeding business.

To make racing in Texas or else where occupy the plane that all true lovers of horseflesh desire, a wholesale tions cannot be made too soon. Fraud-alent entries and "ringers" can never be wholly suppressed until every horse nge, color marks, and the name of the man who bred and reared him from colthood, furnished to the association at the time the every is made. Anxiety on the part of our associations to have large fields of horses to engage for the entertainment of the public leads the average manager to look lightly at cmissions of these important details, although the rules require them to be strictly complied with, and it is a gross injustice to our own horsemen, cannot impose "ringers" on the public without ready detection, to let strangers enter the list without they, too. establish the identity of the ani-mal named as fully as the rules re-

An Electric Starter.

A Chicago young man, Z. A. Barrett, has invented an apparatus for starting horses in a race, and tested it recently in the presence of several horsemen at Garfield Park. He stretches a rubber tube across the track in plain view of all the jockeys. The operator will be mounted on a movable machine that runs on a track of its own a few feet from the inside fence of the course, and said machine has a speed of a mile a minute, to keep its rider, the starter, up with the race throughout. enables the starter to act as patrol judge. When he sees the horses in position, he presses a button, the rubjudge. ber tube is instantly removed, as a signal to go, and away he goes also, in close company with the horses. It is said to be a very simple outfit, and not very expensive, but will not supplant the gentleman with harsh voice and the red flag for some time to come.

A Humane Invention.

There have been several attempts to apply the inclosed air principle to col-lars for horses, but somehow they have not answered the purpose satisfactorily A recent Canadian inventor, however ms to have overcome the difficul-s. Speaking of his invention, the seems to have overcome the difficul-ties. Speaking of his invention, the National Stockman says the part which comes in contact with the horse is as smooth as glass and sufficiently pliable smooth as glass and sufficiently pliable to give with every motion of the animal. The air valves are so constructed as to preclude the possibility of any leakage even under the heaviest pressure, and are covred with neatly laced leather flaps, leaving the surface perfectly even. A high veterinary authority says: "I expect it to be a valuable preventive of sore shoulders and muscular strains, arising from badly fitting and sweat-hardened collars, especially and sweat-hardened collars, especially during hot weather, by fitting the neck and shoulders accurately and rebounding from the skin when the pressure ceases, thus allowing the air to cool and soothe the skin."

Great Racing.

At Philadelphia on June 2I the great match race between the champion bacers, Saladin and Mascot, resulted in match sace between the champion bacers, Saladin and Mascot, resulted in a victory for Saladin in two straight heats, the first in 2.08 1-2, the fastest ever made in a race at Belmont park, while he took the next heat in 2.10. Both of these pacers had heavy sums laid on the result by their respective admirers, and as usual in horse racing the condition of the horse rather than the judgment of the man was at fault. The \$500 extra money to beat 2.04 stays with the association. At New York the great suburban handicap was run on the 21st, and Ramapo, rioden by Tarall, won, with Banquet second, Sport third. Time, 2.06 1-5.

Tarall left New York in ten minutes after winning the Suburban with Ramapo for Chicago, to be ready for his mount on Domino in the American Derby. The latter, while a big favorite in the betting, was last to pass under the wire. The winner turned up in Lucky Baldwin's bay colt, "Ray El Santa Anita" a rank outsider, and of course the knowing ones lost lots

of money. This is the fourth time Baldwin has won the Derby since the race was inaugurated.

Tarall is perhaps the most artistic and successful jockey in America, but the above result shows that it requires the best horse and jockey combined to win a race sure.

Those who believe in mysterious things, in "charms," "tricks," "spells," "nemecies," or special curses, can find something to entertain and mystify them in the following letter from Buenos Ayres to the Philadelphia

A SURFEIT OF HORSES.

About forty miles above Buenos Ayres there is a large green island in the La Pata, which in the colonial days was the horse ranch of some wealthy nabob. The animals finally became so numerous that there was not grass enough to feed them properly, and as there was no demand for their export, the owner determined to reduce their number in a most barbarous way, viz: by setting the grass on fire during dry season. The result of this method of reducing stock was a little more complete than he anticipated, and every horse on the island was burned to death, except the few that ran into the mighty river, which hemmed them in, and were drowned. Afterward the stench was so unbearable that for many weeks navigation on the La Plata was almost entirely suspended. After awhile when the grass grew up again, the owner bought new horses and attempted to start afresh. But they all died very soon of a strange disease never heard of before. He tried it again and again, always with the same result, for singularly enough, every horse that had been placed on that island since that wicked confla-gration has died from the same mysterious disease. To this day, nearly two centuries later, not a colt has ever been foaled there, and although various breeds of stock have been tried, in a few weeks not one of them is left alive. Then a superstitious terror seized the people—a sort of nightmare, maybe and for sixty years or so nobody set foot upon the accursed island. Nowa-days i is used as a cat'le farm, for horned cattle are not sugject to the mysterious malady, but there are no horses there.

Looking Backward.

Six Arab stallions and one mare re-cently sold in New York for the sum of \$350, or an average of \$50 per head. The hoary folly of returning to the deserts of Arabia to get new blood for the improvement of American horses

no longer imposes on our norse owners. Three centuries ago the best specimens attainable from the original home of the horse, did much to assist m forming the type of the thoroughbred on which the present race is founded.

Three centuries of judicious breeding from the fittest specimens so produced have placed our modern horses as far in advance of the original Arabian as the Anglo Saxon man is in advance of the dusky Bedoin of the desert.

the dusky Bedoin of the desert.

We could just as safely count on improving our horses by a cross on the mustang as on the Arabian. The mustang is directly descended from the Spanish barb, introduced into Mexico by Hernando Cortez in his invasion and conquest of our neighboring country, and has run wild on the prairies and plains of the West without any and plains of the West without any corruption of blood during all these years. According to the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest, the herds of wild horses yet to be found should furnish as pure a fountain of Barb blood as that used in England to blend with the Arabian, in the good old days of the past, when the foundation the modern race horse was being

The intelligent breeder of our times The intelligent breeder of our times is too smart to go back and start afresh, when he can avail himself of a few centuries of judicious breeding alfew centuries of judicious centurie ready at his command. The Arab horses brought to Kentucky by Keen Richards, of Scott county, along in the 50s, were said to be the best specimens ever seen in America. The mares were crossed on the best racing sires of the

day, and not a race horse resulted.

The stallions had mares from all the best families that surrounded them, and not even a second-class racer re-sulted. Besides this signal failure of Mr. Richards, who began his costly experiment in full faith in its success, many others have tried it with similar results. The Arab horse is lacking in size, even for useful cow ponies, and size; even for useful cow ponies, and there is not one living on the face of the earth that could win a race at any distance against a third-class American or English horse. Our intel-ligent horsemen know this, and hence they sell in the best markets at about the price of street car plugs.

Saddle Horses Pay.

This writer has for years tried to impress on his friends the good paying industry of breeding high class saddle horses as one of the safest and readyest animals to sell in any country,

and the city markets these hard times prove the proposition.

While the great weighted draft horse fetches \$200 or less, and common drivers from \$100 to \$150 according to style and speed, the "Breeders Gazette" says of a Kentuckian's consignment to Tattersall's: "Excellent prices have been obtained ranging from \$350 to \$600. Chicago takes very few of the plain gaited saddlers—the trot and can-ter horse which the continental riding masters are trying to foist on the pub-tic. The demand is for horses that have been trained to go the "Kentucky gaits," and they command high prices.

Sales of about twenty horses of this kind recently have averaged over \$400." There are a few families of saddle orses here and there in Texas of the kind described above, that are neg-lected because there is no home mar-ket worthy of the best of them, and but few of our breeders have any exper-ience in training them.

Our young men, accustomed to use the cowboy rigging, and satisfied to travel in the cowboy gaits, have no knowledge of the simple methods by which a well bred saddle horse is so easily educated, and the colts they will ride are rather encouraged to cut wild reports, and "hypek" that the recognitions capers, and 'Suck' than to go quietly along for the comfort of the rider.

If some of these young men could only be wise enough to discard the great unwieldy saddle for those of shal-low seats and destitute of horns, and would adopt the gentle methods necessary to train a real saddle horse, they could pick up many handsome colts at moderate prices and soon sell them at an advance greater than the original

found many that make excellent drivers, and these combination horses are always in demand at good prices in any country. There is good money in it. Let the boys try it.

Excursion Tickets

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

The announcement is made that Rev. Charles Keebert, of St. Paul, Minn., is to be made bishop of St. Cloud to succeed Bishop Sardetti, now archbishop of Roumania. Three names were sent to the pope by Archbishop Ireland, and Keebert was recommended most highly.

SWINE.

Give all the spare milk to the pigs. They like it, and it is good for them.

Feed the pig liberally from the time it comes into the world until it is killed or sold.

The Chester White is said to be the oldest distinctively American hog in

The quicker the pig is matured the better the meat is which it produces, and the bigger the breeder's profits. Nothing can take the place of grain in swine feeding. No matter how good your pastures are your hogs to do well

must have some grain. The sow, after being served by the boar, should be confined until her irritability has been ceased. The time of farrowing may be known by the return of the irritability, which generally happens a few days previous to farrowing. The term of gestation in swine is sixteen weeks. A sow requires considerable attention at the time of far-rowing; not that she will probably re-quire assistance in the act of pigging. but to observe that all the pigs are safe, and to remove everyone that may be dead when born, or may have died in the birth, in order that she may not devour them and then go for the rest;

Rye for Pigs.

A correspondent in the Western Swineherd says rye patches for hog pastures are especially for pigs. On this subject he says:

Not alone are rye patches profitable for pigs, but they furnish the best grazing we can get for brood sows and boars. It adds to their bone and muscle. It cleans them out and gives them healthy appetites. It makes sows that have become too fat; ready breeders, and it restores vigor and vitality to exhausted boars.

It is splendid for a sow in pig. For fattening purposes, breeders these patches play a small part. More substantial food is required. But these patches place the pork, where substantial food will count most, by giving bone and muscle and health. It gives frame upon which the meat from other food may form. The frame is the main thing. If a pig is equipped with it, he is profitable to his owner. Bone food comes first. Meat food

Sometimes an Aristocrat.

Before the Kansas Agricultural Society, F. D. Coburn said:
"At \$2.75 per 100 pounds the hog is a prosaic plebeian, a quite disreputable fellow of indifferent breeding, debased morals, and of unclean habits, whose relationship we dany and to whom relationship we deny and to whom many of us often do not speak with we meet him in the road at the sta-

"At \$7.25 per 100, however, this is all reversed. He is entitled to be called honorable and is an interesting gentleman and due all deference which most of us make haste to show a distinguished relative of financial consequence. "He is given the right-of-way by pe-destrians, vehicles and railway trains, and it is with our cheerful consent that he come about as near represent-ing and possessing the fat of the land

as anybody we know.
"Under these circumstances he soon ceases to associate with country people, the friends and benefactors of his youth, and becomes a plutocrat, early falling under the baneful influence of such throat-cutters as the Swifts and Armours only, as we might expect, to get it in the neck and eventually to be bled to death."

farmers have succeeded in growing enough of them to consume the grains on the farm. There is an impression, and we think well founded, that the prices in the year to come well be much less than they have been for the two years past. There is also an impression, which we do not think well found-ed, that there will be an over supply ed, that there will be an over supply and that the hog, by reason of the over supply, will fall out of favor with the man on the farm. We regard the business of growing hogs in the West as being among the most staple and reliable for the reason that the greater portion of the world's supply of hog products must come from the corn bett portion of the world's supply of hog products must come from the corn belt, a belt which is limited in such a way that it can never be extended in the United States. There is, however, quite a possibility of the extension of the business, of growing hogs in the mountain states and territories, and in Western Kansas and Nebraska, and, in fact, wherever alfalfa can be grown as hog pasture. These areas, however as hog pasture. These areas, however, are so limited that they will have comparatively very little bearing on the problem. The hogs that supply the pork products of the world must be grown for the most part in the corn

Sows Enting Pigs.

The Farm and Home has the follow-

ing on this subject: A sow in perfect health will never eat her pigs. Constipation or indigestion is the direct cause, being caused by improper feeding. No harm will be done the swine in giving them the run of the feed lot with the other stock, horses and cattle. Give them seems and cattle. horses and cattle. Give them a corn ration with an occasional feed of bran and ship stuff. If it is where they can and ship stuff. It is where they can get it they will occasionally chew on fodder and corn stalks. Three or four weeks' run in the clover field before farrowing will bring them through all farrowing will bring them through all right. It is not unusual for a sow to eat a pig that has been crushed or born dead, and we are not alarmed to see them do it, but prefer to have their systems in such a state of perfect health that they will have no relish for this kind of food. If sows have the run of pasture or wood lands while in farrow they will seldom if ever detelop this habit. The farmer that is compelled to keep his sows in a dry lot must make an effort to bring about must make an effort to bring about the same conditions that the sow has while on pasture, must put before her food that will produce the same results. The perious objection to the sults. The terious objection to the small or dry lot rests in the inability to secure an abundance of exercise, which is a prime factor in the production of healthy embryo. With a dry lot and sufficient corn to keep the sow contented almost certain disaster will follow at harrowing time. But with a ration of wheat, or if wheat is not fed use oran and ship stuff, along with cellar and kitchen refuse or waste, such as potatoes, apples, pumpking with cellar and kitchen refuse or waste, such as potatoes, apples, pumpkins, etc., we would have no fear that the sow would destroy her pigs, especially if she can have the run of the feeding lots, and take exercise by gathering the wastes. An occasional blade of fodder, a clover burr, leaf or stem all help in keeping the system in condition. Wood ashes and salt are necessary adjuncts in securing health. The sow needs the properties found in the ashes to aid in building up the bone formation of her young. If wood ashes cannot be had, a small amount of ground bone in the feed will answer the same purpose. But when the food given is rich in muscle and bone-forming properties, the farmer need not be particular to add these things from other sources. However, no better aid can be given the system to get rid of unhealthy tendencies than a box of wood ashes constantly in reach.

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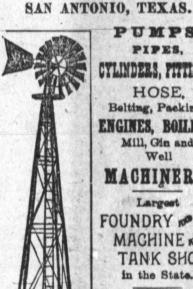


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The Chicago Inter-Ocean gets off this: "Texas, which once thought cotton was its only crop, will this year harvest a great crop of wheat, and will get the good Democratic prices for it."

The Galveston Tribune says: "With bountiful crops assured in Texas and a corn famine pending in Mexico, the realize that it is an ill wind that blows

Stay by your live stock, no matter how hard times get, and if there is any one on earth who will be able to live with comparative ease you will be that one, for when stock husbandry fails there will be but little show for any-

Sorghum as a forage, says an exchange, appears to have just one ad-vantage over fodder corn—it is better able to stand dry weather. In the arid district of Kansas, where corn sometimes wilts and dries up, the sorghum fields remain green and fresh.

The corn crop, says the Sherman Democrat, as already assured, will be the very largest that Grayson county has had for years. Reports from all adjoining counties show that this is not the case in Grayson alone. A great deal of small grain was cut before the rains of the last week, but no great amount of damage is reported.

The surest possible crop in this country is cockle. They never fail to ma-ture. Unlike some fruit crops, they "hit" every year. If frost comes early or late, the seeds of this troublesoned plant mature just in advance of it. The only way to eradicate them is to watch closely, and whenever a plant of this variety springs up 'go for it."

Last year's wheat crop in Victoria, South Australia, amounted to 140,000,-000 bushels. The present price in Mel-bourne is 56 cents per bushel. This is alleged to be below the cost of producand the government has been petitioned to allow a rebate of 25 per cent on transportation charges for all wheat designed for export. Since the railways are there under the control of the government, there is a prospect that the petition may be granted.

When to Feed Bran.

The Mirror and Farmer gives advice on the subject of feeding wheat bran as follows:

"Bran is very rich in phosphates, compared with other grain foods, and it may be fed with advantage. All foods containing large proportion of phosphates also contain lime (phos-phate of lime), and for growing fowls and laying hens bran should be used preference to meal, corn or other ain; but for fattening for market it is not equal to corn or cornmeal. As much of the food usually allowed hens

is given without regard to its kind or quality, quite a loss is sometimes made by feeding that which is undesirable, while a further loss is sutained in the lack of production. Food cannot al-ways be fairly regulated or balanced, but when bran is allowed it will largely compensate for any deficiency that may exist in the majority of foods.'

