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TEXAS LIVE STOCK

FARM JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

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TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal

GEO. B. LOVING ... Editor and Mgr. JOS. L. LOVING Associate Editor JNO. O. FORD Business Manager.

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Worth, Tex., as second-class

The Journal has received recent letter from Mr. A. T. Garth of Mac sville, Kas., from which the following is taken: "Enclosed please find \$1.00 for subscription to your valuable paper, with which I am well pleased. I never expect to be without it. It is very hot and dry in this country; corn is drying

Under the head of "Bring on Your Texas Cattle" the Omaha Stockman

up; rain can't save it now."

"The Rock Island is bound to bring a lot of Southwestern cattle to this market this season if equitable railroad rates and good train service can do it. John L. Martin, stock agent for that road at this point, is in receipt of a letter from L. F. Kimball, first assistant general freight agent, dated Denver, July 6, which says: Now that we have completed our traffic arrangements with the U. P. D. and G. we are in a from their points to South Omaha; the in search of employment for which, 200 miles of travel, which means a good many hours saving in time. Please notify our live stock friends in your city of this arrangement that they may be governed accordingly. I take it for granted that they want the very best time and service possible; if so, they will favor us with their business. The rates from all U. P. D. and G. points to the Missouri river are the same as those from Colorado common points to Missouri river, which is \$65 per standard car on cattle."

Omaha should receive a liberal share of Texas cattle, and no doubt will. Equitable rates are almost assured now and The Journal believes it to be only a question of a few weeks until all kinds of Texas live stock can be handled to equally as good advantage in Omaha as in any other market. The cattle supply is large enough for the four leading markets and should be more equally divided.

AMERICAN CATTLE AT PARIS.

Shipments of American cattle to France this summer have evidently proved profitable, for exporters are still at it. According to Le Fermier, which is the official market paper of Paris, receipts of United States cattle have been nearly a thousand a week. These cattle have sold very well. much better, in fact, than similar grades brought in the English markets, but still much below the fat stall fed cattle of France. American cattle during the past month have been quoted on the Paris market at \$12.50@14.50 per 100 dressed weight, while the best French cattle reached \$16.50. The liberal supplies of American cattle in rance may be accounted for in a large measure by the glutted markets in England. Many of the cargoes intended for the British markets were sent to Havre as soon as it was learned how badly depressed the markets were in England. The demand has been quite strong for our cattle at Paris, and now that the French have given our beef a fair test no doubt the demand will become permanent, so that hereafter we may consider Paris a regular market for our good export

FARMERS WHO FARM.

steers.

W. T. Waggoner of the well-known firm of D. W. Waggoner & Son, ranchmen, land owners and capitalists, of Decatur, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Waggoner has a pasture of about 600,000 acres in the Comanche reservation, just north of Beaver station, on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. On the Texas side of Red river adjoining and south of the pasture Mn. Waggoner's firm owns about 100,000 acres of exceptionally fine agriepitural land. A large proportion of this is in the Red River valley and is, perhaps, as rich as any land in the state. Mr. Waggoner in addition to for easy jobs-

looking after some 60,000 cattle, several thousand horses, two large cotton-seed oil mills and various other interests, including mercantile establishments and large banking interests, also finds time to give his personal attention to the cultivation of several hundred acres of this rich land. As a result of Mr. Waggoner's methods of farming, he has just threshed out 35,000 bushels of oats,

over 5000 bushels of wheat, and will soon have fully 15,000 bushels of excellent corn. Mr. Waggoner's oats averaged 70 bushels to the acre. The wheat crop, which was an unusually light one for this farm, averaged about 17 bushels, while the corn, taking the entire farm, will doubtless run-50 bushels average. Mr. Waggoner's land is exceptionally good, but the great or most important secret of his success lies in the excellent manner in which he cultivates the soil.

Mr. Waggoner has been cultivating this same farm for several years, and has ver yet failed to raise good crops of all kinds. He knows how to farm, and has the work done accord-

KEEPING THE BOYS ON THE FARM.

So much is said and written about keeping boys on the farm and how to do it, that the subject is in danger of being worn threadbare. The Journal of Agriculture publishes the following editorial on the subject, which the Journal reproduces, because it believes it to be good advice:

"There is a great deal of nonsense said and written on this subject. We believe that the young man who loves farm life better than any other occupation, should follow farming, if health and circumstances will permit. We cannot refrain from remonstrating with the boy who is anxious to leave position to handle live stock shipments I a good farm home to go to the city route is via Falcom, Col. Stock from maybe he beast qualified. their Southern points' destined to This is frequently done by boys who Omaha via Falcom will save at least have gotten the false notion into their leads that some other occupations are more honorable than farming. There is no more excalted or dignified calling.

"We are also convinced that a person will be happier, will enjoy work better and will make a better success, if allowed to follow his natural tent of mind. The young man who against his inclinations becomes a minister, a lawyer, a merchant or anything else, will, as a rule, make a failure. Likewise the boy who hates the farm and seems determined to make something else should be allowed, even encouraged, to make special preparation for the special line of work he favors, if it is certain he knows what he wants and has natural talents in that direction. No matter what his life work is to be, however, every young man should first have a good general education, and then make special prepa-

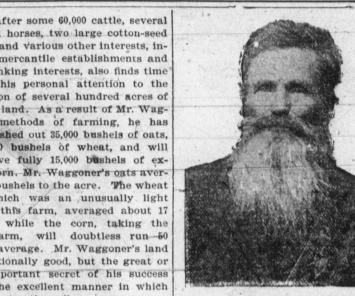
ration for his chosen calling, "We very frequently advise the boys to stick to the farm. We do so because we are convinced it is the best life, everything considered. We know, too, that thousands of boys who are anxious to find work in the city don't know what they want and would be better off on the farm. For this reason we believe parents should make the farm home pleasant for the boys, not work them too hard; give them a good education, time for recreation, and a money interest in the crops and stock. If this is done the boy will fall in love with farm life and prefer it, unless he has strong natural inclination

toward some other field of work. "If all the farm boys had stuck to the farm we would not have had a George Washington, a John Adams, a Jefferson, a Monroe, a Jackson for president of the United States. Many, however, who have left the quiet retreats of a happy farm home, after they have reached even the pinnacle of fame, exclaim as did John Adams during the last year of his presidency: 'I am weary, worn and disgusted to death. I had rather chop wood, dig ditches, make fences upon my poor little farm. Alas! poor farm, and poorer family, what have you lost that your country might be free!'.

"So we would say to the farm boy, stick to the farm, unless you are certain you can be happier, make a better success, and do the world more good at something else."

The above is good, wholesome advice. not alone for boys, but also for parents. Stick to the farm, boys, if you are not fitted for some special calling and do not think that there is a fortune in the cities for everyone, who will come after it. Not one Loy in 100 who leaves the farm for the city ever succeeds unless he has been trained for the work he is to do and has the work before coming to it.

Much hard work is wasted in looking



James B. Dosher of Jack County, Tex.

Our sketch for this week is of a man who is widely known on the Texas frontier, one of the bravest of the brave but withal so very modest that it is difficult to obtain from him many of the details of his eventful life.

James B. Dosher was born in Warren County, Tennessee in 1826, his father shortly after removing with his family to Illinois and thence to Missouri. From there young Dasher struck out for Texas, landing in Grayson county just on the eve of the war with Mexico, for which he enlisted, serving honorably in Well's Texas regiment. He was mustered out at San Antonio in 1848, and at at once returned to Missouri, where he married.

Having, however, "once drank out of Red river," there was no such thing as remaining in the old states, so he again started for Texas, reaching it in 1854, and after a short sojourn in Eastern Texas, he came in 1855, to Jack county, locating on the Keechi, where he stillresides. Of all the old settlers then in the county but three-John Wood, Porter Lynn and William Kutch-re

still on this side. During the year preceding the war no event of much importance occurred, but with the breaking out of he war, and its consequent withdrawal of able bodied men to the army, the Indians became very troublesome, and Dosher served in a home company of frontier troops. Upon the occupancy of Jacksboro by the regular troops in 1866, he was appointed one of the post guides, and as such rendered great service to the government. In his capacity as guide he accompanied Major McLellan of the Sixth cavalry and a party of fifty men on a scout after Indians who were giving trouble on the divide ketween the north and middle prongs of the Wichita. Including himself, and Dr. Hatch, the surgeon, there were fifty-three men in the party. On the morning of August 20, 1870, they discovered a large party of Indians numbering some three hundred or four hundred, and it was evident the Indians were already aware of the presence of the troops, and preparing to attack them. Major McLellan, an old and experienced soldier of the famous "First Dragoons," dismounted his little party and prepared for the onslaught of the Indians in the usual manner of

forming dismounted cavalry, having every fourth man to hold the horses of his "set of fours." The Indians displayed perfect tactics in their attack, dividing their force into three bands, one band riding around and harrassing the troops, while the other two bands were held in reserve. Surrounded by six times their number, the troops retreated, fighting as they slowly fell back alt of that long sumner day, without a drop of water until night came to their relief, and the enemy withdrew. The casualties in the command were two men killed and eleven badly wounded, and eight horses killed and twenty-one wounded. A mersenger was sent in to the post, and the next day ambulances were went out for the wounded. The writer heard frequently from the soldiers of the splendid coolness and bravery of Mr. Dosher in this fight, and it was believed among them that not less than nine braves passed that day to the happy hunting grounds" from the effects of his carbine, but he never acknowledged quite so many. The boys said it was an inspiring sight to see him get down behind his mule and deliberately and cooly aim and shoot as unconcerned es

match." It was noticeable that every casualty to our men and horses on that day was caused by an improved breech-loader. and this led to inquiries upon the part of the authorities, that resulted in General Mackenzie's appointment to Fort Sill, after which the "Indian rode

if he was at a country "shooting

on his raids no more." Congress granted Mr. Dosher a bronze medal for this fight, which was formally presented to him afterwards formally pres de of all the troops at Fort Richardson.

In 1871 he accompanied Lieutenant Boehm. Fourth cavalry on an extended

scout, in which the party barely missed falling in with Satanta and Big Tree. whose bands were devasting the counwest of Jacksboro, and had just destroyed the train of Henry Warren at

Flat Top. Within the limits of the space we are allowed it is only possible to give the merest outlines of a life that would furnish material for a first class twovolume romance, with the advantage of being true, but it is safe to say that during all those days that "tried men's souls" he did his whole duty as a citizen. And now, although he is approaching the seventleth mile stone of his journey, he is hale and rugged, his eye is not dim nor his strength abated, and humanely speaking, he is a 'good risk" for many a year yet to come.

LIVE STOCK.

Need for Greater Care In Breeding and Economy In Feeding.

The prices of some kinds of live stock are not encouraging, if we compare them with those of former years. But, compared with the prices of foods, the difference is not much. We cannot, of course, control prices, but we can, in a considerable degree, control the cost of production. And if, by the exercise of wisdom and economy in growing live stock, we can reduce the cost of production, we have secured what is, to some extent, equivalent to a higher price for our stock products.

We can use good blood on the side of the sire. This may not be easy to get in some localities, but generally speaking it is obtainable. It will pay to put forth an effort to get it. The blood on the side of the dam may be very common, but not so with the sire. If the sire is good and purely bred and the dam is of common breeding, the progeny will bear a much closer resemblance to the sire than to the dam. Of course, if both the sire and dam were well bred, the results would be just so much better; but oftentimes it may not be possible to secure dams possessed of improved breeding until the individual had had time to effect improvement by rearing the animals.

We can push the animals along without any periods of stagnation until they are ready for the block. Stagnation in growth means, first, a loss of the food of maintenance; second, a loss of the capability to do well on the part of the animal; and, third, a loss of time on the part of the owner, says the Canadian Live Stock Journal. No animal destined for the block will do well, or give results as satisfactory, if at any period of its growth it has been allowed to stand still.

We can keep them comfortable as to conditions of temperature. We may not be able to build structures as sightly as we would like, but we can build those that will keep the animals warm. A few boards and tar paper by way of lining will go a great way toward keeping the animals warm in the cold season. Straw or hay in a loft may add much to the warmth of the stable below. Lots of bedding dry and well kept may do much toward bringing comfort to pigs. Battens over cracks may keep draughts out of a lambing pen that would otherwise chill the lambs to death, and many little devices may be resorted to which will bring comfort to the animals in times of low temperatures. In this way the outlay of food will be saved.

We can, as far as possible, grow the foods which we feed. We cannot always do this, but sometimes we can, and generally we can. Ordinarily, we can grow them more cheaply than we can buy them. This may not always prove true, but it does where we grow foods to the production of which our lands are well adapted. When these are grown at home we should be able to save a sum equivalent to the profit secured by the grower from whom we would buy them, providing we did not grow them for ourselves.

But sometimes it may pay us well to exchange foods. Oftentimes one kind of food will be dear and another kind cheap. Now, under those conditions, it may pay us well to sell one kind of food that we may have on hand and to buy another kind that we may not have. Suppose we can buy shorts to feed brood sows for \$12 a ton and can get 30 cents per bushel for oats; there should be no hesitancy about selling the oats and purchasing the shorts, even though the labor of marketing the oats, in the one instance, and of securing the shorts, in the other, were considerable. There is considerable room in live stock feeding for the exercise of no little tact in the purchasing of food stuffs; or, in other words, there is considerable room for the exercise of what may be termed commercial tact as well as for the expen-

diture of mere mechanical strength. be fed in proper combination. The

feeding of one kind of meal only to certain animals may bring ruin to them, whereas the feeding of two kinds of meal may be attended with good results, and the feeding of three kinds may produce super-excellent gains. The skillful feeder will give much attention to the best combinations in which food may be fed. This item alone may make a difference between a loss and a profit, between a serious loss and a handsome profit. The nature of these combinations cannot be discussed here, nor could they be discussed in any one paper that may be written, owing to the ground which this question covers. It is more than probable that greater loss trises from a lack of knowledge of the proper combinations of foods to be given to animals than from any other source.

HOW TO PREVENT STRIKES.

Just at this time there are legions of suggestions and theories advanced on this subject, and while every one has its quota of good, no doubt, still nothing has as yet came to the notice of the Journal which demands as much consideration at the hands of both capital and labor as does the article recently published in the National Live Stock Reporter and signed by Philip H. Hale, editor of that paper, who for several years edited the Stock Journal, and who is widely known throughout Texas.

Mr. Hale's arguments are based upon three cardinal principles, viz: 1. That organized labor is a benefit and necessity to all concerned, and that all labor that can be should be organized. 2. That unorganized labor, what little is left of it, must be protected in the right to work at any time and under all circumstances. 3. That the employer must have absolute freedom from strikes and protection against the violation of all labor contracts. The greatest possible amount of

work, the highest possible rate of pay,

the utmost regularity in the work, says Mr. Hale, are the desired ends for which labor organizations properly strive. No man who desires work and is able to do work should be out of employment a single day. If capital has absolute security from disturbance no man will be out of work-unless he is incapable of working, because this country has plenty of room for development for a hundred years to come. It goes without saying that capital wants peace more than anything else. Capital requires responsible working bodies to deal with. With them and a known scale of pay contracts can be entered into and completed satisfactorily. With labor satisfied on the one hand and capital secured on the other we will reach as near a perfect condition as possible and insure the highest development of all available resources. How to satisfy labor and capital at the same time is the question. When capital and labor quarrel it is like a fight between the engine and the boiler. The organization of capital by corporations is just as necessary and as beneficial as the organization of labor. What one man's labor cannot do, organization can effect. What one man's capital cannot do, the united capital of many men can do. The laborer having saved money can be an investor and laborer at the same time without having his capital quarreling with his brawn and mus-

I argue that labor on one hand wants nothing but what is right, and I argue also that capital will be satisfied with fair dividends on the investment, and that with good will on both sides all differences can be adjusted, that capltal and labor can get along peaceably and amicable together for the good of mankind: They can agree to trade peaceably with each other.

