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The live stock interest, like all other interests of the West, is paralyzed could not get along together.

the grass from growing, and your beeves will only be getting heavier pending the time when you will be alowed to ship them.

the knowledge of the large purchase, of options in Mexican dogies anything to do with the desire of several Western cattlemen to dispose of their herds?

It would seem that revenue to run the great and glorious republic might have been raised without striking so severe a blow at the most important industries in it by putting wool and cattle on the free list.

With cattle on the free list, it is time to begin preparations for the protection of the health of our herds by arranging a quarantine line which will just fit the windings, declinations and deviations of the Rio Grande river.

The first, second and third days of July, 1894, were the hottest known in Texas since long before the oldest inhabitant came to the country, and it may be mentioned casually that there was no snow or ice on the glorious

Times can't be so very dull when the country can afford to indulge in the luxury of such a suspension of business as Pullman and his employes have treated us to. But times will get hard If we continue to indulge in such expensive recreation.

Pullman is enjoying himself at the summer resorts of Europe, suffering Insignificant loss to his business, while the railway companies are losing milis suspended, and the general publicsuffering unestimatable inconvenience.

The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York recently vigorously prosecuted a Mr. Cross for dehorning cattle. The defendant was acquitted, and returning home finished dehorning his herd. Next thing we shall hear of this tenderhearted society securing indictments against farmers and stockmen for cas- Journal.

trating and branding stock, and perhaps for shearing sheep. EDITORIAL

It has been given out that tomorrow, arrangements will be made whereby the Puliman boycott will be raised and the wheels of commerce unchained. This might have been done a week Joseph L. Loving Fort Worth ago on equally favorable terms to all parties and millions of money been aved to the country.

> No one expects that an influx of Mexican dogies into Texas will raise the grade and standing of our cattle, enhance their market rating or improve their health. Hence in the prospects of free importation of cattle good, vigorous quarantine regulations ought to be arranged for at once.

The science of farming is far in advance of the practice, in this country at Those agricultural journals which are weekly spinning out elabo-Entered at the Postoffice, Fort rate and aesthetic theories are soaring Worth, Tex., as second-class mat- above their constituents. Put your fodder on the ground, so that everything from the goat to the giraffe can eat it.

FREE WOOL AND CATTLE.

The tariff tinkers in congress are adding to the general depression and demoralization of business by blows effeeting the agricultural and live stock interests of the country, which in some localities almost paralyzes these important industries. The Wilson bill lowers like a surcharged thunder cloud over these interests in this state, menacing their very existence. The prospects of free wool are driving the Texas flockmaster to desperation, and causing him to sacrifice his holdings for whatever pittance they will bring him, while cattlemen are no less concerned at the equally ominous threat of free importation, of three-dollar Mexican dogies to our ranges.

Already certain wealthy cattle dealers are buying extensively options on on our Western plains are seeking ticipation of an influx of cheap and almost worthless cattle from the Republic south of us. Can nothing -be done to arrest these evils which threaten the 'existence of our principal industries and menace the general pros-

perity of the West? The Wilson bill has not yet become a law, and it may not be too late for remonstrance and petition to have some effect in causing the conference committee of the two houses to modify those features of the bill which promise

such dire results to those great indusbecause Pullman and his carpenters tries of the country upon the prosperity of which the general welfare of the nation depends. In case that congress refuses to listen to the demands for protection to agricultural and stock raising, there

is yet a remedy left which might avert this country. We might inaugurate Has the prospects of free cattle and rigid quarantine regulations against the disease-breeding cattle south of the Rio Grande and thus protect our ranges from them. If the proper authorities could be induced to make the Rio Grande river the quarantine line and enforce rigidly quarantine regulations, we might, while protecting our live stock against disease, also protect our rarges against that class of cattle which can only serve to lower the grade of our cattle and destroy the market values of our products. The subject is well worth the serious consideration of our active and intelligent stockmen, whose interests are put in jeopardy by the provisions of the Wilson bill. Nothing that can be done to protect the live stock and agricultural interests of the state should be neglected, and the sooner intelligent efforts are made in this direction the more promising our hopes of success in averting this danger ahead of us.

OUR HOUSEHOLD.

We desire to call the attention of the wives and daughters of our patrons to the importance of reading our Household department each week. It is the intention of the editorial management to make this page so interesting and useful to housekeepers that the Journal will become a weekly necessity to them. The lady in charge of this department, Mrs. E. S. Buckhannan, is thoroughly qualified to make it bright and useful to the wives and daughters of the farmers and stockmen who receive The Journal, Hons, and the business of the country being herself a model housekeeper, well educated and adapted to this work.

> A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies interested in lightening household duties and making home pleasant to contribute to this page, giving their experience, suggestions, etc. We mean that the Household department shall be one of the most important and interesting features of The

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The strike of the Pullman emplayes has spread to the employes of nearly all the railways of the West having connection in Chicago, the emplove of railway companies refusing out of sympathy with the Pullman strikers, to handle the cars of those roads using Pullman cars. This action stops the receipt of live stock and grain at the Chicago market as well as at some other points, suspends the operations of the great packing establishments and throws thousands of men out of employment.

It evidences an alarming condition of society when a difficulty between the Pullman Car company and a few hundreds of its employes, paralyzes the commerce of half the continent, clogs the wheels of industry, stops many thousands of men from earning food for many more thousands of mouths, and adds an enormous burden to the already grisvourly depressed industries of the country.

Business may become stagnant, children in the large cities may cry for milk, the sick in the hospital may burn with fever and suffer for ice, passengers may be detained from one for weeks, merchants may fail, institutions be wregked, women and children get hungry, millions of money be sunk and devastation sweep the country, but neither the Pullman company nor the striking railroaders will ncede an inch.

What are idle men, hungry women wrecked businesses, the public's con veniences and the country's prosperity to them

These are not considered.

It is only considered that there are differences between these few hundred men and the Pullman company, and that if-the country be strewn with business wrecks and drenched in blood, it is nothing to these belligrent parties. Each must have the point of difference settled exactly his own way or the country may continue to suffer. Now somebody is wrong.

In the aggregate there is a great deal of wrong being done to the counbuyers for their herds, no doubt in an- try, and there ought to be some way of enging these evils and unchaining the wheels of commerce.

Just think of it, in the greatest live stock market in the world, not a car of stock delivered for days at a time, and the same no doubt true of other products of the farm, as well as with the products of the dairy, and the or-

All this in the face of the present hard times to add to the misery of the people and the distress of the country. The wrong is moustrous-the effect

There is no need to enquire who is right and who is wrong in this con-

troversy. Nobody is right-both parties to this controversy, which is costing the country, the workmen themselves, and the railway companies tens of thousands the plague of free Mexican cattle into of dollars daily, and destroying the commerce of the West, are wrong.

No corporation, no labor organization has a right to wage against the other a warfare the effects of which are to destroy the business of the country, cause the effusion of human blood and jeopordize society.

The government is instituted for the protection of the rights of society, it would seem that now is the time for it to step in and put an end to this unnatural warfare. If it has not this right, the sooner our organic laws are so changed as to vest in the general government the right to equitably and promptly adjust these constantly recurring labor troubles, the better it will be for all our business interests. for society and the institutions of our

GOOD ROAD EXPERIENCE.

The Journal is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Roy Stone, special agent of the agricultural department of the United States and engineer in charge of road inquiry, from which we quote the following:

"It is no longer necessary to discuss the abstract questions of the necessity and economy of good roads nor to attempt to devise new ways of obtaining them. The practical experience of one community in managing, using, and paying for a new and superior road is worth more to others in like circumstances and conditions than any amount of argument or theory; and the greatest service the department can render the public in this regard is to furnish the facts in each important. case of road improvement, and to compare the respective advantager and disadvantages of the methods followed in different portions of the Union. Modifications of these methods or even new methods may be developed by further experience, but for the present a clear knowledge of what has been done and is being done is the

The Journal being anxious to aid this great movement in every way

one thing needful."

to the cause, and as Tarrant county unquestionably has the best roads of any county in the state, if not in the entire South, our experience in building these thoroughfares will not be uninteresting to the people of other communities contemplating road improvements.

November 1, 1887, a system of road improvement was inaugurated in this county, the result of which is that up to the present time we have seventy miles of graded and graveled roads leading from various parts of the county to this city, and from one important community to another, and in addition to this we have eighty miles of road graded which is not yet graveled.

The entire cost of this work has been \$96,966.40. The cost of grading and graveling a mile of road may be put down at \$1000, which is approximately correct, leaving \$26,966.40 which has been expended on the eighty miles of road graded but not yet graveled. In addition to this the county has spent \$13,550.75 for property which it yet owns, such as mules, wagons, camp

equipments, etc. The method employed here is to make county convicts who are unable to pay their fines, or who have jail sentences against them, do this work. For the first five years the number of convicts averaged about twenty-five men working in one gang.' Since then the average has been about forty-five men divided into two camps, which are moved from one part of the county to the other as convenience may require. The county provides commodi-

ous camping outfits, and egenerally treats the prisoners humanely, giving them plenty to eat and providing medicine and physicians for those who may become sick. Most prisoners confined in the county, jail prefer the open air exercise of camp life to the monotony of jail confinement in the

when much traveled in rainy weather. becomes almost impassable. In some sections there are long stretches of sand, which in dry weather are equally time to serve his country in one bad. When graded and graveled the farmers from various sections of the county can trot off to market at pleasure, regardless of the state of the weather, the eight or ten miles of river gravel making a surface equal to the best turnpikes. Of the \$96,966.40 above mentioned as the expense of this work. \$85,308.95 has been to pay county officers in the shape of fees, leaving \$11,657.45 which has been paid for groceries, clothing, repairs, blacksmithing, wages of guards, medicine, physician's fees, etc. This is Tarrant county's experience in road building, and the work is still going on.

THE MARKETS. The business of the western market

centers is so badly paralyzed by the trouble between the Pullman Car company and the American Railway union that live stock quotations are impossible, there simply being no cattle stock on sale, as no one cares now to take the risk of starting consignments which may be detained indefinitely en route. The Associated Press report of Tuesday for Chicago recites that today for the first time in the history of the live stock trade in Chicago, not a single car load of animals reached the Union stock yards by rail. The effect of the Pullman boycott on the railroads was, so overwhelmingly complete that not one steer, not a sheep, not a solitary hog arrived by means of steam transportation. Absolutely the only live stock received was one little bunch of thirteen hogs that came in wagons from a farm half a dozen miles out from the city. Shipments were almost at a standstill. The thousands of packing house employes and other workmen who go to make up the population of the packing town were made idle as thoroughly and as suddenly as though all had quit at a given signal from Debs, though only a comparatively insignificant fraction are members of the American Railway union. Two attempts only at getting out packing house products were made. The Michigan Central tried to make up and start a train load of dressed beef last night. The trainmen abandoned the cars with scant notice and the beef was left to rot on the tracks. The Panhandle got nineteen cars of beef through to Brighton, a distance of two miles. What became of the train between Brighton and Blue Island no

one seemed to know. Wednesday being a holiday, of course there would have been no market in case there had been no strike on. At this writing the situation is practically unchanged and the outlook no brighter. The only thing stockmen can do is to keep their stock on the grass where. their condition will continually improve until it pleases the gentlemen who are treating the public to this possible, cheerfully lends its columns stagnation, to lift the embargo.



The Journal commences this week a

series of brief sketches of the lives of some of the prominent live stock railway agents of the West.
The subject of this sketch, Col. Ell Titus, is general live stock agent of the great Santa Fe system of railways, which embraces 9340 miles of track laid in fourteen states and territories. Titus went to Kansas in 1867 and lived an uneventful though active business life until 1872, when he was elected sheriff of Chatauqua county, which position he held for two terms. Retiring to private life he formed a partnership with Ed M. Hewins under the firm name of Hewins & Titus, and went into the cattle business on a heavy scale. This partnership lasted fourteen years, during which the busiss was conducted most successfully and Hewins & Titus became known as the largest shippers of cattle in the West, having in 1882 shipped from Hunnewell and Caldwell 43,000 head of cattle. These gentlemen acquired a large fortune in the live stock business, but the dreadful winter of 1885-86 fell upon them with dreadful results. Their ead of cattle, which at that time represented a monied loss of fully \$300,

Every stockman having cattle in the The soil of this county is generally. Indian Territory during the winter allof the black waxey nature, which, luded to knows from rough experience many fortunes swept away by the

man Mr. Tisus has occasionally found pacity of another. He served one term in the Kansas legislature, being elected on the Democratic ticket in a strong Republican district. In 1887 he was appointed live stock agent for the Topeka and Santa Fe rails Atchison. way, which position he held for three years. In 1886, the year previous to his appointment, this road brought to the Kansas City market 13,000 cars of stock, while in 1889, the year he left the service of the company to assume general management of the Amerpany, the business of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe had hacreased

Again in 1893 Col. Titus was asked o take charge of the live stock de partment of the great rallway system of about 10,000 miles of track, and ac-cepted the position. The company's business has grown to immense proportions, carrying to Kansas City last 35,000 cars of stock, the heaviest year's business on record.

Every prominent stockman in the West and South knows Eli Titus is his friend, and rejoices in his prosperity. Always approachable, always genial and accommodating—the same yesterday, today and every time you meet him. Ever mindful of his company's best interests, he is always studying to serve the thousands of patrons of this great railroad system with fidelify, realizing that he serves his company best when he treats its patrons with most consideration.

In Other Lands.

The royal commission of agriculture has, by the assistance of the foreign sentatives in other lands, upon the position which the respective governments take in regard to agriculture. These reports show that, with the exof importance in which there is not a special department to give direct attention and assistance to agriculture. The depression is by no means confined to this country, for all our conti-nental neighbors have suffered equally with us. They have, however, unlike ourselves, faced the difficulty, and have attempted to assist the unfortunate agriculturist in a way which is totally unknown in this country. It that we have a department of agricul-ture now, but it does little more than saue leaflets and collect statistics; and it cannot in any sense be said to assist the farmer in the way that similar departments do in such countries as wastria and France. On the contrary, we must be bracketed with Russia, and rank as one of the two great powwhich neglect the farmer and leave him to do the best that he can for himself. Let us see the difference. In France it is the duty of the depart-

ment to provide for technical instruc-tion in a way which makes our county council schemes look paltry and ab surd. Premiums are offered for the known, but which have been shown to be possible and profitable, such as flax, hemp, the making of cheese, and the growing of flowers. The department has also made itself of great use by in sisting upon the reduction of railway rates in favor of agriculture to the extent of 30, and in some cases even 50, per cent. This, of course, is a boon which we can never hope to attain in this country for, notwithstanding acts of parliament and railway commis-sions, the farmer is still handicapped heavily against his foreign competitor. The government is not only spending The government is not only spending the sum of a million a year for the assistance and protection of agriculture, I miles an hour ...

but it has placed no less a sum than four million pounds to the credit of a bank—the Credit Agricole—for the special purpose of enabling farmers to obtain loans at 4 per cent. The result has clearly justified a spirited and enlightened policy, for, while fifteen years ago France had to import her foodstuffs, today she not only supplies her own wants, but actually exports her productions. productions.

In Germany the Landschaften is a useful institution which lends money out at as low as 3 1-2 per cent to far-mers with which to improve their holdings. The system is most reasonable, for so long as the interest is paid regularly the loan cannot be called in, but on the other hand, the tenant can pay it off at his own convenience. To show the value of this institution, it is only necessary to add that no less a sum than eighty-one millions of pounds have already been borrowed in this way. The department of agriculture has taken great care, and has been the means of passing most stringent laws against adulteration, and this has naturally reacted in favor of the honest

roducer.
In Austria the government has devoted its attention to the production of first-class studs, and the best sires procurable are at the service of the farmers. No less than 1200 horses are maintained at an annual cost of 150,000 pounds. Bulls, rams and Yorkshire boars are kept at convenient centers, and sold to farmers at half the cost price, under certain conditions. In Hungary even more is done for the farmer, for no less a sum than 400,000 pounds is annually spent upon the maintenance of public studs, waste land is reclaimed with public money, and private individuals obtain a premium for so doing. Further than this, the government has power to relieve needy farms from taxation in times needy farms from taxation in times of depression, and such power is actually exercised. In Belgium the farmer enjoys all these advantages in a greater degree, and he not only ob-tains reduced prices for carriage on the state railways, but can actually send manures on the rivers and canals free of any charge. The light railways which abound in this country make no charge for the carriage of buffer, milk, eggs, and other similar produce when any person travels in charge of such

The question naturally arises, who cannot we have sillar facilities in this country? We have the same difficulties to contend with, and in some respects they are even greater, for the taxes are greater here, and the cost of labor in ar in excess of what it is on the con tinent. The demand is a legitimate one, and it ought to be conceded, but it is not likely that it will be at any rlate, for the present. If we had a government in power that really felt its responsibilities, there is no doubt that some means of relief would be found for the unfortunate farmer. It does not, however, suit the powers that be to do more than promise, or to put off the evil day by appointing a royal commission. What this body will do we cannot as yet say; but it is to be hoped that when it does present its report it will have dealt so effectively with this portion of the inquiry that parliament will see that it is absolutely necessary to do something; and that this is one of the simplest and readlest ways of commencing the sary reforms .- Mark Lane Ex-

Keep Good Hired Help.

It is to be noticed that farmers who have the least trouble thout hired help are those who keep their men the whole year. A year-round, permanent fob on a farm at good wages is a desirable position and employes will usually moke every effort to please and be re-

Many of the best farmers have kept men for the greater part of a life time. and in such cases the employes have come to take a personal interest in the success of the business, and have acquired a familiarity with details which makes their work valuable beyond ordinary estimate. The farmer who pays well and promptly, makes it worth while for men to try and please, and many of them will try.

Hire only the best workers, pay

good price, pay promptly, treat reason ably, keep permanently, on good be-havior, but discharge at once if unsatisfactory, and give them good board. Any other general method is likely in end to prove poor policy .- Plough man.

Heap Pedigree.

When farmer Simpson called to see the horse for which his neighbor claimed to have paid \$1000, he carefully looked him over point by point, before saying a word. Then he said, "That horse must have a pretty good pedi-gree." "Yes, sir, he has," said the proud owner, "if he had not, I should not have paid so much for him as I did." "Well," said Simpson, "if it had been me, I should have tried to get a little more pedigree for the money, and let them keep the horse?" Evidently he thought that if the pedigree was worth the price paid the horse flesh was an incumbrance, Per-haps owners of other animals beside horses are paying for pedigree, and do the line it springs from. "A worthy son of a worthy sire" may be good praise' but "a scabby sheep out of a good flock" is not the recommendation one would want for man or beast.-American Cultivator.

Guarding Queen Victoria.

When the Queen travels the locomotive superintendent selects the en-gine. He places on it his most ex-perienced driver. A pilot engine, with a firm, cautious man, well acquainted with the road, precedes the roya train. On her journey to the west coast route no fewer than 300 telegrams are sent from point to point heralding her approach. No train is allowed to cross the main line for half an hour before time fixed for the Queen to pass; the time nxed for the Queen to pass; the gate at the crossings are locked, shunting operations are suspended, and an army of platelayers are on duty—on the alert to remove any obstruction from the line. Her majesty declines to permit a faster pace than thirty-six

All the European countries, says the Western Agriculturist, are increasing their imports of meat stock as their cities and industrial interests continue to grow and the stock growing is inadequate to the demand. While Great Britain is our chief market for meat stock, France and Germany will increase the annual importation of American meat. The recent German government report of the imperial American meat. The recent German government report of the imperial health department, show imports and and exports of cattle during 1893 amounted to 135,487 cows, 7251 bulls, 43,524 oxen, 76,429 head of young cattle under three years, 14,291 calves under six weeks, or a total of 276,982 (376 head in excess of last year). The exports amounted to 3221 cows, 731 bulls, 4826 oxen, 8351 head of young cattle and calves, or a total of 17,127 head, against calves, or a total of 17,12P head, against 14,274 of the preceding year. Fifty thousand and three hundred and fifty-eight were from Denmark, 40,911 from the Netherlands, 21,195 from Austria-Hungary, 13,212 from Switzerland, 9093 from France; 21,360 oxen were from Austria-Hungary, 12,055 from Denmark, 4647 from France; 40,155 head of young cattle were from Denmark, 13,054 from from Austria-Hungary, 9953 from the Netherlands, 6432 from France, 5454 Netherlands, 6432 from France, 6454 from Switzerland. The total number of cattle imported from America was 1030 head. The imports of pigs amounted to 861,232 head, against 738,amounted to \$61,232 head, against 738,599 in the preceding year; of these
Austria-Hungary supplied 837,915 head;
Denmark, 187,872; the Netherlands,
152,432; France, 80,958; Russia, 68,866;
Belgium, 15,455; Delgium, 15,455; Switzsriand, 2456. The exports of nigs,
amounting to 7185 head, against 35,221
in the preceding year, show a decrease
of more than two-thirds. The imports
of pigs, however, show an increase of of nigs, however, show an increase of 51,000 head on those of 1892.