Stack Your Grain.

Farmers should by all means stack their grain before threshing it. reasons for this advice are many and When grain is stacked it goes through a sweat which takes the sap out of it, relieves it of impurities, causes it to be less liable to injure in the bins and really makes it a higher grade grain than if it had been threshed from the shocks. It is more convenient to stack than it is to thresh from the shock and no doubt in the long run more economical. The farmer can take his own teams or "swap" work with his whose grain is not just ready to handle, or has already been disposed of and soon have his grain in good se-cure stacks, and then he can wait until the right thresher and the right terms are offered him. He can wait till the weather gets a little cooler also if he wishes. When he does thresh he does not have to have an army of men and teams or hands. So far as wheat concerned this year, surely the price is not such as to tempt the farmer into threshing before he gets good ready. By all means stack your grain before threshing.

Making Hay.

On this subject a writer in the New York World says: It is during the summer that the sup-ply of feed for the winter is largely secured, and, if a sufficient quantity obtained, in nearly all cases it will be necessary not only to arrange to save it all, but to save it in the best condition possible. It makes considerable difference in the nutritive value of the hay for feeding whether or not it is out in good season, well cured and stored away in a good condition. It is best in all cases to make all of the neces sary preparations beforehand, so that when the hay is ready to cart the work can be pushed along very rapidly. With the aid of plenty of machinery, such as now can be readily secured, the hay should be made very speedily. The mowers, sulky rake and hay loaders in the field, with the carriers and fork in the barn, will not only save time but expense. Machinery will handle hay much cheaper than can be done by hand labor. But if new machinery is needed it should be purchased in good season, and the old should be overhauled so that it can be depended upon through harvest. breakdown then may cause a loss several times the cost of putting the ma-

Forage Plants.

chinery in thorough repair.

The New York World has the following on the subject of the best forage plants:

There is a growing tendercy to use forage crops to furnish supplies for stock when the pastures are dried up during the summer. Inquiries have come from all sections as to what to plant. The reply is this: Plant the kind best suited to your locality, both as regards quality and quantity. Do not go in for rew forage plants.

They are not yet fully acclimated, nor their last cu'ture understood Try them, on a small scale, but for your standbys plant corn, cats and clover. In addition there are sorghum, millet sweet c.m, beans and peas. Of all these there are plenty of varieties to choose from, and each must find for himself what kind is best adapted to

lis soil or location.
Of the two kinds of sorghum that are preferred for forage, the early grange is generally selected because it develops more fodder and throws out more suckter is supposed to stand drouth better, Of cowpeas there are many varieties while the Canada pea is sub-divided into about fifty kinds. There is the same difference of opinion in regard to the milet. Most farners prefer the the Hungarian All of which goes to trove how the depends up in collimate and locality.

Advice to Farmers.

When you finish plowing your cotton leave your double shovels and your sweeps at the end of the rows where

your work ends and let the weeds grow up around them for protection. Just as like as not this will be the first place you will need them again, any way, and you can use the space they would occupy in the toolhouse for the children to build playhouses in. Now that you are through with your self-binders leave them where they will be handy for the birds to roost in. If the grain for the birds to roost in. If the grain crop should fail next year you wouldn't need them snyway. When through threshing your grain drive the separator and engine by the side of the barn and leave it there until another grain crop is ready to be threshed. If you were to build a shed over them the player or shingles with whethere. the planks or shingles with which you ecvered them would be injured by the sun and rain. If the weeds grow up over the hoes, rakes, harrows, etc., left scattered over the field and gardens, don't worry. The weeds will rot down after awhile and then you can find your tools. In the meantime, if you need implements like these, haven't the implement men in town got them on hand? And what do they keep them for except to sell? There is danger that trade in farming machinand implements will get dull you decrease your patronage by taking care of the machinery and tools you have already purchased. There is also danger that you will lift the mortgage from your farm, thus working a hard-ship on some Eastern "loan associa-tion" by depriving it of a good part of the products of your soil and sweat, in the shape of semi-annual interest. Don't be too grasping. Let your ma-chinery and tools not in the fields, and buy more every year. As a Business.

That farming is the best avocation in life is susceptible of the easiest proof. Take a man who has a few thousand or even a few hundred dollars invested in a farm, and with anything like ordinary intelligence and industry he lives well off the products of his farm. His capital is all the time-being increased by the enhancing value of lands and by the improvement be-ing put upon the farm. He cannot set ing put upon the farm. He cannot set down each evening and figure up a column of exact figures of profits but all the time there is being something ad-ded to his wealth by increase in live stock and by added conveniences and improvements. Now all this time his capital is absolutely secure As the first of each month comes around he does not awake in the night covered with cold sweat and with the nightmare of assignment and foreclosure hovering

over him. When bad crop years come-as they will-or when prices are so low as to barely cover the cost of production all the farmer has to do is little more economy; cut expenses, live a little hard if he must, and wait till the clouds roll by, when the sunshine prosperity will return and find him with his capital intact, and himself seasoned to economy, ready to take the tide at its flood and go on steadily

improving his condition. There is no reason whatever why a man who owns a farm and manages it with intelligence and industry may not find himself in his old age surrounded with plenty, and able to enjoy all the comforts of life.

How different with the man who has a few thousand or a few hundred dol-lars invested in most other business His capital is all the time exposed to danger and the profits problematical

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

laternational Christian Endeavor Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

The thirteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention convenes in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11 to 15. It will be attended by about 25,000 young people, and will afford a rare opportunity for hearing the most noted Christian workers of the day and besides furnish a most delightful summer trip at very little expense. Tickets will be sold July 8 to 11 inclusive at one fare for the round trip good to return until July 31, but if deposited with the joint agent of the terminal lines in Cleveland on any date prior to July 31, will be made valid for return until September 15

Delegates and visitors from Texas will be assigned to private homes surround ing Madison avenue Congregational church, which will be their headquar-Congregational ters, at very moderate rates, or if preferred hotel accommodations can be had for \$2 per day.

Attractive side trips to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada; Chautauqua, and other points by boat and rail at cheap rates will be arranged Cleveland. Texarkana is the rallying point for the state. At 7:30 p. m. on on Monday, July 9, the special excursion cars will leave there over the Cot ton Belt Routs for Memphis and then via the L. & N. for Cincinnati and via the Big Four to Cleveland, arriving there in time for the opening exercises on Wednesday evening. This is the official route selected by Rev. H. G. Scuddy, excursion manager for Texas delegates and visitors, who will give all necessary information, and will mail an initnerary of the trip giving details to all persons writing him in reference thereto at Longview, Tex., or S. G. WARNER, G. P. A. Tyler, Tex.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

Hog and Chicken Chotera. I have a positive, sure, tried, proved and guaranteed cure for hog and chick-en cholera, which has stood the test for six years in thousands of cases without a single failure. My fathe: (the originator) is, and has been for forty years one of the leading farmers and raisers in this country, and has lost a great many hogs and chickens with cholera, but has never lost a single one since the discovery of this remedy. One dollar will buy enough of the ingredients at any drug store to cure from 50 to 75 head of hogs. I will send the recipe and a family right for only 50 cents (the price is \$1.) This is almost like giving it away. Send at once and use the remedy and you will never lose a hog or chicken with cholera. Order within twenty days and I will send you a valuable book, worth \$1, which ought to be in the hands of every farmer stock raiser and poultryman in land. References, my postmaster, ex-press agent, paster Baptist church, of

which I am a member, or any business house or good citizen in this town. Address wanted. MRS. RACHEL V. THOMAS,

Cowarts, Alabama.

Coast Country. 640 arcres on San Antonio bay; soil is sandy and especially auapted is under vegetables and grapes; land is under fence, and has some improvements, and especially adapted to fruit, are in good repair. Good pure water can be obtained a

hallow depth.

Land lies high above, and presents peautiful view of the bay. Would be very desirable tract to cut up and sell off in small places for fruit and vegetable growing.
CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Tex.

"There's one thing about your boarding house," said the fresh guest; "living here increases one's appetite. Actually, Mrs. Housekeeper, after a dinner I go away hungry as a bear."—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

STOCK FARMING.

Raise something to sell and then

Weed out scrubs and breed only to

Select a moist tract of land and try

Big feed crops are the general work

It generally pays to sell your grain only after it has been converted into

Never offer an unbroken colt for sale. Keep proper rigs and harness and train your own animals.

In the coming season when feed will be so plentiful every farmer should a range to feed at least a few beeves.

Care for the hog crop while the sun shines and you will be able to care for the live stock when wintry blasts blow. Remember that you are in business, and that it is business to sell your products when you can make a profit on

Perhaps for the amount of capital invested and for the cost of caring for business, poultry pays better than anything else raised on the farm.

Sow plenty of cow peas. If we should have late rains the yield of feed from them will be prodigious, while in case of failure you are out very little.

When the hired man or one of boys" can carry seven or eight dollars worth of eggs to market once a week, the poultry yard is doing something in keeping up the stock farm. Plant sweet corn for fodder for your pigs in August. Make successive plant-

ings so that you will not run out. Green

your hogs on toward fattening wonder-Shropshire sheep have performed great service in improving the common flocks, but the best mutton breed is

Neither hogs nor chickens can be crowded on the farm without danger of disastrous losses. Long experience proves that when large numbers of either are put together on limited areas of land disease and loss invariably en-

conceded to be the Southdown, though

it is not as large in size as the Shrop-

A New England paper tells a plain truth when it says: "A mare which was starved and stunted in her youth to throw small foals. This colt starvation and soose cultivation accounts for the number of dwarf horses in New England."

Have method in what you do. you desire good milch cows, breed only to strains of blood famous for milking qualities. If you are raising beef handle beef breeds. If you want a trotting horse breed to trotting stock and follow the same course with all other kinds of live stock.

Fancy pacers, swift trotters and flying thoroughbreds are all right in their places, but the most useful quality a general purpose farm horse can possess is a real rapid walking gait. In going to market drawing loads, etc., horses are generally allowed to walk and if they possess a rapid gait much time is saved. The time will come when walkers will be bred for just as trotters and racers are now bred for.

The limit of profit in growing live stock is only determined as to age by careful observation and feeding. We cannot set any arbitrary age at which this point is reached, but, as a rule, stock begins to grow unprofitable as it begins to age. The most successful stock growers are those who keep continually turning off young animals and supplying their place with others still younger, never permitting any animal to grow old upon their hands.

The importance and necessity more stock growing and less grain to maintain, the fertility of the soil is shown by an Eastern writer, who says: "If the Dakota farmers can afford to raise wheat for 50 cents per bushel or less to ship away to Europe, and with it the life-blood of their soils, let them do so; they will be obliged to buy it back some day in the shape of commercial fertilizers or abandon impoverished farms. We farmers in Pennsylvania must find some more profitable business than raising grain to sell from the farm.'

It pays to keep stock even when itois low in price, says the Farmers' Voice. We all know that stock growing keeps our farms in better heart than grain growing; that by steadily growing grain and selling it our farms gradually run down, while with stock growing we can keep them up to a high state of fertility. It is for just the reason here shown. The farmer who sells a ton of wheat worth, say, \$20 or \$25, sells \$7.75 worth of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, while the farmer who sells a ton of sheep worth or \$100 sells only \$4.95 worth of fer-

As a tasis for successful operations the glock farmer must provide himself with an abundance of good feed, and his crop should be planted with this end in view. Hay, oats, ley and corn are the essentials to begin with, to which may be added turnips, rutabagas, millet, sorghum, al-falfa, etc. The straw from threshed grain should be preserved, as nothing pleases a cow better when a winter's blasts are blowing than to eat her way in among the bright, clean oat straw until only her hind quarters are visible, and there to stand and munch and enjoy herself. Variety and abundance of feed is the foundation of success in

Did you car notice that on the top of a load of coarse coal you can throw half a ton of fine coal, and after driving half a ton of fine coal, and after a mile on an ordinary road that you a mile on an ordinary road that you there all the same; it just fits in and fills up all the corners and spaces petween the larger lumps, writes John J. Lenton, in Farmers' Advocate. So it is, or should be, with poultry on most farms. The horses, cattle, sheep and swine mainly occupy the atention of the stock grower; the corn, wheat oats, etc., are first considered by the oats, etc., are first considered by the general farmer. But either man, without losing a dollar in his general line of work, and with a very light expenditure of time and money, can reap from \$50 to \$250 per year by filling up the corners of his yard and, his time with poultry.

A correspondent of the Country Gen tleman says: I am of the orinion that mest farmers who have over fifty acres of erable land would find it greatly to their interest to keep a span of horses and a yoke of young, active oxen. A yoke of oxen between four and eight pents of age, where a horse team was kept would do all the extra work on a farm on a feed of hay, cornstalks and pasture without any grain at all At eight years old, when they begin to grow suggish, they coy'd we said to grow suggests, they coy'd a said to the butcher for enough to buy a yoke of the injear-olds is supply their place on the farm. A gran of old horses where they get past profitable

work cannot be sold except at a great

How to Cure Meat. The American Dairyman gives the ollowing concerning the art of curing meat:

The curing of meat is one of the most difficult things that a farmer loes. We have eaten pork in a farm house that we believe caused the dyspepsia that afflicted the family.

It was not properly cured, and every thing but the right one was blamed for the defective digestion of that household.

A Pennsylvania farmer has a re-ceipt for curing pork that he states is beyond comparison. He has used it for many years, and always with phenomenally satisfactory results. We have eaten pork cured this way and we approve of it very much, as it makes a very appetizing dish. The receipe is as follows: very appeti For every 100 pounds of pork take a pounds of good salt, 2 pounds of brown

sugar. 2 ounces of saltpeter, 1 1-2 ounces of potash and 4 gallons of water, the brine to be boiled and cooled. Meat should lay in a cool place for three or four days; each piece to be rubbed with good salt and the whole packed down and remain so for two or three days, according to weather.

The brine is then poured into the cask at the sides, and the meat is left for six week in the brine. It is then taken out and rinsed in cold water, when it is hung up to dry for four or five, when it is smoked with hickory wood. When the details of every stage of the curing are carefully looked after

the product is simply delicious. Cutting Fodder.

A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer thus gives his experience in cutting corn fodder before feeding it: "I have been cutting dry and green for the last ten years, and do it for profit and nothing else. The value corn fodder for feeding purposes doubled by cutting, for cattle, for milk, growth or fattening. I have been feeding during the period mentioned from thirty to fifty head of cattle. Milch cows, and calves to be grown for the dairy, all did much better on cut fodder than when fed to them whole, and cut fine, so they ate it all up. If one-third of the butts are worthless and will not promote growth, then surely I would not put them through a cutter. My experience (and I feed for cutter. My experience (and I feed for milk, growth and fat) is that in con-fodder cut in proper season—that is when the corn is ripe enough to cure out well—the choice in the parts of the stalk, butts or tops, is of no real impartance, for when corn is cut up in proper season the sugar and starch are arrested just where it is, and the cattle will as readily take butts or tops until the evaporation has so thoroughly gone on that those parts are exhausted. I husk corn as soon as it will do to crib, and as soon as husking is completed we haul fodder to barn, if dry, and run it through the cutter into one of our pits (not on a rainy day, but fair), and have had no trouble about its spoiling or injuring. Last year (and we have done the same thing for three years) we cut into our pit five acres in one day and the stock didn't waste one bushel basketful out of five acres. And that is not all. The young cattle grew and the milch cows gave & good paying quantity of milk.

A good "Old Farmer" in a recent communication, says an exchange, bemoans the fact that two of his boys have been to college-one of them to the agricultural college—both have studied music and elocution, but "they cannot call hogs." "Old Farmer" sug-gests that a "hogocutionist" be added to the college faculty, whose duty it shall be to see that the boys be returned to the farm able to call hogs as well as to catch beetles, and that as an attraction a competent person be secured to at our state fair at 5 o'clock in the morning.