I do not propose any impractical change from present conditions. My purpose is simply to show a way to perfect the present labor organizations, to enlarge their memberships, to give them greater power for good, and render unnecessary any power they may have heretofore exerted for evil, and so regulate them that strikes would be impossible and unlawful, as they are undesirable.

In making the suggestion I do not aim to do more than to show the high road to an adjustment of difficulties between capital and labor. A great many details are of minor importance, and many regulations under present methods require no charge.

All recognized trades should be organized as they are into distinct unions and all unskilled labor should be able to come under such an organization as the Knights of Labor, and that organization will cover the case.

The labor organizations should be chartered under the state and national It is greatly important that foods laws, be vested with all rights and privileges of corporations, and each

labor union should be conducted under supervision of state officials. The national headquarters of each union to be under the supervision of the national government and in touch with a United States labor court of appeals, which should be the final court in all labor cases. None of the organizations should be secret, and none oath bound. and all meetings should be open to the public. Every city, county, state and national trade union should have its own officers; and each state should elect and pay three labor commissioners, whose duties should include the inspection of all labor organization accounts, the adjustment and settlement of all disputes inside of the organizations or with the employers of labor. This means that the regular organizations should come under the regulation and protection of the government, and that as between the capitalists and laborers there should be an official court which should be a standing arbitration committee with power to enforce its rulings. The state and local arbitration committee should have an appeal to the United States arbitrators. The labor organizations should be required to adopt a system of benefits for sick, unemployed, for burials, etc. All revenues and accounts should be under inspection of government arbitrators. The labor unions should be held responsible for the fulfillment of all contracts entered into, and be able to collect the dues directly from the employers. The amount of dues should be regulated by the state. Labor organized should be required to guarantee the efficiency of all men belonging to them. The system of apprentices should be thorough to keep trades from running out. Laws should be enacted requiring that all men working by the week or month should receive or give a week or month's notice before quitting work or being discharged. The labor organization should be held responsible for the man or clear itself of responsibility by fu nishing a competent substitute to complete the time. All laborers through their organization should be able to travel from place to place and carry the membership and standing. Non-union men, apprentices and men without special trades would soon be at a discount, and not cut any figure any-

This is about all that is necessary to be done to secure the desired end.

Mr. Hale says this plan will do away with strikes because arbitrators are elected in advance to settle all difficulties.

The plan also leaves the non-union man the right to work as he wants to do so, but when contracts are made with guarantees to enforce them the non-union force would never be more than an irresponsible remnant of floaters who would be constantly getting less and less in numbers. Non-union men would never get full pay under the circumstances. All labor would be

union that could be organized. He also claims that employers would not object because in an arbitration case an employer would always find reasonable protection, and it should be considered right that he make a fair profit on the labor of all men employed by him. On this subject he

"I would advise that the presidents of recognized successful organizations. and an equal number of employers of labor be invited to frame a United States law and state laws so that all could go in force together. Such laws would have to leave intact the right of the employer to quit at the expiration of his contract, the right of a man to quit when his obligations are fulfilled. My plan is to strengthen labor organizations by state supervision, and provide in advance for arbitration, so that disputes can be settled as they arise. I make no provision for strikes, having made them impossible. If a labor organization controls all skilled labor in its line it will be able to do as other interests do, sell its products to the utmost advantage, and if it cannot be sold it will be because it is held higher than the market. All that labor unions can demand is the power to sell the united product of the union. If one man will not buy it another will. Labor unions will have to arrange their own scales, they should be required to become responsible bodies, responsible to their members and to those who have to deal with them, and this of itself would do away with the greatest objection to organized labor."

Mr. Hale's ideas are certainly worthy of much consideration from all parties, and the Journal trusts some such arrangement for preventing strikes in an equitable way may be found.

here is nothing as busy as an idle

Improve your cattle.

Good feed is never wasted when fed to good cattle.

Feed all the good cattle you can get. and if they are properly fed chances are you will make money.

Texas cattlemen now have a new market opened to them. Omaha will soon be handling a good share of Texas

Texas cows sold for \$1.77 per head in Chicago last week, or at least 31 head did. They lacked about \$3.50 per head of actual expenses of shipping and sell-Kansas City is now having lots

The Worth Packing house is now handling a big lot of good butcher cows and is paying good prices for same. This institution can now handle about 200 per day. Fort Worth is coming to the front as a live stock market.

The Drovers' Journal says the warning to hold cattle back seems to have been pretty generally heeded since re-ceipts have been light. Divide up the shipments between the four leading markets and then we won't often hear of gluts in the market.

An Omaha correspondent of The ournal says: "Prices have been far Journal says: from satisfactory, and still the supply has been so small and prices so comparatively strong that packers have bought several carloads of Texas cattle every day at Kansas City. They are compelled to use that class of stock, and if Texas shippers will not ship it here packers must go to other markets and get it. Later in the season, when Western grass cattle begin to come the Texans will not be needed so badly. Just at present they are now much

The Drovers' Journal of July 23 has this to say about Northwestern range cattles. The first range cattle from the Northwest arrived today, being one week later than the first arrivals last Northern ranchmen do not entertain the hope that prices for their cattle will reach the average secured last year for similar qualities, but on account of the general quality being much better it is expected that the difference in the condition of the market may be well counterbalanced. Never has there been a better season for stock growing in Montana than the present one. Copious rains have orested an abundance of grass, and cattle have waxed fat on it in a prisingly rapid manner. The condition of the range cattle this year is so much better than Tast that there is hardly any comparison. As the season advances the cattle will improve if the weather is favorable, so that there is not likely to be much complaint from the ranchmen this year.

A letter received just as The Journal went to press last week, from Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, says: The general demoralization of the live stock business caused by the strike is grædually wearing away and being replaced by more life and activity. There is still a nervous and unsettled feeling, however, which prevents a free and easy movement in the trade. This we think will soon disappear and business will be on a firm and solid basis. The trouble lately has been with the packing house employes so that slaughterers were not able to handle as many cattle as they desired. Now the situa-tion is a little better and the chances are that larger receipts can be utilized by both local and outside buyers. Last week only 4299 Texas cattle were received against 27,000 the same week a year ago. This is a most astonishing difference, which may be rectified later on perhaps to the general detriment of the market. Choice fed cattle still command high prices, but thin, light grassers are down to about the bottom notch of the season. It will be impossible for shippers to get their cattle too good, while it is an easy matter to get them too bad. If the range will permit it will be better to hold the sattle until they are at least in fair marketable condition.

Many shrink from the practice of dehorning cattle because of the apparent cruelty to the animals, to say nothing of the labor and trouble and the back-set given the animal. To avoid all this it is much better to use some method of preventing the growth. Several ways of doing this are now being used. The department of agriculture suggests a method as follows: Mix fifty parts caustic soda, twenty-five parts of kerosene oil and twenty-five parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolve in water. The mixture should then be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. In applying, the calf should not be over three weeks old, five to twenty days being the proper age. With a pair of scissors clip the hair around the embryo horn, exposing a spot about the size of a nickel. Hold the calf securely and drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the horn, with the end of the rubber cork rub it in thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn and then the other, until each horn has been three or four times. rubbing should be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface of the skin immediately around the horn. Care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over a large surface or run down the sides of the face. The mixture must be carefully and thoroughly applied; if used carelessly the embryo horn may not only be killed, but the face of the calf may be disfigured. This method is not only less cruel to the animal but, it is said, leaves the head in better form than when dehorning is practiced in the other way.

Stenling on the Wane.

There has been a time in the history of Texas when men have grown wealthy by rounding up on the ranges and shipping to market cattle which did not belong to them. In fact, it was only until recent years that such business did not thrive, but "the way of the transgressor is hard," and now when a man gets away with even one little yearling, he is almost sure to get lodgings at the state's expense for a

term of years. This is a most radical change, and a change for the better, too. Cattle stealing is no longer a profitable business; the prosperous times for "rustlers" is only a memory to the majority of people, though to some it is still quite evident. The few who are daily

LYONS

SHEEP & CATTLE

reminded of it most forcibly are those who are now in the state prison, sent there through the efforts of the cattle

Too much of praise cannot be said of the association. It goes steadily forward with its work, keeping down stealing and punishing those who have the nerve to still carry on or attempt to carry on their thieving practice. The association inspectors are sta-tioned at shipping points all over the state, also at all the markets; every animal is examined, and those that are being handled illegally are promptly cut and sold for the benefit of the

proper owner.

The association is a success, every man who owns cattle and does not belong to it, makes a big mistake.

Tuberculosis No Respecter of Breeds.

Breeders' Gazette.

The question is frequently asked: Are any particular breeds of cattle especially subject to the ravages of tuberculosis (toyine consumption)? It has been a generally accepted belief that dairy cows on account of the drain to which their vitality is at all times subjected are more liable to attack than cattle of the more vicorous beef breeds. contagious pleuro-pneumonia spieads more rapidly and appears more virulent among milch cows than any other class of cattle has often been remarked. In fact, our experience with that plague in the United States has been limited almost entirely to dairy herds. It is not unlikely, however, that this is largely due to the fact that the conditions under which the affected stock were maintained have been such as to render them an easy prey to eny epidemic disease: close confinement in distillery sheds, for example, not being conducive to a sound physical state in any animai.

In the matter of tuberculosis, as in any other serious disorder, it is certainby true as a rule that the weakest will be the first to succumb. A narrow-chested Shorthorn with every indication of an enfeebled constitution, for instance, would undoubtedly develop a case of consumption more rapidly than a hearty vigorous cow of a specialized dairy type. In other words, the constitution of the individual animal rather than breed is the best index in the matter of probable susceptibility to tuberculosis. But in the face of a severe attack neither breed nor apparently rugged constitutions will avail to save cattle from this malady. This was well shown in the late trouble in the herd of the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, conagricultural experiment station, con-cerning which Director Henry makes

the following statement: In regard to the breeds attacked by tuberculosis in our herds they were Jerseys, Holstein-Frieslans, Shorthorns and Ayrshires, with some grades of the several breeds. To charge any particular breed with being more liable to consumption is, in my judgment, en-tirely unwarranted at this time. We tirely unwarranted at this time. We may find that to be the fact later, but I doubt if we have the data to lead to any valuable conclusions at this time. In this case a Shorthorn cow of pronounced substance—of the beef type in fact—fell a victim to the plague, along with her heavy milking dairy companions. It is a commonly understood fact. It is a commonly understood fact that tuberculosis has brought many in cestuously bred cattle of different breeds to an inglorious end. The in-bred or "pure" Duchess Shorthorns bred or "pure" Duchess Shorthorns sold at New York Mills in 1873 at such fabulous figures practically disappeared from the face of the earth in a generation or two through the ravages of this It will not do, therefore, for any breed to claim exemption from tuberculosis. Under the right sort of conditions it may enter and devastate any herd of any breed. Tuberculous cows and those "suspects" evidently suffering from a wasting disease—especially when such condition is consistent. disease. pecially when such condition is accom panied by a persistent cough-should not be used as nurse cows, nor is it de sirable that their milk be drawn for human food.

CATTLE WANTED. Among our customers we have buy-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

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.
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 de-livered in lots of 1000 or at Amar-illo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central plains country.

We also have two customers each of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head o mixed stock cattle. Parties who can fill any one or more 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, pric tion, etc. Address
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Agency, GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Managers,

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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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 or five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is firstclass plains land-as good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear inves-

tigation.
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1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS.

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Cure for FOOT ROT 50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other

OINTMENT. Try It and You'll Use No Other. Lyon's Sheep Dip.

No Poisoned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL.

SHEEP AND WOOL

After the harvest work is over is a good time to fix the shelter for the sheep

It is of no possible advantage to allow the sheep the run of a field infested with cockle burrs.

Fat lambs are always in great demand at nearly all seasons and at fair prices, but they must be fat. It is good for a sneepman to have plenty of cash, but in the long run

The number of men who can fatten sheep at a profit is smaller than the number who can manage sheep in

brains is the better capital.

Sheep husbandry has a value to make the herd more profitable, more productive at a less expense than any other animal kept on the farm.

Feed the breeding ewes a little grain

daily in order to have them in the best condition when bred. It will pay and especially if bred for the lambs to come early. Lambs sell for more per pound and

cost less to produce per pound than wethers. But it is necessary to com-

mence making arrangements to sell

them in good season. principal advantage in keeping sheep in reasonably large numbers is that the cost can be considerably lessened per head for them. In nearly all other respects better results can be secured by keeping in reasonably

The production of mutton should always be made profitable. It can be grown at less cost than either beef or pork for the reason that the wool will so nearly pay the cost of feeding and if of a good quality it is fully as palatable as either. Wool, like butter, is a product that

small flocks

readily brings in the most money in proportion to what is taken from the farm. In building up the fertility of the farm this is quite an item, as with some products the fertility is often sold very rapidly. God protects the sheep from inclem-

ent weather with a heavy growth of wool, but protecting the wool grower at the expense of all classes, the poorest as well as the wealthiest, does not come from that source. With lambs it is quite an item to give them a little extra care when they are being weaned. It is very necessary

to keep lambs growing, and unless rea-

sonable care is taken they are liable to get stunted, and a stunted lamb, all other stock, is rather poor property. A few drops of turpentine will drive maggets out of flesh wounds very quick. A quill through the cork of the bottle in which it is kept makes it onvenient for use. A tea made of el-

der blossoms steeped in water is also

Under present conditions if we are inclined to look upon sheep keeping as a makeshift by which to make a re-source and a little return from wornout lands, the better rlan is not to un-dertake it. If sheep pay now good management and good treatment are necessary.

In nearly all cases it will be found a better plan to sell off the old ewes that have not done well the past winter and also whatever wethers are not needed In-order to make sheep growing profitable it is very essential that so far as is possible only sheep that with good treatment will pay a profit

command a market, it can hardly be considered advisable to sell, but rather sort out the unsatisfactory animals and keep the best, to wait what time develop in the sheep husbandry and to help form a profitable floc the business take a turn for the bet-

Many good managers find it a good plan to keep wethers until they are almost thirty months old. By this plan two good clips of wool can be received and thus the weathers be fattened on good pasturage and marketed. The wool ought readily to pay for feeding the care, leaving the growth for profit.

In considering the per cent of profit that is received from stock on the farm the amount of capital invested should always be considered and upon this basis even at low prices sheep will be found to be as profitable, as any other class of stock.

If sheep have the run of a dark shed luring the heat of the day it will re-leve them from the annoyance of gad flies—the producers of grub in the cool. A few broods of large chickens under the shed are nearly equal to a dip to rid them of ticks.