We have never settled to our satisfaction whether or not it paid to feed sows grain at pasture, says the Fractical Farmer. The experiments in this line do not settle the question for they do not take into consideration the fact that all the gain there may be de not take into consideration the fact that all the gain there may be from feeding grain does not show itself immediately. A horse in training for a big race goes through months of steady preparation; a ween's training does but little good. It is the constant repetition of the work that hardens his muscles and prepares him for the final

May it not be so with cows which receive a little grain while at pasture? Does not this grain kep them in better condition and prepare them for a greater effort at giving a large flow of milk during the winter months or a summer drouth? We are of the opinion that it does, and believe this is way the experiments in which one lot of cows have had grain for ten days and another lot none, and then the two and another lot none, and then the two lots changed about, have not shown any material gain from the grain

any material gain from the grain feed.

Like the week of training for the race here, a short trial of grain does not prepare the cow for larger flow of milk. It takes preparation for all great efforts and cows that are wanted to give a large and steady flow of milk for ten or eleven months of each year must be prepared for it. Suppose that our experimenters had taken two long of cows which had received only an ordinary grain ration during the winof cows which had received only an ordinary grain ration during the winter, and which had been giving about an equal quantity of milk, and upon turning to pasture the grain was stopped entirely to one lot but fed all summer to the next, would not the cows which received grain give enough more milk during the summer, fall and winter to pay a profit on the grain fed?

Bovine Longevity.

The number of systematic, scientific investigations supplying information on this point is very small. Our agri-cultural literature contains no con-tinued record of the yields of milk or of fat for the same animals from year to year, and the best way we can do is therefore to compare the yields of is therefore to compare the yields of animals of different ages with one another. Prof. Wall has done this work of comparison and tabulation in Hoard's Dairyman and concludes that the maximum quantities of milk and of butter fat which a cow will yield be given at about 5 years of age; before before that time there is a steady increase, while during the next two years there is a small decrease in the productive powers of the animals. It seems probable that the milk yield wil not in the majority of cases go down very much from the fifth to the eighth or ninth year.

ninth year. On the other hand, the results show On the other hand, the results show that younger animals yield, on an average, richer milk han do the old ones. This observation, if confirmed and further proved by systematic investigations of the yields of many animals, will overthrow the general belief that the change goes in the opposite direction, as was the traching of old writers on dairy maters.

tion, as was the traching of old writers on dairy maters.

How long to keep a cow is another question. Keep her as long as she pays for her board, and some more. In individual cases it is not seidom to find very old cows that are still very profitable, while on the other hand cows that are specifically indicated and cows that are still very profitable, while on the other hand cows that are wouth but we also find cows that are worth but we also find cows that are werth but little when over ten or twelve years old. A good many cows do not have to grow twelve years old to be worth but little. There are examples that cows have given large quantities of milk up to the twentieth year or above, but such are exceptional cases.

but such are exceptional cases.

The forcing that many cows in milk duiries receive causes them to break down much earlier than they would

Sorghum—A Food for Cattle. A correspondent in the Country Gen-

It is the custom of some farmers to sow sorghum, mow it and cure it for cattle food. Our experience in its use during the last eight or ten years is so different from this that I should like to give our mode of raising and

Believing that the greatest value of the sorghum plant lies in the sweet succulent juice of the stalk, we sow and cultivate as though the crop was intended for molasses. Prepare first a good seed bed, the soil being deeply stirred and thoroughly pulverized, then run a furrow, or rather draw a mark, fom one to two inches deep and drop the seed by hand, as most farm machinery drops it too thick. The rows should be about 3 1-2 feet apart, and should be about 3 1-2 feet apart, and the stalks from 4 to 6 inches from each other in the row, so as to have room to grow to about an inch in diameter. Cover with a log and then roll. Sorghum, being a half-tropical plant, loves warm weather. If planted too early it with do nothing, while grass and weeds grow up and usurp its place. But give it an even start in warm weather and, with a small amount of

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cultivation, it will outgrow and smoth-

everything else. It never stops growing during the severest drouth.

About the time the saccharine is matured, as for molasses, in good time before frost, we cut it with corn knives and shock it in the field, where it stays until fed to the cattle from the wagon. To prevent the fodder from the wagon. To prevent the fodder from molding, make the shock small at first, and let it cure before finishing. The shocks should finally be large and tightly tied at the top, as the juice is then preserved in the stalk, and kept from freezing and drying. Cured in this way sorghum forms our principal from freezing and drying. Cured in this way, sorghum forms our principal provender for cattle from September till March, the stalks being scattered thin on the sod land when the cattle are turned out in the morning. It is best that they have their grain ration earlier, as they should not get at the sorghum when very hungry; nor, inearlier, as they should not get at the sorghum when very hungry; nor, indeed, is it claimed for sorghum that it should take the place of everything else. If a cow were allowed all the sorghum she would eat when ravenously hungry, she might bloat; but we have never had any trouble in this respect when sorghum is used as above advised, and have carried from 75 to 100 head of eattle through the winter during the past six or eight years.

The cattle commence at the seed end first, and chew the stalk until they get enough for a cud, then cut it off,

get enough for a cud, then cut it off, swallow, pick up the same stalk and begin again until the entire stalk is consumed. We have fed a good deal of it where the stalks were over eight feet in length. The blade and seed are of course good food, but are less in quantity than the stalk.

Tubeveulosis. With a view to presenting facts about cattle tuberculosis, the disease which has of late Leen attracting so much attention from press and public the Massachusetts Ploughman has obtained the opinion of several experts, giving some of the later phases of the

Dr. Austin Peters is a prominent Boston veterinarian, and was in 1892-93 chief inspector of cattle for the New York State Board of Health. Said Dr.

Peters in reply to a question as to the nature of tuberculosis: "The disease is caused by the bacillus tuberculosis, a germ very minute and thread-like in form, which multi-plies and spreads from one animal to another; it is the same as consump-tion and other tubercle diseases in hu-

man beings.
"It is hard to detect the disease by any outward signs during its earlier stages. There are then no certain symptoms, Sometimes the trouble is indicated by a cough, and in advanced stages the animal is feverish and thin in fiesh. Frequently there is swelling under the jaw or in the region of the fiank, caused by enlarged glands. In some cases the swelling of the gland man beings. some cases the swelling of the gland back of the pharynx causes a roaring

back of the pharynx causes a roaring sound when the cow breathes. •
The tuberculin test is the only sure way to detect the disease. It is an extremely delicate method, almost too exact for ordinary purposes, because it will take effect upon the slightest cases of tuberculosis even where the tubercles are so located as to be harmings, fractically. The test consists in the injection beneath the animal's skin of a liquid called tuberculin, which is a the injection beneath the animal's skin of a liquid called tuberculin, which is a glycerine extract of cultures of the tubercle bacilius. When this substance is introduced into a sow's system, if the animal is healthy it has no effect, but if any trace of tuberculosis exists, a reaction takes place and the temperature of the body rises. This rise in temperature is the proof of tuberculosis. Farmers should not atempt to apply the test without the aid of a veterinarian."
"What should a farmer do with cattle that are shown to be affected?"

"What should a farmer do with cattle that are shown to be affected?"
"Just now I should advise him to wait and see what the legislature will do about the subject. The bill now under way prevides the payment to the owner of one-half the value of the cattle seized by the state. The success of the plan will depend upon what kind of men they get for insepectors.

Where the disease is slight the milk will be fit for use. But where the disease is slight the mile will be fit for use. But where there is genarl tuberculosis, or where the under is at all affected, the milk should not be used. It is of course hard to say just when the milk becomes unfit. Milk may be sterilized by heat to destroy arms.

stroy germs.
"I know of a farmer who bought a "I know of a farmer who bought a Devon bull for breeding, and introduced tuberculosis into his hords in this way. Testing the herds will prove a benefit to the farmer by weeding out the diseased cattle.

"The testing of pure bred lerds as now carried on by some briders is going to prove a benefit in time, because it will lead to pure, healthy stock-for breeding."

CATTLE WANTED.

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

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

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.

good cattle, but must be cheap.
One thousand twos and threes.
Five 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 yearling steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be delivered in lots of 1000 or over at Amarillo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central plains country.

to be delivered in pasture in Central plains country.

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

Parties who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address
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SHEEP AND WOOL

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

Blood tells every time. One fat lamb in the spring is worth two in the fall.

As like begets like, it is folly to ex-ect satisfactory results from sorub

The sheep in the olden times reached its highest development in a climate very similar to that of Texas.

It is said that in Australia wool is grown at less cost than in any other part of the world. But Texas offers equal advantages to the wool grower to those possible there or any where

How would you like to stay from sunrise to sunset, during the hottest season of the year, in an open field without water and shade? You sheep don't fancy such conditions any more than you do.

Now is the time to be giving special attention to the rams intended for use next fall. Keep them healthy and fat, and if they are given a little grain from time to time, they will relish it and it will help them.

The policy of protection may or may The policy of protection may or may not be of importance to wool growers. But one thing is certain and that is that the constant agitation of the question is ruinous to them. It will be far better to have free wool as a permanency than to have the matter everlastingly under discussion by congress.

Fat lambs in season sell for more Fat lambs in season sell for more than fully developed sheep. Yet the lamb's carcass can be produced for one-thrid less than the grown sheep's carcass. The idea is to push the lambs intended for market as lambs. During the first three months of their lives, they grow astonishingly fast, if given a good chance. See that they are given this chance, and you will make money out of your shipments. money out of your shipments.

A grave combination is the flock-A grave combination is the flock-master who is not only a No. 1 sheep-breeder and wool-grower, but at the same time a No. 1 speculator. Such a man, by watching the market, can sometimes realize better prices for in-different sheep than others can for their good sheep. But as a rule the best time to ship the mutton sheep to the market is when they are in the best possible shape for the market.

The man whose ideal sheep this year is the Southdown, when last year it was the Oxford or the Lincoln, and the year before the Merino, is the man who is apt to have a flock that is a sort of hotch-potch business, that is a sort of hotch-potch business, alike unsatisfactory to him and to others. The only way to secure a thoroughly satisfactory sheep is to determine what one wants and then to stick to that ideal and persistently strive to reach it. Having decided on handling a certain breed stick to it, changing the rams from time to time and always using the best attainable.

It is hardly probable that any con-siderable number of lambs in Texas are yet wearing their caudle appendages between their hind legs. The proper time to dock and castrate lambs is be-fore they are two weeks old, and few flockmasters in the state neglected to attend to these matters at the proper time. Nevertheless, there are excep-tions to all rules, and it is just possible some flocks have not been looked after in this respect. If so, June is a good month to correct the mistake, as the files are less troublesome now than they will be in July and later. Poor little devils! It looks hard on them to knife them, but fashion declares for short tails, and must be obeyed.

The recent rains in all parts of Texas have secured lots of grass. Hence it is that the sheep herders are having an easy time—the sheep having no trouble about finding plenty to eat without having to run all over creation for it.

If, therefore, a flock master notices that his flocks are not looking well, he may be sure that scarcity of green rich food is not the trouble. Perhaps scab is in the flocks. If so, the sconer it is ascertained and the sconer it is gotten rid of the better. Having little to do the herder is likely to be feeling a triffe lazy. The Journal recommends that he be given several days' active exercise in giving his sheep two hot

Upon the care and attention which the flockmaster gives to his sheep largely depends their health and good condition, and the prevention of parasitic diseases. The wise flockmaster will see to it, therefore, that the laws of hygiene as applicable to them are properly observed. He will see that they are properly housed at seasons they are properly housed at seasons when housing is necessary; that they are furnished with a regular and abundant supply of nutritious food and cleen water, and that they are not exclien water, and that they are not ex-posed to contact with scabby flocks, or allowed to range on affected ranges. This involves not only intelligent, but constant attention, and the man who is not willing to give his flock such at-tention, might as well sell out and quit the business.

A young frient who is clerking in Fort Worth at \$40 per month, out of which he must pay for his board and clothes, has asked the Journal to advise him how to invest the \$1300 in cash that he has on deposit in bank. In compliance with this request, he is advised to find some man who is terribly sick of the sheep business and anxious to sell out, "lock, stock and barrel," at about anything he can get. barrel," at about anything he can get. If this man, therefore, wants our young friend's \$1200 cash he can get it without much trouble or delay. The Journal, however, advices him to hold on to his sheep and let the said \$1300 seek some other investment. This is not the time to sell sheep, but this is the time to buy them. Mark the diff-

The careful attention of Texas flock-masters is invited to the article "Wool Under Protection" republished in the Journal this week from the American Cultivator. And it may be as well as not for them to inform themselves as to two propositions: First, what political party or parties

is or are responsible for the present depressed condition of the wool trade. Second, which party in Texas stands on a platform that promises the best for the interest of the wool grower. One party, the People's party, has spoken at Waco, June 22. See what it has to say on the subject. Then watch the platforms of the other parties as they are promulgated. And when all hands has spoken, let the wool growers act like business men and vote as their own and the interest of Texas demand.

L. H. Todd of Wakeman, Ohio, in an address before the agricultural students of Ohio State University de-

scribed a type of sheep that he said ought to be bred in this country, with reference first to mutton and second to wool. Here is his model:

"His face must be wide and rather short, muzzle broad and heavy. From the center of face between eyes to top short, muzzle broad and heavy. From the center of face between eyes to top of pole he is to be long, while there must be good breadth between ears. These points mark the brain capacity. An animal without a good head, as a rule, will be fed at a loss. One of the great mistakes we have made in breeding sheep is that we have not given brain development its proper consideration. I would have neck short, arched and united to body so as to make an attractive appearance. I would have and united to body so as to make an attractive appearance. I would have heart girth full. A common fault is to have the girth full till the line reaches the point opposite the shoulder arm, then drops right in just where it should be full. I would consider every pound a sheep lacks here worth \$5, and it will cost more than that as a rule to fill it by breeding. The back must be broad and level, and the loins broad and thick. Under the loins lie the kidneys, and they should be well protected. The ham should be long on top and deep, insuring a good leg of mutton. Lower line parallel with upper line; leg short, straight, and set under body so as best to carry the weight; crop well out and full; brisket wide and level; no breast bone projecting down without being covered with fiesh; body long but length well taken up in width of ham and shoulder."

Is It Patriotism Or Is It Gall? At the late Prohibitionist convention Prof. Dunn, who was nominated for governor of Texas, sang a song for the benefit of his associates that pointed a moral. He sang of the Sunday school teacher who never falled to denounced the business of the brewer, denounced the business of the brewer, except on election day, when he regularly went to the polls and voted with him in the interest of the brewery business. Naturally the brewer quite approved of the Sunday school teacher as a very correct, patriotic and sensible man. The average politician may always be safely depended on to express no end of admiration, even affection for wool-growers—if they have votes and reside in his voting precinct or district. He will swear, if necessary, that the sheep man is a gentleman or district. He will swear, if necessary, that the sheep man is a gentleman and a scholar—at all events a sensible, patriotic citizen. Wny? Because he "cusses" the politician regularly and constantly eyery day in every two years, but one, viz: on election day, and then goes to the polis and votes for him again. Why? Eccause the politician is the nominee or candidate of his party, and it happens that the sheep man belongs to the same party. Is it strange in the light of such facts that the politician and his party assosiates so legislate that wool is put on the free list, while the woolen manufacturer is given a full measure of profacturer is given a full measure of pro-tection? Is it strange that in conse-quence of this fact, woolen goods are sold just as high as formerly by the factory man to the merchants and that factory man to the merchants and that they cost just as much to the consumer? Is it strange that the factory man swears by the "man from Texas," for instance, "who is so broad-gauged and liberal-minded that he, in the interest of New England, is willing to sacrifice the woolgrower of the South and West? Verily, it requires a grand decree of the sacrification of th Verily! it requires a grand degree of patriotism to induce a Southern or Western congressman to stand in with the East in this fashion.
Or, is it gall, only nick-named "patriotism?

American Sheep-1868-1894.

In response to two requests coming from subscribers the past week the Journal gives below the figures ing the number and value of sheep in the United States for the years 1868

Number | Value

	Manuber.	value.
1868	38,991,912	\$ 98,407,809
1869	37,724,279	82,139,979
1870	40,853,000	93,364,433
1871	31.851.000	74,035,837
1872	31,679,300	88,771,197
1873	33.002,400	97,922,350
1874	.33,928,200	88,690,569
1875		94,320,652
1876		93,666,318
1877	35,804,200	80,892,683
1878		80,603,062
1879		79,023 984
1880	40,765,900	90,230,537
1880	43.576.899	104,070,759
1882	45,016,224	106,594,954
1883	49,237,291	124,365,835
1884	50,628,626	119,902,703
1885	50 360,243	107,960,650
1886	48,322,331	92,443,867
1887	44,759,314	89,872,839
1888	43.544,755	89,279,926
1889	42:599,079	90,640,369
1890	44,336,072	100,659,761
1891	43,431,136	108,397,447
1892	44,938,365	116,121,290
1893	47.273,553	125,909,264
1894	45,048,017	89,186,110
manus manuscripture of the same	Yang .	

Attention is called to the fact that the number in 1882 was nearly the same as that in 1894, although the value in 1882 was \$17,408,844 in excess of that in 1894. After twelve years, therefore, from 1892, we have permanently gained little or nothing in the matter of the number of our sheep, while we have lost many millions of dollars in value. Is it worth while to ask who is responsible for this terrible loss to the sheep herders of the land? Has the vast decrease in the per capita value of our currency anything to do with The Journal will not attempt now and in this connection to determine these questinos, but it takes the liberty to suggest to its readers that it will pay them to look into these matters much more closely than they have heretofore done.

Egypt's smelling festival is a legal and commercial holiday. Onions and other odorous articles are in great de-

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St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world. The mules used to trans-port the baggage of the British army during the last Egyptian war were ught in St. Louis.

"King William," the giant white horse, died at Chesterton, Ind., June 6. At the time of his death he weighed 2600 pounds. The hide will be stuffed and sent to Chicago for exhibition.

New Yorkers drive double teams of late when on pleasure bent. The stylish appearance of a pair of well matched horses will attract admiration and that's what a stylish owner wants.

"The result of the English Derby was received in New York city by the United Press just one second after it was filed in London," 10:22 1-4 o'clock, on the morning of the race. The latter was run in the afternoon, but the difference in standard time in the two countries explains the s'tuat on.

In Lafayette Park, Lexington, Ky., live side by side two breeders of horses who have become famous. One is Hart Boswell, who bred and reared the trotting queen Nancy Hanks, record 2.04, the other is Dan Swigert, who bred the king of the turf Salvator, 1:35 1-2. Both spend the winters in the city, and repair to their farms in summer.

A horse weighing 1290 pounds is the best and most useful of his kind. Such horses can be put to all kinds of work from fast, harness to a heavy draft, and many of them are good saddlers. The single purpose horse is useful in the large cities, but for village and country service the most valuable ani-mal is one that can fill the most places.

A horse 43 years old is reported at Crab Orchard, Ky. Nothing is said of his lineage, but he was captured by Morgan's men in one of the raids through Garrard county during the war, and was necessarily in many fights be-fore the war closed. He is a sorrel, 15 hands high and is still doing heavy work for his present owner, Overton Adams of Lincoln county, Ky.

A shipment of fifty-five head of mixed horse stock from the breeding farms of Missouri were sold at Wakefield & Cherry's livery stable in Sherman, Tex., during the past week. They brought from \$75 per head for yearlings, to \$205 for the best horse. Among the number there were settled. ber there were several head of stan-dard and registered mares, filles and stallions. These brought about an average price with less desirably bred

Bristol, Conn., boasts of the largest trotter now in training in the world. He is called "Straight Line," stands 19 hands high, and gives every indication of speed. A Bike sulky made to fit him stands 56 inches high to the bottom of the seat, while the pneumatic wheels are 28 inches high. The horse the expected to take not in the resident. is expected to take part in the racing this season, and as they are the "big-gest things out" will be an object of great interest to the public.