It is true that there was a melody in the old time hog call that is becoming unknown to the modern swine craft The familiar "pig-o-o-o-e," often abbreviated to "poooo-e," rang out clear and musical and met with prompt re sponse in the well known sounds and manifestations of acceptance from the ever willing corn consumer.

But times have changed. 1As our friend says, the masters of this art came from Hoosierdom and Ohio, and found unexcelled opportunities on the broad expanse of the pioneer prairie. This art grew out of the necessity of calling hogs out of the woods. Perfec tion became a necessity. The modern American hog, unlike his ancestor and originator, is not a globe trotter, and even if inclined to travel, his pigship finds himself confined to a narrower enclosure. He seldom wanders beyond the reach of moderate tones, and the high pitch of the old time hog call is unnecessary. If this early day disciple is especially desirous of seeing a community where the hog calling art is preserved in its original perfection, we suggest that he visit certain sections of the South, where hogs are given un-limited range of the native forests, and where, to borrow the local expression, "no hog is worth a damn unless he can outrun a nigger."

The putting on the market of pre-pared paint of all colors in conven-ient packages makes it possible for the farmer to keep his buildings, his machinery, and in fact everything that is benefited by it being well painted. It is not only with the buildings and machinery that keeping well painted adds to their durability, but in nearly all cases in addition it adds to their appearance. Get the prepared paint in 1 or 2-gallon cans, stirring up well in order to get all well mixed together and then apply evenly with brush. While in some respects one may not be able to do as finely finished work as an expert painter, yet sufficiently good work can be done to answer all practical purposes and a considerable saving over what a professional would charge and in this way it would often be pos-sible to keep the barn and buildings well painted when otherwise it would be an impossibility on account of the expense. Paint makes everything so much neater and cleaner that for appearance sake alone it will pay to keep well painted.

President Diaz of Mexico seems to have taken much interest of late in the development of agricultural resources of that republic. He assumes that the attention of the people has been too generally directed to mining, to the neglect of the cultivation of the soil, and he advises that the taxes all be laid on the uncultivated land while the improved farms are wholly exempt from taxation.

Knave was first a boy, then a boy servant and lastly a rascally man

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*If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handlest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

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

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

We haven't any Texas land to exchange for other property. It will soon be wanted, and at good prices, to sup-ply homes to the countless thousands who are now coming to, or at least have their eyes on the Lone Star state. It is, therefore, too much in demand and has too bright a future to be swapped off or offered in exchange. Among our clients, however, there are a few who are overloaded, in debt, and must sell; consequently we are authorized to offer some rare bargains, among which

NO. 1-12,000 acres alternate sections on Colorado river in Runnels county; 60 per cent good farming and all first class grazing land: 15 miles from railroad. Price. 2.50 and acre, one-third cash, balance on terms to suit. -10,000 acres immediately on the

Fort Worth and Denver City railway in Donley county; first class agricultural land; splen-did location for a colony and flourishing town; railroad sta-tion already on the land. Price, \$4 on usual terms. -18,000 acres located in alter-

nate sections in the western part of the state; good grazing land but not suited for agricul-tural purposes. Price, 50 cents per acre, one third cash, balance one, two and three years

at 8 per cent. A fine opportu-nity for a good speculation. -7000 acres of fine grazing and rich agricultural land located in Jones county near Merkel, a thriving town on the Texas and Pacific railway. Nearly every acre of this tract is good land; just the thing to buy and cut up into small tracts and sell at 100 per cent profit. Price, \$5, one-fourth cash, balance to

NO. 5-8000 acres of the richest land in Texas; soil' 15 feet deep; will produce a bale of cotton or 60 bushels of corn to the acre; located immediately on the Southern Pacific railroad in the valley of the Colorado river Wharton county; nothing better in Texas. Price, \$10, with small cash payment; 10 years time will be given on balance at 7 per cent.

6-12,000 acres under good fence in western edge of Nolan county, 15 miles southwest of Colo-rado City; this land is well supplied with an abundance of lasting, living water; one-half is good agricultural, while the entire tract is first-class graz ing land; a splendid ranch stock farm. Will rent money enough to-pay good in terest on the investment. Price, \$2.50 per acre, easy terms

7-10,000 acres under excellent new barbed wire fence and cedar posts located near flourishing town on Texas and Pacific railroad in Palo Pinto county. This land is subdivided into small pastures, has several hundred acres in cultivation and is especially suited for a cattle ranch, fine stock or feeding farm. Will sell on un-usually easy terms, and would take part pay on good rent

paying unincumbered city property. Price, \$4. -3000 acres of black rich prairie land on Oliver creek in southeastern part of Wise county. between and within a few miles of the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Gulf. Colorado and Santa Fe railroads. This is a splendid tract of first-class agricultural land. If cut into small tracts and sold on easy terms in would readily bring from \$12 to \$15 per acre; it must, however, be sold in a body to enable the owners to settle up and dissolve a part-nership, and to insure quick sale is offered at \$8, one-third

cash, balance to suit. -29,000 acres in a solid body in Erath and Hood counties, immediately on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad and within 50 miles of the city of Fort Worth. This land is in the midst of a rich, thickly settled agricultural belt and is especially adapted to either grazing or farming. It is owned by a cattle company who have closed out their cattle and must now dispose of the land to enable them to wind up their business Small tracts of the same class of land in the same locality is now worth from \$6 to \$10 acre, while this tract is offered at \$4, one-fourth cash, balance

to suit -26.000 acres in the valley of the Colorado river in Coke county, nearly all rich valley land; will grow corn, cotton and all the small grains in abundance. This property is all enclosed and subdivided, has good new cotton gin, grist mill and other valuable improvements. This land could be cut up into small tracts and sold to immigrants at from \$8 to \$10 per acre. The present owner is now using it for grazing, and for this pur-pose is willing, in the event of sale, to lease it from the purchaser at a rental equal to about 5 per cent on the invest-ment. Price, \$5, one-half cash,

balance to suit.

-10.000 acres in Tarrant county, only 12 miles northwest of the city of Fort Worth. The Trinity river, the Rock Island and Fort Worth and Denver City railroads run through this land. Two depots and several other valuable improvements on the property. Fully 75 per cent of this land is as rich and productive as can be found in the state. while the remainder the state, while the remainder is first-class grazing. This is a splendid property on which to locate a colony of farmers and build up a prosperous town and community. It is also well located for fine stock or feeding farm. Price, \$10, one-fourth cash, balance to miles from a railroad, in the southern part of Cen-tral Texas, in one of the richest agricultural coun-ties of the state. This property is splendidly watered, beautifully located and combines all the elements necessary to make it exceedingly de-Ninety per cent of the tract is rich agricultural land. Similar land in the same locality is producing every year from three-quarters to one of cotton and 50 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre. and is selling at from \$8 to \$12 an acre This immense property must be sold altogether to enable the owners to close up a partnership. One of the present owners will gladly, in the event of sale, lease the land for grazing purposes at a rental of cents an acre and take it for ten years. Cut up into small tracts this land can be sold for \$500,000 more than the price now asked for it, which is \$4 an

We have seen and personally examined each and every tract above referred to, consequently our descriptions are not from hearsay. We have these properties direct from the owners and are fully authorized to act in the premises. We invite correspondence from parties who mean business, and to such will gladly furnish any additional information desired.

GEO, B. LOVING & SON, Managers,

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

DON'T LOOK FOR THE PLAWS!

Don't look for the flaws as you go or through life,
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat
blind

And look for the virtue behind them. For the cloudiest night has a hint of Somewhere in its shadows hiding; It is better by far to look for a star Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away To the bosoni of God's great ocean; Don't set your force 'gainst the river'

And think to alter its motion.
Don't waste a curse on the universe—
Don't built at the storm with your puny

But bend and let it go o'er you. The world will never adjust itself To suit your whims to the letter; Some things must go wrong your whole

life long,
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the infinite, And go under at last in the wrestle.

The wisest man shapes into God's plan
As the water shapes into a yessel.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Small Things of Life. Yes, "some things must go wrong your whole life long, and the sooner you know it the better." Would it not be wisest to do as the last two lines in the verses above suggest, Shapen our plans to God's "as the water shapes into the vessel?" A disappointed man in a recent book says we all start out in life thinking we shall build a great cathedral and end by contriving a mud hut. The maby contriving a mud hut. The ma-jority of women feel if it were not for the small things of life, which seem forever going wrong, they could make a much grander, nobler, more profitable thing of life—could build a beautiful structure from the lofty heights of which, when ended, they could reach forth their hands and justly claim heaven as a reward. My friends, of what are the beautiful cathedrals, the greatest structures in the world, built? Of one great marble block, stone or brick? No. They are built by placing one small granite block, or stone, or brick, upon the other, after the plan some great architect has out-lined. Our lives are outlined by an Architect, who knows the best way for us to build. Believe this, and feel that the small things of life are, after all, the building stones of character by which the great plan of the Architect is developed. If your life is composed almost altogether of small things, hew and fit them into your building, as the mason does the stone into a strong wall and in the end if there is nothing the world calls great, you will know that you have contrived more than a mud hut. It is the small things which ever seem inclined to go wrong. If you meet these small, worrying, trying, nagging things of daily life with strength to fit them smoothly into your character building, and if you have only built plain but strong, others are sure to build as you have, so have you not accomplished something great? We may win reputation in life, but we build character. Our work stands as a plan to influence the building of others. Which is the greater benefactor to the world, she who paints a picture which makes her famous, writes a book which stirs the reading world, or she who, hoping for no fame outside of her own home, rises every Monday morning with the determination to conquer the

small but most trying worries of a "Blue Monday," the scarcely fewer "Blue Monday," the scarcely fewer trials of Tuesday, the heat and fatigue of baking Wednesday, the prickings of mending Thursday, the fatigue of Friflay's cleaning, the little-of-everything which makes a great deal to be done which makes a great dear to the topic saturday, and faces the sameness of these six days fifty-two weeks of every year with courage and cheerfulness? Which is the greater heroine? Does not she who makes the most of small opportunities, the least of small trials, the bestrof small means, make her life the best-of small means, make her life great? Are not such women the true heroines of the world? It requires more courage to conquer the small enemies to our daily peace of mind and home than to lead an army into actual battle like Joan of Arc—more genius to make your home what God—intended, the children place of love to be here. hake your home what God-intended, the abiding place of love to be here, han to write books like George Eliot. She had a wonderful insight finto the weaknesses, follies and passions of human beings. You must do more than have an insight—you must strengthen where there is weakness, help to overcome folly, curb and sooth passions. If you started out in life with noble ambitions, thinking to build a beautiful cathedral, but, like the disappointed man, feel that you shall end by contriving a must hut, that you end by contriving a much hut, that you have been thwarted by fate, and are have been thwarted by late, and are circumstanced so that anything great in your life is impossible, put aside such thoughts, study the greatness of small things. Perhaps you need the conflict of small things to develop character, or perhaps, having strong character, your place is where you will appear a weaker one would character, your place is where you will conquer, where a weaker one would succumb. A wise somebody has said, "She who gives to the world a new recipe for a good dish does more real good than she who thrills by her pen, her brush, her eloquence, her beauty." So despise not the small things of life. Consider them stepping stones to something greater. Some things must go wrong in every day life, and small

wrong in every day life, and small things will worry, but remember an apparently insignificant person may, by sweetness and nobleness, influence even into reform her small world. House and Home.

Have you ever thought how much more euphonious is the word home than house? Well, there is more difference in the two than in the sound. A house is where people live; a home is where people live, a home is where people live. But a house intended for such, is not always a home. The difference is very impressive, but the impression is not easily put into words. know no better way to express it than his: The home is a house with a soul. There is no mistake about the home bespeaking the character of the in-mates as plainly as if their charac-ters were in hand writing on the wail. My friend, look around your home and see if it is a true home or only a

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house where you live. See the character it gives you and your family to visitors. You who live in the country may look around cheerless roooms and comfort yourself with the thought, "If I lived in town I would have a more home-like house, but in the country it is no use." No, you would not if you lived in town. A woman with the spirit of home-making instinctively in her will make a home of a log hut. The woman who lives in town has the advantage, of course, in that it is easier to get things to furnish the home. But many town homes most beautifully designed and elegantly furnished, are but houses after all—the spirit of home is missing. It is to those living in the country I wish especially to speak. I am such a Texan I cannot bear to hear any body say a word against Texas or Texans in any way. But I am often forced to listen while strangers comment on the bareness, the unattractiveness of our country homes. They exclaim in surprise, "Why, here in the sunny South where one expects to find the country homes nestled amid vines, shade trees and flower gardens, they seem to stand out more isolated, bare, unshaded and unadorned than any place I ever saw."
The more they say the more I have to keep on doing like Br'er Rabbit, saying nothin'. I cannot deny this. My dear reader, if your home is a small, plain country house, it is the little kingdom over which you rule. Adorn it all you can. Make it as attractive as possible. It is the abiding place of your loved ones. The impression it makes on them mentally and spiritual ly will be felt in the world hereafter. If you have no trees around your house, and your husband is too busy to attend to so small a matter, see to it yourself. In the fall after the November rains have come, take the children to the wood with you some day, make it a holiday for them; have the boys dig up some young trees. When you go home plant them twenty feet apart around the house. Let each child claim a tree and look after it, water it, see the worms do not eat the bark around. In the spring plant vines. Honeysuckles always pay for the trouble. Let the ends of your porch and your west windows be cov-ered with any vine of your choice. It will be a pleasure to you as long as a green leaf remains. If you have no flowers try a few hardy plants. It is a joy to watch them grow, and the care will be a diversion for you. You will not only give pleasure to your family, but those who pass will turn to look the second time at your bright blossoms and cool vines and think there is a home, for where flowers bloom the true spirit of home is pres-The brightness of flowers, the coolness and comfort of shady trees and vines cost so little except time, and add so much to the cheerfulness and attractivenesss of home, I beg you if you haven't them to begin as soon as possible to cultivate them. Make

come in, they do not "come to the house," but to the home. The Interior of the Home.

your husband and sons feel when they

I am going to suppose there is a young lady in the home and talk to her. To make attractive the interior of the home should be every young girl's pleasure as well as duty. Make the room in which your father and brothers spend the evening as attrac-tive as possible. I will take it for tive as possible. I will take it for granted these hard times you are practicing economy, and give only economical suggestions for making a house seem homelike. If you have no white curtains at the windows, get on the good side of your father, as the oldest girl always can, get him to give you money enough to buy white dotted swiss for curtains; ruffle them and loop them back with yellow ribbon. These are in better taste than cheap lace curtains, and will make the room look cool and restful. On a table in the center of the room place a good reading lamp. Get a yard of this crinkle yellow paper—it is only 20 cents a yard—make a shade for the lamp, it will be ornamental in day-time, and useful at night; make a cover for the table of white linen worked in yellow flowers; on the table place some books, the papers your father reads, with a pretty weight to hold them down, and a vase of flowers. If you have no cultivated flowers, get the wild ones. We have a beautiful variety in this country. Try a bouquet on the break-fast and tea table all during the summer months, and see what a pleasing effect it has. Your brothers may laugh at you at first, but they will grow to think the meal more cheerful for their presence. Perhaps you are of such a practical turn of mind this seems nonsense to you. Just try it. I could tell of instances where men have had latent sentiment, and tender natures awakened by the subtle influence of sweet blossoms. Anything which calls up tender and pleasant thoughts is softening to a hard nature, and elevating in influence. Country life is hard and practical in a new country like this, and is very likely to have a hardening influence, so make the interior of your home as softening, as elevating as possible. As soon as you finish reading this, go gather a bunch of our pretty yellow wild flowers, put them in a bowl or vase on the tea table. If it does no other good it will bring up the subject of flowers at the table, and give the family something cheerful to talk about. Leave undone no little act which will soften the hard and rugged path of life and you will

Do rot forget that a "salt shirt," prepared by immersing the shirt in a saturated solution of common salt, drying it thoroughly, and wearing it next to the skin on retiring for the night, is a most excellent remedy for night sweats.