When the wool-grower who was engaged in the industry fifty years ago and sold wool under low duties, one who has compared the prices of foreign wool since then with the price of American wool under the highest duties ever imposed on wool, either by this or any other nation, reads in his agri-cultural paper that "free wool means death to the wool-growers of the United States;" with a way-down deep smile he goes out and quietly buys all the sheep he can pasture and winter, and regrets that he has not feed for more.

Farmers' Voice: Sheep are naturally slow drinkers and need plenty of time if they get all they want. The best plan that can be followed is to have a tank in the feed lot and keep in it a good supply of water where they can help themselves. Then if turned into this lot for an hour or two all will have a good opportunity to get what they want. Sheep are daintier, says an exchange, both in their eating and drinking than any other class of stock. and it is frequently the case that if turned out of the shed and driven to water a large number of them would not touch a drop because they do not feel like it just then, that in a half an hour after being out and having an opportunity to exercise, will drink

heartily. Because of this, and on account of their willingness to follow their leader even to their own discomfort, driving to water rarely proves

The American Wool Reporter closes an editorial on the outlook for the sheep industry as follows: We were asked the other day whether we considered it advisable to embark in the sheep business now when conditions were so disness now when conditions were so discouraging. Our answer was, most assuredly we would advse embarking now! It will be many years before sheep will again be as cheap as they are today, perhaps it will be a lifetime before they are as low. The tide has already turned. Mutton has, within the past three weeks advanced. the past three weeks, advanced, and wool, which today is lower than ever before in the history of the country, shows signs of improving. Our domestic consumption of mutton is rapidly increasing, as is also our export demand. Before a year has passed we expect to see a 100 per cent advance in sheep. Apply the old apothegm of Wall street, 'buy when everybody wants to sell." Start in on a moderate scale. Buy a few good sheep. The sheep business has paid in the past. It will pay in the future and it will now before. in the future, and it will pay better than any other branch of stock breeding upon the American ranch or farm before many months have passed Sheep breeding may not prove quite as profitable in the future as in the past in those far Western sections where it is a dominant industry and wool is the only product sought, but where it is a secondary occupation, merely sub-sidery to other agricultural employment, there is no question as to profits Don't sell your sheep!

Blood for Feeding.

American Sheep Breeder. Blood, breeding and feed are the three great factors with which the pockmaster, by judicious combination, works out success. Money will buy blood, but breeding and feeding re-The superficial thinker might, therefore, conclude that blood is of less importance than either of the other elements. This view is erroneous. Blood is the outcome of a hundred or a thousand years of feeding and breeding. Hence with money we can buy the concentrated labor and skill of thirty generations of Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to neglect to do so.

The Merino has been bred a thousand years—two thousand, for august we know-for wool. It is true, the Americans have, by a more intensive and scientific system, made greater progress in a century in this direction tnan the Spaniards did in a thousand years.

The French, starting with the same material and working by a system equally as intensive and scientific. developed the Spanish type into a sneep equally valuable for wool and mutton—the Rambouillet Merino. ——
The English, beginning with their wn insular material and working with no less consummate skill, produced several breeds which challenge

a secondary consideration. Now, is it not obvious to every one that it would be the heighth of folly for a beginner today to try and stem the current of these generations of skillful breeders and turn back the stream? To try to develop a woolbearer out of a British mutton breed. or conversely, or even to try to bring forth a special purpose sheep out of the

world as flesh-producers, with wool as

double-purpose Rambouillet?
Again, there are certain which may be termed border sheep, or provincials, such as the Dorsets, the Welsh mountain sheep, the Scotch Blackface, the Chevoit, and perhaps some others. These are, in the expresive American vernacular, "rustlers," not feeders. There is a wild and gamy quality to their flesh, often very attractive to the epicure; they are hardy and prolific, and able to take care of themselves under a stress of weather. But, however desirable some of these races may be to the country gentleman who wishes to feast his friends on the choicest cuts of mutton, they do not lend themselves well to the broader and coarser uses of the world's markets, as mutton producers for the undiscriminating masses. Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Cotswold, Lincoln and Suffolk are business feeders; the Cheviot and the Dorset may better meet the wants of the gourmet and perhaps, under special

conditions, be more profitable. The Dorset is very prolific and very pre-Under English conditions, with rape and turnips and other succulent feed, the Merino is hardly-to be considered at all as a mutton-yielder. Under American conditions, with hay and corn, this dittle dry feeder is sometimes, in the spring, the best resource for a market supply. Without its accustomed moist feed the Cotswold often becomes leggy and drawn in the flanks. Hence, we end as we began, bleed is a great matter, but is not With English or French everything. breeds, if we would keep them up to their native condition, and not expect disappointment and failures, we must use, as far as may be climate, English and French methods

and feedstuffs. Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars

between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morn-ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Syer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

Purchase your lickets via "The Great Rock Island Route, and get full

value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

Exentsion Tickets

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

SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to us; if you are going to ship your sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to speep write to to us. Remember we handle sheep only; nothing but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo. SHEEP, SHEEP SHEEP-H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE.

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HORSES AND MULES.

A hired man who cannot or does not manage a horse without blows or loud and harsh commands had better be dismissed. Kind and quiet drivers are very much better for various reasons. In the best ordered stables loud talking is forbidden, and the man who swears at a horse is promptly dis-charged. This is not on moral grounds, but simply a business policy.

Farmers who have bred general purpose horses to suit their own idea of what a horse should be, or who have stuck to their own prejudices and raised little trotters without speed, draft horses without size and weight, or common horses without quality or knee action, find they have 15,900,000 competitors in the cheap class in the great overproduction in which no profit is

The low prices of horses is having the good effect to weed out the cheap scrubs that it no longer pays to keep, and not so many of these, are bred, while the best class of horses sell well because they are so few to be had, and the markets want only high class horses at the best prices, and these small, worthless horses that so overstock all our markets will only be taken at cheap prices. Then it is clear what are the best horses to raise for the future markets—the very best or

We, of course, expect to find a regular market for horses in the large cities but it is a curious fact that certain agricultural districts are also regular ourchasers. The wheat regions of the Northwest and the cotton and sugar districts of the South do not grow their wn supply. There is a good chance for diversifying the industries in those re-

Farmers who are engaged in breeding horses in any locality or neighbor-hood will often find an advantage in combining or working together to produce one particular kind of animal for the market. The result of club breeding among farmers would be greater uniformity of produce, and as animals of one class and about the same size and build would be grown, car loads of the same could be easily made up, and would find a ready market at paying prices. Buyers cannot afford to run all over the country to find what they want, if they can be supplied by specialists who are breeding in their line. Enough farmers should be found in any neighborhood to go into such an arrangement as would warrant its success. It will prove much better than single-handed and indiscriminate work In horse breeding.

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

Inbreeding. Drovers' Journal.

How to improve any particular breed domesticated animals has been the study of intelligent breeders from re-motest time. Different theories have been advocated and different methods employed to advance the various grades of useful animals. Inbreeding has one of the most important theories promulgated to accomplish the advancement of a breed. The coupling of near relatives of a degree not less than second cousins for a number of times in succession would comprise in-breeding. To unite closer than second cousins is pronounced by many authors incestuous breeding. Other breeders champion outcrossing as the best way to improve stock. It is manifest that to inbreed animals must carry a certain percentage of the blood of a common ancestor of a degree not less than seccousins, nearer consanguinity would be incestuous breeding, while remoter relationship would be merely cross of any particular strain of lood. Noted animals frequently carry numerous crosses to a common ancestor, but commingled through different branches do not comprise inbreeding. Mambrino, the son of imported Messenger, from whom originated the Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief trotting families. in the union of these two branches is represented by numerous crosses and yet the products are not classified as inbred.

Inbreeding has been practiced in many instances with beneficial results, but at best is resorted to as heroic treatment in particular cases to intensify and transmit some special quality. The danger of constitutional weakness. violent tempers and idiocy is great in close and long inbreeding. In the human family enlightened civilization has defined the danger line of consanguinity at first cousins in connubial relations, and why should not the same principals of propagation hold good in the animal kingdom? If deformities, erratic dispositions and inclinations to disease come from close inbreeding, then it should not be practiced except in extreme cases, where a new quality is to be fixed in a breed. Inbreeding should never be practiced between unsound animals, for if it will intensify any characteristic it will also perpet uate and make hereditary any constitutional weakness. Crossing among animals not pear blood relatives that have developed the qualities desired to be produced is probably the most effectual way to improve a breed. Mediocre is the rule of animal life, and even under the guidance of progressive breeding superiority continues the exion. But few men rise from the mon level of their surroundings ception. and attain historical distinction. The world has produced but few Alexanders, Napoleons or Washingtons, and century is frequently marked with less than a score of names inscribed in the temple of fame. But in the realms of animal life the scientist is striving to discover laws which will make superiority the rule and mediocre the exception. If animals of distin-guished greatness are coupled with their equals for a number of genera-tions their progeny should inherit the elements of ancestral greatness with increased uniformity. Individuals of exceptional speed, game and endurance, crossed with other champions should intensify these qualities, and through a long succession of such unions should develop the quality of speed and racing ability as a fixed inheritance in their

descendants. The champions coupled with the great for a number of generations should establish the uniformity of greatness in the light harness per former, and thus crossing animals of superior speed and endurance is no doubt the quickest way to produce a breed of extreme speed trotters. Like will produce like or the likeness of some ancestor.

Causes of Spavin. Charles R. Wood, V. S., recently had a lengthy article on spavin in Ameri-can Horse Breeder. Speaking of the

causes of spavin, he said:
These I shall consider under the head of predisposing and exciting. Predisposition to spavin may be either constitutional or local, in the former case

lying in breed or constitution, in the latter in some peculiarity in the formation of the hock or in the use of it. Diseases of the hock are often hereditary. I have known the progeny of horses very much disposed to others inherit a tendency splints, ringbones, etc. The peculiar formation of the parts inherited from the parent render them susceptible to those diseases from causes that would make little impression on other horses. For my part I am very much disposed to believe in the existence in the system of what I would call an ossified diatheses. I have most assuredly seen unbroken colts so prone in their econto the production of bone that, without any assignable outward cause, without recognizable injury of any kind, they have, at a very early age exhibited ringbones and splints and spavins. There might have been some thing peculiar in the construction of their limbs to account for this, but at the same time there appeared a more than ordinary propensity in their vas-cular systems to osseous effusion.

Young, growing horses, and particularly such as are what we call "over-grown," may be said to be predisposed to spavin, simply from the circum-stances of the weakness manifest in their hocks as well as other points. When horses whose frames have outgrown their strength with their long tender limbs come to be broken, to be obliged to pull weight at a time when the weight of their own bodies is as much as they are able to bear, then it is that the joints in an especial degree are likely to suffer, and wind gall and spavin to be the result. Indeed, under such circumstances, spavin-like splint and other transformations of soft and elastic tissues into bone may be regarded as nature's means of fortifi-

cation against more serious failures.
The hock most disposed to spavin appears to me to be the compact, short pointed hock, which is placed at the extremity of a short, muscular thigh and upon the top of a lengthy leg. We do not so frequently observe spavin in race-horses that have long, blood-like quarters, neither are "sickle hocks" nor "cow hocks" thereto disposed. This may arise from their experiencing less concussion than hocks of another description. After all, however, there is no hock of any kind or form that can

be said to be exempt from spavin, and many spavins will be found referable to injury which would probably have produced them in any hock whatever. The exciting causes of spavin, after what has been said concerning the predisposing, will appear to be fairly includible under two general heads, one being extensive strain, sprain or laceration of the fibrous tissue of the nock, the other concussion of its joints. Hard galloping or hard trotting and sudden pulling up springing into the

leap or jump, heavy tugging draught, etc., these are the actions most likely to cause such injuries. The Outlook For Horses.

National Stockman. It is not safe to make predictions as to the future condition of any market, for unforeseen circumstances may arise which render apparently the most logically constructed prophecies of no value. This has been found true in the horse business, the idea of those who figured that all desirable horses must continue to bring high prices having been completely knocked out by the introduction of electricity, the bicycle and the fact of widespread business de-

Coupled with an enormous increase in the production of horses came a vast decrease in the inquiry due to causes The result is the present depression in horse values. While pre-dictions made now as to the future of the business may be as wide of mark as some of them have been in the past, it is our duty to look ahead and endeavor to take an intelligent view of the question.

Will horses continue to sell at low prices? In this question the two controlling factors are the supply and the demand. Looking at the supply it seems plain that by the time the foals of '99 and '95 are 5 years old, or of market able age, the supply will be reduced for years they are in demand at brices. We found in our travels '93, and '94 there was an enormous reduction in the number of mares as bred compared with the five years preceeding, Stallions of nearly all classes were poorly patronized, especially in '93, and in '94 there is not much if any improve-

The result of this must be felt in fu-ture markets, should the demand return to normal proportions and make its usual increase with the natural increase in business. Low prices always dccrease production and to some extent the facilities for production; that is, many temporarily abandoned the business and disposed of their breeding

This has occurred in many instances and we believe to a great extent among the draft horse breeders. Farmers in some sections devoted to raising draft horses have, if reports are correct. clubbed together and shipped off their

ful even now and should not be sacrificed. All these things, with the constantly increasing export demand for desirable horses, will diminish the supplies for markets in the future.

Looking at the other side of the prob-lem, the demand, there seems to be nothing in sight which will cause a de-The street car demand is practically dead already. The bicycle can-not take the place of many more horses. Electric carriages promise to be as ex-pensive and not so convenient as horse

If business revives, and all expect it to do so, an increase in the demand for business horses of all classes seems assured. With greater business prosperity naturally comes a better pros-pect for pleasure horses, whether for the sulky, the saddle or the coach. These briefly set forth are some of the conditions which will apparently in-fluence the horse markets a few years hence. If these premises are false, it would be interesting to learn in what particular. If they are not, what excuse is there for not breeding our good mares to good stallions of their class?

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

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, Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

POULTRY.

The Black Spanish an Aristocrat. Southern Fancier.

Away back in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, and even before that we know that the Black Spanish fowl was the pet and the choice of the Hidalgos of Spain. The Black Spanish fowl was among the oldest inhabitants in the Mediterranean countries, long before the Cochin or the Brhama was dreamed of in England. The very strut or the carriage of the Black Spannish, both the cock and the hen, declares its

aristocratic lineage. The pure white face which now attains the length sometimes of seven and eight inches, and ywhich is a characteristic that is as striking as it is ornamental and beautifying, in the far back days of the Spanish Hidalgo, amounted to a small white speck or

Such development is marvelous, and shows what careful breeding can do And the grand comb that the hen carries is another beutiful feature of this breed with an ancestry. The comb of the hen is larger and more perfect than that of cocks of most other breeds-Drevenstedt, in his lecture at the Atlanta show, declared it to be the grandest bird that had fallen into negect and disuse by the wild latter day fads of new breeds.

They are not the great layers that the Houdan or Dorking or some of those other past century birds are, for they don't average but about 125 eggs per year, but they are distinctly non-sitters, and can successfully be kept in as small a place as the Bantams. They are a city fowl-that is, they can be conveniently kept in the restricted yard of a cramped city. They do not need a ten-acre lot to thrive. Take it all in all the Black Spanish fowl is praise-worthy bird, and should be given more attention and thought than our latter-day fanciers give to it.