Racing under the name of bles has become fashionable in America of late years, and there are some good reasons for it. By this blind many gentlemen can own race horses and enjoy their winnings who might be seriously compromised in moral and social standing with a certain class if their flyers were duly accredited to their owners. England has a rule requiring the name of the owner to be associated with the entry, but in that country different moral and prevail. Over there the most exalted personages in the ministry and leading members of the church take the lead in racing matters, and while prayers may not be formally offered for turf victories nor salutes fired in celebration thereof, we see that all England reolced at the success of Lord Rosebery, prime minister of the realm, at his recent capture of the Derby with

While the market for draft horses is lower than at any time in recent years, the breeders will rot be discouraged for fact is apparent that this class of stock finds a ready sale in the cities as any other offered, and the depression in price is no greater. After the heavy work of the farm is supplied there is no other market except in cities. The big, cumbersome Percherons and Clydesdales are great horses when a heavy load is to be moved, but fast work is out of their line. Therefore, there are not so many places for this horse to fill as there are for other classes, and while hard times prevail only the best will find sale. This is a good time for breeders to make selections for breeding purposes. Breed only the best in the future, and make pay by always presenting something the purchaser that will command his admiration and get his money.

The Buffalo Driving park are secure in having the most sensational race in the grand circuit during the present season in the "sensation purse" for horses eligible to the 2:09 class. There are over twenty entries, and among-these are ten which have paced right at the 2:09 mark, and a fraction better in former races. This little fraction of a second not being charged up against a second not being charged up against an entry, will perhaps bring more horses together with less than a second between them in recorded speed than ever started in a race before. When Hal Branden, 2:08 1-4; Crawford, 2:09; Mary Marshall, 2:08 1-4; Monbars, 2:11 2-4; J. H. L., 2:08 1-2; Blue Sign, 2:08 1-4; Atlantic King, 2:09 3-4; Prima Donna, 2:09 1-4; Major Wonder, 2:09 3-4; Barney, 2:08 3-4, and Online, 2:11, all meet to contest for the same prize and the glofy that attends it, there will be a contest to be remembered for many years to come. With a good day and good track, look out for record breaking.

Texas has a law requiring all doctors who desire to practice medicine in the state to go to a board of medical examiners and stand an examination before they are permitted to do business. Texas needs a law to the same effect to be applied to veterinary surgeors before they are permitted to practice. If the poor animals could only talk they would tell of many cruelties to them at the hands of emperics, who have imposed upon our people for so long. Any adventurer with a smattering of knowedge can advertise himself, and proceed to play the quack and collect bills, while they injure or kill many valuable animals intrusted to their care. While this is the sondition of things here, we cannot expect to secure the services of efficient surgeons, because they will not come to the state to be classed with "hoss doctors," and meet the any-price fellows with whom they are compelled to compete professionally. We have been imposed upon long enough, and our next legislature should enact laws to protect us. Texas has a law requiring all doc-

Texas on Top Again. Texas on Top Again.

W. M. C. Hill, postmaster of Dallas, selved a telegram from S. J. Coleman, iner in charge of his horses onw the Northern circuit, dated at CounBluds, stating that his 2-year-old cing stallion Judge Hurt won the finest in his race on the 29th inst. 2:14 1-4, breaking the record for his iss. Judge Hurt is by Mr. Hill's

fast and game horse W. M. Hill, dam Possum Pie, and full brother to Lena Hill, that broke the record for 2-year-old mares at Dallas last fall and won a great race over some of the best aged horses on the circuit. Judge Hurt was prepared to beat the yearling rec ord then, but unfortunately went lame and had to delay his exhibition of superior speed to astonish the people of Iowa. This performance marks W. M. Hill, the sire, as one of the foremost stallions of the day, and places Possum Pie in the lead of matrons. She has one filly by Reno Defiance which entered the list at 3 years old and her two succeeding foals, Lena Hill and Judge Hurt; have each broken the record at 2 years old, the one for mares 2:12 1-4, the other for stallions 2:14 1-4. Looking to these as examples of what Texas can do in the horse line and remembering Jerome Turner, Reno's Baby Prospect, and others that have been raised and trained in North Texas, who can longer doubt that our climate and soil are favorable for the best results in horse raising ..

The New and the Old Style. In a race at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., on June 30, at one and one-eighth mile, Banquet and Ramapo came under the wire together and the judges declared a dead heat. Contrary to the latter-day custom of dividing the money, their owners followed the rules and run it off the same day. Banquet won in slow time, 2:12. The time of the first heat, 1:57, showed it to be a good race, while the fall off in time of 15 seconds

demonstrates the oft-asserted truth

that the present race horse is not such

a stayer as his ancestors of forty years

ago were known to be.

The modern style of racing that America has borrowed from the English of running dash horses at con-temptably short distances has done its work well, and almost displaced the old-fashioned long-distance, hard-bottom stock of our ancestors, that could run three and four mile heats and run on for years. The demand now is for horses that can go a quarter-norse gait for a half or five-eighths of a mile, and such fields are always full, while even a mile-dash race can hardly secure the three starters required by the associations. Racing is now a business

matter with horsemen. The purses are attractive, and the bookmakers are tempting.
Few horsemen there are who do not wager on results, and they want quick

action on their money.

The associations must cater to their ideas in order to make up full fields to attract crowds from whom the gate money comes, and as long as this condition of things prevails we may ex-pect to see only short dash races. Short races and short pedig ees work together necessarily. In fact some of the best breadwinners on the turf of recent years have been the colts ofquarter-mares by good thoroughbred sires, and several of these raised here. in Texas have been successful in one-half and three-quarter mile races over the best bred animals of the Eastern states. Our old turfmen have long complained of the decadence of the noble thoroughbred that found his highest type in "Fashion," "Henry," "Eclipse," Boston, Lexinoton, Planet, etc., and their voices quiver with emotion while recounting the great contests witnessed in former times. But these old-timers look with sorrow and chagrin at the changed conditions, and sigh when they reflect that the time will never return when gentlemen reared and raced their horses for glory and amusement, rather than for the dollars to be made from it.

SWINE.

The food of pigs must, to produce the best results, he !arge!y nitrogenous or muscle-forming.

To make hogs pay, a steady daily gain must be made from the time the pig is ferrowed until it is marketed.

Contrary to what one would naturally think, there is no live stock so sus-ceptible to injury and death from cold as hogs, and consequently, there is no stock which should be better provided for in winter. It is no uncommon thing to find, after a sever norther on the exposed prairies, four or five dead hogs in one bed.

An exchange says: "Young pigs grow rapidly, and grow into money rapidly, if they have proper food and care. But without these there is perhaps no farm animal that can lose money for its owner so fast. Unless you can feed so as to secure steady and regular growth, the probabilities are that your hogs will cost more than they will sell for."

Dr. Wilson says: An acre of ground that will grow a bale of cotton will grow four hogs. Four hogs should dress 1000 pounds. Now, which costs the more and is worth the more, a bale of cotton or half a ton of pork? If the pork was only half this amount, would it not be worth more than the cotton's It seems to me there is enough of this at least to set Southern farmers thinking about these things.

An exchange says it takes very little grain to keep hogs in thrifty condi-tion when they are at pasture. Grain fed at this time gives much larger re-turn than will the increased quantity turn than will the increased quantity given when the hogs are put up for fattening. The clover and grass they eat are less valuable for the nutriment that they contain than they are for keeping digestion in good order, so that the richer food given may do the most possible in building up frame and puting on fat ting on fat.

"I occasionally get letters from men asking what breed of hogs do best on corn and water alone," says a correspondent in the Western Swineherd. "I have to answer I do not know, for I never fed hogs in that way. It's too expensive and hazardous a feed; but let me say, a proper amount of corn is a very valuable feed, and the cheapest feed we have in this section of country, but that is not a balanced ration. We should provide a variety of feed and grasses, and keep them on green feed as near 365 days in a year as possible."

An experienced swin breeder, in an exchange, speaking of the proper care of a sow before farrowing says: "Perhaps the care of the brood sow and her pigs would be proper. The condition of the sow has much to do with the coming erop of pigs. At breeding time she should be in good, healthy condition; in moderate flesh. From that period on to farrowing time she should be fed liberally on soft, laxative food, such as ground corn, oats, field peas, barley, a little oilcake meal, with bran and shorts, made into a slop. Prepare feed in morning for evening feed, and in evening for morning feed; never allow the slops to become acid sour, but the first stages of fermentation is all right. The more good sweet milk you have to make the slop, the better. I mean sweet skimmed milk. In addition to this, a dry feed of corn, oats and barley. Root crops of all kinds are useful also.

The Ewine Breeder is of the opinion that the fattening hog has less variety in his feed than any other animal. What is worse its nutriment is concentrated in smull bulk, and when this feed is corn, as it usually is, there is too much starch in it and too little other nutrition. The result of such feeding is that the hogs become sur-

feited and their ligestion is injured They may increase fat, and they will not gain so rapidly as if they had a greater variety. They will eat cut clover hay in considerable amounts if it is steamed and wheat middings put on it. Hogs thus fed will continue to grow and may be fattened until a year old. It is indigestion by poor feeding more than anothing else which makes it unprofitable to keep hogs after they weigh 150 to 200 pounds

Speaking of swine breeding in the South, Dr. Galen Wilson in the Practical Farmer says:

"Hog growing in the cotton states has increased late years; still, few comparatively grow their own pork; and a very few any fur sair. The citmate of the South is peculiarly adapted to swine husbandry, and the production of bacon of the first quality. The hog is a thin coated animal, and the least able to endure cold, of any. Durleast able to endure cold, of any. Dur-ing winter in the frigid North he must be well housed, and his heating apparatus be kept in operation by expesive grain fuel, which is usually corn, a surplus of which makes fat—the poorest kind of bacon. In the South, the climate does the heating nearly the year around and the lighter grains, vegetables and grasses grow, or can be grown, in aundance and furnish sufficient hog feed continuously. These make muscle with just the amount of fat present demand requires.

Feeding Wheat.

On this subject a correspondent in "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the low price of wheat for the past year will, I believe, prove no exception to the rule. While the price of wheat kept to or near the dollar mark farmers were well enough satisfied with their returns from its sale, and had no desire to experiment upon it as a food for domestic animals, especially swine, but the moment it dropped in the market below what it could be produced for then our progressive farmers began to look out for some more prolitable medium for the dis-posal of their surplus wheat. What would be more natural than for our Western farmers to turn their wistful gaze toward that animal that has so often in the years that are past helped them out of the "hole" and placed them upon a solid foundation again? Thousands of bushels of wheat have been fed to the pigs this year, and as far as I've teen able to learn the result has been highly satisfactory.
I've known for years that wheat made an excellent food for swine and

when fattened upon it a superior quality of meat was produced. I once had an old neighbor who was very particular about the quality of all kinds of food that went upon his ta-ble, and his home-cured pork was acknowledged by all to be vastly superior in flavor to anything in the neighborhood. He attributed it all to the feeding of wheat. Until about two weeks before killing he fed his fattering hogs upon good sour corn, then selecting those he intended for his own meat he removed them to another lot and fed them wheat. This wheat he soaked a few hours in a sweet barrel, always using fresh water for each batch of wheat put to soak and never letting it remain in scak long enough to sour in the least. It mattered not what was The market value of wheat, the hogs slaughtered for his own use feasted upon whea r two weeks of more before slau; hter. His meat was better flavored, more solid and shrank less in frying than any other I've yet seen. Yes, the present low price of wheat will. I believe, prove a God-send to thousands of American farmers.

The New Hog. The New Hog.

There are plenty of people living, says the Breeder and Sportsman, who remember when the hog was an athlete, could jump fences and beat horses in the race. The pig litters were not in-

frequently twenty to twenty-five in number. The early hog also had a nose for business, and put it where he liked. He had a great wind bellows and little fat to retard his motions. In those days his bacon was lean and thin, and he had fairly enough lard to fry the balance. It is scarcely possible that we are tending to the mistake of exwe are tending to the mistake of ex-treme refinement by breeding, says the Indiana Farmer. Whether this is so or not, it is well to call the attention of young breeders to what has occurred and is occurring. They do not know fully what damages have been made in fifty years. They hear something about it, but cannot realize these things as older ones do who saw the athletes fifty years ago and look upon their descendants now. A writer on the subject gives the following note of warning and advice: 'The hog has had his nose and legs shortened, his bones developed, his back broadened, his dideveloped, his back broadened, his di-gestive and assimilative powers enlarg-ed and his vital and reproductive pow-ers impaired. His education and re-finement have been carried too far in many cases. He is a dude; he cannot give a vigorous squall, or run forty rods without danger of death, nor does he breed as of yore. It is our duty to him and ourselves to study him and brink back into dominancy his oldbrink back into dominancy his old-time vital powers to such an extent as will insure his vigor and powers of re-production. We can get parallels be-tween the cow and the sow. The shy breeding cow is a poor milker; the good milker is a sure breeder. This will be found to obtain with the sow, only the signs are gotten in a different manner. We can tell how the cow milks by her mess or by the calf that sucks her, and we can tell a good milking sow by her litter. The regularity with which the sow breeds is an infallible sign of the condition of her reproductive organs; the size of the litter and their vigor when they come are sure indications whether the vigor of the sow is in full force or is abating. We sow is in full force or is abating. We have given all attention to breeding out the old-fashioned form with its vigor and developing the approved early maturing type with its delicacy. Observing breeders have for some time seen these tendencies and have been corecting them with success. The hog as we have him is without doubt the finest of his kind in the world, but the heavy losses met every spring admonish us that we must not forget when improving that vigor must be preserved in the vital organs, otherwise we have no hog. The variations found in our litters give us choice of selection that enables us to help dominate these forces, and by close vides. ate these forces, and by close study of what we have and their behavior

we may with certainty keep the vital features of the hog.

Hog and Chicken Cholera. 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 father (the originator) is, and has been for forty years, one of the leading, farmers and hog 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 ingreddollar 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 the land. References, my postmaster, express agent, pastor Baptist church, of which I am a member, or any business house or good citizen in this town. Agents wanted. Address

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POULTRY.

enough to be used for breeders, says the Ohio Poultry Journal, should be separated from the others and prepared for market.

Fill barrels with road dust and save them for winter use. Dust is the best vermin exterminator—rou—can find. Keep plenty of it in your pourtry house always. It goes into every crack and crevice.

Grass clipped from the lawn by the lawn mower is fine food for fowls of any kind that are kept in confinement, and if it is so used the lawn mower may be made to pay for itself, and the lawn be a source of profit as well

Do not set too many eggs under one fowl and the result will be more satis-factory than if the parent bird is made to "spread herself" too much. Especially is this advice appropriate for winter hatching, when even a temporary experier of an "addled" egg destroys the unhatched fowl.

Even when eggs are fresh the prices re lowered by dirty shells. It will be an advantage to wash the eggs in soap and water. If the stains do not come off place the eggs in vinegar for an hour and then wash them. Assort them, placing the dark eggs in one lot and the white eggs in another.

Many times little chicks do not thrive and the only reason is because they are infested with the large gray head lice. Infested with the large gray head lice. If the little fellows begin to droop, look for the lice about the head and neck. They can be killed by putting a drop of lard on the head and rubbing it into the down about the head and neck.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, says the Breeder and Sportsman, trim the plume from the stainp, inclose them in a light bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will seeme a perfectly uniform and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

It is said square boxes are better for nests than barrels. The setting hen wants plenty of room, and the chicks want room after they are out of the shell. We lately saw a hen setting in a barrel half filled with straw. The nest was a hole a foot deep, eggs on top of one another like a half peek measure, and the hen on top of the eggs. We "kicked" and the man changed the nest. Every chick in such a nest would be killed.

The kinds of feed and the manner of preparing them, says an exchange, have much to do with the sickness and mortality of the young broods be-tween the ege of ten and twenty days, and we may say thirty days. It is absolutely indispensable that the cooked mush given to young chickens should be mixed dry; that is, that the meal mixture, which is always in common use, should be of a crumby consistency, rather than that of the swashy, soggy kind that hine out of ten carcless or inexperienced persons give to the young broods just beginning

Says an old goose raiser: "Feed the goslings three times daily for one week goslings three times daily for one week on harl boiled eggs and bread made of meal and water, dry and without sait. After that they may have cracked corn, small grain and chopped green food. When once fledged they can forage for themselves in field and orchard till November, when in a few weeks they will be in tine order by Christmas. Well cooked the flesh is fine, and it would be hard to produce as much fine meat for the table of any other kind with so little expense or trouble.

Speaking of late hatching the Por Journal is if the opoinion that it will do very well to hatch the small breeds during the last of May, but the large and medium sized breeds should be hatched no later than the middle of May, so that the pullets may be ready to begin laying before the cold weather sets in, when, with proper care, they will lay throughout the whole winter, while eggs bring the highest price. You cannot expect success with birds of all sizes and ages. Twenty pullets hatched in April are worth more than double the number hatched in June. On the other hand, no hen should be kept the third winter unless she is an extra good one.

A very costly and very general mistake, says a poultry raiser, is the keeping of a half a dozen male birds. The 175,000 farmers of Ontario are feeding at least 700,000 male birds, and to what purpose? I have reason to believe that a vast majority of out farmers would answer, "For the purpose of ers would answer, "For the purpose of increasing the egg production," for I have had farmers tell me that they always thought that, without males, the hens would not lay; whereas the truth is that they will lay just as many eggs but with the difference: The eggs will keep far better and longer when the male bird is removed. Remember that if you feed a hen the proper material to make eggs, and put her in a proper place to make them, she must lay, for place to make them, she must lay, for she is nothing but a machine to manu-facture eggs. One male bird, then, is sufficient for each farmer.

An expert in the poultry business advises that in order to have plenty of fresh eggs fresh blood should be in-troduced into the flocks every year. Get as good blood as possible to introduce, but even a mongrel bird will help the high-bred birds better than none at all. In fact, sometimes the mongrel bird will bring points of hardiness and endurance into the flocks that cannot be obtained from those that have been so carefully reared for generations past. The rooster should be obtained from good stock, and very often of a different breed from the hens, and if a new one is obtained each season enough frash blood will be brought into the flock to make the standard of the birds high. There is little chance of deterioration, and more eggs will be obtained from them than from a flock that has been closely inbred for years.

As to the size of flocks a writer in the Poultry Journal suggests that it is a great mistake in keeping too large flocks together. There is no profit, he says, in keeping 100 hens in a place hardly large ercugh for 50. In fact, I doubt very much if 100 hens should ever be kept in one flock. I consider 50 en outside number. They will lay more eggs during winter in the same place than 100. To illustrate: For several winters I kept from 25 to 30 birds in a pen 14x10 feet, and got very few eggs. Of late winters I keep only half the number and get mor than twice as many eggs. If you are keeping 50 hens, you should raise 25 early pullets each year to replace the 25 2-year-old hens which should be killed in the fall, as soon as they begin to moult. They will be in good condition then. In this be in good condition then. In this way you will always have birds that, with proper care, must prove profit-able. Remember that besides small flocks, your birds must have plenty of room. They cannot have too much.

Small Matters.

The Farmer and Mirror says: A flock The Farmer and Mirror says: A nock of hens many apparently have no need of assistance from their owener, lay a large number of eggs and keep in health; yet there may be a few details overlooked simply because the necessity for attention may not have been presented or discerned. Did it ever occur to you that the hens may often be without water during the whole of a

warm day. On some farms there are no streams, and the overflow from a well or the filling of a fountain or bucket is depended upon to supply the hens with water, but it is not always that it is the duty of any particular individual to attened to providing the water supply, hence there may be an abundance ar one time and a scarcity at another. An egg is almost wholly water, the solid part being but a small proportion, and water is therefore a necessity in egg production.

necessity in egg production. Turkey Talk.

Turkey Talk.

A writer in ar. agricultural paper gives advice on this subject as follows. Change the gobbler every year. The first litters of eggs are set under commens hens. Shutting the turkey hens up two or three days will stop their desire to sit. They lay again in a day or two after being turned out. On this, the second litter of the season the turkey hen is allowed to sit. Set the turkey eggs on the ground. Keep the young turkeys in clean, dry coops. Never let them out in rainy weather, nor till after the dew is off in the morning. They must not run in wet grass till after six weeks old, and not then in bad weather. Young turkeys need the protection of the old ones until nearly grown. Feed for two or three days, at first crackers or bread and sweet milk. Change to cracked corn triled. In stormy or cool weather add occasionally a little pepper.

Chopped onlors or onlon tops are good for a change. Feed five times a day, two weeks till they can find enough

Chopped onlors or onlor tops are good for a change. Feed five times a day, two weeks, till they can find enough food, then at night to induce them to come home to roost. Give plenty of clean, good water in clean vessels. To fatten in the fall give only whole grain in a covered and slatted feed trough, too high for sommon fowls to reach it. This simple plan gives success.