Suffrage. From Near Fort Worth, Saturday Afternoon.—Mrs. B: I have just finished reading our page of the Journal. Am so glad Mr. Loving has gotten a woman to take charge of it. The Household has shown for a long time it was run by a man. We've had not him to be the second of the second house and house the second house. time it was run by a man. We've had nothing but poultry recipes and household hints, cut from some offer paper. It has reminded me of a house whose only mistress was a man—inornamented, unadorned, ungraced. This week is like a house newly furnished, and I may say ornamented by woman's thought. I am so blad to have some woman to talk to. Now, I like everything you said, except your own ideas on the suffrage question. I am in favor of suffrage, I have no husband, but if I ever have one, I am sure I shall never see any reason for my not going to the polls with him, simply because he provides for me. It is a woman's right to vote. Women are just as smart as men. I think men should share more the responsibility and cares of the home, and women more the world outside of the home. The

limited. I don't see anything at all facetious in that young doctor's remark about the yellow badges. I know he was just trying to say something smart against the suffrage meeting. But I against the suffrage meeting. But I think he failed. You say woman's Influence is felt at the polls through husband's and sons. Pshaw! Since women were given suffrage in Colorado their influence is indeed felt. In this short time it is said politicians dare not put up a corrupt candidate for any office. This is the way woman's influence is going to purify politics. Make men feel it is a power in the land. I wish, Mrs. B., for us to be god friends: hope you are open to conviction, and I may live to hear of you casting your first vote. Very truly,

I was more than glad to receive Isa-

Very truly,

I was more than glad to receive Isabelle's letter, and most heartily echo the wish that we may be good friends.

Because we do not agree is no reason we cannot be good friends. When people agree they have no chance for arrelations. gument. But upon one thing we do agree—that is that women are as smart as men. But their positions in life are so different it is unjust to compare them in a general way, and say which them in a general way, and say which is the smater. Would it be just to take a successful merchant, and a successful doctor, and ask which is the smarter man of the two? The merchant might have been a miserable failure as a doctor—the doctor as a merchant. I know from your letter, Miss Isabelle, that I am much older than vou. I want to tell you right here, my dear young lady, that you don't know how you may reason on the suffrage question when you have a husband. You have never considered how you will be influenced by his opinions and individuality. You may think you will not be, but you will. may think you will not be, but you will.

In all probability you will see no reason for going to the polls at all, as you can be so nobly represented—or if you do go will vote exactly as your hus-band has told you to. If you are as sweet and womanly as the name Isa-belle implies, you will realize the man in whom you have sufficient confidence to trust yourself, your happiness, your future, is capable of representing your best interests at the polls better than you are. Because, as a provider for a family, he is a business man; as a busiramlly, he is a business man; as a business man he sees and know more of the world than is necessary for you to know. He knows more of politics. It is his business to, so that he can better provide for and protect his family. I don't like the cold-blooded way of saying it is man's duty to provide—of

ing it is man's duty to provide—of course it is; but see with what pleasure true manly men assume this responsable duty. I believe every true man considers it his happiest privilege to provide for some one of the weaker sex; to be depended on. To feel the tender, loving dependence of those physically water a weaker is the selection. waker awakens in him all that is man-liest and noblest in his nature. It gives him the pleasurable emotion of having found the purpose for which he was created: of being useful and necessary to others. Now, if all you maidens grow independent, want to vote, hold office, go into business, etc., will you not rob man of his dearest pleasure and noblest privilege? Now, I.say, if man wants to be clung to, let's be elinging. If they want to do the voting,

man wants to be clung to, let's be clinging. If they want to do the voting, let's make their lives as noble and pure as we can, and thus send our influence to the polis. You say "make men feel women are in power in the land." Yes, do so, but there are better ways of doing this than going to the polls withem, or taking the platform by their side. Only a young, inexpelenced given would "Pshaw!" at the idea of woman's influence already at the poist through husbands and sons. You say "the home is so limited." My dear young friend, do you know the impress of the mother and home life goes out into the world with every son and daughter? Wherever they make new homes, there will be found the impress of the one they left, be it bad or good. So what is the impress and influence of the world but that of the multitude of homes where woman moulds, stamps homes where woman moulds, stamps and influences most? Let us hear from you again Isabelle.

POULTRY.

Do not overfeed young chicks. A damp poultry yard brings disease among your flock.

Give your rooster a diet of fresh meat quite frequently.

In a year a hen ought to produce three times her weight in eggs. The Pekin duck is generally considered the most profitable variety.

Old geese are better layers and make better mothers than young ones.

Take care of the chicken manure. It is the finest fertilizer for the garden that can be had.

Do not crowd your fowls on the roost. Have plenty of room. Crowding causes restlessness,

Let a turkey hen hatch turkey eggs. She will make a better job of it than the common chicken hen.

It costs no more to feed a first-class bird than it does a dung hill. There is more profit in the good bird.

Says an exchange: If a new rooster is introduced every year, more eggs will be obtained than from a flock that

has been closely inbred, Big turkeys are no longer the fashion. Birds weighing from ten to fif-teen pounds at five months of age are the kind that are in demand.

Beef blood is regarded as an excel-lent food for poultry, as it is rich in nitrogen, approaching the white of the egg in composition. It must not be fed often.

The New York World says: The wise farmer gets out all the early hatched chickens he can, sells all the males, and keep the pullets for eggs for the Christmas holiday trade.

The Polish fowel is considered a very The Polish rower is considered a very useful bird. It is not only an extremely beautiful bird, but it is a good general purpose fowl, being a good layer and excellent for table purposes.

When feeding for eggs use small grain or screenings. Scatter the grains so that the hens will have to work a little to get them. Do not overfeed. Give them a little lean meat occa-

A writer gives the following as a health ration for fowls: Take one pound of weed charcoal, pulverize it coarsely, mix it with one-half pound of common table salt; to a half pint of this mixture add one quart of cornmeal and wheat bran, in equal parts;

until a stiff dough is obtained and feed a half a dozen hens or more if desired.

Hatch the larger breeds of chickens early, as they require a longer period in which to grow and develop. Smaller breeds, such as Leghorns, Hamburgs and Minorcas ought not to be hatched until April. until April.

The very best food for laying hens is wheat bran. Before feeding pour boiling water on it so as to thoroughly scald it. Bran is not an excellent food for fattening purposes, but for laying hear it has no superior hens it has no superior.

When ergs for the market are desired hens will do better if the males are removed. The eggs of hens which are not running with males are better flavored and will keep fresh longer than those of hens running with roosters constantly.

The way to have eggs all the year round is to keep pullets of different hatchings, say one family hatched in March, another in May and another in August or September. This will cause moulting at different times and only one flock will be idle at a time.

When chickens show symptoms of When chickens show symptoms of leg weakness, says an experienced poultry raiser, give them a little milk to drink and feed them sparingly on coarse oat meal, millet and cracked wheat scattered among the chaff, compelling them to dig for it. A little exercise that way with plenty of green food will stimulate the digestive organs and often throw off the trouble.

Young turkeys are not as hardy as Young turkeys are not as hardy as the young of most other fowls, and consequently need more care. Care should be taken in their food when they are first hatched. During the first two weeks feed chopped hard-boiled eggs, mixed with moistened bread crumbs. Then holled peas, moistened meal, millet and similar food until large could be as a cruin readily. large enough to eat grain readily.

HORTICULTURE

An exchange says: Orchards should be manured in fall or early winter, so as to get the advantage of all the rain which falls. The roots of trees, especially is cultivated orchards, do not come within several inches of the surface. If the manure is pleased under so as to be nearer the tree roots it only makes the subsoil dry, unless enough water penetrates to the manure to be gen rotting. It is only manure which s il. roughly wet which can help fruit trees. Dry manure in the soil is often ir jurious rather than helpful.

An exchange says: If your fruit trees suffer in summer for the want of moisture and you are so situated that the land cannot be irrigated, try mulching with coarse prairie hay, straw or any similar material. Apply the mu'ch early in the season, and spread it on to a depth of three or four inches, and when beaten down by the rain it will prevent the rapid evapor-ation of moisture from the soil underneath and also keeps down the weeds and save the expense of cultivating your orchard. This is nature's method of keeping the soil moist about the roots of trees in the forests, and there are many cultivators of fruits who are practicing it.

"Whenever the growing of fruits enters largely into the agriculture of a district, says the Nebraska Farmer, we find intelligent people, presperous homes, and better conditions generally than where other franches of agriculture are followed to the exclusion of this. Horticulture, when followed in-telligently, given better returns upon the capital employed than elmost any other branch of agriculture. It is a business for careful, thoughtful, indus-trious men, and for such only. Guess work and half way methods will always bring one to a disastrous end. There is plenty of room everywhere for the right men in this work.

It is not the Delaware peach crop this time, but the Connecticut fruit which falls to promise much of a crop. According to Mr. G. H. Hale, the wellkn wn grower, what few tuls and jeaches were left to develop after the federical freeze have for the mest part fallen off. Other growers along the Connecticut valley tell the same doleful tale. But on the other hand, a West Hartford reach man estimates a moderately good crop. It is supposed in the case of the injured orchards that the February fices so weakened the vital'ty of the fruit buds that they were vnable to endure the subsequent cool weather. Indications are that the demage was done in limited sections

A Theory Reversed.

The theory which has generally been accepted that heavily mulching plants will prevent their early blooming and consequently lessen the danger of damage from late spring frosts, seems to be disproved by recent experiments made at Cornell university. The experiment station of this institution made several tests in mulching, under the direction of Prof. Balley, last winter. The winter was very severe, and after the ground had been frozen deeply, and well settled, snow lay a foot deep in the open fields; coarse manure and litter was placed about apples, raspberries, currants, grapes and other fruit plants. Haif a wagon load was placed about each tree, and the snow was covered thickly for a dis-tance of more than three feel in every

direction.

Small fruits were mulched heavily to the middle of the rows, or three and a half feet in each direction. A heavy wagon load of mulch was used on about ten feet of the row. On the last of March, although the frost had left the field ten days before, the earth under the mulch was still solidly frozen, and there were from six to eight inches of snow remaining, and yet on zen, and there were from six to eight inches of snow remaining, and yet on the 13th of April, while there was still frost and snow under the gooseberry mulch, the treated and untreated plants seemed to be starting absolutely together, and this, too, when the buds on the lower part of the bushes under the mulch were entirely dormant. These mulched plants maintained their forwardness and produced leaves, flowers and fruit at the same time with the contiguous plants which were not treated at all, and the same thing was ers and fruit at the same time with the contiguous plants which were not treated at all, and the same thing was true of Crandall currants. June-berries, roses, grapes and all the orchard trees. The blackberries, raspberries and Victoria currants seemed to be a day or two later in starting, but they soon caught up, and there was no difference in the season of bloom or of maturing of the fruit.

Setting Orchards.

Much, cays the Farm and Home, has been written about, and there are many believers in, the efficacy and salvation of setting apple trees leaning in the direction of prevailing winds. Within certain limits we are also believers in the method

If the tree leans not more than five degrees toward the prevailing wind, all right; but if in any other direction it is only a matter of a very short time before its death warrant is written and signed. If only two-year-old trees, with all their roots on, were used, and not planted too deeply, a little care after every wet spell, with a little heading in of tops just before mid summer, trees would be all right. But unfortunately a sread many amateure

seem to think they are getting more for their money by purchasing four to five-year-old trees that are six to eight

five-year-old trees that are six to eight feet high.

The larger nurseries now dig all trees with a machine drawn by horses, and if the ground is dry at digging time, or if it is not light and mellow, these old trees carry out with a few stubs of roots about six inches long, and often they are from a half to an inch in diameter, and all the best supperting roots are lost to the purchaser. The only advantage possessed by such trees is that the holes for planting them can be made with a post auger, and consequently a little less difficulty is experienced in getting the rows straight.

Is experienced in getting the rows straight.

The practice of setting trees deeper does not help any about keeping them upright until they have had time to send out more brace roots. For such trees, staking them so they will resist the influence of the most prevailing winds is of the utmost importance. Those which have been set two or three years may need it as much as the newly planted, and perhaps even more, as they are likely to present more surface to the wind than they have roots in the earth. A good method is to drive two stakes two or three feet from the tree, leaving the tops four feet above the ground, having the stakes standing on the southeast and southwest sides, so that they will form the points of a triangle, and then attach straight. points of a triangle, and then attach the tree to the stakes with a cloth band band, that will prevent chafing.

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SHEEP AND WOOL

Edited by H. L. Bentley, Abilene Texas, to whom all communications intended for this department should be sent.

The most attractive looking sheep range is one with shade trees scattered about in it. And they are not only pretty, but enjoyable to the sheep. If any one doubts the statement let him at high noon, when the sun is clearand hot, visit on such a range, and he will see the sheep crowding each other to get the benefit of the shade. They know what they need, and in this matter they should have their needs respected and provided for.

If you have a lot of clean sheep to from five to seven shear annually pounds of wool that you are anxious to get rid of, send description of them and your prices to The Journal, who knows of some good business men in Texas ready to snatch at such chances to make safe and reasonably profitable nvestments. You need not give your sheep away, or slaughter them their hides, or turn them loose on the range for the coyotes to feed on.

The Western Agricultural has this "The pioneer breeders who deto say: pend largely upon grass, could not mature the stock as early as our mod-ern breeders who feed liberal rations of grain with abundant grass or green feed. The improved breeds and improved methods of feeding have made stock growing on the farm the leading feature of profit in utilizing the cheap grain when the old time scrub stock so long in maturing does not pay for the feed they eat."

In Texas there are thousands of farmers who are, year after year, shipping their 40 cent wheat, 20 cent oats, and 15 cent corn to market and cursing everything and everybody because they are not realizing better prices, when they would realize double these figures if they would only produce from 50 to 100 really good sheep and feed the grain to them. To say nothing of the fact that the sheep would keep down the weeds in the fields and pastures, and each year add to the productive value of the land.

Whatever tends to keep the sheep healthy is for the benefit of all interested in them, whether they are the flockmaster and his family, his employes and their families, the consumers or the manufacturers. It is a safe proposition, therefore, that our governments, national and state, should foster the industry in every legitimate way. But it is a fact that congress seems resolved to cripple if not de-stroy it by adverse tariff legislation, while the state government seems to have neglected to provide for its protection against the coyette, the wild-cat, the cur dog, and other well known enemies of and depredators on sheep.

Query: Whether it is wise for the wool-grower to be also a wool speculator? The Journal thinks not. It believes that in nine out of ten cases the gafest plan for the flockmaster to do is to put his wool on the market as soon as he gets it in shape to be There are exceptional cases where this plan is not a wise one, as when wool is not at all in demand. But as a rule the best market is the home market and the early market. Reader's of The Journal's weekly market reports can readily determine when he should follow the rule or the exception. Shipping to a market is a risky business for any one not fully posted as to the relative peculiarities of the different markets.

States are an army of men, women and children, including the flockmaster and his family, the herders and other help and their families, the consumers and the manufacturers. In view fact is it not a wrong, a crime, indeed, that of all this vast army only the manufacturer is deemed worthy of consideration by congress? The average congressmen who is voting for free wool will doubtless swear that he is also considering the consumer's interests, but the Journal fails to underby giving to the manufacturer wool, and at the same time giving him full "protection" on his woolen goods, which enables him to keep up the price of it to the consumer.

If you are disgusted with the sheep business, the best way to get out is to sell out. And the best way to sell out is to put the sheep in the best possible fix for market. The lambs, for inshould be pushed, which is equivalent to saying they should be given plenty of grass and pure water. Do this buch for them and they will do the rest. The wethers, too, should be given the best possible attention, to the end that they shall be "fat 'mud" and "juicy as a ripe peach" by early fall. And the ews should also be made and kept "fat as ticks." Try this on, and the entire flock can be at figures that will satisfy a selling out when the sheep are not in reasonable man. It is folly to talk of good marketable condition. The chances are that those who act on these suggestions will determine later to hang on to the business a while longer.