Poultry and Agriculture.

Director A. G. Gilbert, in treating the subject of poultry in its relation to the agriculturist, in a paper read bethe Ontario Agriculturist Union, In relation to the agriculturist, poultry occupies the position of an un-developed mine of wealth. The farmer asks the reason for its value. The answer is because for the capital invested there is nothing about the farm that with proper management will return so great a profit. It is the only department of the farm that will utilize what might be waste and give in re-

1. The eggs, representing cash at all 2. The young, which are revenue

producers in three to five months.

3. The valuable manure. 4. The body of the hen, which will bring a fair price after rearing several broods of chickens and laying a large number of eggs.

It seems to make no difference with poultry whether they are housed be-neath the slate roof of a pretentious building or in a deserted pig long as they are kept dry, fairly warm and well attended. The farmer in-quires: What percentage of profit may I expect? In answer I quote Stoddard, author of twenty-five on poultry. He says: 'One dollar per hen profit, where large flocks are kept, is a very good profit, that is about 100 per cent on the inevstment. In smaller flocks \$2 and even \$3 per hen is realized. But such prices are the exception and not the rule.".

You tell a farmer that there is mone; in poultry and he replies: There may be, but it takes a lot of knowledge and work to get it out of them. It takes intelligence and trouble to look after any department on the farm. The man who invents a business that will make money for him while he sits down and looks at it will be the richest man the world has ever produced.

Caponizing.

Since caponizing is attracting so much attention all over the country, the following from the pen of Mr. J. W. Rouse of Mexico, Mo., will be of

We do not write on this subject from experience, but from observation and what we have learned. We have observed that to caponize a bird and then let it fully mature is to greatly increase its value over one of the same kind and age not caponized, if for table use or marketable purposes; for the capon not only increases in size, but, I am told, the flesh is of a more delicate and deliclous flavor, so that a much better price is obtained, where the demand for them been cultivated-that is, where ther have been tried and one knows the difference between them and a common

Perhaps many persons in the West never saw a capon, and some may not know what they are; but in the East where caponizing has been practiced years they are in demand at good the state last winter in the institute work several places where caponizing has been practiced and the results according to our information, were very satisfactory, as a much better profit was obtained by it. We were informed at one place that some parties were caponizing all the chickens they could get to operate on, this being done when the chickens were large enough to fry. The chickens were then kept by their several owners until they matured, and then sold to the parties who did the

caponizing.

The lowest price obtained for them was 10 cents per pound, and if the capon weighed over ten pounds the price was a cent per pound for all over ten pounds—that is, if the capon weighed eleven pounds the price was eleven cents per pound, and if twelve pounds, twelve cents and so on. We were informed that one party brought them fifty capons and received over \$50 for the lot, which is more than double what they would have brought if they had not been caponized. These capons were shipped East, where a handsome profit was obtained from

To caponize a few and offer them on To caponize a rew and offer them on our home markets, perhaps at first only a small advance over one not caponized would be obtained. The greatest increase on them would be in weight, but it will only be a short time when good prices will be obtained in our home markets. We intend to experience them out this line the summer. periment some on this line this summer although we are not raising chickens for market, but wish to be posted. There is one party here that is going into the business of caponizing, having already ordered a set of caponizing tools. We do not conceive the operation a very difficult one, and we any one selling the instruments will also give instructions how to use them and how to operate on a bird.

The poultry interest is fast gaining in popularity and public favor, and many would be surprised at the immensity of the business if they should see the statistics as compared with sheep, swine or cattle, even outstripping them in value.

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troved harself a good mother should ir nearly all cases be kent as long as the can be made serviceable.

SWINE.

Never allow hogs to eat or sleep in

The quality of the meat depends very largely upon the fees.

Contiguous hog nens harbor disease specially if used long. With hogs, especially, it is better to keep in good health than to cure

good breeding sow is one of the most productive animals that a farmer

Sows that are made extra fat will not breed so surely as if their system was in a less feverish condition.

If necessary care is taken, the hog is naturally a clean animal, but they often do not have the opportunity.

One objection to feeding pigs but once a day is that they get so hungry that they eat and drink so tast that indigestion results.

There is no special advantage in a large fitter. Eight or ten from any sow will be of a better size and quality than a h rger number.

As soon as the pigs are able to move about, the safest plan is to give them good range as the exercise they will get will do them good.

At least one-half of all the hogs used for breeding should be of mar-ture age. Breeding from immature parents tends to weaken the consti-

So Mar as possible after a sew has been served, she should be left as quiet as possible at least for a day or two. She is much more liable to in farrow.

Whenever crowding the hogs with a full corn ratios, it will be found a good plan to keep a supply of salt, charccal and ashes where the hogs can help themselves.

A-sow that is fed on succulent laxative food so as to keep the bowels in a good condition is much less liable to eat her pigs at farrowing. Plenty of exercise will also be a help.

should be marked down so as to be able to see if she stands. A sow usually comes in every three weeks, and by having that time noted down there need be no mistake.

A writer thinks the best breed of hogs is the breed which help them-selves the most, cost the least and furnish the most good meat at the lowest cost.

Let the pigs pick up the inferior apples that fall in the orchard. Besides getting the benefit of fruit that would otherwise go to waste, the pigs would destroy a great many insects.

One who has been successful raising hogs thinks that a thoroughbred boar at 20 cents a pound is cheaper than a scrub at 5 cents. In fact he says that you can hardly pay too much for a first-class boar if you have much use

A correspondent recommends silage for hogs as a cheap and good food. But unless silage is much richer than it is generally made we doubt whether hogs will eat enough of it to make growth, to say nothing of laying on fat. The hog is not a ruminant animal, and its smaller stomach requires more rich food than does the cow or sheep which have a greater proportion prevent the cloying effect of rich grain feeds, is all that can be advised in feeding swipe. If much is given them they will waste more than they eat, as we think will most other farm animals except the cow.-Exchange.

It is a great mistake to let pigs run in summer without some shelter alike from sun during the day and storms and chilly weather at night. The improved modern hog lacks the protecting coat of bristles that covers the original wild boar, and is still common n Russia. One of the reasons for callin the hog filthy is that when denied shelter he will roll in filth, partly as we have often thought to cover his body from the scorching rays of the Some breeds of hogs have a pretty fair covering of hair. They are the breeds most generally grown in the West, where changes in temperature are more frequent and violent than they are in the Eastern states.

J. Shepherd writes the Journal of Agriculture as follows, advising feed-

ing floors for hogs: With hogs a considerable saving can be made in feeding by providing a good light feeding floor especially for feeding grain. With a little care taken in making tight and reasonably level it can readily be kept clean. The sav-ing of grain with the better health obtained will make the cost a good inestment. With hogs, especially, cleanliness is an important item in taining good health ,and especially so about the sleeping and eating places. When the grain is fed on the ground even though one may take considerable pains to select a seemingly clean place the hogs will take up more or less filth in eating that it will be desirable to avoid. With a floor a very little work will keep clean and there need be no waste. In feeding for growth when only a sufficient ration to keep in a good thrifty condition is supplied the hogs will eat all up clean even if it is scattered on the ground. But when put on anything like full feed as is often necessary when feeding to fatten there will nearly always be more waste when feeding on the ground than if a good tight feeding floor is arranged.

If uncovered it will be the best to have one side of the floor rather higher than the other so that a rain will wash it off. It will be better when it can be done to have it covered with a tight roof and protected on the north and west sides at least. A very good arrangement is to have a good tight trough long enough to admit of all the hogs eating or drinking at once so the hogs eating or drinking at once so that in feeding the slop and feed can all be given at once. It is best generally when both slop and grain are being fed to feed the slop first and then the grain. If plenty of slop is given with grain the hogs will eat grain awhile and then drink some slop and they will do better if they contains the slop is given with grain the hogs will eat grain awhile and then drink some slop. and they will do better if they can have both where they can eat together The size of the floor must be deter-mined by the number of pigs to be fed. but it should be large enough to give them plenty of room to eat without un-Accessary crowding. Make it a point to keep clean and not only will better realth and thrift be secured. But a better gain in proportion to the amount

Hand Sewed

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

of feed given can always be secured be-cause there is less waste. It is easier to keep healthy than to cure disease. It is cheaper to keep thrifty than to al-

low an animal to run down and then attempt to build or feed up, and it will pay to use all reasonable care to make comfortable and avoid waste.

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4

Corn has never been found in a very wild state, and must have been cultivated by the Indians for many centuries, and we have good reasons to believe it was greatly improved by them.

Seeding down a crop as it should be requires skill, or the use of a perfect implement for that purpose. Nothing is so unsightly as a field that is bare in spots and well covered with growth on the other portions.

It is as important to keep the farm tools in good order as it is to have a sharp ax, as the better the condition of the tools and implements the effort is required by the teams and the better the work is performed.

To preserve the fertility of the soil, says the National Stockman and Farmer, three methods are being practiced by our best farmers, viz: Rotacial fertilizers and the use of barnyard

Legislation will not give us larger crops, nor reduce the cost of cultivation. These are the things that bring profit. and they are wholly within our own hands. Each man must work out his own agricultural salvation by their aid, or perish in the attempt. Permit no rubbish to remain about

the farm during the winter. The spring. when you are busy with the work putting in crops, is a poor time to stop for such things. And, besides, rubbish lying about and decaying makes a harbor and breeding place for insects and When prices are low the wise man

does not rail against the times, but settles down into an effort to make them better so far as he is personally concerned. The farmer does this by making each acre that he cultivates yield more produce, and so reduces the cost and enlarges the profit.

Do not waste time and money trying to grow profitable crops from land whose first need is thorough draining. Save your money and put it into good tile properly laid, and in a few years it will be returned to you with compound interest. Farmers who have tried this know its truth.

Husking corn by hand is about the most senseless practice now remaining to our agriculture. Most of the other old, slow and tiresome methods of handling crops have given way before the advance of mechanical ingenuity. And we do not believe that this method will last for another decade.

In trials with field-cured corn fodder at the Pennsylvania station, "corn fod-der" in this connection meaning the entire plant, ears and all, a given area cut when the kernels of the ears were mostly dented, but with the husks and leaves mostly green, produced more butter than an equal area when cut earlier or later.

Economy is the source of wealth. more truly on the farm than almost any where else. It is not economy to leave tools and machinery exposed to the weather, to let stock suffer from cold, nor to leave the corn fodder in the field until its feeding value is half Do you happen to practice any

The price of agricultural lands varies with the price of the staples. No one beleives that wheat will long remain as low as it now is, and when the price starts up again, land values will quickly follow. It is a good time for the young farmer to be sucuring his home. And he need not go to the Cherokee Strip for it, either.

Egyptian corn, upon some of the irrigated land in the new Southwest is proving of wonderful va'ue for stock The wider range of forage crets we have, the better for us. Some will prove adapted to one soil and climate, and some to another, so that eventually we shall be able to select one suited to our needs, wherever we may be.

It is a difficult matter to find farm help that will take as much interest in your success as you do in your own. Keep this in mind, remembering that it is only human nature, and however details of your work in person. Unless you do this you will be very apt to find some things neglected.

The surest road to a fertile farm is by way of the barn yard and the man-ure therein. The farmer who ignores this and depends upon chemical fertilizers for the making of his crop, is not wise. They will not answer for the main dependence, although they are, often valuable for supplementing the home-made supply.

It may be that you are growing all that you can, or that you have room for, of the staples, and so think that your farm is producing to the utmost capacity. But possibly you could add some very small area of a special crop, and find that by so doing you had in-creased the earning power of the farm

The work of a thoroughly progressive farmer includes not only agriculture proper, but stock raising and horti-This fact by itself is enough culture. to show that the farmer should be a fiberally educated man. It requires a good deal of knowledge to handle properly all the things that come under these headings. The adage that "any fool can farm" is played out.

In growing special crops, a man must always have in mind something further than the mere successful cultivation of them. The business of finding the proper market, and of disposing of them well, has quite as much to do with the profit. With the specialist, quality should always be a first consideration. and he should endeavor to make his own name known in connection with his products.

A liberal tcp-dressing of manure upon the meadows now, will work a vast im-provement in next year's hay crop. It more manure was given o our grass lands, by a curious turn of the wheel, should eventually have more of it to give the tilled fields. If you have some good stock, they will help you to solve this problem.

Too many farmers are content to go on year after year practicing anti-quated methods, always growing the same crops in the same way, using out of date and inferior tools because they "will do," and when forced to make a change it is made by guess. To change crops, tools or methods all at once is not the thing as a rule, because in that case we have nothing by which comparisons may be made and positive results ascertained.

Drovers's Journal: Farmers will he glad to see business back in the old rut. Hundreds are waiting patiently to see the fog clear away and give them an opportunity to get their products to market without risk and without delay. of course live stock do not come under the head of perishable property for they can be held by owners with little food.

These are some of the facts and conditions that surround us, all of which the dead of perishable property for they can be held by owners with little food.

danger of loss. Yet when stock are in marketable condition to means unnecessary expense. in many localities are drying up, which adds more anxiety to the situation. In one respect it was fortunate that the railroad tie-up occurred when it did. Fairoad tie-up occurred when it did., Farmers were busy harvesting and were not as badly inconvenienced as they would have been any other time of the year. Now that the harvest season is over in a large part of the stockralsing district, there is a general destrict of the stockralsing district. sire to get to market. Those who are wisest will wait until prospects are bet-

seed to the acre. Successive plantings every two or three weeks will enable the farmer to feed stock on green forage cheaper than by any other system. When cut the millet should be partly cured, exposed to the sun for a day, to reduce the water and lessen the laxative effect. Scours should be held in check by a mixed ration of dry and green forage.

Good husbandry requires a thorough drainage of those portions of our fields where the operations in early spring are retarded by surplus moisture. On many farms a good ditch will serve the purpose of draining the land. Good farms are a blessing to any community. They incite the whole neighborhood to accomplish more, both from a desire to do better, and a fear of getting left. I am forced to scratch from morning till night to keep pace with the enterprising farmers in my vicin-ity. Thrifty, enterprising communities affect favorably the welfare of the state, and to sound the praises of his state is the privilege of every loyal son of the commonwealth. To commend agriculture to the wide-awake young men of this country, it must be repreguard its interests. - W. H. B., in Orange Judd Farmer.

National Stockman: Under existing circumstances, with fair prices for live stock, except sheep, and low prices for cereals, it is probable that more attention will be paid to breeding and rearing stock. The change from grain to live stock may not be so great as to attract much attention at first, but within a few years statistics are liable to show an increase in the number of cattle and hogs at least. It is but nat-ural for men to be attracted to any reature of their business that brings the greatest returns, and the producers of swine and cattle have been the ones that have done the best financially for the past few years. In starting into breeding or increasing live stock of the farm a great opportunity is offered for getting into improved stock at but little extra cost. Pure bred and pedigreed stock never sold so near the prices for grades or mongrels as it does at the present time. A given amount of money will go farther now in starting in the breeding business than it ever would before. This is a point, therefore, that should not be lost sight of by those who want to branch out in breeding. The same trouble and expense will be required in raising scrubs as in raising the best strains of pure-bred stock, and the additional cost in the start should not stand in the way of starting right.