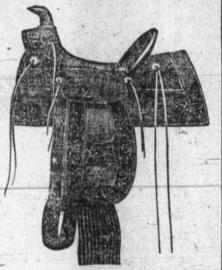
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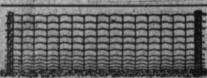
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During the month of May last, says the Mexican Financier, Yucatan exported 33,437 bales of benequen, weighing 11,831,502 pounds, and valued at

Keep farm harners in good tepair. It is well to have a surply of rivets and buckles of assorted sizes and some buckles of assorted sizes and some leather on hand to use in case of an emergency.

Increasing the production of a farm without adding to the acreage is in the line of progress. Gradually farmers are learning to increase the yield by adopting more rational methods.

An exchange says that if a cow gets choked with an apple or potato, hold-ing up its head and breaking an egg in its mouth is a sure cure. The same remedy is recommended for horses under similar circumstances,

Every farmer should have a shop and tools. There are many things which can be made on rainy days and during odd times which you must otherwise hire made or do without. It often saves a loss of time when you are busy and semething breaks about a machine

Prof. Baily says that more edible fruits and kitchen vegetables are still unknown to cultivation than are now anknown to cultivation than are now grown by man. Overcoming prejudice, he says, is a greater barrier than the discovery of them. While there are 250 species of plants cultivated for food, the United States alone possesses within its borders certainly 75 wild species worthy of culture and improvement.

Professor Robertson says: "Breed and feed are to a cow like two wings to a bird-one alone is of little use. In selecting a calf for dairy sire, choose one from a lank, rough cow, and never from a smooth, fat handsome one. Study the calf's antecedents and see that he is backed by good producers on both sides; this course will enable one to breed up the milk and butter quali-

Never be tempted, advises the Breeder and Sportsman, to retain a young male for breeding that is a grade or cross-bred. It is true that many of them are very promising and appear fully equal to the thoroughbreds, but they cannot transmit uniform charac-teristics to their offspring. Many far-mares have ruined their flocks or herds by retaining males that possessed no merit except superiority over others of their kind, being useless for purposes of improvement. The only safe rule to adopt in breeding is to use pure bred sires and to secure the best for the

"Signor Galanti gives some particulars as to the state of affairs in Italy that show unfavorably for the character of its agricultures. The yield is to its discredit, He states that the area land under cultivation is about 60,-908,000 acres, of which nearly one-fifth is in wheat, with a yield of about 11 bushels per acre, while about 5,000,000 acres are devoted to Indian corn, the yield being about 17 bushels an acre. or rather more than is sown in oats, barley and rye occupying very little space, while about 2,000,000 acres are occupied by leguminous plants."

Here is the section of Mr. Merton's address that offended the farmers of the country: "The farmers of America seed individualisation and development by personal study and investigation. They do not need to pool their thinking faculties and their energies in vast associations, which are too often turned political rather than agricultural domestio purposes. Less legislation and more learning, less gregari-ensness and more individuality, less dependence upon the alliances and granges, and more self-reliant independence based upon acquired facts, is a fair statement of the necessities the American farmer. His present condition and his future are assuredly an enviable one, compared with that of all other pursuits of the people."

Remember always, says an exchange, that there is a danger line that must not be crossed. Very often this danger is brought on through the parsimony of the farmer. Having obtained a good breed of animals at a good price, he is unwilling to spend any more on the herd. He expects them supply evrything, independent of other herds. No new blood is introduced for generations, and he is surprised to find that a gradual degeneration is manifesting itself. This will continue unless he is willing to purchase new blood. It is the only way of keeping up the standard when it has once been established. The cost has once been established. The cost of introducing new blood in the herd is not great. The services of a pure bred boar once a year will give results suffi-cient to satisfy any farmer that his money has been well spent. In the long run he will find that it will save him the complete loss of a breed of animals which may have originally cost him quite a sum. But the new blood introduced must be equal to, if not superior, to that of the other animals. Inferior blood would only aid in hastening the more rapid degeneration of the

The director of the Texas agricultural college in writing of steer feeding in Texas, says: "I recommend that where green cotton seed is fed as a half grain ration with sorghum as a fodder the results will prove satisfactory. You will get very good results from four to five pounds of cotton seed per day and all the sorghum the cattle will cat clean. I have fed cattle satisfactorily with Johnson grass hay for several years, and although when fed alone it will not fatten so rapidly as when a half ration of cotton seed is used, the results are entirely satisfactory as a hay. It is not expensive to boil the seed, in fact it is economical to do so if you will arrange and generate steam in some way—with the farm botler-and steam the seed instead of boiling them. This can be done by throwing several buckets of water on top of a large box of seed and putting a jet of steam in at the bottom of the seed. Fifteen or twenty minutes are sufficient to steam any quantity of seed. Steers will not fatten so rapidly upon raw seed as upon steamed or boiled seed. They do not have suffi-cient appetite for the raw seed. Still do fairly well on raw seed if they have plenty of forage.

Making Hay In the Shade. farmer in the Rural Canadian says at from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent or more that from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent or more of the hay crop in this country is wasted for the want of knowledge of how to cure it, and from careless methods in securing it. This, you will admit, is a great leak. I claim that hay should be cured in the shade. It is as important to the hay crop as herbs, which are cured in the shade for medicine.

cine.

"The method I use is simple and no more expensive than that commonly practiced by the farmers. The grass should be cut down after the dew is off, when convenient to do so, and left in the sun until witted, but not allowed to pleach; then it should be put into heaps of about 100 pounds when dry, and filely trimmed, and covered immediately with a waterproof hay cap. No other cap will have the same effect. It should be left in this way for

several days, according to the state of the weather, and should not be disturbed until dry enough to cart to the barn and mów away. This work may be done in dull weather unless it rains. It may be necessary to shake out to the sun a little next to the ground, so not to mow away any damp looks. When treated in this way the farmer will find he owns from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent more weight from the same grass, and its feeding quality will be equal to hay made in the old way, even in best weather, with a reasonable ration of grain thrown in. The waterproof hay caps will pay for themselves more than once every season and be just as good next time." good next time.

To Kill Johnson Grass. J. M .- Carson of the Texas experiment station gives the following

method of killing Johnson grass: On the college farm a tract of about ten acres was sown to Johnson grass seven or eight years ago for the purpose of obtaining a permanent meadow, and, notwithstanding manure was applied, it did not make a good yield. The soil is a light, sandy loam, varying in depth from five to fifteen inches, with a stiff, impervious olay sub-coil, into which the roots do not penetrate, which accounts for the poor growth.

As usual, the grass did not fail to scatter its seed over the entire farm, soon becoming a serious nuisance. It was decided to get rid of the grass if possible by close cultivation. This meadow was broken broadcast in the early fall with a turning plow and immediately harrowed thoroughly with a springtoothed harrow; was at this dry and warm. Nothing more was done until about the 1st of February, when it was again broken broadcast with turning plow and harrowed with springtoothed harrow, thoroughly pul-verizing the soil so as to admit of easy surface cultivation with sweep. It was prepared for late planting of cotton; about the 1st of May by working broadcast and bedding with solid sweep once to the row, at which time the soil was in excellent tilth. Cotton was planted immediately; came up in a few days and grew off nicely. was given frequent shallow cultivation with Buzzard wing sweeps, the culti-vation was continued until about the

15th of August. The following fall, when picking the cotton, only a few sprigs of the grass could be found, and these for the most part, appeared on the "sandy mounds where the clay sub-coil does not come near the surface. The following spring this land was put to corn, but was not so carefully cultivated; it was followed by cotton this year, closely cultivated with sweep. This spring only a few bunches of Johnson grass can be seen.

FARM NOTES.

The following useful farm notes are clipped from that excellent farm jour-nal, The Rural Northwest:

"An ounce of preventtion is worth a pound of cure." This applies to broken down fences and stock getting into the fields of grain and corn. Don't think that because it is wet or

rainy that there is nothing can be done. Take these days to fix the broken machinery and repair the barns A mixture of grasses will almost al-

vays give better results and profits than any single one sown alone, not only for a permanent pasture, but for a hay crop as well. Try in every way you know to save

time. Time is money, and every hour saved is so much money earned, always provided you use the time saved to a good advantage. Den't borrow or lend. Do with what

you have and make your neighbor do likewise. You cannot afford to pay out money to furnish your neighbor and should not expect him to keep you in and it will be a great help in the bat-

Early cut hay is confessedly better for milkgiving animals than ripe hay. For new milch cows and ewes with lambs it is very desirable to cut a few tons of clover just before it gets into fuil blossom. It will not yield as much per acre as if allowed to stand until the blossoms begin to turn brown, and the hay may not be so nutritious for fattening stock, but it is more succulent and more easily digested, and when fed in connection with a little meal will produce more milk.

A tool shed is a necessity on every farm. Here should be kept machines, implements, tools, wheelbarrows, and all spare things of every sort that usually lie around loose. Everything should be kept in its proper place, so that it could be found in the dark if needed. Habits of neatness and regularity are learned in keeping a tool shed in proper order, more, perhaps, than in any other place on the farm. When neatness in little things is learned, greater things are always taken care of.

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. Note other genu-

International 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

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HORTICULTURE.

While poultry manure is a good fer-tilizer for git pes it should not come in contagt with the roots.

Puddling the roots of plants when ransplanting the roots of plants when transplanting them, says a writer, is of the greatest benefit to them. Soil and water is mixed until it is like thin paste. Into this the roots are dipped. It excludes the air and keeps the roots moist for a few days, by which time the plant is prepared to sustain itself better than at first.

"I would not," says a fruit grower "discourage anyone going into the fruit raising business or as a profession— for it must be both—but I would counteract the idea that fruit growing is so easy that everyone can make a success of it. Not only good varieties must be grown, but it must be put in attractive form for the market, and then the standard of excellence must be maintained. Last full I saw cran-berries sold on the market in Chicago at one-half the price of good fruit in the same store; it was not because one half the fruit in the barrel was poor but because the poor in the barrel de-tracted so much from the rest that the price was a loss to the man who shipped it."

To Stop Decay. To close a hole in a tree and prevent further decay, says A. S. Fuller, take a knife, chisei or souge, and clean out all the decaying wood until you reach that which is solid and sound. Then fill the cavity with cement or good common lime mortar, and see that it is pressed into all the cracks firmly. Do not fill the hole quite full, leaving a slight detression, say a quarter of an inch, for a thick coat of hct grafting wax, which should be robbed into and over the surface of the mortar when it becomes dry. Now dust the surface of the wax with a little dry soil or rand, and the operation will be camplete. If you out the moisture and air, wound will heal over in two or three years without injury to the tree.

Training Fruit Trees.

S. W. Chambers in the Rural Canadian gives the following advice on the subject:

In order to grow and train fruit trees properly we must have a general knowledge of their growth and of the method of their roots which penetrate into the soil. There are three sets of roots to all fruit trees, and these sets are called upon to perform different functions. Neglect of fruit trees often perverts one or more sets from the original object for which it was designed by nature.

We have first the tap root, which runs far down into the soil, and gives support and strength to the tree. These roots must penetrate far into the soil to give the strength to the tree necessary to withstand storms and winds. The tap-root also brings up moisture from the sub-soil when all of the surface roots are in dry ground, and if the tree cannot reach water with this main root it will quickly die. If the tap root is too shallow the tree is more apt to die young, and to succumb to blight

and dry weather.

The next set of roots are the widespreading ones that run far out in every direction, extending as far from the base of the tree as the branches overhead. These are commonly called the wood-roots, for they cause the growth of branches and new wood rapidly, and the faster they are nourished and allowed to grow, the faster the wood and foliage will grow. By shortening these the wood growth is checked, and one can train the tree to

The last set of roots are those which are called fruit roots, and they go directly towards the formation of fruits. These are the numerous smaller roots running out from the main trunk, and forming an intricate network of roots close to the trunk. They are rarely as large as the wood-roots. Their small fibres collect the nourishment from the soil and tend to form fruits. But when their growth is not in proportion to the wood-roots, the growth of wood and foilage will prevent them from doing their best. It is these latter roots that are generally neglected. They, need feeding, watering and attending to very often. They are the roots that must not be injured to any great extent when the trees are transplanted. The long wood-roots may be and often are cut in two when the trees are taken up, but the trees always do better if the fruit roots near the base are not dis-

Raspberries and Blackberries.

The question is often asked says the Practical Farmer, whether it is to plant raspberries and blackberries in the spring or in the fall. To this it may be said that it makes no difference. My own preference is for fail planting; nevertheless, they do very well when planted in spring. As black cap raspberries grow from the rooted tips of the canes, it is customary plant them in spring always. Rasp-berries should be planted in nills, say about 4 feet apart, and in straight rows, to admit of cultivation both Give them plenty of manure In late summer, cut out the canes which bore the fruit, leaving the new ones until the spring. Then cut out the weakest of them, leaving about from four to six strong ones for fruiting. If these have not already been cut back, it should be done at this time, leaving the canes about 4 to 5 feet high after triuming. As to varieties the Cuthbert is a great favorite here, both for home and for market use. It is of a deep crimson color, sweet, firm and of good flavor. Thompson's Early finds a good deal of favor. It is a great bearer, fruit not over large, but is produced so abundantly that it is easily picked. Turner is another one valued for its hardiness and productive as a statement of the control and productiveness, though not equal in quality to some of the best rasp-berries. And it is a great one to sucker, so that there are a great many to be out away in spring. Hansell, Reliance and Marlboro are all good kinds, the latter being a fine early sort for the North. The above are all red ones; if wanting blackcaps, the Uregg and Mammoth Cluster would give satisfaction. Blackberries want much the same treetment as raspber-les, excepting that they get along with a little less manure. They grow strong enough witnout much stimu-lating. They should be 6 feet apart. Our fruit growers still keep to the eld reliables—Dorchester, Kittatiany, Law-ton and Wilson's Early. But newer ones, such as Wilson, Jr., Lidorade, and Ohmer are being planted, and where they have fruited they have given satis-Ohmer are being planted, and where they have fruited they have given satisfaction. The Snyder is esteemed where an extra hardy one is wanted. It is sweet to the core, too, and very prolific, hence is much planted. A seedling from this, called the Stone's Hardy, is on triel. It, too, is hardy, and so is the Taylor. Blackberries under cultivation are great bearers. A few hills yield enough for family use. The plants, both the raspberry and berry, should be cultivated all the time, not deeply, for that destroys so meny roots, as they do not root far below the surface. The dewberry is worthy of more cultivation than it receives. It ripens after the raspberry and before the blackbesty, and its syeet flavor is known to all acquainted with the plant. The canes are prostrate, naturally, but before spring homes they should be tied up to stakes, to be the evilor handled, and to have the fruit clean. The common wild ones are good, and an improved one called Lucretia is much planted.

DAIRY.

A moderate supply of rock salt is es-

Wash the milk from the butter with great care.

Clean your cow's teats before milking.

Use small wooden spades for working butter, and do not work it too often. Don't neglect the cows because dairy products sell at a low price.

If you can arrange to divide the pasture into two or more lots, do so and you will gain in feed and milk.

Good cows will pay for good care, even though milk and butter are down in price; they rarely go below the cost of production. Soiling crops should be near the barn for conveninence in feeding, and a night pasture in fly time will more than pay in the comfort of your ani-

If you think the cows don't pay while on grass try feeding them some cotton-seed meal. Keep an account, with them before and after feeding the meal.

fall they ought to give milk enough this spring and summer to pay a profit over cost of feed and labor; and they will if they are the right kind of

Hoard's Dairyman says: "The success of the dairy interest these times should encourage breeders and farmers to look more to the improvement of the dairy cows and to utilize the improved dairy appliances."

Never before, says an exchange, has the breeding and feeding of dairy stock received so much attention. The mod-ern dairyman reads and acts with the progressive experiment stations. He has improved his herds to high grades or pure bred dairy cows, and always breeds to a pure bred dairy bull.

It is no use to say that dairying does not pay, for it does pay those who know how to conduct the business. Dairying is like any other business, it must have certain requisites as capital to work with. Among these are good cows, good feed and a good feed r. These three make a whole team that will pull the profits out in any kind of times:

The Rural Northwest thus describes the points in a good cow: A fine deer-like head, bright eyes, thin, long neck, small bones, straight bread back, soft skin and fine hair, deep flank and belly, thin, long tail, thin thighs, a large, square-formed udder, teats wide apart and of good size, and a large milk vein running from the udder up on the belly. The forequarters of a good cow look thin and small in comparison with the hindquarters and belly.

The experiments at the Ohio station in feeding for milk, as detailed in bul-letin 50, and already several times re-ferred to in this department, afford a mine of useful information. One point clearly brought out, which is also prominent in the Chicago trials, is that there is no fixed relation between the size of a cow and the amount of feed required for a pound of butter fat or a

pound of grain in live weight. Of course, in a general way, large cows, require more feed than small ones. But they also, in the same general way—that is, as an average—give more milk and make more butter. But taking two cows of the same weight, the general assumption that they require the same food for support, is shown to be far from true. One may make twice as good use of her food butter only, but for every purpose.

How Reindeer Are Milked. The process of milking a herd of

reindeer is singular and very interest-Attended by the sharp-nosed Lap-land dogs, the herd appears, its mem-bers packed closely together and forming a compact mass, in which the horns are a prominent feature. As they approach nearer one hears a grunting exactly like swine, and a curious crackling sound, produced by a contact of innumerable horns and limbs. They are then driven into an inclosure, each animal is lasseed in its turn over the horns, and dragged up to an erection in the middle, where 't is milked. The quantitiy afforded by each is only about as much as would fill a claret glass, but the milk is extremely rich and nourishing.

Points on Milking.

A correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman says: I never could understand or see any good reason why one should sit on the right side of a cow to milk, but I can see good reasons why one should milk on the left side.

The two hind quarters invariably contain more milk than the two fore quarters, consequently a milker who milks on the right side has more work to do with his left hand than the right. This would be all well enough if all milkers were left handed, but unfortunately the rule is the other way. The right hand and arm being the stronger, the milker on the left side is better able also to guard against the

action of a restless cow, or one that is inclined to raise her hind foot. There is no communication between the milk glands of one fore quarter and the other, or between one hind quarter and the other, but there is between the fore and hind quarters on the same side. This would indicate that one should milk one side at a time, but it is a very common thing to see a milker do the opposite, and milk the fore quarters and the hind quarters separate, or even milk the teats diag-onally. We frequently see cows with udders unevenly balanced, caused by careless milking; that is, udders larger on one side than on the other. This is chiefly caused and aggravated by milking the smaller side first; in many cases it may be remedied by pursuing the opposite course. In milking I think it is essential to take hold of the teat as near the point as possible, so as to excite the nerve that runs from the to excite the nerve that runs from the point to the milk glands, and the more this nerve is excited by manipulation, the greater the success of the milker, especially in milking cown that are rich milkers. That this is most essential I firmly believe, and for that reating the control of the son doubt the possibility of ever producing a successful milking machine that does not closely immitate the mechanical action of the mouth of the calf or that of the human trand.

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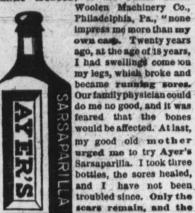
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MRS. ANNA POOLE,



HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

Helpful Hints.

Make jelly in small quantities, not more than two glasses in a vessel at a time. You will find it will cook quick-er, jel better and be a brighter color. If the end of a fresh egg be applied to the tongue it feels cold; that of a stale egg warm.

Always line your cake tins with buttered paper, then your cake will not stick.

Hot alumn water is a cheap, and is said to be a very effective remedy for bed bugs. Flatirons rubbed on a cloth saturated with kerosene will not yellow

A raw egg is an excellent tonic with which to begin these warm days. It is strengthening, and prevents that tired feeling so prevalent at this time of year. If prepared as an egg lemonade it is delicious as well as strengthening.

The following is more than a hint. it is a rule for preserving one's health and spirits. It is especially applicable to those living in the country. I hope every woman who reads it will cut it out, past it on the mirror of her dresser where she will see, and seeing will practice it every day: "An invaluable practice it every day: "An invaluable rule for the preservation of one's health and spirits is to go out of the house, on some fixed erand, every day of one's life. This is not so easy as it seems, and all women know that it is not. But the practice, if carried on ever so short a time, will plead for itself. We get into very bad habits of staying within doors, and foregoing the change of air and scene and interest that is absolutely necessary pot only to a broader mind, but also to a same view of things in general."