In 1782 Goeze, a distinguished German naturalist, wrote: "Among all mammals, except the horse, the sheep to be most harrassed by

Flockmasters should bear this fact constantly in mind. Their own experiences teach, or should teach them. that the majority of their losses is due to parasites. Worms in the li-worms in the bowls, worms under Worms in the liver. skin, worms wherever worms can find lodgment, torment, feed on, and piti-mately kill sheep if not killed themselves. Hence the advice now given by the Journal, viz.: "Go for" the worms whenever and wherever they manifest themselves, and instead of waiting for them to force themselves on the attention of the flockmaster, he should see to it that they are watched and hunted

The Scottish Farmer has this to say about American sheep dogs: "The average American sheep dog is like the

story of the average prevailing drink of the American. The Englishman drinks ale, the Irishman, whisky; the indinavian, alcohol; the German, his eer, and so on through the whole list, but the American will drink anything he can get. There is the French, English, Spanish, and Scotch dog, each of which has its merits; but alas! the American sheep dog(?) has no merit, except as a reducer of the supply of mutton. The American sheep dog is of various colors, having no special merit, and may have a parentage have a parentage

ranging from the dispised poodle or pug to the St. Bernard." All of which is substantially true, though The Journal knows of a few dogs on Texas sheep ranches that will size up in the matter of breeding, intelligence and education with best Scotsh collie in Scotland. On the other hand, it knows of lots of so-called sheep dogs in the state that are chiefly valuable in that they have teeth for good mutton, and are ing the coyotes and cats to rid Texas of the nulsances. A few hundred more of them, if they would engage energetically in the same line of industry, would be a god-send to Texas. The fact is, if every scrub sheep in the state was fed to the dogs we would be the gainer-provided their places were filled by a better class of animals

"Feeding for wool," is the correct way to tell it. The man who thinks the food his sheep take into their stomachs do not materially influence not only the quantity, but the quality of the wool they will produce, is not "up to snuff." The American Sheep Breeder understands the matter as is evidenced by its declaration on the subject as follows; "A secondary product like wool, or milk, or fat, will al-ways have to be looked after, by the owner especially. Nature will provide first of all for the animal itself, the frame, muscles and flesh; then if there is any surplus nourishment, it will be appropriated to the subsidary product. These, therefore, serve as a sort of guage or register of the master's mangement. If the feed given is not sufficient for both body and flece, the fleece is put on short allowance, and there will be a weak place in the fiber. The fleece will begin to go back be-fore the body suffers perceptibly. In case of a cow, the quantity and quality of the milk are a thermometer of condition patent to the sight, but the fleece of the sheep may suffer a serious deterioration from underfeeding without the flockmaster being aware of it unless (which is extremely unlikely) he should make a microexamination of the copical Hence the pressing necessity of keeping the flock in an even, uniform condition throughout the year."

If every Texas flockmaster appreci-

ated these facts and would act on them, the quantity of wool to be grown here would be greatly increased and the quality vastly improved.

Economy in Ment Production.

Some men sell on a cheap market and make more clear profit out of their stock than others who have the advantage of better markets. This is due to the fact that they are at less expense in growing their stock for market. In Texas, for instance, the sheepbreeder can and does grow 100 pounds of mutton more cheaply than the man in Ohio, because of the cheapness of his range. Yet, it is a fact that the Ohio man, by observing common rules in the matter of meat production that the average Texan never thinks of, and does make more money out of his mutton sheep than does the Texas man.

Prof. Shaw of the school of agri-culture of the University of Minnesota has been discussing this matter, and what he has to say about it is worth the attention not men but all stockmen engaged in producing meat for the market. The Journal is indebted to Farm, Field and Fireside for a report of his views, as follows:

Production may in very many in stances be cheapened through better breeding, through early maturity, means of continuous development, by the animals in comfort through the use of home-grown foods, sometimes through the exchange of foods, by using foods in proper combination, and through careful market-

1. The stocks upon our Western farms are oftentimes deficient in breed-ing, painfully so. In this fact we find explanation of so large an amount of rubbish finding its way into canning factories of our great cities. It is dignified with the name of meat. The use of good, pure sires, with some selection on the part of the dams that we have, would go very far to bring about the change in a single genera-

2. More animals of the bovine species reach the Chicago markets over 3 years old than under that age, and more sheep are soll in the same markets over 1 year than under that age, unless in the season of the year when autumn lambs are being shipped in. In farm production this is all wrong. The cattle from the farm should reach the market rather under than over 3 years, and sheep from the farm when not more than 1 year old. These results could be easily achieved through proper breeding and good feeding and management. The cost of maintenance would be reduced, the quality of the animals would be improved, and better prices secured, where due atention is given to early maturity.

3. Along with early maturity comes centinuous development. Early turity is hindered by any periods stagnation that may occur. When these take place the food of main When tenance is lost in the first place for the time being, and in the second place the ability or capacity of the animal to develop well is hindered, and the injury is greater the nearer to the birth period that this hindrance occurs. This rock of disturbance will

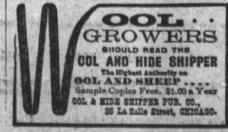
be shunned by all producers.

4. When animals suffer from undue heat or cold they do not thrive as they would under conditions of comfort. The humane man will study the comfort of his animal, and so will the inhumane man who is anxious to obtain the best profits that can be sealized from keeping them. It is a question in the mind of the writer if more food is not wasted every three years in the Northwest in providing snimals with warmth than would provide buildings that would keep them warm.
5. Home-grown foods are usually

SHEEP, SHEEP SHEEP-H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. It you are feeding sheep write to us; if you are going to ship your sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to speep write to to us. Remember we handle sheep only northing but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A. Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN & ADAMS. Wool Commission Merchants,

207 and 209 Federal Street. Boston. Texas wook a specialty. Correspondence solicited.



M. M. Lewis & Co., WOOL Commission House, 141, 148 and 145 Kingle Street Established 1858. Liberal Advances. Commission Ic a pound. First National Bank and any good business houses.

more cheaply produced than they could be obtained by purchase. Were it otherwise the producers of these could not make a livelihood. They would have to abandon the ship were there no profits in production. There may be some instances where it will pay to purchase or exchange foods, as will be shown below, but these will prove the exception rather than the rule, where the farmer is also the

feeder.

6. Sometimes foods may be profitably exchanged. When one kind of food is dear and another kind is cheap it may be found profitable to sell the first and buy the second. There may be a real profit in the transaction after the labor connected with the exchange has been naid for. At other times it may been paid for. At other times it may be advisable to purchase only what will serve as a stimulant to digestion, while it is at the same time helpful in making flesh. Oil meal is a food of this character. As a food factor in making meat, bran at \$10 per ton is much cheaper than oats at 30 cents per bushel.
7. It is greatly important that foods

be used in proper combination. From lack of knowledge in reference to this question many persons fail in feeding whose methods in other respects are good. Important as this question is, it cannot be dwelt upon further here. 8. In careful marketing there is much scope for the exercise of careful thought and judicious planning. The aim should be to try and have the animals ready when there is no glut in the market. This can usually be accomplished by the exercise of a judicious forethought. And when the animals are ripe, that is when they cease to make paying gains because of their perfected condition as to the carrying of flesh, they rhould be moved off to market by the most direct road. In these and also in other ways, production may be cheapened.

Sheep in 1884 and 1894. In last week's issue of the Journal appeared an analysis of the report of the Statistican for 1894 in the matter of sheep. It is said that "comparisons are odious," but-sometimes they are instructive. At all events the Journal has no special apology to offer this week for going into the facts and fig-ures, showing the condition of the sheep and wool industry in 1894 as sheep and wool industry in 1834 as compared with 1884. To that end an old report from the office of the then commissioner of agriculture for 1884 has been resurrected, and some comparisons are made, as follows: In 1884 there were 50,626,626 sheep in

United States, an increase of 1,389, 325 over the figures of 1883. In 1894 there were only 45,048,017, a decrease of 5,578,609 in ten years, of which decrease 2,225,536, or nearly 40 per cent, reported during the single year

Sheep in 1884 were valued at \$2.37 per head, as against \$2.53 per head in 1883, while in 1894 they are only valued at \$1.98 per head. The aggregate value of the sheep in the United States in 1883 was \$119,902,706, as compared with \$89,-168,110 in 1894. This means a decrease in ten years of \$30,716,596. As stated

last week, there was a decrease 29.2 per cent during the year 1893. is possible some of the Journal's readers may be solicitious to understand how any good is to result from the forcing of these discouraging figures on the attention of the flockmaster just at this time, when already they are sick at heart, and about ready to give up and sell out and quit a business that shows so large a per centage of loss in ten years. The Journal's ans-

In 1894 there are just as many hungry people in this country as there were in 1884, when there were 5,578,609 more sheep than now—indeed, there are very many more. Not only are there several millions more people of all classes now, but a much larger percentage of them are hungry. Is it not fair to assume, therefore, that these hnngry people will need as many mutton in 1894 as in 1884? and since the supply is so short, is it wild to suggest that prices during 1894 will size up better than we have been anticipating? Again: In 1894 there are very many nore half-naked people in the United States than there were in 1884. During the past two or three years nine out of ten of the people have been economizing in the matter of clothing as they have never done before. Hence it is that they are shorter on clothes now than ever before. Therefore, is it not just possible that the demand for woolen goods—hence for wool—during next fall and winter will be greater than we have been anticipating? And since the supply is going to be neces-sarily short, may not prices be better than a mere glance at the conditions

would suggest? The Journal is not prophesying, but it feels the necessity for encouragement itself, and it has indulged in these figures for the sake of the little comfort it has been able to extract

It does not predict that sheep will command better prices soon, but it hopes so, and it bases its hope on the given above. It is not at all confident that there will be any marked advance in wool very soon. But, according to the ordinary laws governing in the matter of market values, there should be such an advance. On the whole, let us all cultivate a more whole, let us all cultivate a more hopeful spirit instead of taking a spiteful pleasure in being as miserable as possible.

Deafness Can't be Cared local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies Deafness is caused by an in-flamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When the tube gets inflame? you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an in-flamed condition of the mucous sur-

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHEYNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Madge Kendal says she avoids friction with her servants by hanging in every room a slate with a pencil attached, upon she writes whatever directions she may desire to give the maid who has charge of caring for that room, and she takes this method of pointing out any mistakes that have been made.

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS.
All genuine stamped with this
"Trade Mark" Made in five styles at \$6.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Asl your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Important Information.

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

It is needless to add that we atill It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

Care.
Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

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

SAN ANTONIO.

(The following items were intended for last week's issue but arrived too late to be printed. However, they were good enough to keep and are made use of this week .- Ed.)

Andy Armstrong, LaSalle county, will move 500 cattle lately purchased in Wharton county, to the old Allen ranch, Frio county.

Mont. Woodward was in to see us this week. He says they are cutting Colorado bottom grass three feet high on his Frio county ranch, and that the flats are geting fine. E. G. Jackson, Kerr county, has sold his cattle, but I did not learn particu-

Capt. R. F. Alexander is out receive ing 1000 head of cattle lately purchased from John M. Campbell's Valverde

county ranch The prevailing sentiment down this way among stockmen seems to be that protection for the East and free trade protection for the East and free trade all

Messrs. Liscoe & Roe, Sar Antonio, have purchased the Hayes county ranch of Capt. Josh Herring, embracing 3800 acres. Claridge & Payne, San Antonio, were the middle men. The Northwestern farmers are running the long-horns out of the coast country, but there is plenty of room

for them out west.

Ed Kotulla is now a full-fledged ranchman, being the owner of the old Carr & Kearney ranch, 44,000 acres in Encinal county, Ed, seems proud of There is no hair in Col. Zanderson's

teeth; it is all wool, if not a yard F. A. Piper, San Antonio, as a pre-siding officer of a meeting in the in-terest of the stockmen is a dandy.

I have been in the moutains of Haves and Comal counties since my last, and never saw crops look better at this season. The corn crop is made, and is as fine as I ever saw in the region named. Cotton promises well. The cattle are getting fat. They have a fine fruit country, but don't know how to raise fruit. I never make a trip into the mountain region to of San Antonio that I do not think better of it. Much of the country, though rough, affords fine pasturwhile the valley patches and upland flats seem to have been made on purpose to raise feed to hock up the hills. On the slopes of the mountains I saw many corn fields that will make this season 35 to 40 bushels per acre, and I saw one little valley field right among the mountains that, I believe will make 60 bushels per acre. That corn field is a sight, and so is the peach orchard near it—the one callud lated to excite admiration and the other disgust. It is too hard to ne leve that the same man is responsible for

To show the best results the year through, the dairy cow must have green, or at least succulent, feed, and the failure to procure this has had not a little to do with a good many Texas failures in the dairy business. have in mind at least one cheese en-terprise that "went dry" mainly for the reason that the green stuff was not forthcoming at the time when it was most needed. There is really, however, no reason why this difficulty should be encountered to any serious extent. In the spring, early summer and often in the fall, when rain is abundant, the ordinary pasture grasses will prove ample. In winter rye, oats and barley pastures may be depended on with reasonable certainty in most parts of the state, while the sile may most succulent and altogether desir able adjunct of an ideal dairy ration. Then we only have left to be provided for the late summer and early fall seaand the requirements may easily and fully met by such soiling crops as sugar cane, corn fodder and pea vines. Herein the case is fully, and I think, fairly covered, though the Journal would be thankful for any suggestions that friends may feel in

A subscriber desires our opinion as to whether in handling cattle primarily for beef, and incidentally for butter, it is desirable to use the dairy breeds, and mentions the Holsteins in particuthis regard. My idea has always been, the beef breeds for beef and the dairy breeds for milk and butter, but in case of the stock farmer who handles a comparatively small number of with the view to turn off occasionally a few head of beeves or a few bulls, and incidentally to replenish the pantry with groceries or the wardrobe with clothes by the sale of a few pounds of butter. I am inclined to think that he would derive most satisfaction from the breeds that partake in a measure of the all-purpose character. Under this head would properly cone the Devon, the Red Pall and the Shorthorn. While for special dairying or specialty beef growing, there may be breeds that in one or the other respect might beat them. The breeds above named are pre-eminently the cattle for the stock farm. partake in a measure of the all-purpose

I passed a pen not long since in which a woman and a half-grown boy were milking a lot of slim-bellied Texas cows. It made the writer think of the days long agone when he was a boy in the Fort Worth country, wore naked feet and helped to "rope off" the calves. Sometimes, after letting the calf suck till it gets fairly interested, they yank it away from the cow by main strength in a way that I would like to see tried on some office holders that I know of. Sometimes they drive the cow near a post or the fence, fastening one end of the rope to the calf and the other to a post or fence, and when they think the post or fence, and when they think the calf has got as much as may be spared to him, the cow is driven away, leaving the calf anchored fast, and feeling no doubt a good deal like a candidate defeated for re-election. Then the milker proceeds to take what is left, which I regret to say is generally at the say is generally. regret to say is generally not much, after which the calf, often a big one, is turned loose to butt the poor cow around over the lot in a vain effort to make her "give down" something which she has not, after the manner of an incipient editor milking his brain for an idea that falls to respond to his most persusave manipulations. I watched the woman and the boy awhile reflecting upon how much better it would be if they would trade that pen full of slim-bellies for one or two nice, quiet Jersey or Holstein cows, trained to milk without the calf. There would be almost, or quite as much milk and butter, with a good deal less physical and religious wear and tear.

The Journal would like to hear from the dairymen of Texas upon the sub-ject of the butterine tax—that is, it would like specially to know whether they approve the present tax or whether, instead of the tax for selling whether, instead of the tax for selling butterine for what it is, they would prefer a penalty for selling it for what it is not, with their reasons, pro and con. Whie the Journal takes the latter view of the question, it is liberal, aiming at the truth, and therefore, its columns are open for whatever may be said in favor of a tax upon one domestic product for the benefit of another, the one being as legitimate as the other when sold for what it is.

Ira Johnson, San Antonio, says on the subject of cattle feeding: "Cotton med meal will fatten a steer quicker

BREEDEPS' DIRECTORY.

ELECTRITE'S Fee for 1894 has been reduced to \$100 cash. Mares will be booked COMAL, 3:20; fee, \$45 cash. LONG ALTO FARM,

HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dalins, Texas.