There are the same reasons for sowing the various kinds of grains to-gether as peas with oats, when they are intended for feeding purposes, as there are for mixing our grass seeds. A variety tends to a more close occupa-tion of the ground, and a consequently larger crop. Peas and oats or peas and barley grow well together, as also do oats and barley, and doubtless the three would do well in the same soil, the grain holding the peas off the ground, as they have not the strength to stand sione. There is also the ad-ditional value of giving greater variety to the food. We believe in cutting oats green, to use as green fodder, as silage or as bay, and would advise all who intend to sow hem for that pur-pose to sow peas with them next them next spring. There are many farms where bees could be added to the lines of work and materialty aid the total profit without much increasing the labor. Many tons of beeswax are imported every year from Cuba, Spain and other points. There is no danger of the bee-keeping business being over-cone very soon, as there never has been enough good honey on the market to seem other than a luxury To double the supply would double the demand, as has been the case with fruits. There is no good reason why the urmer should not do business in a usiness like manner, as well a the merchant or any other man. He should take an account of stock regularly every year, affixing a fair valuation to his animals, his wagons, tools and Implements of all kinds, his hay, vegebles, and fruit, and all other property on hand, and figure it up with his outstanding accounts on both sides, in order that he may know fust who he is worth, and so be able to tell when the year comes around again whether has made or lost money ness; and he should, also, through the year keep an account of his sales and expenses, so that he may be able to tell very closely what crops or what branches of farming have been unprofitable. The benefits to be thus obtained are apparent.

Green Food for Stock.

With the progressive farmer the manner of feeding and caring for stock has so changed within the last few years that conditions are each year growing more artificial and difficult. Natural pasturage and some of the crops and feed stuffs which were looked upon with favor only a few years ago are almost entirely abandoned today. We are gratified, however, says James Clayton of Texas, to note from a widespread correspondence over the state that one of these old-time ideas turning cattle on to pasture with an occasional salting—is fast becoming obsolete in the better settled parts of the state, and giving place to the more humane and modern soiling crop ideas. This experimental station is doing some valuable work in this line, by trying to increase the interest of stockmen over the state in silos and solling crops, by ascertaining from the farmers themselves the kind of silos used, the cost of same, what crops are most used for ensilage, the cost of ensilage per ton in silo, the amount required for each per day, and they all agree that there is very little excuse for not having plenty of nutritious food always on hand. Much of this valuable informa-tion will appear soon in the sixth an-nual report from this station, which will be sent to all persons in the state who

No progressive stockman of today can afford to depend on pasturage or grass alone for his cattle, either in summer or winter, but must supplement these with solling crops and grain. For early spring and summer no green food is better than corn and sorghum. For winter use drilled barley, drilled rye or ensilage made of whole crop, sorghum, rye or cow peas, put up green in summer and cut fresh in winter or summer. Fifteen to twenty tons per acre of green corn or sorghum is a fair yield under favorable conditions. On one of our Southern experimental stations during January and February, 1890, the writer cut 31.392 pounds of green rye from one acre, which had been planted in rows two feet wides. two feet wide.

These are some of the facts and con-

HORTICULTURE.

The fact that a Chicago dealer a few weeks ago paid \$25 a barrel for apples, that he might fill an order that he had, is not a good reason why anyone should hold apples from fall until spring in the hope of obtaining such a price. Such a scarcity of apples does not oc-cur very often, and the man who would pay such a price for apples for use, or to fill an order when they do not expect to get a profit, are very scarce.

The various patent remedies which German millet may be sown broad- have been tried by so many victims of cast at the rate of a half bushel of the alcohol habit, can in no sense be regarded as a cure for inebriety. The only way the patient may be at all benefited is by bettering his entire physical condition. Diet is therefore of extreme importance, and if skillfully directed it may gradually and naturally destroy the craving appetite without in ury to the individual. injury to the individual. It has recently been found that a diet composed almost wholly of fruit will do much toward bringing about the desired result. It is said that oranges are the most effective of all fruits for cultivating a distaste for alcohol. Apples and lemon juice are also said to be excellent for

After the bunches of grapes have formed on the new vine profitable work can be done by going along, pinching off the vines just above the fourth off the vines just above the fourth leaf, or one leaf above the last bunch of grapes. This will turn much of the sep into the new vine which is to come out, either at the ground or near to it, to make wood for next year when the old yine is cut away. After this year's vines have been pinched off, a new branch will shoot out at the base of each leaf. If these are also pinched off when but a few inches long, no more vines will start out from them and all the sap for this season will go into the sented by progressive, energetic and the sap for this season will go into the successful farmers, who will zealously fruit and into the new vine which shot out from the ground.

An insect known by the scientific name of colosama calidum is also called the "cut-worm lion." The beetle is but an ordinary-looking black beetle and the larvae is of a sooty black, in form somewhat resembling the cut-worm. In the larval form one of them has been known to kill and eat a dozen large cut-worms in a half hour, maying but an empty skin. They also eat other insects, and will eat one another when they cannot find plenty of other 13. Were it not for their fault they might be grown and colonized upon figigs known to be info too by the cut-wor of A peculiar marking of the larvae is two hook-like attachments, or incurving horns, as they might be t rmel some, at the tip c. the abdomen or tail.

In Haly, the native home of the tomato, an extensive business is carried on drying tomatoes to the during the season of the year when fresh fruit cannot be obtained, says Southern Cultivator. The tomatoes are allowed to remain on the vines until quite ripe, then they are picked and pressed in ba a made of coarse croth, which allows its pulp to pass through but retains the seeds and skins. The pulp is then thinly spread out on cloth, boards or shallow dishes and exposed to the sun to dry. When it becomes quite dry it is broken up fine and put into boxes or bags and sent to market A large part of it is used for making soup, but a considerable portion is used as tomatoes preserved in tins or other cans. It is soaked for a few hours in warm water, then cooked in the ordinary manner.

The advice to plant apple and other fruit trees on land of little value for other purposes needs some modifica-tion. If the land to cheep because it is far from market, it is equally far from market for the fruit crop, which is a serious disadvantage. It is worse still if the land is cheap because it has been exhausted by continuous crop-ping. The waste of fertility on light soil is greatest in the mineral manures which are most needed in making fruit. On heavy fand the mineral manure may yet be in the soil, but unavailable for lack of vegetable matter to furnish carbonic acid by its decay, it is, To manure with therefore, in order green manures and barnyard manures on such land, even though potash and phosphate are the kinds of plant food most needed. Decomposed stable manure is most likely to have this effect. That which has to compost in the soil is more apt to breed microbes that create blight and rot.

My sweet peas were muched when the dry weather began to come on and when the vines had climbed to a height of 18 inches, I began the soapsuds treatment. The vines at once be gan climbing faster and faster up the trellis, budding and blooming in sunshine. Every morning I filled the market basket with cut flowers. They were not tossed into the basket, a mass of all colors, but each color was placed not tossed into the basket, a mass separate, and when vases and great glass dishes were filled with them, the colors were massed, Boreatton, Indiac Blue and deepest shades forming the base and the shadows with Scarlet Invincible and rich lavenders for relief, and the whole tipped with delicate pinks and white to form the "high lights." Boreatton is described as dark maroon, but fed on soapsuds it was almost black, while the tinted edge of the Lottie Eckfords was the richest porcelain blue imaginable. They never stopped for light frosts. Not until they were actually frozen was this beautiful show of flowers at an end.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Old Strawberry Bed.

American Cultivator. After the berry season is over it becomes a serious question with straw-berry growers what shall be done with the old bed, which may per-haps with considerable work be made to grow a fair crop next season, but never quite equal to that of the first year. Some have advised cover-ing the bed with straw and burning it over. The crown of the strawberry is not injured by this burning if only a moderate amount of straw is used. A new growth starts up, and if weeds are kept down this is doubtless the gest way to get a crop from the same land the following year. But is it not better to make new beds and have the large crop every season? J. H. Hale, writing in the Hartford Courant, relates this experience, which puts the land to the best use after one crop is off before another is ready for plant-

Yesterday we made the last picking on our strawberry fields, and at once began plowing the vines under, and in two or three days the entire acreage will have been plowed, harrowed down and sown to cow peas or soja beans in drills 2 1-2 feet apart; probably 1 1-2 bushels of seed to the acre. These will be cultivated three or four times during the next month, and at the last cultivation crimson clover seed will be sown on. As the beans and peas are semi-tropical plants they will be killed down by the first frosts of fall, but before that time they will grow, produce tons and tons of forage, rich in nitrogen, largely gathered from the nitrogen, largely gathered from the atmosphere; the clover will grow on until winter, still further trapping the free nitrogen of the air, and early next spring we shall have acres of dand that are me richer in plant food than it ine old strawberry vines, weeds and grass had been allowed to remain until the land was wanted for C . . . purposes next spring

DAIRY.

It is possible to make strictly fancy butted at any time of year without ice, if pure cold water is abundant.

The separator lets the expert get close to the cow. Milk is delicate and perishable. Shortening the time lessens

Salt is necessary to successful dairying. It has been found that cows with daily access to salt gave 14 per cent more milk than when deprived of it.

The Massachusetts experiment station made an experiment in feeding skim milk to calves and pigs. The result showed that it was equivalent to selling milk at 35 cents a hundred.

Milk powder or solidified milk promises to become a standard dairy product. This will help to extend the range and profit of the dairy industry, as the business of condensing milk has

The condensed milk factory at Middletown, N. Y., prohibits the use as food for the cows in the 200 dairies whose milk it uses, ensilage, glucose meal, wet or dry, oil meal, brewers' grains and barley sprouts.

Some people object to Jersey milk as too rich for feeding to bables or even to raise calves and pigs on. Well, it is not much trouble to skim it, or if given before the cream rises it will not add to its cost very much to put a little pure water into it, as almost any milkman in the city could testify.

Seven thousand three hundred and fifteen tons of butter sent from the colony of Victoria to England last year had a value of \$3,800,000. This trade began only about five years ago, with the shipment of \$250,000 worth that year. It is strange that the demand for butter from the United States does not reach the figure that we then an-

It does an honest man no harm to watch him and the dishonest man needs watching. Therefore apply the Babcock test to all milk and give each man his just dues. Buying milk by weight or volume without a check against skimming or watering is making it too easy to fall from grace. In this way we may tempt our brother beyond what he is able to bear and hurt him morally and ourselves financially.

The fat in milk is sometimes in excess of all the fat in the food eaten by the cow. Still the cow which yields-more fat than she consumes may merely give up fat which she stored up from food eaten at a previous period, while dry. It is a mooted ques-tion whether fat milk can come from non-fatty foods. Liebig holds that it does. Others think it can be accounted for by the crude fat eaten at the time or at some previous time.

Ropy milk occassionally worries the dairyman. We leave to the scientists to say what causes it, whether there is an alkaline reaction in the udder mak-ing it impossible to completely dissolve the casein, or whether it is due to the presence of a gummy substance in the milk. Not knowing the cause, we hesitate to say what is the rational cure, but in our own practice the trouble has niways disappeared after one or two doses of saltpeter. A tablespoonful is

An Australian farmer gives his cows two gallons of separated milk at each feed, and says its effects are beneficial, as it increases the yield, and the cattle are in better health, not being as they, were before he began this practice, and as other cows in his district are, subject to "cripple ail." He adds bran to it and allows it to stand about 12 hours before feeding, in the winter months, which gets up a slight fer-mentation, which has the effect of warming the milk considerably.

Cows in milk will consume nearly 50 per cent more water than the same cows when not giving milk. The New York experiment station at Geneva found as an average of several breeds that each cow drank 1039 pounds of water and consumed 547 pounds more in food per month. During lactation the average per month was 1660 pounds drank and 774.8 pounds consumed in food. The pounds of water consumed for each pound of milk produced were as follows: Ayrshires 4.26, Guernseys 5.07, Holsteins A.43, Jerseys 5.21, Shorthorns 5, Holderness 3.95, Devons 4.82, making an average of 4.68 pounds. The need of an abundance of water is evident. dent.

An exchange says: No one need be deceived by poor butter. It invariably advertises itself. Not so with oleomargarine or butterine. It, is put up to de ceive; colored to deceive; named, packed and sold to deceive; and its true character as to its wholesomeness is withheld from the people. Its manufacturers buy up the metropolitan press so the consumers shall not know the truth about it; buy up eminent chemists so the people may be misled con-cerning its digestibility; buy up members of congress and state legislators to prevent just legislation. All this the oleo interest does in its effort to deceive the "very elect." Is there any wonder that it has succeeded as well as it has?

Milk sickness in cows has been proved by examination and experiments at the various stations to be the result of certain germs which are taken into the system of the animal through the dead and decaying vegetation so com-monly found in fail and winter on rich, moist land. Cattle at this season of the year should be kept away from such vegetation. There is hardly any nutriment in the dead matter, and it is an abnormal taste which causes cows to eat it. The disease can be communicated directly to those who eat the butter or drink the milk from such

The Connecticut experiment station. in its recent bulletin, reports that in the feeding of dairy cows they found that there was, aside from the silo, no way that corn fodder and its grain could be so profitably and well fed as to cut the unhusked stalks and feed to the cows, besides all the labor of husking and cost of grinding was saved, and that the fodder was all consumed, while if fed as meal and fodder the meal was so greedily eaten that a portion of it was passed undigested. When this method was compared with sligge it was found that the latter was 8 per cent better than any possible preparation of the corn plant in feeding for tion of the corn plant in feeding for the production of milk. This agrees almost exactly with the Vermont and Wisconsin trials, and is a matter that dairymen should not lose sight of in a more economical feeding of their dairies. This feeding of the whole cut fodder and its results was obtained with it at its best estate, but it must be remembered that fodder begins to lose quality and feeding value very soon, while in the silo there is no further loss after the first ferment, and the silo has its own way from then on, not to mention the economy of labor, for there is no work when the silo is filled, while by the other or any other method there is an unending line of preparation until the last stalk has

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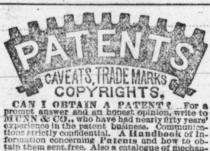
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HOUSEHOLD.

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

WOMAN NOT AN ANGEL.

When you've looked this wide world Tender husband, sighing lover, Sought among the sex so charming with an intuition true, You will find, I think, that woman

Is not angel, but just human, Blessed with earthly aspirations, cursed by human frailties, too.

Men are ever looking higher Than themselves, and thus aspire From the solemn heights of heaven angel helpmeets-to allure; But an angel cannot kiss yop. Cling to, fret for, long for, miss you, Nettner could she stay from heaven

burdened with your grief and

Woman is not angel truly, But just flesh and blood as fully As the frail and faulty partner of her joys and griefs can be. Yet if God should angel call her, Still I hope He won't recall her. For though she be not angelic, she is good enough for me.

Good enough for man-the sinner-Good to banish gloom around you when God's other lights are dim, Good to guide your feet to virtue, Keep you back from sins that hurt

Good to frighten off the spectres thronging round Death's angel

Constant her devotion ever,

Wavering in her friendship never; Gentle as a dewdrop falleth is to aching brow her hand; Warm in her affection, clinging To her loved, the ruined, bringing Hope where once was desperation

INTERESTING OPINIONS.

ruling with unvoiced command.