The following are some hints upon eating, which are especially suitable to this season of year: "If men and women knew how to eat and what to eat, doctors would have but little to do," said a prominent

physician.

The food which gives the most nerve, brain and good blood, is the food the system needs, and who gets the most nutriment out of the least food, understands best the art of living.

Nothing should be eaten in a half-ripened condition. All animal food should be fat, and fattened upon well-matured grain or grasses grown upon matured grain or grasses grown upon rich soil. Nothing is more injurious to the system than poor, blue beef, stringy mutton, flabby pork and skinny, poultry. But few foods contain the nourishment found in fresh eggs, especially eggs of the guinea chicken and duck.

A little salt rubbed on the cups will ake off tea stains. Put into whitewash it will make it stick better. As a tooth powder it will keep the gums hard and rosy. It is one of the best gargles for sore throat and preventive of diptheria if taken in time. Use sait and water to clean willow furniture; apply with a brush and rub dry. Salt and water held in the mouth after having a tooth pulled will stop bleed-ing. Prints rinsed with it in the water will hold their color and look brighter. Two teaspoonsful in half a pint of Two teaspoonsful in half a pint of tepid water is an emetic always on hand, and it is an antidote for polsoning from nitrate of silver. Neuralgia of the feet and limbs can be cured by bathing night and morning with salt water as hot as can be borne. When taken out, rub the feet briskly with a coarse towel. Salt and water is one of the best remedies for sore is one of the best remedies for sore eyes, and if applied in time will stop the inflammation. Silk handkerchiefs best results. Food would be insipid and tasteless without it. Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are

The Virtues of Buttermilk. Concerning the remedial value of it aside for half an hour. When ready, buttermilk, the Medical Advisor dip the pieces in batter, and fry to a says that it is of so much worth that it has gained a distinct place in materia medica, and repeated. distinct place in materia medica, and is largely prescribed by the best physicians for the chest and lung troubles. An exclusive buttermilk diet has seemed to bring about a cure for Bright's disease. A proper and constant use of it will greatly reduce and cometimes cure the craying for alcocometimes cure the craving for alco-holic liquors with yhich many persons are afflicted. The craving may be satissed and the system benefited and strengthened instead of weakened. Buttermilk alone will often remedy acidity of the stomach. The lactic acid needed in many cases is supplied by it much more than any other drink or food. It is said to alleviate the oppression about the heart that so many old people suffer from, and it should be constantly drunk by them. It is also to a certain extent a stimulant for the entire system; just what the

Don't Scold.

For the sake of your children, don't scold. The effect of everlasting com-plaining and fault-finding is to make the young who hear it unamlable, malicious and callous-hearted, and they often take pleasure in doing the very things for which they receive tonguelashings.
Sooiding is always an expression of

bad spirit or loss of temper, and should never be indulged in; especially

Many a mother who would not beat a child feels free to scold on any and all occasions; and between a beating mother and a scolding mother the scolding mother is usually considered.

mother and a scolding mother the scolding mother is usually considered the model one. This is far from the case; a whipping many times has good results, but a scolding never.

A much better way than either scolding or beating is a quiet, earnest talk with a child, and such a talk usually carries more weight, and is remembered longer than half a dozen whippings or scoldings, for a child soon learns that a scolding is a fit of passion, meaning less than a quiet talking, and soon blowing over. Children often come to have certain "don't care" satisfaction in waiting until a scolding mother has blown off her surplus feelings. Most parents scold their solding mother has blown on her sur-plus feelings. Most parents scold their children more or less, and many chil-fren are well trained, notwithstanding. But no child is ever benefited by any

·DR

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tastar Powder, Pres ionia, Alum or any other adulters

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

scolding. Scolding is not always ruin-ous, but it is always out of place.— Philadelphia Methodist.

Have you ever throught of how few women know how to make up a bed properly? There is a great difference in the comfort of a well made bed and one on which the clothes have simply been thrown. After letting the bed thoroughly air every morning, beat well the mattress; tuck the first sheet well the mattress; tuck the first sheet in well around, see that there is not a wrinkle in it; the top sheet tuck well in at the foot and sides; leave six inches at head to turn back smoothly over the covers. If the bottom sheet is tucked in well at the head, and the top sheet well at the foot you will have a comfortable feeling bed. Always put the deep hem of sheets at the head.

With all the absurdities that fashion offer us the fashion of wearing black underskirts is a sensible and economical one. To one who does her own washing and ironing, it will be a great relief to know that she need not spend the long hot hours of summer, ironing tucked and ruffled skirts; and to those who hire their laundry work done, several dollars will be saved. Many ladies have black sateen skirts, the waists of which are worn out. These make nice underskirts for every day, they do not show dirt, and are very easily washed. If they are frayed around the bottom cut off two or three inches and face it

Some Good Receipts.

Bavarian cream-Beat five eggs, add one-half pound of sugar, beat and add one quart of boiling cream, add two-thirds of an ounce of gelstine dissolved in boiling water very cold.

MARY MASON. Strawberry Ice Cream .- To a quart of highly-flavored vanilla ice cream add the pulp of a pint of well-crushed strawberries, sweetened with powdered sugar and the juice of an orange. Work well with the spatula and freeze.

Strawberry shortcake.—Take one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt, two-thirds of a cup of butter, mix as soft as can be worked, make four layers, spreading each one with butter as you lay them on top of each other. Bake in a moderate oven. When done and cool, spread the berries, which have been slightly crushed and well sweetened, between the layers and sprinkle with sugar over the top.

If you find upon opening your canned fruit that it has not kept perfectly but that there is a slight fermentation, add a little water and sugar if it is not already well sweetened, and cook it for a few minutes over a brisk fire. You will find it much improved. No trace of fermentation will remain MARION W

Tomato omelet. — Put the yolk of three eggs in a bowl, season with salt, pepper and two or three drops of lemon juice. Peel and chop one large tomato and mix it with the eggs; add a teaspoonful of minced parsley and whip the whites of the eggs stiff. Have and ribbons should be washed in salt an ounce of butter boiling hot in a fry-and water and ironed wet to obtain ing pan, pour in the mixture, shake it to keep from sticking. When well set fold over carefully, take up and serve. Did you ever hear of fried celery? It is really excellent. Boll a head of celery until tender; cut it to pieces; season with parsley, pepper and soft with lemon juice-setting be a demand to have this dish

Did you ever eat scolloped onlons? They are really delicious. This is the plan: Pear, slice and boil the onions in salted water until tender; drain and put in a baking dish suitable to send to table; cover with cream sauce and dust thickly with buttered bread crumbs. and brown in a quick oven. It is well to know that turnips cooked in the same way make really a very fine dish.

One of our greatest labor-saving conveniences that I know of, says a lady in the Nebraska Farmer, is a water faucet in the kitchen, Most farmers have windmills. To run a pipe from the supply tank to the kitchen is much trouble or expense, considering the amount of good it will do to the entire family. If an abundance of water was in every kitchen I believe there would be more good butter and less 8 and 10 cent butter, as is usually sold in the summer or exchanged at the grocery.

improvement over the old-fashioned straw tick and feather beds. They save more time and more labor than one can realize until given a trial. Nellie Hawks gave some splendid advice on this subject some time ago, so it is needless for me to say more. Have carpets by all means. It is a great deal better to wear out carpet than to scrub one's life away, as so many are doing. The kitchen carpet should be put down in pieces so that it can be taken up and dusted occa-sionally. I should like to have said a few things concerning butter-making but this is getting too long now, and may find its way to the coal-souttle if that-is out.

To Make Home of the Household. A correspondent in the Berlin Budget says: One of the hardest tasks of a mother's life is the government of her children. That children are made to mind is, perhaps, the boast of many; but to make the government consistent with proper development, to restrain with proper development, to restrain and not destroy all individuality, to punish only when the act merits it, and punish only when the act merits it, and then intelligently (by which is meant that the child shall know why he is deprived of his toys, or his freedom to enjoy his usual pleasures, for this is all that 's necessary), to advise at just the moment when their minds are in a state to appropriate the lesson for their good to guide yet not retard.

a state to appropriate the lesson for their good, to guide, yet not retard, originality, in other words, to make them thoughtful, unselfish, lovable, and graceful, as well as obendient, is another and more difficult thing.

Every motace has a guide, if she will study to thoroughly understand herself, for almost invariably children inherit through mental tendency the disposition and traits of the parents. A mother's first duty then is to "know thyself." This accomplished, the plan for proper and effective discipline intuitively unfolds itself, and she will find that duty is love, and "love worketh no evil" for it is born of God.

Well may we stand in the presence

Well may we stand in the presence of childhood with uncovered head. We read that "The pure in heart see God," and of children, "Their spirits do always behold the face of their Father." "for of such is the kingdom of heaven,"

The child has the right to be born well from the start, and not handicapped with the besetting sins of his

ancestors and afterward held responsi-ble for every shortcoming. We find that the trasmission of traits, good and bad, is a great principle which per-vades human life and experience. Every child has not only the right to be well born, but it has a right to be welcomed. Children have a right to a welcome, and more regard should be paid to the blessing that comes down, according to the word of God, "From the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation."

fourth generation. That person has most influence over a child who is most in sympathy with it. Entering into the child nature we ourselves "become as little children," and this understanding begets true sympathy, the exercise of which makes children easy, graceful, and, above all, truthful.

A Sideboard Is Very Useful,

A sideboard is one of the last invest A sideboard is one of the last investments that a contriving young house-keeper makes, partly because it is an expensive item of furniture and partly because it is one of the things which can be done without. I saw an impromptu sideboard the other day which wes the contrivance of a handy young weman, whose ingenuity was nothing to be sneered at. Of course, there wer not shelves and drawers galore, bu there was enough room for her slim stock of housekeeping resources. There was an old-fashioned table which had been polished until its rich rosewood tints came back again, placed against the wall, and over it was hung a set of wide shelves, which a car-penter had made of plain deal. They had been stained to match the table and then varnished, and with hem-stitched doilles which fitted each shelf and the few pretty plates, cups and saucers and tinted rumblers which made up the little housekeper's stock of crockery the horse-made sideboards looked dninty enough. A bright-tinted vase or two on top added a touch of pleasant color to the room. And in the table drawers there was space enough for the few snowy tablecloths and napkins and the small stock of cutlery. The last bit of decoration was tablectory of course lines priched with the small stock of the stoc a tablecover of coarse linen finished at each end with drawn work and hemstiching.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable? For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore reence has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactureed by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. T. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by drugists, 75 cents.

One of the most concise and interesting discussions of the question of irrigating the arid lands of the West from a Washington standpoint is the report made by Representative Sweet of Idaho, upon the measure which was agreed upon by the Washington members in caucus. The bill provides for a survey of lands and waters with a view to securing information and estimates of cost upon which congress may proceed.

Representative Sweet asserts that if the land and water of the arid regions are properly utilized and economized millions of acres which are now waste places, will become fertile farms and homes for thousands. The consideration of the question has been too long delayed, he continues, and while all concede the importance, if not the necessity for prompt action there is an inclination to let the matter drift because the East and South feel that it is a question requiring special knowledge and that if congress attempts to handle it there is danger of serious

mistakes. Two more reasons suggested are that representatives from the older sections fear that a national effort to establish a system of inrigation will result in such enormous expenditures as to bring upon them the disapproval of their con-stituents, and second because of a fear among Southern members from east of the Missouri river of the effect upon prices of farm products. Present low prices most of them are said to attrib-ute to overproduction and their theory is that the development of the arid re gions will result in increased compe-

tition in an already profitless industry.

These facts could not stop the developments of the West he says. Railroads and telegraph lines, the opening of mines and great pastoral interests of the central arid states have attractof the central arid states have attracted a population which have taken the lands along streams easy of reclamation and found fairly good market while the mountains teemed with industrial

The expenditure necessary if the government should enter upon a policy of national reclamation, Mr. Sweet says, have been greatly exaggerated. It have been greatly exaggerated. It would not be necessary to complete the work before beginning to return the money expended to the treasury. Small tracts could be irrigated and disposed of to settlers at actual cost of reclamation, thus establishing an income from the sale of lands.

A Large Waist

Is not generally considered a necessary adjunct to the grace, beauty or symetry of the womanly form. Within the body, however, is a great waste made necessary according to the condition of things—continually in process and requiring the perfect action of all bodily functions to absorb or dispel the refuse. When there is irregularity or inaction, ladies who value a clean, pure, healthy body will take Dr. Pierce's Favorie Prescription—the only remedy for woman sold with a positive guarantee to right all her peculiar wrongs.

wrongs.

To those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness, constipation, sick headache, indigention or Jyspepsia and kindred diseases.

A lobster's skin when shedding splits down the back and comes off in two parts. The tail slips out of the shell like a finger out of a glove.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

For Sale or Exchange.

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

H. O. SAMUELL.

P. O. Box 249.

For Sale or Lease. A pasture containing about 100 sections, enclosed by a wire feace, abundance of water and the best of grass, Excellent winter protection Apply to J. CALLHAN,

Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.

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

FASTURE FOR LEASE. will take for pasture as many as 10,000 head of cattle, 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 cat-tle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 60 miles of Clay-ton 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 counties. 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 cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some tim-ber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illus-trated circular about Fort Worth pack-ing house and stock vards. ing house and stock yards.
S. M. SMITH,

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

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

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.

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 self entire stock at \$12 per head with colts thrown in. I have also 35 mules, aged from 1 to 3 years, which I will sell at \$25, \$30 and \$35 per head. Address Wm. Turner, San Angelo, Tex.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. 40 to 46 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Most successful veterinary institution in America. Experienced teachers. Fees, \$65. Season begins October 17. PROF. A. SMITH, F. R. C. V. S., Principal

The Value of Export Cattle.

Low as prices are, for many products of agriculture, says the Country Gen-tleman, export beeves have brought fairly good prices the past year. There is nothing that better indicates the imis nothing that better indicates the improvement of American cattle than the facts of exportation. Forty years ago there was an export trade, but it was confined to the West Indies and to Texas or Florida stock, and the average value per head was scarcely one-fifth of the present. Now our exports are the best instead of the poorest stock, high grade English instead of long-horn Spanish, with a many fold increase of numbers. Even the character of the exportation to the West ter of the exportation to the West Indies has greatly improved, as the average per head is nearly four times as much.

The numbers exported during the present fiscal year, are about 80 per cent, greater than in the previous seacent. greater than in the previous season, and the average value is also greater by about 4 per cent. The year has not yet expired, but for ten months since July 1st, the total is 267,275 against 248,742, and the average value is \$93.30 instead of \$90.36. There were \$262,709 sent to Great Britain, and 1540 to the West Indies, leaving "ittle more than 1 per cent. to find their way to other countries. Should Great Britain fail to take our beeves, we might as well close out the business of might as well close out the business of

\$75,000 worth close in, clear San Antonio property to trade for cattle above the line; will put in some cash if neces-

the line; will put in some cash if necessary.

\$19,000 close in, improved, clear San Antonio property, paying good rent, to trade for farm land.

\$45,000 worth Galveston city property and \$15,000 worth Galveston island lands, all clear and well located, to trade for land.

A number of small farms, some of which we can exchange for stocks of merchandise or horses.

Some very desirable properties, both large and small, in the mountain

large and small, in the mountain region above San Antonio.

In coast lands, both on the Galveston and Corpus Christi coasts, we are well fixed, and can suit you in size and price.

well fixed, and can suit you in size and price.

'It rarches we have an extensive list. If you went a ranch, let us know where and what size, and we will send description and make price and terms that will insure your attention.

The lower Rio Grande is a good country to keep your eye on just now. We have the biggest bergain that is in that section, and the smallness of the cash payment and length of time on balance will, no doubt, interest you if you are looking that way.

We are offering 8009 head talked sheen at price that will stand "free wool."

We want some 2 year-old steers.

We want rome 2 year-old steers.
CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
Sen Antonic, Texas.

A fing cannot breathe with its mouth open. Its breathing apparatus is so arranged that when its mouth is open its nostrils are closed.

FARMERS & STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

Family Hacks.

Spring Wagons, Buckboards, Mountain Hacks. Drummers' Buggies, Heavy Buggies,

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING, -A SPECIALTY:-

We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle,

Fort Worth, E. H. KELLER Throokmorton St.

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Fractice Confined to diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Special attention to surgical diseas es of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and th roat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Refers by permission to editor of

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COTTON BELT ROUTE

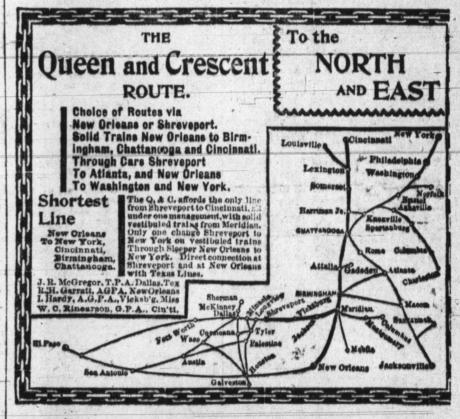
THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

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The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas. All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



SUNSET ROUTE. BOUTHERN - PACIFIC ROUTE T. & N. O. R. R. CO. G. H. & S. A. R'Y. N. Y. T. & M. and P. Railways. [Atlantic System.]

Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Ersights from New York over this route insuring scompt handling and dispetch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and five them special runs. Our essaceties via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to sad from Chicago Cincle nat, Pittsburg, Loubeville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. &. T. C. A. For rates call on or address

AMEN BRAUGHT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex.

N. Y. T. & M., and G. W. T. & P. P. Ys, A. B. M. A. JONES, S. F. A., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. R'ys, Houston, Tex.

H. A. JONES, S. F. A., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. R'ys, Houston, Tex.

Double dally passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains tween New Orleans and Oregon, with Pulls before a part on all trains in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pulls before a part of the Co. W. Light, T. M.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lies and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the darky morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all controlled for the complete and seed condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are hemispand with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars For these we have unexcelled facilities. This season we brilt extensive sheep sheds to hillicosts, Ik., where sheep en couts via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Ch. to hance in such quantities as chippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these hishes at the lowest possible price. The Beats Fe is making a specialty of handling live streams of warrants of the state was good facilities and as prompt as any other transporphny in this since. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

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

Agents are kept fully possed in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all question will E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, Sap Antonio, Tex.

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"Many diseases arise from one cause -blood impurity.

Beecham's

201 Purify the blood and, thus, go to the root of many maladies. 00000000

PERSONAL.

A. P. Bush of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, is in the city

Wm. Turner of San Angelo has 150 head of stock horses for sale. See his 'ad" in the proper column.

thing to encourage the hope of good prices, and thinks that if stockmen this year get last year's prices for their products they will be in luck.

E. M. Daggett is making himself fre

quent around the packery, and it is suspicioned that he would buy some stock before seeing it sacrificed. Mr. A. O. Cox of Oregon, Wisconsin has fine Shropshire sheep for sale. He

also handles McDingal's sheep dip at wholesale. Attention is called to his advertisement. Frequent orders for dressed beef are received from the North but the company is not always prepared to fill them on account of the shortage in

receipts of suitable cattle. Mr. Jot T. Smith of Grandview was in the city yesterday. He reports that the hot dry weather is destroying the fine corn prospects in the southern part of Johnson county and in Hill county one of the heaviest corn pro-

E. D. Farmer of Aledo shipped five cars of cattle a few days since and the last he heard of them they were snug-ly tied up at Hannibal on account of the luxurious strike which the country is now treated to by the Pullman com-pany and the American Railway Union.

ducing sections of the state.

We beg to call attention to the card Ontario Veterinarian college which appears in this week's issue of the Journal. This reliable institution under the able management of Prof. A. Smith, F. R. C. V. S., is one of the well established veterinarian colleges of

Stockmen having business in Fort Worth should not fail to visit the Union stock yards and the packing company's plant. Those who have not done so will be surprised at what they see there, and they will find an ex-cellent hotel at which they can be entertained.

Mr. C. W. Kelley, a prosperous fedeer of Fairly, Hunt county, was in the city Wednesday in attendance upon a sick brother, who is being treated for some illness at St. Joseph's infirmary, Mr. Kelly feeds beavily every year, and is now on the outlook for good cattle upon which to put flesh with cottonseed meal.

E. Axline of Oak Grove, Mo., advertises thoroughbred Poland China swine for sale, commencing with this week's issue of the Journal. Mr. Axline is an old breeder and breeds nothing but the best. His sales for the past twelve years have entended to all parts of the country, and his hogs have never failed to give satisfaction.