THOS. S. WEAVER Breeder of High-Class

MORGAN HORSES. Seven Oaks, 1 t : Nashville, Tenn. Young stock by Ben Franklin (sire of 29 in the 2:30 list) the greatest living Morgan sire, for sale.

than anything I know. For quick feeding, meal and hulls form perhaps the cheapest ration for people who buy their feed. If convenient I would not feed more than 250 head together. Giving the cattle the run of pasture, with full meal feed, would make the cost a little cheaper, and take a little longer. Besides, the grass counteracts the tendency of the meal to cause blindness. Hay, fed instead of hulis, also has the same effect."

Tariff Talk. The general trend of discussion in

and out of the papers of the tariff question in its relation to Texas' interit seems to me is calculated to lead the casual observer to think that the wool duty is the only phase of the question having any bearing upon Texas' interests. The effect of st view of the matter can hardly have a wholesome effect upon the people or the politicians; in the first place because it is not true, and finally be-cause the congressional politician has sized up the strength of the sheepmen and is not afraid of it, as, until quite recently there has been no indication that their strength is to be reinforced by that of other interests with which the wool industry is so intimately blended. Besides this continual ringing of the changes on the wool tariff as if it were the only tariff in which Texas has interest, is calculated to lull into fancied security other interests which the proposed tariff bill will, in my judgment, affect quite as disastrously as wool. Are there such interests? Let's see. Hides have been on the free list for several years, and are so continued by the aforesaid bill. Hides are hardly worth the skinning, and the two dollars per head, approximately that the skinning. mately, that the cattleman has lostwell where has it gone? Into the pockets of the consumer? Hardly. The manufacturer of boots and shoes has got the "swag," and now comes Mr. Wilson with his little bill for the benefit of the free constant. fit of the free grass Gancho of the South American pampas, and proposes to remove the two cents per pound duty from dressed beef. With this duty off will this South American free grass beef be unloaded upon us? I will ask another question, an affima-tive and true reply to which will furnish the answer and end the argument. Here it is: Are the South Americans unloading their free grass hides upon us by the millions since it costs them nothing but the freight? And will any one dare say that with all restrictions off, the meat will not come in; and more especially, if the price advances here, as we confidently hope? If there be such a likely candidate for a jury de lunatico inquirendum let him not be discouraged, for Just as big fools have represented the San Antonio dis-trict in the national congress, and so long as the wox whitlers make the ticket and the people vote it with their eyes shut, such things will continue to happen. However, I am glad to see the business men of the cities and towns move in the matter, and indite these few lines in the hope that they will enlarge the scope of their demands upon the cuckoos who hold the people elected them while they are skinned by adverse interests. Gentlemen of business, in your efforts to help yourselves by helping those who make your business, I beg to assure you that you will find those efforts applauled, only by the sheepmen of Texas,

but by the cattleman as well. Two or three people who can see but one thing at a time, and that in a half crazy sort of way, attended we San Antonio meeting of business men, leport of which I send, with their heads wool gathering to such an extent that they resisted, for waat reason the good Lord only knows, the proposition to embrace the cattle interests in the tele-But it gives me no pleasure to state that they were promptly sat down upon by a vote that made them feel as lonesome as an honest politician in con-

John Wickeland, the well known Bexar county stockman, and at one time president of the Texas Wool Grower's association, was in the city last week. Mr. Wickeland is disposing of his cattle and horse stock, as his land is becoming too valuable for them except under the stock farm system. He has also been selling his land to farmers, and says they can have it fust as fast as they want it. He sold his wool clip the other day at 10 1-2 cents, about the highest price reported of late, I believe. It is the first in a good mony years that Col. Zanderson failed to get this clip.

Uncle Jim Carr, the well known Encinal fanchman is dead, and his death is regretted by all who knew him, as he was everybody's friend; in fact he was a better friend to everybody than to himself. If we go to the right place when we die, we shall in all probability meet Uncle Jim Carr.

A Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of business men of San Antonio and Western Texas was held in this city on the 19th, at which the following resolutions were adopted and wired to Senators Coke and Mills: To the Hons. Richard Coke and R. Q.

Mills, United States Senators of Texes, Senate, Washington, D. C.: Gentlemen-We beg respectfully and earnestly to inform you that at a mass meeting of business men and citizens of San Antonio and Western Texas, held here this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with instructions to wire the same to you: Whereas, The bill known as the Wil-son tariff bill now pending in the United States senate proposes to remove the duty from wool; and, Whereas, 'The "free wool menace" has reduced the price of wool far below the cost of production, rendering the destruction of the wool interest in Texas inevitable, should the threat become a

Whereas, It is also proposed by said bill to open our markets to the free grass meats of the plains of Mexico, Central America and the pampas of South America, threatening utter ruin our already crippled live stock in-

certainty; and,

dustry; and,

Whereas, These phases of the bill will affect most disastrously not only our sheep and rattle interests, but our land irterests as well; therefore, be it
Resolved, That our representatives in both houses of our national congress be requested to demand for our interests the same measure of protection that has been accorded to producers of raw material in other states.

SOL HALIFF,
R. R. CLARIDGE,
T. H. ZANDERSON,
D. J. COUCH,

B. L. COUCH, Committee.

Attest: F. A. Piper, Chairman. Charles M. Barnes, Secretary. (Continued on Eighth Page.) THE VALLEY FARM On account of hard times and to restock we offer for sale:

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old. 20 high grade Jersey helfers, 2 years

Registered heifers at \$90 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each. All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors Terrell, Tex. THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE

COMPANY. (Limited.) Postoffice, Espuella, Dickens Co., Tex.



Have for sale two year old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls in the straight spur mark and Horses branded triangle on left hip.

Registered and Graded HSREFORD BULLS

AND HEIFERS PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize winners; also

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Hereford Park Stock Farm

Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS, Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. Address,
J. H. CONNELL,
College Station, Tex.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM, Kaufman, Texas.

Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest col-lection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us,

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.

Fentress, Tex. Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

> WARRENTON STOCK FARM, Weatherford, Texas.

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

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Proprietor.

Breeder of Registered Shorthorn catle. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for Prices.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON, Union County, Kentucky. Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred

Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in imerica. P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

For Sale-Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high grade Hereford cows and helf-ers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address M, R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tesex.

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

Registered, Pure Bred

HEREFORD BULLS. Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON. Childress, Texas.

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels. Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest Registered Collie Scotch Tarrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty.

hundred and forty two one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue J. G. MCREYNCLDS. Neches, Tex

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

Correspondence Solicited. ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Prop.

Raird, Tex. The oldest established poultry yard In Texas, and have won more first in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatch ing, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39.

R. A. CORRETT.

The Local Markets. Union Stock Yards. Fort Worth. Tex., June 28.—The hog market is quoted 10@20c higher than last week, with a demand for all good hogs that may come. Good cows steady at \$1.40

may come. Good cows steady at \$1.40. ©1.50 per cwt.

J. G. Buts & Co. report the following sales, which may be taken as an index of the market conditions:
Hogs—10, average 290, cost, \$4.65;
74, 210 average, \$4.55; 6, 125 average, \$3.50; 39, 195 average, \$4.70; 5, 210 average, \$1.35; 6, 125 average, \$3.50.

Pattle—36, 450 pounds average, \$1.00° Cattle—36, 450 pounds average, \$1.00° 23 calves, 810 average, \$1.42 1-2; 1 bull, 1000 average, \$1.35; 26 cows, 867 average, \$1.50; 8 stags, 1060 average, \$1.35; 1 cow, 930 rounds, \$1.50; 28 steers, 790

The market for both grain and live stock is weak and somewhat lower than a few days since, as will be seen from quotations given below. The reason assigned for the decline in prices this week is labor troubles, especially the trouble between the Pullman car company and its employes. The following are quotations by wire: CHICAGO MARKET.

Reported Specially for The Journal by the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., June 27.—Cattle—R resipts, 14,000. Thin Texas natives, 10c lower in two days; native canning cows, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$3.40; native butcher steers, \$2.90 to \$3.30; dressed beef, \$3.40 to \$4.70; Texas grassers, cows, \$1.50 to \$2; steers, \$2 to \$3. Fed steers, \$2.80 to \$4.10

\$2.60 to \$4.10.

Hogs-Receipts, 26,000. Market slow.
Light, \$4.85 to \$5; heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.10.
Sheep-Receipts, 8000; market very
dull. Good to best Texas mutton, \$2.60 to \$3; fair to medium, \$2.20 to \$2.40; feeders, \$1.30 to \$2; outlook not good.

New York Livestock.

New York, June 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 2375; 56 cars on sale. Market active; good cattle 10@15c per 100 pounds higher; others shade lower. Common to ordinary "stillers," \$3.75@4.25; good to prime cornfed and grassfed native steers, \$4.75@4.90; medium to fair native steers, \$4.40@4.72 1-2; common to ordinary native steers, \$4.00@4.25; ordinary Texans, \$3.75. European cables quote American steers at 7c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7@8 1-2c. Exports today, 136 beeves and 3444 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 476. Market active,

but 1@1 1-4c lower. Veals, poor to choice, \$3.50@5.35; buttermilk calves, Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 627; 22 cars on sale. Sheep more active and steady. Lambs, 1-4@3-8c per pound

Pens cleared. Sheep, poor to prime, \$2.25@3.50; lambs, common to Hogs-Receipts, 8424. Market firm. Inferior to fair hogs, \$5.00@5.40.

Dallas Livestock. Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards. Choice grass cows, 2c; common to fair cows, 1 1-2@1 3-4c; choice grass steers, 2@2 1-4c; common to fair steers, 1 3-4c; yearlings, \$6.00@9.00; bulls, 1@ 1 1-4c; stags, 1@1 1-4c; choice veal carves, 3 1-2c; common to fair calves 2 1-2@3c; milch cows, \$20@30; choice fat mutton, 2 1-2@2 3-4c; common to fair mutton, 2@2 1-4c; goats, \$1.50; choice cornfed hogs, 4 1-4@4 1-2c; common to fair hogs, 3 1-2c; stock hogs, 3@3 1-2c. All classes of fat stock scarce and find ready sale. Market good.

St. Louis Live Stock. Cattle—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 2,-300; market stead A Stockers and feed-ers, \$1.50@3.10; cows, \$2.30; Texas steers, 1000 pounds, \$5@3.25; cows, \$2.30.

-Receipts, 800; ship market 5@10c lower. Packing and butchers' grades, \$4.50; pigs and comand mon lights, \$4@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 600; market dull. Natives, mixed, \$2.85@3;

lambs, \$3.75@3.90.

Kansas City Live Stock. Cattle-Receips, 2600; shipments, 900; weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, \$1.75@ 3.40; Texas cows, \$1.25@2.30; beef steers, \$3.00@4.65; native cows, \$1.50@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; bulls, \$1.70@3.50.

Hogs - Receipts, 11,200; shipments. 2500; market opened strong and close weak, bulk of sales, \$4.75@4.85; heavies, \$4.80@4.95; packers, \$4.80; mixed, \$4.70@4.95; lights \$4.65@4.70; yorkers, \$4.75@4.80; pigs, \$4.40@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 300;

slow and weak.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing an increase in the number of buyers, but no changes in prices. Values on nice, tasty Southern mares and geldings, 15 to 15 1-2 hand high, smooth and fat, are steady, but rough, thin and leggy horses are hard to sell at any price. Prices will take a tumble as soon as the excessive hot weather sets in; so that dealers who have stock ready for market can do no better than

ship on the present basis.
Mules—Market fairly active. Considerable trading in all classes. Prices ateady at quotations.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, June 27.—July wheat opened from 59 to 59 1-8c and touched 58 7-8c during the fluctuations of the first hour. September started at from 61 3-8c to 61 1-4d and worked gradually down to 61c. The heaviness with which the market opened increased and did not reach its fullest expression until after July had sold off to 58 5-8@58 3-4c and September to 60 1-4@60 7-8c. The price at the close for July was 59 1-8c and for September 61 1-8061 1-4c.

The corn market was firm after an

early spell of weakness in sympathy

STOCK COMMISSION Æ

fluenced also at the opening by the favorable accounts regarding the growing plant everywhere. The succeeding firmness was due to the present good demand for the moderate quantity in click. mand for the moderate quantity in sight. The trading was light and largely against privileges. July opened at 40 1-2c, a decline of 1-4c, the lowest price of the day, the closing price being 40 3-4@40 7-8c.

The oat crop is reported to have derived considerable binefit from late rains and with a good amount of long stuff offered these prices were second.

stuff offered these prices were scored:
July started steady at 39 1-2c, sold
down to 38 3-4c and shortly before the
close rallied to 39c. Pork and lard were
neglected and changed very little in value. Ribs were offered sparingly and to their disadvantage, closing at a de-cline of 5c for July, September remaining at yesterday's value.

Omaha Letter. Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 23.

The Texas Livestock and Farm

Receipts of all kinds show a sharp falling off as compared with the previous week or the corresponding week of 1892 or 1893. The heavy and general rains of the early part of the week making country roads bad, and causing farmers to use every possible mo-ment in the cornfields are undoubtedly responsible for the short supplies. The figures were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts this week, 8358; hogs, 43,542; sheep, 2049. Cattle—Receipts last week, 14,405; hogs, 56,835; sheep, 6708.

Cattle-Same week last year, 10,598; hogs, 51,619; sheep, 2581. Cattle-Same week 1892, 9268; hogs,

46,523; sheep, 4898.

A falling off of upwards of 6000 cattle would generally be followed by a sharp advance in prices. This week the reverse was the case and in spite of the greatly reduced supplies prices. of the greatly reduced supplies prices suffered a very material decline. The principal cause of the depressed condition this week was the low and demoralized market on the other side of the water. Liverpool was reported the lowest of the year under the influence of excessive supplies, and this had a tendency to paralyze the shipping and export trade. Dressed beef men have had it pretty much all their own way, and for the most part they have been exasperatingly indifferent buyers. Heavy cattle, particularly if course or lacking style, were neglected, and the green, half fatted stock has been hard to move at anything like remunerative prices. About the only cattle that have been in demand whatever were the handy, well fatted steers weighing from 1000 up to 1300 pounds. These did not suffer so much, but the general market for fat cattle closed 15c to 20c lower than last week. With very little outside support prices ruled rather uneven all the week. Light supplies caused a moderate boom on Monday and Tuesday, but the market went to pieces Wednesday, and during the later half of the week it was very dull and

featureless. Slaughterers continue to buy trainload after trainload of Texas cattle at other markets, principally Kansas City, and reship them here. This is on its very face a losing operation for both shipper and packer, and now that the railroads have made the St. Louis live stock rate apply to this point, the probability is that packers will be enabled to get at least a part of their supplies first-handed from Texas.

Very few Western cattle have come in as yet, and indications now are that the season will be a little late in open-ing on account of the excellent condit on of the range. From this it will be seen that Texas cattle can get as good a market here as anywhere in the country, and there will be ready buyers for all offered.

The corn crop is in very fine chape.
The stand is even, the ground clean and in good shape, the color good and the acreage unusually large, owing to the failure of the small grain crops.
More corn will probably be raised than
ever grew in Nebraska or Iowa before,
and this means a big demand for
stockers and feeders this fall. Current cattle values are about as

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs..\$4 35@4 75 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400.... 4 15@4 50 Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 4 00@4 30 Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200. 3 75@4 10 Western steers..... 3 90@4 00 Poor to medium cows. 1 25@2 75
Fair to choice feeders. . . . 3 10@3 50
Poor to medium feeders. . . . 2 60@2 90 Bulls, oxen and stags..... 1 50@3 50 Veal calves..... 1 75@4 50

The sheep market is somewhat demoralized. Receipts have not been heavy here, but the supply of inferior stock at Eastern points has been exstock at Eastern points has been ex-cessive. Prices are lower than they have been for a year. Fair to good wethers are quotable at \$2.50@3.25; com-mon and stock sheep \$2.00@2.75, and lambs. \$3.00@4.00.

Chicago Market Letter. Chicago, June 26.-Receipts of Texas cattle last week were 9664 head, against 12,005 the previous week, and 21,849 for

the corresponding week last year.