-Minneapolis Tribune.

BY M. E. THURSTON.

There are very few women who are willing to admit that they do not possess the qualifications of a good wife.

An interesting article published in Demorest's Magazine for June, 1894, furnishes valuable suggestions to wives who are ambitious to be numbered among "the best."

Susan B. Anthony, president of the National Woman's Suffrage associa-tion, declares that the best wives are the women who have the broadest fullest, deepest opportunities for self-development, who are able to govern the home wisely, and accord to others the freedom they appreciate for them-

Clara Louise Kellogg thinks that the women who unflinchingly discharges the duties alloted to them by nature, would no doubt make good wives. Mrs. Ballington Booth believes that

made only by the woman who is in perfect harmony with the alms, hopes, desires and ambitions of her husband.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president of the Professional Woman's League, gives an opinion which will, be echoed from every quarter. She says the best wife is brainy enough to be a companion, wise enough to be a counsellor, skilled enough in the domestic virtues to be a good housekeeper, and loving en to guide in true paths the children with whom the home may be blessed. Jennie O'Neill Potter, the well-known

woman who has found the right band—a husband who understands her. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess, declares that in order to be a good wife a woman must be void of intensive nerves. She must be neat and systematic, but not too neat. She must be amiable, affectionate, sympathetic and firm, with no desire for a

Marie Louise Beebe, president of the Young Woman's Christian associa-tion of New York, thinks that to be the best wife depends upon three things, viz: An abiding faith in God, duty lovintly discharged as daughter, wife and mother, and self-improvement mentally, physically and spiritually.

Voltairine De Cleyre, anarchist, theorist and poet, says that the best wife is the woman who is never so bound that she cannot put aside household tasks at any time for social intercourse. tasks at any time for social intercourse, for religious conversation, for correspondence, for reading, and above all, for making everyone who comes near her feel that her home was the expression of herself, a place for rest, study, and the cultivation of affection. Ellen Battelle, district secretary of the National Woman's Suppage Asso-ciation, is sure that the best wife is she who never forgers that no house-hold liveth for itself. The public-spirited woman who holds her dones-tic and political duties in harmonious balance is the kind of woman who will make the best wife and the best home.

Truth Without Frills. A soft answer will win where a club

would fail. A fool empties his head every time he opens his mouth. If some men had a bulldog's teeth they would outdo him in biting. At least one woman in five believes

that if she had been in Eve's place Adam would be in the garden yet. The man who burles his talents kills himself.

Many a man who is anxious to reform the world has a gate that is hanging on one hinge. The world is not dying because there is not more preaching, but because

there is so little practice.-Ram's

Hints for Washing Day. If clothes are collected and carefully sorted at night, the morning will be greatly facilitated. It is a common practice to soak clothes over night. Try-soaking them for half an hour in the morning instead, in moder-

ately hot suds. Clear boiling water will remove tea and fruit stains from table linen. The water should be applied before the is put into the suds. Clothes should be well rubbed through two waters, then put into a boiler of cold suds and brought to a boil, afterwards

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sudsed and rinsed in water slightly blued. If they remain in the rinse water for an hour or two they will look all the better for it. A plentiful supply of water throughout is one of the secrets of snowy white linen.

If well water that is not very soft is used, a little borax is said to be a great improvement. Chemical blueing will cause clothes to grow yellow. Use indigo only, and not too much of that. For keeping the linen white there is nothing in the way of soap quite equal to the old-fashioned, home-made lye soap. An apron made of strong cloth with deep pockets for clothes pins is a great convenience in hanging clothes Do not leave clothes to whip in the wind after they are dry; nor should they be left long in a hot sun, although strong sunlight will often remove spots and stains that can not be washed out. Clothes that are care-fully folded when taken from the line are half ironed. One of the best, perhaps the best machine in use, is the new Becker washer, now being in-troduced through the country. Try it, ladies, if an agent comes your way. You can test it before buying. MARION W.

Starch and Soap. How many have tried using just little lard or kerosene oil in boiled starch to keep it from sticking? I boil the starch well, then stir in a bit of lard as large as a walnut, or a tablespoon of kerosene oil, and there is no sticking on the ironing day....And X have found that I can make better hard coap than we can buy by carefully saving all waste fat or grease and using a can of potash, simply following the directions that come on the can.-Mary Jane.

Dent's for the Housewife. Don't use water that has stood in

any utensil all day or over night. The impurities absorbed therein are taken into the system to breed disease. Don't black the stoye three times a day, but rub briskly with a crumpled newspaper. One blacking in two or three days will be sufficient unless one does much greasy cooking.

Don't scrub the floor every day and ion't go down on your knees to do it. but use a mop with a soft cloth, being particular to change the water as often as it becomes dirty. Time and pa-tience is thus saved, to say nothing of backaches and sore knees.

Don't scrub the work-table or shelf every time you go near it, but keep newspapers on it, and as soon as one is soiled it can be removed and burned. Don't waste your energies by running to the pantry for pepper and salt when preparing meals, but keep such little necessities in the drawer of the worktable or on a convenient stove shelf.

Don't, for the sake of appearances have the table in the dining-room. The extra work is usually too much for the ordinary housewife with no servant, and any kitchen can be kept presentable providing it is large enough to dine in, and no one should rank appearances higher than the health or comfort of the wife.

Don't wash clothing until it is worn out with rubbing, but use a good washing powder instead, and provide yourwith wringer and washing machine.

Let me urge that soiled and damp clothing be not thrown into a closet to breed disease. The best place I can recommend is a hamper in the attic or woodshed where is an abundance of air and light and remote from the liv-ing apartments.—Hattie Harmon.

Things to Know.

That meat should never be placed directly upon the ice, as its juices will be absorbed; put it on a plate and set it in a cool place That if dish towels and cloths are boiled up in water with ammonia every second day there will be less trouble

with sticky dishes. That common salt rubbed into the roots of the hair will remove dandruff; rub a little in at night, and in the morning the salt will be all gone, and after a few applications the dandruff too, leaving only a slight dampness:

That a piece of chamois, fitted to the heel, bound on the edges with tape and kept in place by an elastic worn over the stocking, will save much mending.

That castor oil applied to warts once a day from two to six weeks will remove them.—Indiana Farmer.

Some Good Receipts.

Puff Paste.-The only requisites for making puff paste of the finest quality, in ordinary weather, are a good room, as smooth table or moulding board, good rolling pin, cold water and flour and butter of the best quality, supple-mented by skillful mixing, rolling and folding of the dough or paste.

Sugar Cookies.- I have used for years this receipe for cookies. They will keep for weeks in the hottest summer. weather. One teacupful of soft butter beaten to a cream with two teacupfuls of granulated sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with sufficient flour to make a soft dough Flavor with lemon extract, roll thin bake in a quick oven. Should be watched carefully as they scorch easily

Bread Pudding.—To one pint of milk add dry bits of bread enough to take up half the milk. Let soak until soft and mix well. Add to this two eggs, well beaten, half a cup of sugar and a lump of butter size of a hickorynut. Salt and flavor to taste.—Ohio Farmer. Picnic Cake,-An inexpensive but good cake can be quickly made after this receipe: One teacupful of white sugar, one whole egg and the yolk another, one tablespoonful of soft butter, two-thirds of a teacupful of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder sifted with two level teacupfuls of flour. Cream the butter and sugar, then add the milk, then the flour; beat five minutes then add the beaten eggs, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, then beat five minutes. Grease a paper fitted to the bottom of oblong or square tin, put in cake, fit a cover by pinning together the corners and sides if necessary of manilla or brown paper. Raise the cover so it will not touch the top of the cake as it rises. Frost the top in

Answer to Correspondents. Mrs. A. C. D.—To pickle pigs' feet: First, of course, clean well, then boil in a thin meal gruel. This gruel makes them white and moye tender in appearance than when boiled in clear water. When tender take them out, split them open and drop in good vinegar. You can spice the vinegar if you wish. I prefer it not spiced.

Tribs.—I suppose you know how to

the usual manner.

prepare the tripe. That is the most difficult part. After it is ready to soak boil it in salt water about three hours. When satisfied it is well done, drop into good vinegar; spice it if you pre-

Beeswax.—Pick out all good comb, put it on to boil in a vessel with five times as much water as comb, let boil until all is liquid, then strain through coarse cloth and pour into vessels in which you wish to mould it. As it hardens the water will separate en-tirely from the wax, leaving it in a

firm mould on top.

Is With Us. Paris, Tex., July 23. Dear Household Editor:

As all your correspondents on the much-debated "Suffrage" question seem to be against you, I write to say I am with you. Am afraid the upholder of woman's rights at Henrietta puts it somewhat strongly in saying, "Men will not acknowledge women their equals unless forced to." I have heard many men speak of women not only as equals, but superiors; so su-perior that they would not have them sullied by coming in contact with the rough element to be found at the polls or any political gathering. As for intelligence, I consider myself on a par with any man of my acquaintance to vote, but would I be equally willing to shoulder all the burdens and rights of citizens that they possess; in the militia to quell the strikers, etc? While one woman of culture was making up her mind to appear "in the mob" a dozen ignorant servant girls would tip the scales for their candidate. Let us, dear women, use our influence to have "our votes" recorded not in our names, but in some name dear to us. Space forbids any more of my senti-ments in this issue. C. M. M.

According to request, I will give some books which I consider good reading. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's latest work, "Marcella," should be read. As has been said, "like all her books, it enters into the tragic of our

"In Varying Moods," by the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," is interesting, but will never be read

like the latter.

Marion Crawford's "Katherine Lauderdale;" Miss Wilken's "Pembroke."
"The Yellow Aster," by a new authoress, not much in it, but as others are reading it, and it does not take much

time, it might be well to read it.

"Under the Red Robe," by Stanley
J. Weyman, is delightful—an old-fashioned romance with a hero. We have
had only heroines for so long it seems delightfully refreshing to have a hero once more.

Ladies, Have You Seen It? With pardonable pride, the Journal calls the attention of its lady readers to the sewing machine offer now running in this paper. Every household needs at least one good machine, and frequently two or n tageously used. Through the country the only method of getting sewing machines is to purchase from an agent. These agents buy from a middleman, and the latter from the factory, thus the purchaser pays three profits on the

The Journal proposes to save all this for you. Its machine is as good as those usually sold by agents for \$60. The Journal guarantees this and also guarantees it for five years, and pro-poses to sell the machines for \$17.00 and \$22.00, with freight added, See our advertisement to this effect.

But, to start the ball rolling, to introduce the machine, the Journal pro-poses to do even better than this. It will pay the freight for you for a short time. So for the next sixty days, during August and September, the Journal will prepay the freight. In other words, for the price of the machine, \$17.00 or \$22.00, the Journal will deliver at your nearest railroad station, a first class sewing machine.

This proposition is worthy of consideration, and the Journal trusts our

readers will carefully read the proposition in another column, and order ma-chines through us.

Hawthorne Boys' School.

To meet the constantly growing de-mand for a first-class boys' boarding school in connection with the college offering the best instruction at reasonable prices, the management of the Western Normal College have decided to open the Hawthorne Boys' School. The aim is to combine the character-building influences of a good home with the spirit and method of a thorough school. The school is managed by the College, and the boys are placed under the immediate control of a principal who lives in the same building with them and inspires and directs a pure, happy, boyish life. Boys are admitted between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Many of the privileges and elementary classes of the Preparatory Course of the College are open free to the boys of the school. The expense for a year of thirty-six weeks, including tuition, room rent, boarding washing, fuel and lights are without any extras. Correspondence is solicited. Address

PRESIDENT WM. M. CROAN, Western Normal College, Lincoln, Neb

Items of Interest.

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

\$10,000 close in, improved, clear San Antonio property, paying good rent, to trade for farm land. \$45,000 worth Galveston city prop-erty 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 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. and price.

If rapches 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.

The lower Rio Grande is a good gountry 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 dcubt, interest you if you are looking that way.

We are offering 2000 head mixed sheen at price that will stand "free wool."

We want some 2 year-old steers.
CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonic, Texas.

The worst false faces are not found

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.



700 SHROPSHIRES Largest and oldest breeding flock of Downs in Wisconsin. Won \$1000 cash prizes at World's Fair. Prices bed rock. Send for list. Also MoDougal StEEP DIP. Wholesale by car or gallon. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures.

E. E. AXLINE, Breeder and Shipper of

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

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

which are for sale. Correspondence Solicited

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

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

THE VALLEY FARM

On account of hard times and to reduce stock we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years

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

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors Terrell, Tex.

Registered and Graded HSREFORD BULLS

AND HEIFERS PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize winners; also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.

Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.



SHADE PARK STOCK FARM. Kaufman, Texas.

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

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

College Station, Tex.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS,

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

WARRENTON STOCK FARM, Weatherford, Texas. W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. About 100 head on hand and for

sale at all times. For further infor-mation address as above. FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure

bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. prices write to P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

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

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

Registered, Pure Bred HEREFORD BULLS. Bred and raised in Childress County,

Texas. For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON,

Childress, Texas.



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

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

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

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels. Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scotch Tarrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty. one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.

Send two cent stamp for catalogue J. G. MCREYNCLDS,

FARMERS & STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

Spring Wagons. Buckboards,

Mountain Hacks. Drummers' Buggies, Family Hacks. 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. 208, 210, 212, 214 Throckmorton St.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Special attention to surgical diseases 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 the stock of artificial eyes in Texa s. Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Ten

SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST ROADBED. . QUICKEST TIME

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

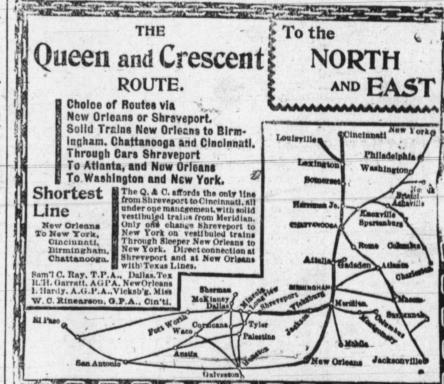
St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

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 J. W. BARBEE, 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. SOUTHERN - PACIFIC

[Atlantic System.] T. & N. O. R. R. CO.

G. H. & S. A. R'Y. S. A. RY. N. Y. T. & M. and O. W. T & P. Railways.

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

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

JAMES BEAUMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex.

JAMES BEAUMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex.

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

Victoria, Tex.

Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains tween New Orleans and oregon, with Pulls buffet sleeping cars on all trains.

C. W. BEIN, T. M.

Houston T.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Guif, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, v. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis, making the sarly morning markets in each city. Our stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the sarly morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago withis 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is fur nished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to J. L. PENNINCTON,

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will theerfully answ
as will E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent. San Astonio. Tex.

C. W. Word of Wichita Falls was in the city Tuesday. He reports every-thing in a flourishing condition in that section of country,

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, state agent for Cassidy Bros. & Co., the live stock commission merchants of East St. Louis, was here Tuesday.

George Simmons came down from the territory and spent Monday in the live stock center. George says it's getting a little dry up there, but cattle are already in very good shape.

A. B. (Sugg) Robertson of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Robertson was returning from southern Kansas, where he is pasturing a lot of Texas cattle. He says that on account of the hot winds the corn crop around Winfield is almost an entire failure.