N. Gurley & Co., commission merchants and brokers, have a card in the Journal to which we desire to direct attention. These gentlemen make a specialty of wool and sheep pelts this They have a first-class wool man and also have agencies for several large woolen mills, and can, no doubt, place consignments to the interest of

Mr. G. H. Connell, one of the owners of the Dublin oil mills, was in the city early in the week. His company will resume operations early in September and run to the full capacity of the machinery. The company will feed cattle extensively in connection with their other operations. Mr. Connell says he has nothing upon which to base an intelligent opinion as to the future live stock markets.

Mr. C. C. Daly having severed his connection with Messrs, Greer, Mills & Co., has become directly interested as a share holder in the Evans-Snider-Buel Co. and has gone actively to work as one of the salesmen of that great company. Mr. Daly's long service in qualifies him to take the lead as a salesman, and he will take pleasure in seeing that consignments from his old as well as new patrons are handled to the best advantage.

Mr. R. K. Wylie, the well known Runnells county stock man, was en-joying the hospitality of Fort Worth hotels early in the week. He reports county fine up to the present, but that they are being somewhat parched by the hot winds which have been sweeping over the fields. Some grass cattle have been shipped his county. He expects good prices for beef this fall. Cattle scarce in his section, and Mr. Wylis is of the opinion that there are not 1500 head of good steers in Runnels

Mr. E. H. Keller, of 208 Throckmorton street, has a card in the Journal this week, and the attention of our readers is called to the same. Mr. Keller is one of the ploneers in the wagon trade of Fort Worth, and can offer to the stockmen and farmers Texas bargains which will be difficult to duplicate elsewhere for the money. to duplicate elsewhere for the money. He carries a full line of spring wagons and vehicles of all kinds necessary for farm or ranch, and is also pared to do all repair work, including trimming, painting, etc., in first-class style, and at moderate rates.

Mr. J. P. Ward, formerly manager of the large packing concern of John Cudaly & Co. of Chicago has resigned his position in that institution to take the management of the Fort Worth Packing compury's affairs in his city. He has already taken charge of the business and is well pleased with the condition in which he finds matters. Mr. Ward with his interesting family has moved to this city, where they will make their future home. He is delighted with Texas, which accounts for his being among us. The Packing company is to be congratulated on securing the services of so competent a

Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKovitt, was in the city a few days since, en route to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle interests in that country. From him we learned that the owners of the great Wentworth ranch have recently sold 10,000 head of sheep

at 65 cents per head. Col. Black is one of those men who looks ahead, and of those men who looks ahead, and seeing the danger to the sheep interests, sold out his large holdings when the present congress was elected. He is one of the best posted men in the country, and is confident the bill creating a bureau of live stock informs. ating a bureau of live stock informa-tion and statistics which he was in-strumental in having Senator Vest in-troduce in congress, will finally become a law, and in case information gather-ed by this bureau should show a heavy ed by this bureau should show a heavy shortage in live stock, the situation might materially change. For the im-mediate future he does not see any-

Mr. Ed H. East, the Archer county stockman and farmer, was in the city Tuesday en route to the Indian Territory. He reports the range in his secyears, and that beeves are rapidly maturing for market, though few of them are now in condition to stand the run and reach the market in shape to command decent prices. He has been shipping a few head which he purchased. He had some beeves on the St. Louiz market Tuesday, which sold for \$3.50 per cwt. They had been ranged through the winter and finished on through the winter and finished on grass. Mr. East raised on his Archer county farm this year twenty thousand bushels of wheat, oats and barley, and has a good prospect for about 10,000 bushels of corn. The market for grain bushels of corn. The market for grain being so unsatisfactory, he proposes to convert it into meat before disposing of his cereals and is now casting about for the purchase of 1500 or 2000 head of hogs. If rain does not soon head of hogs. If rain does not a come the corn in Archer will fall If rain does not soon short of expectations. In regard to the future price of beef Mr. East is of the opinion that it will become stronger, basing his opinion on the unquestioned fact of a shortage of cattle in the

The Journal this week enjoyed a visit from Henry Rothe of Medina county. Mr. Rothe reports that the spring sea-sons in Southwest Texas were all that could be asked but that rain is now needed, and only in spots are crops good. Along the Southern Pacific corn has been cut down for fodder. In Comal and Hayes counties crops are beautiful. Mr. Rothe estimates the beautiful. Mr. Rothe estimates the losses of live stock from the drouth from the summer of 1893 to April of this year at 25 to 30 per cent. He was just in receipt of a letter from a large cattleman of a coast county reporting an individual loss of 15,000 head of cat-tle. The losses among owners of small herds whose range and water facilities are not of the best Mr. R. thinks amounts to two-thirds of their holdings. Young cattle are becoming scarce in the Southwest and our informant is the opinion that a thousand head of yearlings could not be bought in three adjoining counties to Medina for \$9 a head, simply because the cattle are not in the country. The range is now good and what cattle are on them are doing well. Two and three year olds will be scarce in this country in the future. Mr. Rothe was up here consulting with Live Stock Agent Pen nington about the shipment of 2100 beeves, but after considering the matter, has decided to wait a month and let his beeves fully mature. He re-ports few sheep in his country, but is not discouraged about the future of this industry. In the last forty years Mr. Rothe says, sheep and cattle both have several times had their ups and downs in the market, and he thinks it only a question of time when both products will bring normal prices.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17,712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre.

Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is firstclass plains land-as good for grazing r agricultural purp found in Western Texas. This is, a rare bargain, one that will bear inves-GEO. D. LOVING & SON

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. "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. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mc.

The International Route

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullnan sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor

and Dallas, via Hearne.

As a live stock route to northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-

Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Litt e Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,

G. F. and P. Agent, D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex. Excursion Tickets

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

Marriage Statistics.

In the North Atlantic division, which constitutes the principal manufacturing section of the country, a section made up largely of urban populations, the single are found in smaller pro-portion than in any other part of the country, and the married and widowed in larger proportions. Conversely, the South Atlantic and South Central diwhich are almost ricultural and rural, contain the largricultural and rural, contain the largest proportion of single persons and the smallest proportion of the married. These results are directly opposed to popular belief. It is assumed that the development of urban population diminishes the number of the married. The explanation which naturally suggests itself is that the larger proportion of marriages in the manufacturing sections of the country is due not only to the fact that the native white ing sections of the country is due not only to the fact that the native white population married young and in large proportien at all ages, but also to the fact that the foreign whites, who have settled in large numbers in the North Atlantic division, were either married or of a marriageable age at the time of their immigration, — Carroll D. Wright, in the Forum. of their immigration Wright, in the Forum.

A Parisian dentist filled a hole in an elephant's tooth the size of a silver elephant's tooth the size of a dollar with composition and tin

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Sair Highest Medal and Diploma.

SAN ANTONIO.

Certainly we cannot irrigate all, or ven half of Western Texas, but let us put all the water we can get upon all the land it will cover. Every acre we irrigate will increase the value of every acre we cannot irrigate. Can

If we can't make our three-year-old steers weigh a thousand pounds mostly on grass, somebody say so, and why; if we can do it, why in Texas don't we? A bunch of Illinois two's that don't average 1000 pounds are not considered much. If I believed that with to breed, plenty grass and a little cotton meal, we can't make our three-year-old steers weigh pounds, I would think a good less of Texas than I do. It is time for Texas to quit shipping half fat fours, or else Texas is not the country I think it is. What do you say?

While the present price of wool, long ontinued, would put an end to sheep raising in large flocks, if it were not for the coyotes and curs, the farmers and small ranch men might keep few sheep to advantage, even in the free wool blight. But the average Texas politician loves a wolf and hates a sheep, while the average Texas voter loves a yaller cur better than any-thing on four legs, except his "party."

In ten years the politicians of Texas have cost the state over \$100,000,000 in taxable value—lost absolutely and for all time. The state has been damaged more than that, but I presume it is fair to charge some of it up politicians of other states. Still, if the Texas politicians had stood together for Texas interests, they might have done much to render inert a good deal of the general cussedness that has emenated out of Texas.

Someone with a head ful of sense suggests that the tariff question be removed from politics and relegated for settlement to a commission with the understanding that said commission settle the question, if not for all time, at least for a time so long that it will not upset the business of the country for a long time to come.

I do not say that by publishing to the world that Texas is not a safe place in which to invest money, morning papers of Texas damaged the state with malice aforethought. They simply lied for partizan purposes and the damager resulted, furnishing another illustration of what fool friends may do.

It is broadly hinted that the ces-sation of wholesale stock theiving, noticable the last year or two is largely accounted for by the protective feature of the Texas Live Stock association. In other words, the theives have learned by sad experience, that it is extremely dangerous to monkey with stock belonging to members. And as the new membership is not published, they are unable to tell who are, or rather who are not members. In other words, the Texas Live Stock association has come to be something of a buzz-saw.

When a newspaper gets to be the special organ for something or other, it is a bad sign. The ambition of The Journal is to be the general organ of everything pertaining to the live stock and farm industry of the great

And now come the oleo people and claim that a large amount of inferior, rancid butter is being worked over colored up and sold as butterine. Great Scott! what will the poor butterine peo ple do? I give it up, unless they get congress to pass a law taxing this would be interesting to hear from Coleman's Rural World on this sub-

Many wonder why wool and hides are on the free list while iron, coal, sugar and other raw materials are protected. There is no wonder about The cattlemen and wool growers have no millionaire lobbyists at Wash ington to "leg" for them. Our repre-sentatives? oh, the razzle-dazzle of a gilded age is too much for them.

I can tell you what is the matter Most of them have been there too long. Other things nearly equal, let's new men the preference. No chance to lose anything.

As a mortgage lifter the ,900 pound four year old steer on a skinned pasdoes not take high rank. A better for the steer.

As bearing upon what I said about peach yellows in recent issues of the Journal, I observe that a writer in Southern Farm of late date, takes the same view of the subject, namely, that much of the trouble attributed to lows is not yellows at all, but is often caused by the ravages of the root aphis or lack of potash in the soil. This writer doubtless had not so good opportunity as exists in Texas to study the other causes of yellows (?) such as too close planting, inadequate pruning, lack of cultivation, etc.

A machinery man was telling a Texas stockman how cheaply he could raise water to irrigate fifty acres of land, and was told by the stockman that he wouldn't "fool with fifty acres." If he couldn't farm 500 acres, he wouldn't farm. He was told by the machinery man that by the time he handled the stuff grown on fifty acres of the irrigated land, he would have more respect for a fifty-acre farm. One trouble with we Texans is that we are all the time trying to climb into the clouds, which no doubt accounts large-ly for the fact that we drag the ground a good deal of the time

.... Mixed Feed .- A writer in the Breeder's Gazette says that roots are better than silage for dairy cows. In Texas, however, I am sure we can pickle fodder cheaper than we can store roots.

In hog raising sugar cane means everything to Texas that alfalfa means to other states. In fact, I am not sure if it does not mean more.

Do you know that you can raise a fine millet crop in September and Octo ber, if the fall rains come in August or early in September? Well, you can. There are very few fall seasons in Texas in which millet will not yield good returns.

It is well known that cattle and sheep eat broom sedge with relish, when it is young and tender, but re-fect it when it grows up and becomes tough and woody. As an experiment it was cut in its mature state and placed in the sile with alternate layers of corn fodder, with the result that it came out in fine condition and was eaten with avidity by the stock. The experiment is reported by the Plow Boy and Country Farmer of Atlanta, Ga. As Texas is somewhat long on broom sedge just now, the experiment may be or interest to Texas stockmen

molasses. Well, suppose it is. Is that saying very much for it? This reminds me, however, that "cheap molasses" me, however, that "cheap molasses" has been fed to fattening steers with profit, and this, in turn, reminds me that cheap molasses may be made very cheaply in Texas? Is the idea worth a thought by Texas feeders?

The general tendency is to cut hay earlier than was the custom a few-years ago, but the grass is still permitted by many to stand too long, and I think this error is more common South than North, but like many another change in fashion early cutting may, and I doubt not often, is carried too far, resulting in very fine looking but not so nutritious hay. There is one Texas hay crop that I am sure is rarely handled early enough, and that is Johnson grass, and I know of no grass that loses so much in value by too late cutting.

crop of cow peas in the corn field. is better than a crop of grass. Sow two bushels to the acre broadcast and plow under with the last plowing given the

Duval county came up again this year with the first bale, beating its own record by four days. Some years ago I sent "Feed Farmer" down that way to work up a special edition of the Stockman. He sized up that land and decided that it would grow cotton, besides some other things, and said as much to some prehistoric fossils at Corpus Christi, who, in turn, guyed "Feed Farmer" and discouraged his work. However, since old man Gueydan got the Mexican to raising cotton, the old fossils referred to have not been slow to put up the price of their land on the strength of the cotte growing.

An old West Texas stockman who called on me the other day, happens to be a particular personal friend of a certain candidate for re-election to congress. And as things begin to look a little rocky for the aforesaid candidate, some of his cockoo friends for office only, appealed to the old stockman friend of the candidate to help him out. The old gentleman told them that he would do anything reasonable to help his friend in personal matters or matters of business, but that owing to the fact that the political course of his friend had been against the interests of the people of his district, and in favor of the interests of other and far removed sections of the country, he could do nothing for him politically: in fact, could not even support him in the convention or at the polls. If more people figured as does this old gentleman friend of mine, it would be better for the country. We make too much of a personal matter of our politics. Let us get less sentiment and more husiness into more business into it.

Did it ever occur to you as strange that we have heard so little about spayed cows in Texas, considering the large numbers that were operated upon a few years ago? They must have gone to market, but figured to a very limited extent in the market reports; in fact, they seem to have shot out of sight, leaving very little of their history behind. I have tried a few times to interview stockmen who have spayed their helfers, but they either regarded the matter as of too little importance to talk about or else their experience was of such a disagreeable nature that the interviews were a failure. Some one has suggested that the reason no more was seen in the market reports about spayed cows is because on the market, they classed with the steers and were sold and reported as steers. Anyway, it don't make much difference now, as it will be a long time before a spayed cow will be considered better than a breeder. It will not be long till we will again love "Old Brindle" for the calves she will raise.

Del Deweese was here the other day. He is one of the sure enough old timers, and to see him round the Southern called up reminiscences of the days when there was a good deal less talk butterine for their benefit. It and a heap more trading. He is prac ticing law at Del Rio, and as I had never known him except as a cowman, imagine my surprise when I heard it. But he has by no means lost his interest in cows. He says that no other business on earth would have stood half the shrinkage that cattle without utter annihilation, and that there is no other product, except pos-sibly sheep, that pay so large a proportion of their value as the cost of handling. He made a comparison, and a true and startling ore, as to the relative cost of marketing a \$15 steer and a \$40 bale of cotton. To market \$40 worth of cotton costs about \$2.50, while \$7 is about the cost of getting a \$15 steer to the consumer. Mr. Deweese thinks that when we get to growing better steers and can market them at something near what it costs to mar-ket other things of like value, Texas will be the greatest country on earth, and stock raising the greatest business in Texas.

There are county officers in Texas who receive annually in fees three times as much as the salary received by the governor. A \$2000 clerk does the work giving the fee field nothing to do but datable it. Reagan is right; time to stop it. to do but dabble in politics. Judge

Uncle John Weymiller of Uvalde unty, is here taking the hot sulphur haths for his health. He is a retired stockinan, and when a few years ago he seemed so dead set to sell out his land and stock interests, I wondered muchly; but am bound to admit that just now he is better fixed than if he had the land and the stock. He can buy more of everything with his cash, and has no bother about markets or drouths. Of course only a few people can be fixed like that, and it seems that times like the present, are made to order for the special benefit of peo-ple with ready cash or fixed incomes, And I believe that is about the size of the situation. But don't understand that I am acusing Uucle John of helping to put up a job on the big end of the community that have not ready The whole trend of politics, legislation and business is in the direction of dear money and cheap everything else, and Uncle John simply took advantage of the situation, by converting his stuff into cash when he could. Who blames him?

Mr. W. B. Patterson, the well known Uvalde county cattle and sheep owner, has been in the city to sell a bunch of steers this week. For several years he ran his sheep loose in his mountain pasture, as there were no coyotes then on his range. But the costes, attracted doubtless by the unprotected sheep, made their appearance in such numbers that he had to out his sheep under herd again. Mr. Patterson regretted to do this very much, as he says sheep do so much better loose, that he believes if they could be run that way, they would be profitable for their meat alone. Another thing in favor of running the sheep loose is the fact that when not under herd, a good many sheep may be run upon land nearly full stocked with cattle, and that without detriment to the cattle. He has tried cattle and sheep cattle. He has tried cattle and sheep together on the same range and says that one who never tried it would be surprised at the number of cattle and sheep that may be run upon the same range where the sheep are loose and scatter at will. One reason he gives for this is the fact that sheep eat so many things that cattle do not, and especially when uncontrolled by the herder they select such feed as they want and farmers.

A Georgia farmer says that cornstalk molasses is better than sorghum

A Georgia farmer says that cornstalk molasses is better than sorghum

They series to leave the walk and at such times as they want it.

Mr. Patterson sems to think if the state would get rid of the wild animals so that he could turn his cattle

and sheep loose together, the tariff tinkers might do their worst.

Why don't the hog men insist upon a tax on cottolene for the benefit of lawd? There would be just as much sense in it as a tax on butterine for the benefit of butter.

Enough has come to light in the sugar trust scandal to make it a national disgrace, and my friend, Bentley is not alone in wonder that the scented mess excites no more indignation than it seems to. Does it mean that the public conscience is becoming debauched to such alarming extent, or does it mean that the people and the press are laying low till the sign is right for a general cleaning out of a lot of congressional and senatorial boodle grabbers, who have been at Washington too long for the general good.

This country is threatened with anratchy, top and bottom. And Have-meyer, of the sugar trust, is just as dangerous an anarchist at the top, as is Herr Most, at the bottom. Can you see it?

The Republican party fought silver for thirty years, with the Democrats on the other side of the question. Laterly the Democratic administration is forninst silver, while Tom Reed and several Republican state conventions have declared for it. Verily, politics is a curious conglomeration eration.

.... An exchange says that in planting an orchard it is best to plant it on paper first. That is the way most of our Texas orchards are planted-on paper or in our minds. It is a bette way too, than to plant in the ground and turn into a calf pasture.

Stable manure is good for young orchard trees, as the large per cent of nitrogen which it contains seems to greatly stimulate the growth of wood, but when the fruit bearing stage is reached, more potash and less nitrogen is better.

Oats and bran mixed make a fine feed for horses, and especially for growing colts. Oats alone are good for colts, and while bran is not always available in Texas. it is an oat country. With the present condition of the horse market, only good horses are worth raising, and the only way to raise good horses, is to keep the colts growing. Oats will do it.

The Louisiana experiment station has learned that an acre of pea vines plow-el under, give to the soil 65 pounds of nitrogen, 20 1-2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 110 1-2 pounds of potash. What a grand fruit tree fertilizer this experiment proves the cow pea to be.

Texas stockmen and farmers do not eem to realize the feed value of corn stalks, else so many of them would not be allowed to go to waste. This season in many localities there is little to show for a crop, except the fodder, and with no corn to gather, there is nothing at all in the way of saving the fodder at the time when its feed value is the greatest. But I am surprised to see how little of it is being saved. Next winter when the butchers are crying for fat cattle, and willing to pay for them, they will have to kill skin and bones, and wait till grass to buy fat cattle for a song, the music of which they will furnish.

.... Never fail to sow a little patch of winter oats near the house for the chickens. In the winter is the time to raise chickens in Texas, and a small oat patch is a great help. You see I know a little about chickens myself.

An exchange, in stating the point of excellence in good butter, says the flavor must be "quick, full, fine and fresh, and the taste must be pleasant and sweet." Down here in Texas we have hardly got the thing down fine enough to distinguish the flavor from the taste.

Instead of cutting corn fodder, they have got to threshing it up North. They use old wheat separators for the purpose. Instead of leaving sharp edges as does the cutter, the thresher tears it into threads. We manage the corn staks differently in Texas. We let them rot in the field.

SINCE TREXLER GOT THE SOUTH-REN.

The Southern Hotel, for men from the range Has long served the need of a live stock exchange.
But while to talk trade they were wont trere to meet,
A very great many went elsewhere to

Before Trexler got the Southern.