The market since a week ago has been going down hill. A decline of 20 @25c had to be recorded on nearly all kinds of steers up to the close of last week, and 10 more was added yester-While the recipts of Texas cattle are

by no means as heavy as a year ago, the demand is so moderate that a small run is quite sufficient under ordinary circumstances to weaken the market. A good many grassy native steers are coming in, which help to weaken the Texas trace. Prices for good fed Texas steers are still reasonably good, and are

steers are still reasonably good, and are almost as high as a year ago, while native cattle are 50c lower. Common grass Texas are low enough, and are not very likely to get much farther down the soale unless supplies become exceedingly large. Cows are coming freely, and sell 25c below ten days ago. We quote fed steers \$3.25@4; grassers, \$2.25@3; cows and bulls, \$1.50@2.50.

The sheep market is improving, but slowly, and is far from being in a good healthy condition. However, the tendency is upward, and that is at least an encouragement. How long it will remain so depends largely upon recipts. Texans have been selling at \$2.50@2.75 for good stock, and \$1.25@2 for feeders. for feeders,
We would advise not shipping too

freely until the market recovers some. Prices are \$1.50@1.75 lower than a year

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. Stop, Lady, Stop. Lean and lank, He's such a crank; My stars! I thank I'm not his wife: He'd make my life

A scene of strife, Stop, lady, stop! his liver is out of Stop, lady, stop! his liver is eat of order. "He's just too nice for anything," his wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, sick headache, indiges-tion and kindred derangements.

Kansas City Market Letter. Kansas City, June 26. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm

Journal:

Cattle—Receipts the past week, 19,646; shipments, \$196, and 2rive outs,
11,003. Week previous: Receipts, 24,261; shipments, 10,091, and drive-outs,
15,459. In the Texas division the number of cuttle was 11,745, against 14,742
the same sime last year. The supply of
cattle from the range country continues
to increase, being 1971 greater than
the week previous. At the same time
there was a falling off in the general
receipts during the week of 5215. The
runs at points east of us were also
lighter, the arrivals at Chicago, Kansas City, St. 4 Jouis and Omaha for the
week ending Saturday being 92,800, week ending Saturday being 22,800, against 115,600 the week previous, or a reduction in the supply of 22,800, thus greatly relieving the strain upon the market and enabling it to revive a little Values are 25@30c better on range cattle than on last Wednesday, and sales made with less exertion. Buyers, however, are still cautious, and only moderate receipts. erate receipts can keep prices up. Most of the Western cattle are still coming in too "green" and much of what appears as flesh on Western cat-tle is only bloat, and "slippery" beef is still at a discount. As rangers are said to be fine everywhere and water abundant, there can be no excuse for the ranchman to market his catile un-til they get some firm flesh on them unless forced to by his money-lender. And as reports from the range country are to the effect that the number of beef cattle that will be fit for market this season is going to be lighter than for some years, the market should not only hold up where it is now, but

Lock Forrester of Bolivar, Tex., sold here Monday 163 grass Texas steers, averaging 989 pounds at \$12.80; Sidney Webb of Belleview, Texas, sold here the same day 24 grass steers, aver-nging 970 pounds, at \$2.80, 55 calves at \$6.50 and 25 calves at \$5.25; 70 grass cows averaging 750 pounds, at \$1.80. and 25 do, averaging, 602 rounds, at \$1.75. Fed cattle as well as grassers \$1.75. Fed cattle as well as grassers are bringing a little more moneys Native steers have improted less than range stuff, as the foreign markets are still very bad and exporters are buying less than for some time. Yet the falling off in the receipts was not without its influence, and they, too, may be quoted a little higher than a week ago. The whole cattle situation seems a little more healthy. But it can only a little more healthy. But it can only be kept so by moderate receipts, as the consumpt on of beef is still lighter than previous years. Sales here Monday were: Good to choice native steers, averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds, at \$4.25@4.65; lighter weights, \$3.75@4.15; native cows, \$1.50@3.00; grass Texas steers, \$2.50@2.90, and fed Indian and

Texas steers, \$3.00@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week,
40,261; shipments, 7942, and drive-outs,
31,850; week previous, receipts, 55,487;
shipments, 10,671, and drive-outs, 43,801. shipments, 16,671, and drive-outs, 45,801. A stronger market has been had since my last review. The falling off in the receipts encouraging buyers, and they have been paying a little better for everything the past week. The order men did less than the week previous, owing to the firming up of prices. But packers were steady and good buyers and the pens were cleaned each day without trouble. Monday sales were from \$4.80@5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.90@4.95. A week ago the extreme range was \$4.50@4.77 1-2; bulk of sales, \$4.60@4.70; an advance of 25 to 30 cents durates.

ing the week.

Sheep—Receipts for the past week,
4819; shipments, 6379, and drive-outs,
6579; week previous, receipts, 10,401;
shipments, 227, and drive-outs, 3822.
The demoralization in the market last
week checked the receipts, the falling off since my last letter being more than one-half. But as a good many state sheep were brought over from the week previous the supply was ample for the demand, and the market was slow throughout the week. For the past few days it has shown more health, but buyers are slow in bid-Texas Shropshire yearlings averaging 69 pounds were sold at \$3.50; 124 Texas stockers, averaging 47 pounds at \$1.50, and 60 Arkansas stockers averaging 68 pounds at \$1.40. Saturday 125 Texas feeders averaging 81 pounds sold at \$2.25. The mutten market is still in bad condition from east to west, and sheep owners would do well to go slow.

Notes.

Maj. W. A. Towns, who ranches in

Southern Colorado, has recently come in from his range there. He says grass was never more abundant and that cattle in that section are putting on fiesh fast. He says the number of range cattle to come to market this season will be much lighter than last and he is confident that the number of cattle reported on the ranges by the department of agriculture at Washington is much too large. Cattle owners in the West, he says, all report a shortage. In New Mexico and Arizona he says the herds have been decimated the past year. He bought the Torry herd there and the number was estimated at 4500, and it counted out but little over 1500. The Rocking Chair ranch which used to be one of the biggest in the West, now reports but 1100 cattle on its ranges, and the calf crop the past two years has shown crop the past two years has shown marked shortage. He is a firm believer in a lighter supply and a better

market.
J. M. Coburn of the Hansford Land and Cattle Company, holds the same

opinion.

J. D. Felt, Reading, Texas; John Delesnett, Cale, Texas; Lock Forteste., Boliver, Texas; Sidney Webb, Belleview, Texas, and Blasingame & Hill, Denison, Texas, had cattle on the mar-

ket here Monday.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

A New Market.

Our readers are no doubt familiar with the continued effort put forth by the management of the Union Stock Yard company of South Omaha to have that market thrown open to Texas cattle on equitable railroad rates. It affords us considerable pleasure to be able to state that their efforts have at last been crowned by partial success. Cattle from all Texas common points to South Omaha take the same rate as to St. Louis. From points south and

rate is less than 6 cents per hundred pounds over Kansas City, cattle to South Omaha will take a 5 cent rate higher than to Kansas City. This rate is not as low as the Omaha people would like to have been able to much to Tayak shippers. quote to Texas shippers, they believing that the railway companies would have subserved the best interests of the cattlemen in Texas as well as their own by opening all the market centers to our cattle at a fair basis of rates, and that Omaha's geographical location should have caused her to be placed in the Southern group of markets which would have given the same rates to Omaha as to other markets from Texas in that direction. The representative of South Omaha called on us this week and feels confident that his market will bear him out in the asser-tion that although the railways compel the Texas shippers to pay an additional rate to reach that market with their cattle over Kansas City the prices to be obtained at Omaha will not only pay the differential but considerable in excess when compared with prices ob-

ceives a large per cent of the cattle from the North and Northwest ranges. more than they can consume.

While it is true that Omaha is the favorite market in the North, yet all cat-tlemen familiar with what le required to make a complete market, know that Omaha needs Southwest cattle to fillher requirements, and these conten-tions are only made to delay the diverting of some of the Texas business to Omaha in the fear that as soon as the Texas cattleman learns that he has been compelled to take, from lack of opposition, low prices for so long a time unnecessarily, they will be compelled to raise their prices to meet the new competition. The following figures will show what Omaha did with her re-ceipts of cattle during the year of 1893; Out of a receipt of 852,642 cattle, 554,104 were slaughtered at Omaha and over 200,000 wree purchased at Omaha and sent into the country to feed, showing a sale of 96 per cent of the receipts of 1893 at Omaha.

tained at other markets. The contention is being made that Omaha re

893 at Omana.

It is also claimed as an ad vantage that one of the principal buyers of Omaha, the Cudahy Packing Co., are exclusively Omaha men, having no branch houses in other cities. The representative claims as a further advantage for his market that the quality of beeves received there average much better than at other markets, and this alone would give the market a general better tone. Rates from points in the Indian Territory to Omaha are only 5 cents higher per hundred than to Kansas City. A new market and additional competition can but redound to the benefit of the seller, and the Journal would be pleased to Omaha people given a fair trial by Texas stockmen.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Ben Hackett bought a loa of cows Wednesday.

Charles Coon of Weatherford sold 88 cows Wednesday.

The packing company would kill 500 hogs daily if they could get them.

H. W. Colt of Rener, Tex., sold car of geod hogs this week for \$4.60.

the yards attending to business Tues-E. D. Farmer, the Aledo stockman, had a consignment at the yards Mon-

Charles McFarland of Aledo was in

J. C. Robinson of Koprell had a load of steers on the market early in the

W. B. Worsham of Henrietta sold a car of 228 pound hogs Tuesday for

A/J. Morgan of Bartlett had a car of cows on the market weighing 850, which sold for \$1.50. Field & Smith of St. Jo had a car of

hogs in the pens yesterday which sold for \$4.50 per hundred weight. G. W. Pool of Nevada, Tex., had a

car of hogs on the market yesterday which sold for \$4.75 per hundred. S. A. Hatcher spends a great deal of time at this pleasant resort, enjoying the sights of the arrival of good stock.

Twenty-five hundred hogs butchered here last month. The run this month is so far light. About September the run of hogs is expected to commence in earnest and continue heavy durig the fall and winter.



FOR SALE.

One hundred and fifty head of stock horses for sale, 15 of which are broken to ride or work; they have between 30 and 40 horse and mule colts; will sell entire stock at \$13 per head with colts thrown in. I have also 35 mules, aged from 1 to 8 years, which I will sell at \$25, \$30 and \$35 per head. Address Wm. Turner, San Angelo, Tex.

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We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs, or consecutions via New Orleans do the same: Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincia-sal, Pittsbarg, Louisville and Nathville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. C. R. R. Or range call on or address.

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AUTHUR SPRINGER.

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PERSONAL.

Geo. Beggs shipped forty-five steers from Aledo Tuesday.

Mr. R. A. Riddle, the Alvarado feeder, was in the city early this week.

E. D. Farmer shipped a train of good steers from Aledo early in the week.

Ed East of Archer county shipped a train load of grassers from Archer City last Saturday.

Joe Farmer, from Aledo, was in with a load of veal calves early in the week, which he disposed of to local butchers at 5 cents. Uncle Billy Babb was in the city this week and reports some losses during the past winter on his Devil's

Mr. L. J. Carraway, one of Parker county's best stock farmers, was in the city Tuesday and made this office a

leasant visit.

⁴ C. W. Wood, well known to all Texas stockmen, has been appointed agent for the Kansas City stock yards, with headquarters in this city.

Messrs. J. B. Wells and A. H. Jones of Gonzales county were in the city this week en route to Wagner, I. T., where they have extensive cattle inter-

L. M. Barkley has been appointed cattle stock inspector for the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and takes charge of the territory along the Fort Worth and Denver railroad

Mr. H. L. Mitchell, a prosperous stock farmer from the Southern part of this county, was in the city this week, en route West for the purpose of buying yearlings.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, representing the Union stock yards of South Omaha, has been in the city several days putting in his time getting Texas stock-men interested in that market.

Mr. Job J. Smith, the Grandview feeder, was in the city this week. He says he can't quit feeding after tast year's hurtful prices, and that he will feed about 3000 steers the coming sea-

Attention is called to the advertisement of Carter's stock yards of Dallas, which appears in this issue of the Live Stock and Farm Journal. The proprietors are live men and will spare no pains in serving customers.

Mr. F. G. Lewis, a feeder from Hood county, called on The Journal Tuesday. Mr. Lewis has a gree lot of beeves at home and also in the Indian Territory, which he has roughed through the winter and which are now just ready for the market.

Elihu Newton of Paden's store was in the city this week. He is cutting his farm up into small enclosures and shifting his lines of farm operations. Hereafter he means to abjure cotton and turn his attention to making pork out of a fine breed of hogs.

Mr. M. French, representing the Kansas City stock yards company, has been spending several days in the city in the interest of his company. He reports that some two million dollars worth of improvements are being put on the plant this season, and that Kansas City will be more able than ever to take care of live stock con-

Mr. C. Burnett was in Fort Worth a few days since returning from the In-dian Territory where he had been with a thousand head of steers which he left to pasture with Capt. Burk Burnett. Mr. Burnett says they have had rain enough in Gonzales county to make a fair crop but not enough to bring the grass back on the drouthstricken pastures, and that many head of cattle will be moved from there.

Webb & Webb of Baird sent us a webb & Webb of Baird sent us a note which arrived after we had gone to press last week in which, among other things, it was stated that the oat crop of Callahan county, which was then being harvested, while not heavy was much better than was supposed it would be a few weeks back. Also that corn, cotton, sorgham and other crops were very good. Stock were re-ported as doing finely, with considerable trading going on.

Mr. D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch, came down from his King and Dictens county range Saturday and remained over a few days. He reports the range in excellent condition and says the only thing which concerns stockmen now is prices. Beeves will soon be fat and good prices will make the cowman prosperous. A few grass beeves are being run from along the Fort Worth and Denver line now, but Mr. Gardner thinks it will be towards the last of July perore the run to market begins in earnest.

Mr. J. K., Rosson, the popular swine salesman for the Campbell Commission company, has earned a soubri-quet, or, rather, had one conferred upon him, which will last him a lifetime-that of "Nickel Johnnie." It came

that of "Nickel Johnnie." It came about in this way. "How are hogs today?" asked Capt. Burk Burnett. "On the rise," replied the porcine dispenser, and I think they will soon bring a nickel."

"Blank blank your Yankee soul, why flon't you talk like people of the United States, and say five cents a pound?" was the reply, which has acted as a rebaptismal and christened him "Nickel John nie."

munerative. The people, he said, would eat beef when they were making money enough to pay for it, but there could not be a strong demand when so many people wer fdle and unable to buy.

Col. C. R. Breedlove, general solici-Col. C. R. Breedlove, general solicitor for the Fort Worth Packing company, has just returned from a tendays' trip in the l'anhandle, where he found everything in a flourishing and premising condition. Asked to express himself in such a manner as to be interesting to stockmen and farmers, the colonel replied that he knew of nething of more interest now than the success of his company. "The success of the Union stock yards here and of the Packing company," said he. and of the Packing company," said he "means to create a hog market for the entire state such as it never had be-fore—it means millions of dollars to Texas in various ways, it means a Texas in various ways, it means a stimulus to corn raising, a decrease in cotton acreage and a general adjustment of home industries. It means an increase of prices for all grades of cattle from the sucking calf to the matured beef, and that the Texas cattle-raiser shall find a home market tor all the products without depending upon raiser shall find a home market for all his products without depending upon Eastern certers. Taken in connection with deep water at Galveston the success of the Fort Worth Packing company and Union stock yards means emancipation for Texas stockmen, and every person interested in the welfare of the stockman and farmer of this state should be correspondingly interested in the success of this instituested in the success of this institu-

Col. Ell Titus, general live stock agent of the great Santa Fe railway system, was in the city Tuesday en-joying himself with the conductors as well as keeping one eye on business. In conversation with a representative of the Journal Mr. Titus takes a hopeful view of the live stock industry.
Admitting that prices are not now what could be desired he thinks that when industrial affairs are, adjusted prices will rapidly appreciate. When strikers and idle factory men throughout the country go to work times, he says, will immediately improve and the demand for beef increase. He bases his opinion on the palpable shortage in cattle as compared with other years. So far this year there is a shortage in the receipts at Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha with a light increase in Kansas City. The good ranges with the prospects of an abundant corn crop will, Mr. Titus thinks, have a tendency to prevent early runs on the market and cause many head of cattle that would otherwise have to be dis-posed of to be kept over for feeders at home. He feels confident that on accountry were in its normal state indus-trially and financially that prices this year would be entirely satisfactory, and predicts that improved conditions will soon make the markets better. From this gentleman we also learn that on account of the severe drouth in California that feeders are being shipped from that state to Kansas where the prospect for an immense corn crop is most flattering. The railway company has made an emergency rate for the California stockmen of \$125 per car from California, common points to Kansas points. Sheep are also being shipped from California to Kansas. The grade of cattle being shipped is very high.