Giles M. Rountree of Norman, O. T. writes The Journal as follows: "We are needing rain badly in this section.
Corn is already cut short. Wheat and
oats are very good. Stock looking well considering the continued dry weather. If it don't rain soon we will lose a lot of our immigrants."

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, spent most of the week in Fort Worth. Charley is a widower temporarily, while his wife is away for the summer; consequently he finds the hamlet of Henrietta rather dull. This, together with his business duties, will exp frequent visits to Fort Worth. explain his

Col. J. W. Burgess, the well-known fine stock breeder of this city, re-turned from Kentucky a few days ago. Col. Burgess' Blue Mound stock farm is perhaps one of the finest, best arranged farms of the kind in the state, while the shorthorn cattle owned by him are as good as can be found even the blue grass regions of Kentucky.

George A. and R. T. Page of Batavia, breeders of fine sheep, have a card in our Breeders' Directory to which The Journal desires to call attention. Improved stock is the only kind in which there is money; the only way to improve your herd is to put good males at the head of the herd-Look up their card and write them. They are reliable people.

Winfield Scott returned from the dian Territory Tuesday morning. While away he sold and delivered 3500 yearling and 2-year-old steers. Mr. Scott has recently purchased 6000 head of yearlings in the San Antonio country with which to restock his pastures round about Colorado Cty. Mr. Scott is one of the largest and most successful operators in the state.

J. M. Daugherty, the well-known Abilene cattleman, who is reported to have been recently elected mayor of who is reported to I T spent Ericity of Cateosa, day in Fort Worth. Mr. Daugherty had a shipment of cattle on the St. Louis market recently that brought him 3 cents per pound. Being grass cattle course, made a fair profit and Mr. Daugherty correspondingly

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was here Monday night, returning from a brief visit to Mineral Wells. Mr. Waggoner has 7500 steers in pasture near the Rock Island road in the Indian *Territory, that he expects to ship direct to the market in the near future He has another 7500 head of choice home raised steers near Beaver that he expects to sell to feeders. Mr. Waggoner reports his range in fine condition and says his cattle are getting very fat.

Col. Winfield Scott, the well-known cattleman of Fort Worth, Tex., was here today. He says there are lots cattle to come forward than a year ago, but what are on hand are generally in good flesh. He thinks the run of Texas will be the smallest for Corn and cotton he reports in better shape than for years past and wheat and oats are doing nicely. Everything is looking well in Texas, while it is very dry in the Indian Territory.—Drovers' Journal.

R. M. Allen, manager of the Standard Cattle company, was at Chicago last week and said: "I traveled through our range country recently and the outlook is very fine. The grass is did and the cattle taking on fat as fast as anyone could expect. The cattle wintered in Montana first rate, but didn't do quite so well in Wyoming. Yes, the stockmen in the range country seem to be well pleased with the prospects for certainly the cartle never looked so well so early in the season.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, with headquarters at St. Louis, stopped off last Saturday in Fort Worth returning from San Antonio and other points in the southern parts of the state. Nesbitt seems well pleased wit Nesbitt seems well pleased with the business handled by the Chicago and Alton this year: He says they are get-ting a large share of cattle shipments and have so far been able to handle the business to the entire satisfaction of their patrons.

H. H. Riddle, the well-known stockman of Alvarado, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He was returning from Stevens county, where he recently purchased 200 fine feeding steers from P C. O'Loughlin for which he paid \$20 per head. Mr. Riddle says that the crops around about Alvarado are better than ever before. The corn will, he thinks, average seventy bushels to the acre, while the oat crop is so great that the farmers are pressed for room

M. L. Sikes of the Keechi valley country, was here the first of the week. Mr. Sikes is one of the most prominent stockmen and farmers of his section. Has been living in the Keechi valley for the past twenty years, during which time he has been extensively engaged in the cattle, horse and agricultural business. He talks horse about as well as anyone, and while he is not raising any particular fancy breeds he knows all about them. He now has some 300 or 400 good American horses on his place, a good little herd of cattle and a fine farm. He raises good crops of feed every year and puts his own stock to eat it, and says it pays. His cattle are mostly steers, and he says will make good feeders this year.

A. A. Chapman, president of the First National bank of Dublin, writes the Journal renewing his subscription and says: "Your paper has been very much improved and I predict much success for you in the future. Our prospects for an abundant cotton cron were for an abundant cotton cron were never better. While we will have an abundance of corn, yet it was cut short by dry weather. We hope to handle 40,000 bales of cotton at this point this fall. I have some of your subscription blanks here and when the cotton comes in will be the time to use them, and to every farmer who does not get your paper we will send it, as I think it is the only reliable farmer's and stockman's paper published in Texas." The Journal thanks Mr. Chapman for his kind words. The letter further stated that he was recently bitten by a

very poisonous spider and was fined to his room for some days, but he is now nearly recovered.

Our readers are directed to the "ad" Our readers are directed to the "ad" in this issue of the North Texas Female College, at Sherman, Texas. This school has a reputation all over the south and west as one of the best training schools for girls in the land. The patronage extends to Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, the Indian Territory and all the new states and territories this side of the Rocky mountains. Mrs. L. A. (Kidd) Key, the president, is a most accomplished southpresident, is a most accomplished southern lddy and possesses great executive ability. These qualities have enabled her to establish and maintain an enviable reputation with all parents who have daughters to educate, and the extensive patronage received shows that her growing success is appreciated both in Texas and abroad.

From a very modest beginnig in 1881 St. Edward's College, at Austin, Texas, is now keeping step with the best literary institutions of the country. It is a school for young men and boys, loa school for young men and boys, lo-cated some three miles from the city of Austin, and has extensive grounds and the necessary sanitary precautions have been taken by locating the college nave been taken by locating the college on an eminence overlooking the city. Pupils are afforded ample opportunity for physical exercise, and such college sport generally as becomes students at this institution. Those who contem-plate entering school for the next term should write Rev. P. I. Hurth, C. S. C. should write Rev. P. J. Hurth, C. S. C., President, Austin, Texas, for prospectus and catalogue.

William L. Gatling, heretofore a prominent West Texas cowman, but who has lately been moving to the Territory and burning all the bridges as he passed, came down Sunday and spent Monday in Fort Worth. He says its not getting dry in the Territory. its not getting dry in the Territory, but is already that way; grass is get-ting a little short, too, but the indications for rain last Saturday were good, and he hopes that ere this good rains have fallen in the Territory, and that things look better. Up till two weeks ago, he says, cattle were doing well enough in the Territory, and are not suffering yet, but rain is now needed. Mr. Gatlin went south Monday night to find some bridges he had heretofore neglected to burn. The Journal be-lieves its good friend William will come back soon and build up all the bridges he has burned and never want to leave Texas again.

Sam Cutbirth, the prominent Baird cattleman, was here Monday. Had just come down from the territory to spend a day in the best town in Texas. Says it is dry in the territory in places. This dryness, however, is not general, but is confined to certain localities, as it has rained fairly well in spots, and some of the country is in good shape. In the other parts water and grass are both a little short and rain is badly needed. Mr. Cutbirth has recently shipped some grass cattle to market and says they did very well. Had some cows on the market last Tuesday, but when The Journal man saw Samuel last he had not heard from them. The Journal man always inquires about his friends, and Sam reported them all as being well, but was a little exercised about Bill Edwards. seems that our friend William bought a few bunches of cattle during the strike, thinking of course he would make good money on the "spec," but when he lost nearly \$1000 it broke him all up; he took to the woods and flew around like wild for severaal days. Sam was afraid his mind might be affected, but the Journal hopes not.

T. G. Nanken, proprietor of Shade Park stock farm, located four miles from Kaufman, Tex. Worth Wednesday. Mr. Nanken until recently, was one of the leading prize winning hog and poultry breeders of Canada. About a year ago he came to Texas, bringing with him all the best of his Canada stock—these he now has on Shade Park stock farm. Mr. Nanken is now prepared to fill orders for Poland-China, Berkshire, Essex and Jersey red pigs. He can not only furnish them purely bred, but in pairs that are no kin and specially mated for breeding purposes. Mr. Nanken also has Scotch Collies and fancy poultry. Those wishing anything in Mr. Nanken's line should write him. His P. O. is Kaufman, Tex.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

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

1000 4-year-old steers, in Donley coun-3000 3-year-old Donley county steers at \$18.

2000 good 3 and 4-year-old steers mostly fours, located and raised in Dewitt county, at \$20.

250 Mernard county 2 and 3-year-old steers, in good flesh and fairly well bred, will be delivered on board the cars at Brownwood, at \$10.50 for the 2's and \$13.50 for the 3s. 1000 good Tom Green county 4-year-

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

1500 yearlings, raised in Bell and adjoining counties, one-third heifers, bal-ance steers, at \$5.50 for heifers and \$7.50 for steers. 1000 Hays county steers, yearlings, at

1900 Williamson county steers, yearlings, at \$7.25.
1000 mixed cattle in Nucces county,

cheap. 1900 mixed cattle in Val Verde county at a bargain. 1000 good Indian Territory raised 2-

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

300 Stephens county feeders at \$21. 3000 mixed yearlings from Runnels and adjoining counties, good cattle, at \$6.25 for heifers and \$8.25 for steers. We also have several good herds of mixed stock cattle, ranging in numbers from 1000 to 8000 head, that we can sell cheap and on easy terms. These cattle are located in Western Texas

and Eastern New Mexico and will be sold with or without the ranges. We respectfully invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE

STOCK AGENCY, 3EO. B. LOVING & SON, Managers. Fort Worth, Tex.

Cheap Cattle.

Eight hundred good mosquito grass three and four-year-old steers, mostly fours, at a special bargain for thirty days. One thousand stock cattle cn time, at fair price. Five hundred picked steers, fours and over, cheap, owing to short range. A nice lot to

We have bargains in sheep, also, and those desiring to lease or buy ranches large or small, will do well to communicate with us, as we are offering several very low.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE, San Antonio, Texas.

A plethora of prodigals insures a big crop of husks.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

Asher Richardson is in from the Webb caunty ranch and says it is getting pretty dry down that way. Thinks the calf raiser will make the money the next few years in Texas, and especially if he don't overstock.

I have been up in the Kerrville coun try lately. They had a pretty good looking country up that way till about a month ago, when things began to curl up, and now there seems to be very little juice left in the country But the cattle are sleek, and the peopl are banking on a big August rain to them through the winter, and it will come. Crops are good; that is, corn is good and cotton looks well, is not made. I saw some very fine sugar cane hay crops going into the stacks, and they seemed to have the right idea about handling sugar cane for hay. I have always had a good opinion, as my father did before me, of these Texas chocolate loam, post oak table lands. There is a good deal of it out towards Fredericksburg, Kerrville, and wherever found, it will never, or hardly ever, disappoint the farmer willing to dig for the treasures hidden in its bosom.

There seems to be a "let the tail go with the pelt" feeling among the sheepmen of the Kerrville country, and there has been a little trading on that basis lately. Having "hung and rattled" with them the last twelve years, I would like to be able to say thing to encourage them, but I can't think of anything to say. The politicians, state and national, seem to have it in for them, and possibly the best thing they can do, is to get out regardless. But who will rent the land and pay the taxes that they have been renting and paying? Even now with protection from the tariff tinkers and coyotes and a reasonable lease rate, the sheepmen would be all night, and would contribute their quota to the wealth and general well-being of our glorious Lone Star commonwealth. As have before remarked, the general trend of our political and financial system is in the direction of making kings of a few and dependents of the many, and the kings can help it no more than can the dependents. People become kings and dependents under system according to their build and the circumstances that environ them. In the Karville country, Capt. Charles Schreiner is the king, not by divine right, but by reason of his build mental and physical, and by reason of the circumstances and opportunities afforded to people of his build by our political and financial system. And candor compels me to say that if generally, the men at the head of the heap would use their power for the general good to the extent that does Charley Schreiger, the boss system to which country seems graduating, would not be so bad a one after all. So far as one is able to judge by observation and general report, he is regarded as the friend and general adviser of about the entire community, and in all my peregrinations among the mountains, heard nothing but good words for the "king of the Kerrville community." In the county I had for a traveling companion Mr. M. R. Kenedy of Willlamson county. I had him in close range of my meliflous voice, for about two days, and he got back to the rail road in a collapsed condition, coming down on the train he kept out of my way most of the time. He intended to stop over a day in San Antonio, but was so terrified that he lit out up the International and Great Northern that same night. He told a friend of mine confidentially, that he didn't mind the quality of my talk so much, but that t was the quantity that laid him out

I wrote "Republican or woods colt" last week, and you typo made me say "Republican woods colt." I am afraid that printer will get me into trouble yet. If my "fist" is so much better than he is used to that he can't get onto the combination, send me a type writer, one of the male persuasion pre-

The principal drawback to the use of dynamic in clearing land of stumps and thes has been the cost of it. The extended use for this purpose. It ought to be very effective in raising nesquite trees. If any one tries it or the strength of this suggestion, wil will they kindly post me as to results? I will add this word of caution, however, that those not familiar with the use of the explosive should not try to hanwithout some instructions from an expert.

In reporting experiments for publication, the failures would be worth quite as much as the successes, but they are harder to get.

Texas is a great turnip country, and the value of turnips for stock food has been well established.

After all the talk about a "50-cent silver dollar," there is really no such thing in this country. The American silver dollar still goes for 100 cents, and the people seem glad enough to get it. The work people on the new San Autonio and Gulf Shore railroad were paid in silver the other day, and not a kick registered. The daily papers, the bankers and the cuckoos have made a dead-set to discard it—the silver dollar-but they can't do it. you know.

Coming down on the train from Kerrville the other afternoon I met up with Mr. E. B. Leigh, a Chicago manufacturer who, in connection with his brother George, has a large ranch in Kerr county. On the Stoneleigh ranch they are making a specialty of the brown Swiss cattle, and so far as I know, have the only thoroughbred herd of any consequence in Texas or the South. They have been breeding these cattle for several years, and are well with them. Besides being typical dairy cattle Mr. Leigh says they are also "beefy," close built, and well adapted to the feed and climatic conditions of Western Texas. In short, Mr. Leigh thinks his browns entitled to a place in the front rank of all purpose cattle.

Mr. Leigh agrees with Mr. Hirschfield that the American trotting horse is not only the "coming" horse for Texas, but is already here, and will stay here. With this idea in view, coupled with the further idea that there will be a better day for horse stock generally. Mr. Leigh has been picking up some bargains in standard bred afock and now has on the ranch some choice bred trotters of which he is justly proud. I have been hearing a good deal about the Stoneleigh ranch, and as Mr. L. extended to me a cordial invitation to visit the ranch, I shall, in good time, avail myself of his kindness, when the Journal readers may hear more of the brown cattle, trotting horses, feed farming, ranch waterworks, etc.

Another paper discusses the "future heep." To have any luck in Texa-

the "future sheep" must stand in better with the politicians and be able to lick a coyote. The present sheep is too darned inoffensive to have many

A writer in the Country Gentleman advises throwing 40 gallons of water upon the enslage after it has filled a

16x16 foot silo, and says the water will facilitate the forming of a "blanket of mold" that is a most complete protection to the ensilage. He tramps the ensilage down close, and on the third day after applies the water evenly to the surface. He says, further-more, if the water is not applied, the surface ensilage dries out so quickly that it "fire fangs," instead of forming the close "blanket mold" that proves so effectual a protection from the air at the surface; also that a second dash of water at the end of the week will not be lost. He claims further, that this course will obviate the necessity of any covering whatever for the ensilage.