But regardless of cost, he never did Till, repapered, refurnished, from bottom to top, To all the old timers it surely must seem "

That a wonderful change has come o'er the dream, Since Trexier got the Southern. With beds that are clean, and with nicely served meals,

The fortunate guest invariably feels, That luck's on his side, and he's glad he has come. As the genial doctor makes him feel

quite at home. Since Trexler got the Southern. Yes, the Doctor has made, so one and all say, Of a good place to trade, quite a nice place to stay,

And now, when to trade, at the Southern they meet, It is there that they sleep and there that they eat, Since Trexler got the Southern.

E. S. Cash, state agent of the Campbell Commission Company, is doing this part of Texas, and informed me that John Deweese had shipped a train of beeves from Floresville last Satur This shipment goes to St. Louis and is divided between the Campbell Company and the Texas Live Stock Commission Cmpany.

I observe in the Journal that there is some talk of Thorp Andrews for state secator frm his district. I have only one objection to urge, and it is that they ought to send him to congress instead.

Col. C. W Gilliam is here from Medina county to sell a bunch of steers, and abused me for disposing of a controlling interest on another paper, but seemed somewhat molified when in formed if he liked my racket he may read it in the Journal.

Will Tom was here from Atascosa

county and reports corn short, but a good cotton prospect. His firm, with Hickok and others, had just shipped a train of beeves and were sorry for the market indications against them.

Bill Irvin, Lasalle county, has been with us. Irvin raises corn every year says the present will be no exception. But what he is more interested in than anything else just now, is the sale of a nice bunch of steers. He lately pur-chased the Dennis O'Connor stock of cattle in the Shiner pasture, Lasalle

Col. T. C. Wright, Nucces county, was here this week. Says that while there are cattle of all classes for sale in his section, there are very few people able to put up very large lots of any particular class, as used to be the case down his way, another evidence of a cattle shortage.

When the local inspection law was up for consideration a few years ago, was, at the start, almost alone in opposing it; not because it was aimed at the meat-monger's monopoly, but because it was aimed at the dressedmeat system; which I have always regarded as a step in the direction of human progress. Besides, if it had become a law, our cattle would have been bottled and corked till we could not have gotten them out alive or dead. My idea has always been that instead. of standing in to do away with the dressed-meat system the Western producer of meat should bend his energles to bring about a "general scatter ment," as the sage of Rocky Creek would have it, of the dressed-meat business In other words, our market troubles are not traceable to the dressed-meat system, but to the fact that it is centered at so few points as to permit a monopoly that causes oppression to both producer and consumer. The indications of late, I am glad to say, seem favorable to a more general distribution throughout the country of the killing establishments, the butchers having learned at last that it is good policy to fight the the devil with fire. Col. J. S. McKinnon of Atascosa county, a most intelligent as well as a most observant gentleman, has just returned from a trip to St. Louis, to which place he accompanied a ship-ment of beeves, and says there seems to be a general movement of the butchers in the matter of establishing killing plants of their own, and that at East St. Louis they are building a plant of mammoth proportions for that purpose. Already the butchers from all over the country are beginning to compete on the markets for fat cattle. Kinnon's shipment of four cars was bought by butchers and shipped to Canton, Ohio, before he left the city. It will not be long, as the "scatterment" progresses, till instead of going to St. Louis and Chicago for Texas cattle the butchers will come to Texas, and what a glorious day that will be for Texas. And a still more glorious day will be when our own cattle are killed in our own abbatoirs and shipped out in the cheaper form of dressed sides and cans. Then will be realized the dream of Mr. Deweese for a better equalization of the cost of getting cattle to market

Waste in Feeding.

There is a vast quantity of bogus cience floating around and escaping from some of the only partly-fledged young professors. Such stuff is the following that is widely circulated as the output of Prof. Georgeson, who has done a great amount of this foolishness. He says:

"Has your attention ever been called to the fact that when you feed 1000 bushels of ccrn to a lot of steers you waste 800 bushels of that corn? That is the case, he says, if you do not save the manure. The waste is really greater than that, for the animal sysem appropriates considerably less than 20 per cent of the elements in the feed: the rest is expelled in the manure partly as undigested material, and partly as broken down ussues which been replaced by the portion which has been assimilated. Are you habit of allowing this amount of productive force to go to waste? You may not feed steers, but the same You may not feed steers, but the same is true of the feed of all other classes of animals—of dairy cows, horses, hogs and poultry. At least 80 per cent of the plant food contained in the feed they consume could be saved employed as a force in the reproduction of feed or other farm crops Our attention was not called to this alleged but wholly baseless assertion, says the New York Times, until this extract came under notice in a Western And noting agricultural paper. extraordinary character of the infor-mation given to farmers, we feel called upon to take note of it. true figures are these: In 1000 bushels of corn there are: Of albuminoids 5600 pounds, of starch and sugar 34,720 pounds, of fat 3500 pounds, of mineral matters 840 pounds; total nutriment 44.660; of this is digestible 34,700 pounds.

leaving waste 9960 pounds.
But of this waste three-fourths consist of the starch or other carbonaceous matter, throwing out of the calculation the indigestible, woody fibre, which, if taken into account, would be of not the slightest use, because it has, along with the starch, no fertilizing value whatever.

whatever.

These figures, which are authentic, thus put quite a different estimate upon this feeding business, and may well afford relief to the mind of an economical farmer, who might have been greatly cast down by the reading of My Georgeson's statement. been greatly cast down by the reading of Mr. Georgeson's statement. The truth of the matter is that, in feeding a bushel of corn, the loss in the manure is not worth notice, except for the nitrogen unassimilated by the animal, and whatever of this gets into the manure pile is worth, in the plant food it contains, at least 15 cents a pound, which is more than the flesh of the animal that might be made of it is worth. Indeed, the nitrogen of the food of a fattening animal is worth food of a fattening animal is worth more as food for plants than it is in the form of fiesh at the present prices of cattle. And it is mostly fat, and of cattle. how, that is put on a feeding steer. The moral attached to the statement

above given, however, is excellent. Save all the manure possible, and feed as many animals as may be found profitable simply for the manure made, for the sake of the land that may be enriched by it. But it is always well to keep within the truth, when plifying a moral even, lest some reader discovers the weak point of it and the

There are over 3000 ancient towers in Sardinia, the object of which no from Aristotle down, has ever been able to determine.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and will Cure Foot Rote

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC GINTNENT. Ta ke no other. Sold by all Drunglet

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City,

MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

The following sales reported by the commission firms at the Union Stock Yards indicate the tone of the market:

J. F. Butz & Co. sold 39 hogs, average 195 pounds, for \$4.70 per hundred; 12 hogs, average 220. at \$4.40; 5 hogs, average 985, at \$0 cents per hundred; 28 feeders, average 790, at \$1.90; 5 hogs, average 280, at \$4.40; 60 hogs, average 210 at \$4.70; 35 hogs, average 204, at \$4.70.

The Campbell Commission company report the following sales:

Forty-eight hogs, average 281, at \$4.90; 75

report the following sales:
Forty-eight hogs, average 281, at \$4.50; 62 hogs, average 228, at \$4.90; 76 hogs, average 260, at \$4.90; 8 hogs, average 260, at \$4.90; 8 hogs, average 177, at \$4.25; 59 hogs, average 202, at \$4.75; 7 hogs, average 173, at \$4.50; 23 cows, average 845, at \$1.50; 2 heifers, average 570, at \$1.25; 1 bull weighing 1410 at \$1.40; 28 cows, average 766, at \$1.55; \$2 cows, average 840, at \$1.55; 28 cows, average 831, at \$1.55.
The hog market is strong and the The hog market is strong and the demand for good cows is in excess of the supply.

CHICAGO.

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

Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 5.-Cat-Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 5.—Cattle—Receipts less than 10,000 in three days, due to strike. Prices higher all around than last week's quotations. Prices in Eastern markets have advanced 80 cents per cwt. during the past three days for the reason that they have been cut off from Chicago supplies. Receipts will doubtless be very heavy soon after the strike is declared off. First arrivals will doubtless sell high. Two days after a glutted and lower market will doubtless ted and lower market will doubtless follow.

Hogs - Receipts almost nothing. Prices 15c higher than last week.
Sheep-Supply extremely light; demand light also; prices 20c higher than last week.

WOOL.

Galveston. Galveston, Tex., July 4.-Receipts to-

Receipts-This day, 80,142; this week, 245,694; this season, 10,190,338; last season, 9,687,264.
Shipments—This week, 888,711; this

season, 8,712,819; last season, 7,828,111.
Sales—This season, 899,357; last season, 438,694. Stock-This day, 1,479,659; last season,

Fine—Today, 81-2@10c; yesterday, 1-2@10c. Medium—Today, 91-2@10c; 8 1-2@10c. Medium-yesterday, 9 1-2@10c. Six and Eight Months' Clip.

Fine-Today, 8@9c; yesterday, 8@9c. Medium —Today, 8@10c; yesterday, 8@ 10c. Mexican improved—Today, 71-2@ 9c; yesterday, 71-2@9c. Mexican carpet-Today, 7@8c; yesterday, 7@8c.

Kansas City Horse Market. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report a fairly active market, but prices are on the down-ward grade. Country shippers must buy horses very low from now on or lose money. They say they cannot pay old-time prices. The demand is fair for everything, except trashy stuff, and that is hard to sell at any price Mules.

Market fairly active. Some little trading in all classes. No improvement in prices. On the contrary there is quite a tendency to bear down.

New York, July 4 .- Beeves .- Receipts, 2576 head; 160 cars on sale; slaughterers took the view that the strike would not last beyond this week, which was also in a measure the position of sellers. This caused the market to react 50c per 100 pounds from the day's advance; over fifty cars were held for an expected increase in the demand on Friday. Good stillers sold at \$5.25@5.45 per 100 pounds, good to prime corn-fed and grass-fed native steers at \$5.60@5.75, inedium to fair corn-fed and grass-fed at \$4.50@4.55, common corn-fed and grass-fed at \$4.10@4.40, bulls at \$2.50@ 8.75, dry cows at \$2.25@8.50.

European cables quote American steers at 9@19c per pound dressed weight, refrigerator beef at 61-2@71-2c per pound; exports today 700 quarters

Calves—Receipts, 2578 head; market very active and 1-2@3-4c per pound higher; veals, poor to prime \$4.50@4.75 per 100 pounds, poor to prime buttermilk calves \$2.87 1-2@3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,885 head; 47 cars on sale; sheep very strong and 1-4c per pound higher; lambs weak and 1-4@1-2c lower; sheep, poor to prime, \$3.00@4.75 per 100 pounds; choice, \$5.00; lambs, very common to choice, \$4.25@6.75. Mogs-Receipts, 6120 head; market strong; inferior to choice quoted at

New Orleans Markets.

... New Orleans, July 2, 1894. Editor Live Stock Journal. There has been a large run of beeves There has been a large run of beeves in this market since the close on Saturday, and the receipts of calves and yearlings have been liberal. The market opened this morning a little weak and fully supplied with all classes of cattle. The movement is mostly in the better qualities. Good beeves are slow, owing to the very warm weather prevailing now. Good, smooth, fat cows and helfers are fairly active. There is no material change in the calf and yearling market. yearling market. Hogs are in full supply and the mar-ket is dull.

Sheep are not wanted. The market is low and unreliable.
On hand at close of market, beef cattle, calves and yearlings, hogs, sheep: Texas and Western Cattle.

od to choice beeves per Th gross..... 3 @3 1-2 Common to fair beeves... 1 3-4@2 1-2 Good fat cows, per Ib gross 2 1-4@2 1-2 Common to fair cows, Good fat yearlings, each... 8 50@10 00 Common to fair yearlings, each Hogs.

Good fat corrfed, per Ib Common to fair, per Ib gross 3 1-2@4 1-2

Good fat sheep, each..... 2 25@ 2 50 Common to fair, each..... 1 25@ 2 00

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, July 3.—Business for the past few days has been sadly paralyzed. The great railroad strike has effectually tied up all the roads that contribute stock to the yards, and traffic for the present must cease until these difficulties are settled. Just what the outcome will be is vague and uncertain. Most people think that the embargo will last at least a week, and of course, as long as it does last business at this point will be at a stand-still.

Texas cattle have been received Saturday, and during the present none could be used. Last week

11,000 were received against 9654 the previous week, and 22,218 the same week last year.

During June receipts of Texas cattle were 42,589 against \$6,451 for June, 1893. For the first six months receipts were 151,000, a decrease of 67,000 as compared with the same period last year.

Some choice Texans have sold at \$4.25 during the week, but most of the sales have been at \$2.50@3.50, with inferior grassers down to \$2@2.25. Cows have sold at \$1.25@2.50. The chances are that cattle will sell high for a spell after the strike is ended.

The sheep market has shown some signs of improvement, but for the past few days not enough business has been done to establish a fair range of quotations. The demand is very light especially for the common and medium grades, which should not be marketed if possible to keep them back. Feeders are buying sheep here for less than they cost on the range.

for less than they cost on the range. Good to choice Texas wethers sell at \$2.60@2.80; medium, \$2@2.50; inferior, \$1 @1.75; feeders, \$1.50@2.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Union Stock Yards,

South Omaha, June 30, '94.
The Texas Live Stock and Farm Jourowing to the general strike on Western railroads receipts have been in a measure shut off and very unevenly distributed the very unevenly distributed the past week. June receipts show a very satisfactory increase over the corresponding month last year, but the six months' receipts of cattle fall some 26,000 short of the first six months last year. The figures are as follows:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Receipts this week 10,415 41,273 2,784

Receipts last week 8,853 48,542 2,049

Same week last y'r 11,091 51,002 2,667

Receipts for June. 55,273 217,658 16,979

Receipts for May. 68,517 187,876 17,546

Receipts June 1893 46,317 156,541 9,529 Six months' recps. 375,113 931,409 124,704 Six months 1893... 401,324 678,986 136,988 Six months 1892... 342,761 881,652 86,684 The general cattle market was dull The general cattle market was dull and unsatisfactory for the most part, although as a rule prices were not a great deal different from the week previous. On Friday there was a slight advance, followed by a big drop Saturday, the general market for the week closing 10@15c lower than for the week previous. It is very unfortunate to say the least that the strike should come just at this time when on should come just at this time when on account of short receipts it was almost account of short receipts it was almost a moral certainty that prices would improve. It looks as if the trials and tribulations of the cattlemen were to be increased as much as possible in order to see who was worthy to wear the crown. At any rate troubles have come thick and fast this spring. Durant of the week shiping the early part of the week ship-pers could do nothing, and the only thing that kept packers buying was the present and prospective light re-

The trade in stockers and feeders was more or less hurt by the strike, and the consequent demoralization of business. Compared with fat cattle prices, stockers and feeders are selling high

enough.
The demand is very fair at present, The demand is very fair at present, and as the present reasonable assurance of an immense corn crop develops into a certainty, there will be an increased call for young cattle. These must necessarily come from the West and Southwest, and the cattleman certainly has as good an outlook before him as he could wish at this season of the year.

Slaughterers are still compelled to go to other markets for their supplies of Texas cattle. Shippers seem to be wedded to the older markets, and even the greatly reduced railroad rates and the greatly reduced rainbad rates and the assurance of better prices fail to in-duce anything like as many South-western cattle as the packers here need. Current values here are about as fol-

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs..\$4 40@4 80 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs.. 4 25@4 50 Fair to good steers, 990 to 1200

Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 Fair to choice feeders...... 3 10@3 50
Poor to medium feeders...... 2 60@2 75
Bulls, oxen and stags...... 1 50@3 50 the demand has not improved enough to visibly effect prices. Eastern markets are glutted with common stock, and prices continue away down in the

low notches:

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Mo., July & Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts the past week, 22,184 cattle and 1910 calves. Shipments, 7704 cattle and 168 calves; drive-outs, 11,586 cattle and 1738 calves; week previous, receipts, 19,046 cattle and 1425 calves; shipments, 8196 cattle and 64 calves; drive-outs, 11,008 cattle and 1349 calves. In the Texas division there were 12,150 cattle, against 17,712 the same time last year. For the month of June there were in the quarantine division 39,708 cattle and 3487 calves, being 14,-117 less cattle and 1709 less calves than the same month last year.

Range cattle continue to come in more freely and are exercising increased influence upon the market. In condition they are much the same as the past few weeks. A good many of them are rather fleshy to look at, but are too green to make good killers, a fact that is not overlooked by buyers. They are selling, however, fairly well the way the general market is going. The supply of cattle last week at the four leading Western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, was 79,300, against 92,800 the previous week. And this reduction in the general supply had a strengthening influence upon the market here and influence upon the market here and enabled salesmen to hold prices up fairly well notwithstanding the inter-ruption of business by the strike. Packers are good buyers of range cat-tle now, and the fact that they are sold to be slaughtered here at home sold to be slaughtered here at home was most fortunate for the owners of such cattle, as the force of the strike upon the market for such cattle is thus broken. Values Monday if anything were a little better than a week ago, resulting from a scarcity of cattle at all other points save Kansas City. But the railway situation is so unsettled and there is such risk and uncertainty in moving eatile that no one is tled and there is such risk and uncer-tainty in moving cattle that no one is willing to predict what a day may bring forth. There is one point, how-ever, upon which the trade is generally agreed, and that is a rush of cattle to market as soon as the railway traffic can be resumed without interruption. On Monday J. D. Harles, Red Fork, I. T., sold here 19 grass steers aver-age 920 pounds, at \$2.50 and 15 grass cows. averaging 873 pounds, at \$2.20:

ows, averaging 873 pounds, at \$2.20; E. Morris, Minco, I. T., 139 grass steers, averaging 859 pounds at \$2.30; Blacker & Shaw of the same place, 32 grass cows, averaging 736 pounds, at \$2.00, and 96 calves, at \$6.50; Shanghi Pierce and 181 grass steers, averaging 286 and 96 calves, at \$6.50; Shangh! Pierce sold 181 grass steers, averaging 836 pounds, at \$2.60; J. F. Brown of Wewoka, I.T., sold 210grass steers, averaging 959 pounds, at \$2.80, and 25 grass steers, averaging 1001 pounds, at \$2.90, and Gamble Bros. Minco. I. T., 114 grass steers, averaging 842 pounds, at \$2.80.

But few fed cattle are now coming Those arriving are in fair fiesh and

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

doing very well. Pourteen fed western steers averaging 1096 pounds sold here Monday at \$3.70. Native steers have felt the force of the strike more than range stuff, as it is between here and beyond the love of bright colors, which seems inborn in all Southern natures.— The National Review.

THE WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL. Description of the Design Accepted by the Treasury.

cepted by the secretary of the treasury in preference to those of Mr. St. Gaudens is the production of Charles b. Barber, an engraver at the Philadelphia mint. It contains a shield, with the following inscription: "World's Columbian Exposition, in Commemoration of the Four Hundreth Anniversary of the Landing of Columbus, MDCCCXCII, MDCCCXCII," and a place for insert, to receive the and a place for insert, to receive the name of the recipient of the medal.

The shield is urmounted by the globe, at either side of which are insule figures, representing Fame.

The figure at the right of the globe has a trumpet in one hand, raised to her mouth, and is proclaiming the award, and in the other she holds wreaths, ready to present.

Sheep—Receipts for the past week, 6719 head; shipments, 2324 head; and drive-outs 3214 head. There has been a little better tone to the market the past week, resulting from a better cleaning up of the stale offerings. It is true the arrivals were a liftle better than the week preyious, but most of them went to packers direct, leaving the offerings on the open market light. Good muttons and fat lambs are meet-ing with a fair demand, but poor stuff is still greatly neglected. Fat muttons averaging 100 to 110 pounds are bringing \$3.00 to \$3.25; fair, \$2.50@2.75; lambs,

\$3.50 to \$4.00; and stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.25. Notes. Capt. A. G. Evans was in the city last Saturday. He had just returned from a trip out on the staked plains He says he never saw that country look better. Ranges fine and water abundant. Even the lakes back from the rivers are full of water, and this improvement in the situation in that

the East that the most trouble in get-ting trains through is found. But the

same trouble has/cut off the supply

Hogs-Receipts the past week, 43,789 head; shipments, 6986 head; drive-outs,

38,292 head; week previous receipts, 40,-261 head; shipments, 7942 head; drive-

outs, 31,850 head. Continued light re-ceipts influenced a fairly healthy and satisfactory market the past week. Packers were free buyers and kept the pens fairly cleaned each day. But

a falling off in the shipping demand enabled buyers to force down prices a

little, but only a little, the decline for the week-being but 10c per hundred. The extreme range Monday was \$4.70 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$4.85.

\$3.00@4.00.

CUTBERT POWELL.