SAN ANTONIO.

(Continued from 6th page.)

THE WEEK'S BUDGET.

N. T. Wilson, of the Western Union Beef company, bought recently in the Marfa country 2000 one and two-yearold sters at \$7.50 and \$10.50.

Eugene Holmgreen, of the Alamo ron Works, Can Antonio, is studying the subject of irrigation, and says he will have an exhibit of water raising machinery at the San Antonio fair this

While I believe that should the Jocky club hold a fair at San Antonio this fall, they will pay the premiums, it would be better to guarantee the

premiums. Maj. James Moore is home from a trip to the territory, where he says the eattle are rapidly getting in shape for market. While up there he sold 300 of his territory steers to John Gam-Maj. Moore thinks that by the time Texas two-year-old steers are good beef they will catch the market right, and proving his faith by his works, he is on the market for a string of twos.

The San Antonia Jockey club promises a great race next fall, which will also embrace a splendid fine stock show. The Jockey club enjoys the prestige of success, and as it has not reached the money-making stage that is usually overtaken by organizations is usually overtaken by organizations of that sort, it will doubtless perform all it promises, and what is most important, pay all its premiums.

Col. Ike Pryer will soon be a resident of San Antonio. The Alamo City is becoming more and more a residence center for wealthy Texas stockmen.

Work is progressing on the new cot-Work is progressing on the new cotton oil mill at San Antonio. Last year was a good year for the mills, and their number is getting to be very large in the state. But now it happens that we make the oil and meal at home is a mystery. The wonder is that like everything else, we don't ship the cotton seed North to be worked up and shipped back to us in the finished state.

Maj. James Moore of Medina county thinks if the Wilson bill becomes a law it will hurt the cattlemen more law it will than the sheepmen.

A Wilson county dairyman is making 200 to 300 pounds of gilt edge but-ter a week, winter and summer. Butterine does not compete with his butter.

High Life in California. Madera. Cal.. June 21, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm

On last Saturday monrning Tom Tyner and wife. Charles Tyner, Sam Smith, R. J. Pool and myself, with three days rations and other neressities for such a trip, were seen wenders our way over the plains to a point twenty-five miles south of Madera to Miller and Lux's pasture for the avowed purpose of fishing and having a good time generally.

We arrived on the banks of the leautiful San Juan Quin river, our destina-

Capt. Burk Burnett is down from his ranch enjoying city life for a few days. He says the grass on his range, both in the Indian Territory and Texas, is better than it has been before for ten years, but that he prevalence that pest—the horn fiy—that beeves will not get fat very early. Ar. Burnett deprecates the custom of shipping grass beeves before they are fully ripe and in condition to stand the run to market, and reach there in shape for command decent prices. When askell his opnion concerning the future of the best market, Capt. Burnett replied that in his opinion it depended very largely on the industrial condition of the country. If strikes would cease, miners averywhere go to work, and fantoring resume operations, he though.

We arrived on the banks of the Leautiful San Juan Quin river, our destination, at 1 o'clock p. m., and proceeded to drag out the bottom—of the british at 1 o'clock p. m., and proceeded to drag out the bottom—of the priver. Our seine was 100 feet long and 10 feet deep. We splashed into the cold icy waters, and in less time than it takes to the it we had landed about 600 pounds of fine fish as the eyes of man ever beheld. It was then moved that we dump all back into the river except what we needed for supper and breakfast. The motion was unanimously carried, and we threw them back. Then the frying legan in earnest and prices man be choked in for four of the lottom—of the river.

Charles Tyner suggasted that the Texas man be choked in for four of the search that the finite of seeing so many first time in life of seeing so many first time first the outlook.

county friends to be with us. Yes, I would have enjoyed the presence of Tom Hazlewood, Brack Simpson, J.ck. Dabney, N. R. Roof, Jas. W. Smith and several others of my old hanting friends of Cleburne. Next morning, bright and early, part of the toys were up hustling for water, swearing it was the fish that made thom so thirsty. I heard Tom Tyner growling at the water because it wasn't wet enough. I slep soundly until breakfast was announced. After taking a wasn out of the cold mountain snow water, then I took a drink (I mean water), then I was ready for my share of the salmon trout and channel cat Breakfast being over, we unrolled our seine and after an hour in the cold sparkling water we had made three drags, and about 600 pounds of the finny tribe lay helpless on the river bank. river bank.

Then each man selected such as he wanted and we dumped the balance, about 400 pounds, back into the river. To say that I enjoyed this trip does not express it. Some of the party has agreed to hunt my dog for me.

I will now give you a few points con-

I will now give you a few points concerning the Miller & Lux estate. To consist of several million acres of and, all fenced with four wires and one plank; the posts are redwood, and stand eight feet apart. They have 180,000 cattle, I am reliably informed, as well as sheep and horses in proportion. This includes their stock in Arizona, Wyoming and Montana. They keep up between fifteen and twenty thousand miles of fence, divided into many small pastures for grading and breeding pur-

I had the pleasure of seeing a vast number of their stock, and they are well graded. The Shormorn is their favorite grade. They conduct a pack-ing house in San Francisco, and do all ing house in San Francisco, and do all their own slaughtering and packing. I aif informed they put up annually 100,000 tons of alfalfa hay. They cut their alfalfa four and five times a year, it yielding on an average of a ton per acre each cutting. After each cutting they thoroughly soak the ground by means of canals and ditches tapping the San Juan Quin river. Miller & Lux pay taxes on forty millions of dollars worth of property. The Miller & Lux pay taxes on forty fini-lions of dollars worth of property. The pasture we visited has a lake three miles long by one mile wide and this is a favorite hatching ground of wild ducks. We saw thousands of them enducks. We saw thousands of them en-doying theselves in the lakes. This lake is fed by the water from one of Mil-ler & Lux's mammoth canals. On our return home from fishing we

on our return home from fishing we passed several large grain fields, some of them containing several thousand acres, and the grain crop on most of them was an utter failure. Our good friend, Tom Tyner, gave us a cordial invitation to go by his ranch. We accepted the kind invitation and spent all our spare time in looking over his large grain fields, admiring his fine hogs and fine mules, etc. We had the large grain fields, admiring his fine hogs and fine mules, etc. We had the pleasure of seeing his combined harvester, which cuts, threshes, cleans, sucks and dumps the sacks in piles, all at the same time. Mr. Tyner has cut and threshed as high as 1600 bushels per day with this machine.

Thirty-six big fine mules draw it, four men operate it—one sack sewer, one

men operate it—one sack sewer, one seperator tender, one driver and one reel and sickle tender. It cuts 22 feet wide. I should say this was boring with a big augur. From 4 o'clock in the evening till 10 in the morning it is very chilly requiring plenty of hedding the evening fill to in the morning it is very chilly, requiring plenty of bedding and a good coat, heavy enough for winter in Texas, but from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. in the evening it is hot as blazes.

4 p. m. in the evening it is hot as blazes. I think the finest apricots that grows on on earth grows on Joe S. Osborn's place. Mr. Osborn is an old Texan, having owned and run a sheep ranch near Abilene, Tex. Mr. Osborn owns 320 acres of land near here planted to orchard, vines and alfalfa. We are indebted to him for a box of very choice apricots presented to us. Mr. Osborn is one of the leading and most enterprising men of Madera county, full of pluck and vim, and always ready to promote the best interests of his county. For fear I am intruding by taking For fear I am intruding by taking up, so much of your valuable space, will close.

C. C. POOLE.

Among the Farmers.

Dudley, Tex., June 25. Editor Journal: Just two weeks since I harnessed my dignified bronco for a trip among our farmer friends. On the whole route The Journal man on the whole route The Journal man has been treated with uniform kindness, and had a good business given him. Sometimes we strike a man who is ignorant, and proud of it. Most of the people though seem to desire practical reading matter, and it is no tical reading matter, and it is no trouble to induce them to take The Journal when able to take a paper at all. We passed through that lovely prairie country south of Clyde, and in the edge of Taylor county. Mr. Gib-son, a thorough wide-awake farmer, takes great pleasure in showing a stranger over his well conducted farm. He has a California popcorn superior to anything I have ever seen, it matures in two months, large ear, and when popped the grains are as large as birds eggs. He says Western Texas is the grandest farming country west, and the secret of success is deep plowing. Mr. Freeman, near Cross Plains, has a fruit, a cross between a plum and peach, which is a curiosity. It has the rim of the plum and flesh of the peach in taste when ripe. Our people seem to be paying more attention to orchards than usual, all having a few fruit trees of some sort. Our country will yet blossom like the rose.

Corn is needing rain, though not suf-

fering much at present. Gardens, pas-tures and all crops except oats and wheat, look well, and every one pre-dicts fine yields. Our salubrious climate, industrious people and fertile soil makes this the garden spot of Texas, regardless of a few "chronic kickers." I will send The Journal a good list of subscribers soon. Tar, tar, Truly, E. P. P.

Cuyler-100.

This famous son of Hambletonean 10 was recently put to death at the stables of Thomas James by his owner at Des Moines. Iowa, at the age of 24 years. The old horse had received an incurable injury that made death by chloroform a mercy to him. While not one of the most fertile producers of tretting speed among the sons of Rysdike's old horse, he has made an enviable record as a sire, having four-teen performers in the 30 list. Thirteen of his sons have nineteen tretters and one pacer, and twenty-five of his and one pacer, and twenty-five of his daughters have twenty-nine trotters daughters have twenty-nine trotters and three pacers in the magic circle. His fastest colt was Elvira; 2.18 1-2. Which was the best record for her age at that date. His daughters have contributed most to his renown through their colts—Patron 2.14 1-4, Clara D. 2.14 3-4, Ponce de Leon 2.10 and Patronage, the sire Alix, 2.06 3-4. of this valuable branch of the Some of this valuable branch of the Hambletonean family are now in Texas, and Grayson county has the benefit of two stallions of his get—Covington, the property of Hon. J. W. Bailey, holds his levees at Gunter's ranch, and Elick Cuyler, owned by Charley Chapman of, Sherman, takes a quiet jog every evering over the streets of the city, and being a beautiful dappled gray and a very handsome horse, is much admired.

Most marvelous of all advances in connection with the swine has been the growth in our export trade in hog products. In the five years ending with 1840, we sold abroad hogs and their products an annual average of \$1,533,522 worth, or the equivalent,92,154 hogs at \$16.65 per head. Forty years later we exported in a single year 17,045,805 hogs for \$104,660,065, or about \$14.85 per head.

Gilley flower is a corruption of July



speaks through the Boothhay (Me.) Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver.

AYER'S PILLS Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

and Bowels, take

For Sale or Exchange.

For Sale 200 ewes. High grade Southdowns; one and two years old.

H. O. SAMUELL, Dallas, Texas. P. O. Box 249.

For Sale or Lease. A pasture containing about 100 sections, enclosed by a wire fence, abundance of water and the best of grass.

Excellent winter protection. Apply to

J. CALLAHAN,

Midland. Texas,

FOR SALE. 2000 Steers, 2 to 4 years old in lots to suit purchasers. Have also some fine pastures and farms for sale. Address W. BIRD LEWIS, Coleman, Tex.

SHEEP WANTED.

want to buy a large or small flock of sheep, all cash or part in cash and part in unincumbered land. Must be cheap. Write at once, giving full particulars. Address

W. H. PECKHAM, Throckmorton, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.

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

FASTURE FOR LEASE. , I will take for pasture as many as 10,000 head of eattle, steers preferred, or will lease a 100,000 acre subdivision. If cattle are taken for pasture will give the best of attention; guarantee an abundance of good range and water; canadian or Red river runs the full length of the range. Will deliver cattle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 60 miles of Clayton and 70 miles of Springer. Splendid winter protection. For prices and further information address. Arthur Tisdall, Mgr. Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M.

PASTURE FOR LEAST. I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall coun-ties. Plenty of water and good fence. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 480 acres of good land in the Pecos valley for sale cheap, or will trade for sheep or cattle. J. O. CAMERON, Eddy, N. M.

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

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

A BARGAIN

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

A HEALTH-RESTORING FOUNTAIN, Combined With a Most Charming

Pleasure Resort.

There are more things under the earth in Texas than were ever dreamed of by the old inhabitants, and they are cropping out in the shape of gold, silver, granite, coal, artesian water and many other things of value. Among the most recent and most valuable of these things is the flow of hot and health-giving sulphur water near San Antonio.

Satisfying himself of the great medicinal value of this water, Mr. McC, Shacklett of San Antonio leased the wells, piping the water to his own splendid grounds on the banks of the beautiful San Antonio river. Here he has made a bower of beauty, in the midst of which is a splendid modern hotel and natatorium, besides numerous other buildings for the convenience and comfort of people seeking benefit from these life-giving waters.

One of the very strangest things that may be said of the medicinal value of the hot sulphur wells is the fact that many of the leading physicians of San Antonio and other cities recommend them to their patieints in skin, rheumatic and other diseases that baffle their skill.

Already the patronage is becoming

hate and other diseases that bains their skill.

Already the patronage is becoming large, and rapidly increasing, and especially since the electric cars land passengers right at the wells. Among the most pleasant features of this

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

National Stock Yards

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

C. G. KNOX, Vice President

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK Y

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

and the second s	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728 958,792 249,017 860,287 1,566,046	10,125 510,469	569,517 872,885 71,284 15,200 488,869		99,750

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

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

1885	Cattle.	Hogs. 130.867	Sheep. 18.985	Horses.
1886		390,187	40,195	3,028
1887		1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600.	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,593
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

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Hardware, Stoves and Queensware, Jewell Gasoline Stoves and Ranges. Builder's Hardware a Specialty, Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators Ice Cream Tools, Picks, Etc.



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Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 844% Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and srimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

DR. S. G. ROBINSON, Veterinary Surgeon Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. All diseases of Domesticated Animals treated on Modern Principles. Omce at Nielsen's Brug Store, 503 Main Street, HOUSTON, TEX.

ACENTS WANTED In every town and county in the West to sell the Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills And Steel Towers. These Mills are substantial ly built and we guarantee them to be as powerful as any mill made and are especially adapted for IRRIGATING PURPOSES, as they run in very light winds. Send for prices and circulars. Manufactured by KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO. Arkansas City, Kan.



grand resort is the great swimming pool, with receiving and emptying pipes constantly running. Persons desiring further information about these famous wells, will receive circulars, etc., by addressing Mr. McC. Shacklett, San Antonio, Texas. In writing please mention the Journal.

Removal of Office of the American

Guernsey Cattle Club.

The office of secretary and treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club has been removed from Farmington, conn., to Peterboro, N. H. All correspondence should be so addressed.

William H. Caldwell, recently assistant professor of agriculture in the william H. Caldwell, recently assistant professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College, succeeds the late Edward Norton, who had managed the work of the office so ably for over seventeen years.

The secretary will be pleased to answer any questions or give information regarding the breed to any who may address him.

The "Five World Beaters" Sickles Brand Harners are having a good sale, notwithstanding the fact that business in this line has been quiet. Complimentary letters praising the goods are being received daily from dealers handling the harness, claiming they are the best value ever offered to the consumer. The manufacturers are preparing to meet the large demand looked for from this time forth.

Damascus gave to the world damask

Southwest Texas Magazine,

Devoted to the development of the great state of Texas. Every Texan should read it, and then send it to some friend. It is hand-somely printed and illustrated, and co tains a great deal of interesting matter about Texas history, soil, climate and crops. SUBSORIPTION, \$2.00 A TEAR. Or, we will send to every one subscribing and remitting \$a the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, free of charge. That is, the Live Stock and Farm Journal one year, is \$1; Southwest Texas Magasine one year, is \$2—we will send both one year for \$2. Sample copies as cents. Address all orders to

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\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WELK

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