STOCK YARD NOTES. Ben Hockett marketed a car of hogs

country extended west to within 100

early in the week. Mr. H. Hurlbert of Paul's Valley, T., had some hogs on the market this week, and was well pleased with the result.

the packing house company with his hogs. E. S. Smith, a Tarrant county farmer, was among the number of farmers on the market with hogs.

H. Dunlap of Tarrant county patron

A. R. McDonald of Graham, Young county, had hogs on the market Tues-Mr. J. D. Farmer is now acting as buyer for the packing house, vice W. C. Banner, off on a few weeks' visit

W B. Worsham of Henrietta was again on the market with hogs this

Charles Coon, the Weatherford stock-man, was on the market with cattle. Mr. T. J. Taylor of Oklahoma had in his weekly shipment of hogs. He is delighted with the great packing house plant, and with the market being built up here, and expresses his intention of marketing all his live stock products

G. W. Pool of Nevada, Tex., sold some cattle early in the week.

H. A. Morgan of Bartlett was again in the market with cattle this week. The Union stock yards of Fort Worth received more live stock last Tuesday than the Union stock yards of Chicago

J .K. Rosson, of the Campbell Commission company, laid aside his patriotism and laid off celebrating the glorious Fourth long enough to sell a car of cattle and one of hogs Wednesday.

The Negro and the Mule.

Why is it that the negro is so successful at managing the mule, and is so unsuccessful at managing a horse? It is generally admitted that both these propositions are true. The negro is a nosy driver; while he is teaming he is constantly shouting at his beasts of burden. The mule is by no means so sensitive to noise as the horse; he is less excitable and more patient. The horse's excitement exhibits itself in violence, that of the mule in stubbornness. The phrase "horse sense" is founded upon absurd error, for the horse actually has very little of that which humanity terms "sense." Yet, have we a right to expect any vast amount of sense in an animal whose eyes are so constructed as to magnify objects from eight to twelve times their actual size- While it is true that the negro soon ruins the average horse, it is not true that he is more successful than other people in the management of the mule. The mule is adapted to every class of driver, but the negro can be adapted only to the mule, and this, we suppose, is really why we indulge the humorous heresy that nobody can get along with the mule but the negro. The fact is that the mule is the only quadruped that can get along with the negro.—Chicago Record.

Girls in Sicily. In some parts of the Island of Sicily, the advent of a little girl is looked upon as such a misfortune that a small black flag is hung out of the window to proclaim the sad event. The reason is hot far to seek. Having to be maintained by the household as long as they are unmarried and having to dower their bridegroom with a "dot," girls are unprofitable. Boys, on the other hand, are soon self-supporting, and they increase the family wealth when the time comes to bring home a wife by the amount of the young lady's fortune. Nevertheless, the girls, although kept in such strict secolusion that one hardly ever meets them walking about, are said to be kindly treated. At the age of 15 or 16 they are disposed of in marriage according to an arrangement, purely financial, between the families concerned. The women have no national dress, and no distinctive characteristic proclaim the sad event. The reason

from the country and under the high offerings prices have held up very well. Washington, July 3 .- The design for Sales here Monday were: Good to choice, averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds, the World's fair medal of award ac-\$4.25@4.75; higher weights, \$3.75@4.15; native cows, \$1.50@2.90; grass Texas steers, \$2.25@3.30; 96 grass Texas steers, averaging 1033 pounds, selling at \$3.30, and fed Indian and Texas steers at

wreaths, ready to present.

The figure on the left of the globe has a tablet in the left hand, while in the right she holds a pen, ready to inscribe the award as proclaimed.

On either side of the shield are fiaming to the award as proclaimed. ing torches, representing light or in-telligence.

Beneath the shield, and partly hidden by the shield, is a caravel, which is used to make a unity or completeness of idea, and allegory between the two sides of the model, the one side having the landing of Columbus, the other the above described design, the whole to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the leading of Columbus. niversary of the landing of Columbus.

Extracts from the Talmud. Some interesting extracts from the "Talmud" were given at a lecture thereon recently in London by Mr.

Isidore Myres. A good many of them referred to women and the state of marriage, which is advocated as a most import-ant duty. "Whoever is unmarried ant duty. "Whoever is unmarried does not deserve the name of man." The Talmud is no believer in femining emancipation, asserting that even if a man has a hundred servants, he has the right to set his wife some task, "for idleness makes her frivolous," which sentiment was vigorously applauded by the male portion of the au-

Some other quotations were capable of universal appreciation:
"The most precious gift a man can receive is a good and loving wife."
"The mistress of the house is the priestess of the home." "Every age can only be regenerated through the influence of its noble

Golf.

Golf, the great national game of Scotland, has become both popular and fashionable in England, and is likely soon to be held in high favor in America. Those who are ignorant of the game beyond that it is of Scottish origin, and who have only the vague idea of it that "shinney" sticks and balls and holes are employed in playing it, usually smile in a good-natured and superior way when it is mentioned, and superior way when it is mentioned, just as an accomplished gourmet would smile if he were told that haggis was good to eat. "Good for a Scotchman to eat." the gourmet's smile would say as plainly as uttered syllables. And so the ignorant sportsman would be apt to speak of the ancient and royal game of golf. But in reality there was never a more fascinating nor more healthful game invented than golf, and the sooner it becomes popular in America the better it will be for all of those who fall under the spell of its charm.—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Those Who Bathe

Cold bathing in the early morning is beneficial only to those persons who have sufficient vital energy and nerhave sufficient vital energy and nervous force to insure good reaction with no subsequent languor or lassitude. Many persons who are greatly refreshed by their morning bath feel tired or languid two or three hours after it. When this occurs it is conclusive evidence against the practice.

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NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS:

HOGS That are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter

Of all grades, while buyers and com mission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly plied with Texas cattle via Chicago. Let the watchword of the stock-grower be the establishment of a home market, which they have it in to do without delay.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

During the past week we have had the longest and it is to be hoped the hottest days of the year. The farmer and stockman on the farm and ranch the commercial man, the mechanic and professional man, in their business houses, shops and offices, and, indeed everybody else in the state, have been

trying to solve the problem, HOW TO KEEP COOL.

Some have succeeded, while others have failed, but all have had better success than the so-called "people" servants" up in Washington City, who judging from reports, have been having - of a time. In the senate Hill of New York has been prodding everybody, especially Harris of Tennessee, whom he has kept in a fever heat while in the house the Republican monkeys have been industriously pulling at the feathers of the Democratic parrots, to the no small amusement of the handful of self-sufficient Populists, who persist in swearing that they and they alone stand between the country and destruction. In the meantime money is no more abundant, except in the banks, prices are no better for raw products, and the people generally are in no better spirits than they were week ago. Not alone on the farms and ranches, but in the shops as well, the feeling of unrest still painfully manifest, and in railroad circles it has reached a point that is more than serious. In all parts of the country the boycott of the railroad employes against Pullman is assuming alarming proportions, and in spite of the proclamation of the United States judges and the mobilization of troops, national and state, at important commercial centers, Pullman cars are not being moved, because Pullman refused and still refuses to come to terms with his employes or to arbitrate their differences. The death of President Carnot of France by an assassin's dagger is but another evidence of the same spirit of unrest across the ocean. He was an exceptionally able, upright and just ruler, and his "taking off" was terribly outrageous and should be terribly avenged. But so was Signor Crispi, prime minister of Italy, an able, liberal and patriotic man, yet an attempt on his life was made but a few days since by one supposed to be in league with a large number of others to assarsinate all the monarchs and their leading

bill introduced in congress a few days DEFINING AN ANARCHIST

ministers of Europe. In the light of

such facts it is not strange that the

And providing for punishment by death of any one who shall make similar attempts on the lives of government officials of this country or government buildings, meets with general favor. The anarchist must be suppressed in the United States at all events. There is no room for him here, and the sooner he is made to realize this fact the better for him and the country. Such reflections seem to be appropri-

ate at this time when all over this land

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH Is being noisily celebrated. While the boys are speculating whether "the day we celebrate' refers to the discovery of America by Mr. Columbus and his tea party or to the landing of the pilgrims, or to that other tea party in Boston harbor, or to the Declaration of American Independence, let us all take time to consider whether or not, in face of the fact that anarchy is rampant and prices are down and times are tight, it is really worth while to make so much fuss over the Fourth of July. I have been taiking with a wheat grower of Texas who has so far been offered only 40 cents for No. 2 wheat. and he invited my attention to the

relative decline in late years of

WHEAT AND SILVER. Three years ago there was lots of talk about the probabilities of wheat being higher by reason of short crops everywhere, and lots of American farm papers were definite in their advice to their subscribers to sow lots of wheat. To head off what he regarded as dangerous advice J. E. Dodge, then statistician of the agricultural department at Washington, had this to say: "Let our farmers beware . . . of accepting higher prices as an invitation of a few million acres, or the situation may be reversed in a single season, with a recurrence of the rural depression now happily passed away. Let them beware of accepting the false and dangerous theory that we cannot grow wheat enough to reduce the world's prices, or even enough for our own use after a few more shipments of immigrants shall supplement the natural increase of our population. Such a belief generally acted on would in two years make the cheapest wheat of the century and give an intense cereulean hue to the entire rural atmosphere.' Commenting on this advice, Coleman's Rural World says "the cheapest wheat of the century" has been realized, and adds that "wheat as a crop for the average farmer in the United States has for the present at all contributes. has, for the present at all events, seen its last day." And it suggests that the general farmer must find some other crop if he would make money, and predicts that to still stick to wheat and predicts that to still stick to wheat as a marketable crop is to invite bank-ruptcy. The Rural World, however, falls to suggest what, in its opinion, is the cause for the condition it laments—whether it is that the farmers did, in fact, put in wheat too many acres, or whether some other fact is primarily responsible for the present low price of wheat. Its readers, therefore, while being advised of the conditions, are left to speculate as to the why and the wherefore of the situation. I do not propose in this letter to go why and the wherefore of the situation. I do not propose in this letter to go fully into the subject, but I invite the atention of the wheat farmers who read The Journal to a consideration of the fact that in 1872 prior to the act demonetizing silver in this country wheat was worth in our home markets \$1.47 per bushel, as against less than 47 cents per bushel in Texas in 1894. If this is considered simply as an isolated fact it is not specially significant. But when considered in connection with the further facts, viz: that in 1872 cot-But when considered in connection with the further facts, viz: that in 1872 cot-ton per pound was a fraction above 20 cents and corn per bushel 70 cents, it does look as if possibly there is more than a mere coincidence in the fact that cotton, corn and wheat have in

value since 1872 to 1894 just as the bullion value of a silver dollar has declined. As bearing on the points I here hand you a table showing the value of cotton, corn, wheat and silver, 1872 to 1893, both inclusive, as follows:

As Table 1 Cotton, cents ber pound.	Corn per bushel.	Wheat per bushel	Bullion value silver dollar.	Silver per fine ounce.*
1872 20.48	\$0.70	\$1.47	\$1.03	\$1.32
187318.15	.63	1.31	1.00	1.29
187417.00	.68	1.43	.98	1.27
1875 15.00	.62	1.12	.96	1.24
187613.00	.43	1.24	.89	1.15
187711.73	.49	1.17	.92	1.20
187811.28	.52	1.34	.89	1.15
187910.83	54	1.07	.86	1.12
1880 12.02	.54	1.25	.88	1.14
1881 11.34	.62	1.11	.88	1.13
188212.16	.86	1.19	.87	1.13
188310.63	.62	1.13	.85	1.11
188410.64	.55	1.07	.86	1.11
188510.54	.48	.86	.82	1.06
1886 9.44	.49	.87	.76	.99
1887 10.25		.89	.75	.97
188810.27	.48	.85	.72	.93
1889 10.71	.53	.90	.72	.93
189011.53	.48	.83	.80	1.04
1891 9.00	.50		.76	.90
1892 7.90	.42	.70	.67	
1893 7.30	.40	.50	.55	

*The coinage value of an ounce of pure silver is \$1.29. In this connection it may also be

well to remark that the rural depression which in 1890 Mr. Dodge referred to as "now happily passed" is again on us and the cerulean tint of which he wrote has been greatly deepened. American farmers and stockmen are

studying as they never studied before to determine not merely the conditions, but their causes. And once they decide in their own minds who are responsible for such conditions, they will be untrue to themselves and to the country if they fail to hold them to a terrible responsibility. I am in no sense a pessimist, but I distinctly recognize that until these people realize and practically act on the idea that must work out their own salvation by voting together, and only for men who will stand by their interests, they will experience no permanent re-Indeed I believe that a deeper lief. level of rural depression will be reached before better times obtain, for the reason that it seems next to impossible for the classes most interested in legislation to realize that only at the polls and by the ballot can they protect themselves.

While Texas farmers and stockmen are growling about low prices, the Texas politician is in his glory, talking to the dear people at the forks of the creek, holding conventions and playing "big Injun" generally. This, though, should be said in their justification, viz., that, notwithstanding the hotness of the weather, they manage to keep reasonably cool in their debates. I am led to indulge in these reflections by reason of the reports that come to us from other states; where the debates are better than torrid heat and as full of suggestions of brimstone as an orthodox description of sheol. For instance, in South Carolina Senator Butler and Governor Tillman are making a joint canvass, each one asking to be elected United States senator. They are both reputed to be brave and courteous gentlemen, but if they are they have a curious way of showing it. At a recent meeting Governor Tillman specifically, and to his face, charged Senator Butler with being a party to a contract with a railroad by the terms of which thousands of Butler's strikers were being hauled free of charge over held, that Butler's friends might afford to be in the majority, the insinuation being that Butler would pay back the railroads by votes in their interest later on. Butler as specifically de-clared to Tillman's face that he was an infamous liar. So in Colorado. Adjut.-Gen. Tarsney was conspicuous under orders of Governor Waite in the Cripple Creek mines trouble recently, and now he has been tarred and feathered... Texas has a varied climate and sometimes it gets awfully hot down here, but we have learned to keep cool in politics, and while we fight as hard as others, we are, in 1894, doing but little mud-slinging, and it is to be hoped we will do even less

of it later on It was not my purpose when I sat down to write this letter to write much of a political nature, but since I have had something to say about silver and about the methods of politicians in and out of Texas, I may as well mention a few facts, political in their character, that just now ought to interest Journal readers. States senate has been "up to its ears"

in the discussion of THE INCOME TAX

and since it has been so much "cussed" partisan, but in a strictly business sense. Many Journal readers have forgotten that once before an income tax was in force in the United States. An act passed in 1861 created a tax of 3 to enlargement of the next breadth per cent on incomes of \$800 per annum and over. From time to time various changes were made as to rates of taxation, the amounts of the incomes taxed and the proportion of the incomes exempt from taxation, until 1872, when the tax was abolished. The amounts collected by this tax I will give in the following table: \$ 2,741,858

1864 20,294,732
1865 32,050,017
1866 72,982,159
1867 66,014,429
1868 41,455,598
1869 34,791,856
1870 37,775,874
1871 19,162,651
1872 14,436,862
The object of the law expressed in
the title was to raise money to support
the government and pay the interest
the government and pay the interest
on the public debt. Then as now the
main objection urged against the law
was that it was inquisitorial and led
to perjury, because it required parties
to perjury, because it required parties

to state under oath the true amount of their incomes The answer was then as now that if the greed for wealth had so distorted the minds of those who had incomes to be taxed that they would wilfully commit perjury rather than bear their equitable share in supporting the government that protected them and their wealth they should be made to "walk up to the fodder" and ent to the penitentiary if they swore

falsely

In Europe this kind of tax is no experiment, and in Great Britain it has long been imposed and is today one of the established institutions that no party dare attempt to disturb.

In 1868 there were reported 276,661 persons as paying income taxes in this country, and the income reported. was \$806,006,475. In 1869 only 272,843 paid the tax on incomes, aggregating \$819,907,392, and in 1870 275,661 persons paid it on incomes of \$806,006,476, within one dollar of those reported in These incomes were almost exclusively in the hands of the same persons whose net earnings for a period of five years aggregated \$4,128,665,195. Since the repeal of this tax, in 1871-2, this vast capital has been entirely exempt from bearing any part of the bout the same proportion declined in

burden of government. Let the readers of the Journal, in the light of these facts, determine for themselves whether such a tax is just or unjust.

H. L. BENTLEY. Abilene, Tex., July 4, 1894.

A Tribute to the Lone Star State. In imagination I had often pictured just such a land, where spring lingers with her caresses until his stay becomes almost unbearable, but where flowers bloom and the bright, happy, face of nature greets us with her smiles, silently yet eloquently urging us on to higher, nobler lives-pointing out to us our duty day by day-teaching us a lesson of loyalty to our God, our home, our friends and country. I have found it the Mecca of my fondest dreams beautiful, matchless Star state of the universe. May she long flourish in her

To Texas readers this letter may appear of minor importance However, it is not to them I would dedicate it, but to those who, less fortunate than they, have never enjoyed the pivil-ge of visiting the land of so many deligits hence know nothing of the advantages our state holds forth to all those who enter her limits. Texas is the largest in area of the

United States of America, is bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the southeast, by Louisiana and Arkansas on the east, Indian Territory on the north, by New Mexico on the west and Mexico on the southwest. Its area in 1880 was 262,290 miles, nearly 9 pere : it of the entire area of the United States. The extreme length is 740 miles, the breadth 825 and the coast line 400 miles. The surface features are .xceedingly varied, the premiling elenorthwest, mountains in the west, forests in the east, marshes adjacent to the coast, low prairies in the souths and a combination of broken Lills intespoised with forest growh and thickets in the center. The amount and reg-ularity of the rainfall decreases inland, the mean annual varying from 62 inches at Galveston to 13 at El Paso, in the extreme west, and 23 at Mobes tie, in the extreme north. Of the United tion of cotton and cattle, second in sugar, sheep, mules and horses and

I might write at length on this subject, dwelling upon the many virtues and different parts of our state possessions, but time and space forbid. I would, however, ask your kind readers to go with me for a orier space to that portion situated west of the 101st meridian and north of the 32d parallel, commonly known as the Staked Plains (Llano Estacado). This country (to me at least) is without a rival for beauty and excellence, per-haps because my heart clings to the "lone prairie," the spot where my childhood days were spent—"Home, Sweet Home.' Vast stretches of undulating or level green. Sometimes as far as the eye can see nothing in sight but the birds, at other times herds of cattle, sheep or horses brows-ing on the green grass. And the flowers! They are like stars in the sky for their number and brilliancy. The soft sweet breezes that ever sweep over their bosom invigorate and in-

people, especially those living in the North, have gotton the idea that since our winters are temperate, the sumers are necessarily hot. This is a great mistake. (speaking of the plains.) Our summer weather is delightful and nights, especially, are superb. Mosquitos are things unknown and one awakens in the morning refreshed and ready for another day. Until a few years ago this region was totally unpeopled, but many portions are now used for grazing purposes. Farming, but many portions are now on a small scale, is being successfully carried on. With each succeeding year

and some new beauty developed. The country is new, but it has great possibilities. It needs more men of push and capital, men who feel and will show an interest in good stock and fruit. They are all necessities, and when they are secured to the Staked Plains, at least, the word retrench will be unknown. She will continue stand, as at present, foremost in the ranks, a credit to herself and mother state. God watch and protect our "sweet land of liberty."

STAKED PLAINS GIRL. On the Wing, June 30, 1894.

Cottonwood Items. Cottonwood, Callahan County, Tex. Cottonwood is situated in Callahan county twenty-four miles southeast from Baird, the county seat, and tweive miles from Putnam, the shipping point on the Texas and Pacific railway. It is a splendid agricultural section, and is a splendid agricultural section, and corn, cotton, fruit and vegetables can he raised in abundance—in fact, vegetables and fruit can be raised so easily that the farmers are seriously considering the project of establishing a cannery at this point and diversifying their crops by cutting their large farms into blocks of from five to ten acres and by means of windmills irrigating them and thus solve the problem gating them and thus solve the problem of low-priced cotton, of which this part of the county is specially adapted. There is no doubt that if some practical man who is well informed as to the cannery business were to visit this section he could see at once the desir-

half way in the matter. Never-failing water can be found for irrigation by digging from ten to eighteen feet any-where along Cottonwood creek for at least a half mile on each side. are several large gardens now in cultivation, but the trouble is that there is no local market for the produce, and a canner would furnish the and a cannery would furnish the necessary incentive for our farmers to go into the business of growing fruits and vegetables extensively.

E. P. POINDEXTER.

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	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,029
		1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1889	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
		1,206,695	159,053	7,595
		1.673,314	156,185	5,318
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