In speaking of the mountain country to the Northwest of San Antonio, I forgot to say that every summer sees people from other sections up there for health and pleasure, and they are creating an increased demand for the products of the farm, orchard, garden and ranch. The ever increasing tide of health and pleasure seekers to this region of delightful scenery—a picturesque blending of hill and vale and winding stream, of dreamy days and glorious nights, baffles an estimate of the possing tain counties. of the possibilities ahead of our moun-

There is more sense in the farm papers than in papers of any other class, but what a lot of rot even they contain sometimes! For instance, in one of them not long ago I saw a criticism of the way working people in the cities live, the idea being that they enjoy too many of the good things of this world; in fact, live entirely too high for working people. In another place the same paper attributed the present depressed values of farm products to the fact that the work people in the cities are not consuming so much as formerly, and looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to the time' when business shall resume its. normal tone and the work people con-sume more good grub. What we need are a few editors and statesmen with sense enough to see that the country is damaged more on account of what the people do not eat and wear than by what they do eat and wear.

The San Antonio Jockey Club people have decided not to hold a stock show in connection with the fall races. This is a matter of general regret, as a live stock exhibit would have added greatly to the interest and attendance besides proving of great benefit to both town and country.

A Pennsylvania farmer tells the National Stockman how he built a cheap cistern. He struck a circle seven feet in diameter and dug down three feet, then another circle one foot less in di-ameter and three feet farther and broke down the sides of the slope; then with a five foot circle he went another feet and cut away again, making the cistern in the form of a jug. The sides and bottom were plastered with ement directly upon the clay, and the top was arched over with brick packed with sand and cement, and a tile was put in to serve as an overflow pipe about fifteen inches from the top.. As the average diamèter would be a little more than six feet, it would require nearly seven barrels of water for each foot in depth below the overflow pipe, and over fifty barrels when the water was seven and one-half feet deep. His figures for the cost were: Two days' labor, \$2; one-half day of mason. \$1; two barrels of cement, \$2.50; 400 brick, \$2.40; total, \$7.90. It has been in use ten years and is as good as ever. ex-cepting near the top, where he allowed it to freeze, and the-cement cracked and pulled off, which could have been prevented by covering with straw or

Mr. Sam Purinton; the well known West Texas flockmaster, has just re-turned with his family from a tour of California, and says that while he had a good time, the general effect of the trip was to make him think better of Texas. As Sam is an old "gold coast-er," this is a good deal for him to say, as the average of them hope to go to California when they die.

The tariff tinkers seem to think they must pass some sort of a bill or be politically damned. They will be damned if they pass the miss-fit, nondescript they are monkeying with, so what's the difference?

The corn crop of Texas this year will be worth a good deal of money and will be consumed in Texas.

An esteemed contemporary jumped onto Congressman Paschal for one of the few decent things he has done in congress, namely, to ask the conference committee to extend the time for fective operation of the wool schedule, and now the green pelt of that editor adorns the corral fence of the congress-But like other hides, since went on the free list, this particular hide was not worth taking off, size and price both operating against it. But while the job was small and the results small, it was neatly done.

Up at the Texas experiment station they have been trying to get rid of Johnson grass, trying salt, kerosene, calomel, arsenic, corosive sublimate, sulphur, etc. The field from which it suiphur, etc. The field from which it was sought to remove the grass was divided into plats containing 100 square feet. The grass upon the plat treated with eighty pounds of salt and six gallons of kerosene was entirely killed, as was that on the plat treated to the arsenical preparation, but the experiment determined the fact that the cost is too great to permit of use upon large fields. On scattering patches, a combination of arsenic and sal soda will be effective, and is the cheapest effective remedy

\$100 Reward, \$100. The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous sur faces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its rative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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

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

headed "Your Eye Five Minutes."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IRRIGATION LETTER. H. Parker of Barstow Writes an

Interesting Letter on Irrigation in the Pecos Valley." Barstow, Tex., July 21.

Live Stock and Farm Journal: In your issue of July 20 I have read in your San Antonio department some information on irrigation, taken from the Kearney (Neb.) Dairy Journal of June 21, setting forth the probability of raising water from wells or stream by steam power and applying it to the lands, stating that "plants of this kind can be completed at a cost of \$100 per acre for the investment," and that the operating expenses are nominal. I am in perfect accord with any way or means by which water can be applied to lands, and am a strong supporter and advocate of irrigation as means of success in farming, and it may sound rather expensive to say with the above extract that an investment of \$100 per acre is rather high for farming plants, but when we take into consideration the certainty of returns from the investment by way of perpetual crops and figure the dividend that the crop pays on the investment, we thus see that \$100 per acre is not an extravagant price for irrigation farms, but, on the contrary, is a very wise and judicious investment of means.

For example: In the Pecos valley of

Texas, especially in Reeves and Ward counties, unimproved lands with the necessary amount of water for irrigat ing can be purchased for \$20 per acre in small or large tracts, beautifully situated for irrigation and is of as fine quality as can be found in the bottoms of the Brazos, can be grubbed for \$5 per acre, plowed and harrowed for \$3, bordered, ditched and leveled at an expense of about \$2 per acre, seeded to alfalfa (the best rermanent crop raised) for \$2, making a sum total for per-petual water, land and seeding, the small sum of \$32 per acre. The se year one can begin cutting alfalf 1 in raying quantities, viz: Cut five times during the season. At each cutting we will say you get no more than one ton; there is five tons for each acre. The market price f. o. b. in pales is \$10 per ten, making the snug sum of \$50 per acre, your first return paying for

Alfalfa is the most prolific and nutritious hay grown, and will fatten quickly and thoroughly hogs, sheep, goats, horses, cattle and poultry, so in the event of a dull market all one has to do to get the best returns is to get some poor stock of the above varieties. and he will quickly materialize on his crop, but I have deviated from my first intentions—why would one wish to go to Nebraska or Kansas and put up a steam power pump that is always call-ing for expense when at an expenditure of \$35 can sink an artesian well in the Pecos Valley and obtain all the water he wants, or he can purchase lands as above stated under the line of the irrigating canal and supply his land with all the water necessary for his crop at any and all times it is needed. The canals are in fine shape, the crops are as fine as man could desire, and we ant to say for the benefit of thes who desire cheap, irrigated homes in a beautiful and sunny citme, surpassed only by Lower California, they had best investigate the Pecos Valley of Texas at Pecos City or Barston. Texas at Pecos City or Barstow ..

> FROM DEAF SMITH. Rains and Plenty of Grass Rain-Making-Farming a Failures

Mirage, Tex., July 28, 1894. Editor Journal. are over and we can the rains get the information together, it tound that this season has been very much like all others in the past, in that it is very dry over a large portion of the plains, while there is an

abundance of rain in some localities. It is strange that when it gets started to raining in a certain locality will continue to favor that place for weeks. This season the greater portion of Deaf Smith county has had more than the usual amount of rain, and consequently has better grass than for years, while near Amarillo there been very little rain. It will be found to be this way all over West

It is reported that at Channing, Tex., the "Capitol Syndicate" is trying to force the rain question by the use of a rain-maker, and some claim that we are getting the benefit of their thunder. If such is the case (?) we are in hopes that they can be induced to keep up the good work, as no doubt they can afford such things better than the rest

of us. In Deaf Smith county there are ter small stock men now to where there was one five years ago. The big outfits have gone, but the small ones are here, and they are living on free grass, while it was within their reach they would lease some. The last men in the county to continue extensive farming were the Higgins, and they have quit and gone into sheep. They have spent thousands of dollars and an immense amount of hard work trying to force this country to be entitled to the classification of "agricultural lands," bu they have given it up as a bad job, and are trying free grass. And, by the way, free grass is a pretty nice thing, but if we all get at it all over West Texas I am afraid that it is too nice to last, as Texas has to have some school money from some place, and it is easier to get it from the stockmen than it is for Texans to go down into their pockets through a direct school tax. There is such a thing as overdoing the "free grass business." The greater portion of all the school land that has been filed on in West Texas is now abandoned, and it is now the under-standing here that nearly all that is now held will be let go in a short time, rain or no rain. Uutil the land law is changed just enough land will be leased to hold the improvements

The late strike demonstrated that it is rather inconvenient to live in the interior, where we have to depend on railroads for every thing that is used, except beef. Had the strike held on much longer, wagon trains would have had to be started. If some of the leaders of the strike could have been placed out here to enjoy some of the short rations, and the isolation from the rest of the world, that their work created, I think that it would have had a very wholesome effect. If the gov-ernment would try placing some of the high muck-a-muck's in some of the small towns that are cut off from the world in case of a strike, it would lead to a rather early termination of the differences, and might be of permanent

L. H. HALLAM:

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should be kept oiled with

Vacuum Leather Oil-

It saves money—the shoes last longer Doctor's bills—wet feet. Harness needs it also, and more of it at a time. 25c, worth is a fair trial-and your money back if you want it-a swob with

For pamphlet, free, "How to Take Care of Leather," send to WACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale or Exchange.

LOST BROTHER.

J. W. Swendson of Hawthorns, Kans wants to know the whereabouts of his brother, rank FB. Swendson, last heard of in December, 1892. Was then working in the Indian Territory. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Please address

CATTLE WANTED. want 3000 to 5000 cattle to hold in

my King county pasture. Water and grass fine. Good fence. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

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

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

ing house and stock yards.
S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED Stock cattle, horses or sheep to handle on shares, or will pasture large bunch at reasonable rates. Plenty good water 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.

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

RAMS. BUCKS.

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

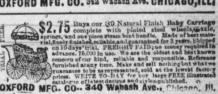




or ray fun gus, the germ which causes the disease, and in from six to twelve hours from the time of application every germ in the tumor is destroyed. Only one application is required in each case and there is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price, \$2 a box; capsule inserter, 25c; sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write us for par-The Onstad Chemical Co., ticulars. box 2300, Sioux Falls, S. D.



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As a live stock route to northern markels it is the quickest and best.

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market.
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For further information call on nearest event or address.

est agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. and P. Agent,
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex. Oklahoma is rapidly becoming of im-

portance agriculturally and horticul-turally. Her latest statistics show nearly 2.460.000 acres of farm land in use, with a cash value of more than \$13,000,000. Her farm implements are worth \$340,000, and she is growing 683,000 apple trees, 648,000 peach trees. 69,000 cherry trees, 51,00 pear trees and a great variety of other fruit trees and of vines. The whole territory is adapted to fruit raising, and Oklahoma fruit will doubless soon appear in the New York markets.

A writer expresses the opinion that is is often the case that the flavor in the milk which is attributed to the eating of some kind of weed in the pas-tures is really due to uncleanliness in some particular.

A sign of hard times-"To rent."

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 2.

Receipts of all kinds of live stock at these yards the past week have been light and everything offered here found ready sale at prices which compare favorably with Kansas City, St.

Louis and Chicago.

Good fat cows are in active demand

at good figures, as also are fat hogs.

The following sales, made during the week, are about an average, and show what prices are being paid: Mogs xzfiffffficmfwyp-

MICHO	Average.	Sold.
Hogs.	- Wat 6	\$4.80
55	110	3.75
3		
55		4.80
46	177	4.75
40	125	3.75
6	Average.	Sold.
Cattle.	1010	\$1.40
1 bull	201	1.40
25 cows	700	1.35
5 cows		
1 bull	1310	1.25
(HT) (CONT.) (THE TREE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		1.45
		1.35
1 cow		2.59
stock Vard	160	2.09
Etool: Vord	COTON.	

Manager Skinner of the stock yards Manager Skinner of the stock yatas says prospective feeders are making inquiries for feeder cattle and he believes a good feeder business will be done at these yards. The inquiry for fat hogs is quite promising and the demand for fat cows is active. He haves that all stock raisers will get in hopes that all stock raisers will get in touch with the market here and watch its progress. The yard people propose to have a market here, but cannot do so unless the stock raisers will all lend their assistance. It will be of mutual benefit if the cattemen and all others will "get close to them" and stay

The Journal will each week give very full reports of what is being done at the Fort Worth yards, also at the packing house, so no one need be igorant of what is going on, and how much is being paid for different kinds

A meeting of the local live stock ex-change was held this week and organization was perfected. Butchers and packers buying on this

market took everything coming this week at steady figures. Taylor & Barrows of Oklahoma City marketed hogs here. George Beggs of Fort Worth mar-keted three cars of cattle.

John P. McShane of Omaha, president of the Union stock yards of that place, spent a day at the yards here. He was accompanied by Mr. W. R. Green, an Omaha banker. Both these gentlemen were well pleased with the Fort Worth yards and predict a great future for

his market.
Mr. R. Hoxie of Taylor had a car each of hogs and cattle on this market.
R. L. Gray of Farmersville had hogs on this market. Capt. Richardson of Fort Worth mar-

keted three cars of cattle.

E. M. Daggett of this county marketed six or eight cars of cattle here this week. They were driven in in two lots, one early in the week, the other yesterday.

Mark Hovenkamp, another Tarrant

county man, sold a load of cattle here.
Mr. Jamison also had cattle on this M. C. Hurley, formerly president of

M. C. Hurley, formerly president of the packing company, spent the day at the yards Monday.

The hotel register shows the following names, as guests of Mrs. J. C. Loving for dinner recently: Miss Lotta Carter, Fort Worth; Miss Sue Wilson, Mineral Wells; Miss Georgia Keeler, Fort Worth; Joseph L. Loving, Fort Worth. These young folks spent a pleasant day at the yards, inspecting everything-packing house, stock yards hotel. Mr. Sam Rouse of the association headquarters acted as guide

Dallas Market.

Dallas, Tex., July 31.-Market quo'ations reported by Carter's stock yards Choice fat steers, \$2@2.25; common to fair, \$1.75; choice fat cows, \$1.75\(\psi\)1.85; common to fair cows, \$1.25\(\psi\)1.37; bulls, \$1\(\psi\)1.25; stags, \$1\(\psi\)1.25; yearings, \$5.00\(\psi\)8; choice veal calyes, \$3\(\psi\)3.50, common to fair colves, \$2\(\psi\)2.50; choice fat matws; choice veal calves, \$3,75.2..., control to fair calves, \$2,02.50; choice fat matton, \$2,02.25; common to fair mutton, \$1,50; goats, \$1,00,1.50; milch cows, \$15.00, 025.00; choice corn-fed hogs, \$4,500, 4.65; common to fair hogs, \$4,500, \$4,60; choice corn-fed \$2,500,425 4.6; common to fair hogse \$4.60; stock hogs, \$3.00@4.00; mess fed, \$3.50@4.25.

The market continues to be over-supplied with poor stock. Fat cattle are very scarce, and they sell readily at top prices. All classes of fat stock are very scarce on our market. We have sold a great many stock hogs the past week, some seling as high as 5 cents.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Reported by Wire by the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

Union Stock Yards, Illinois, Aug. -. -- Cattle-Receipts, 17,000. Best, steady, others slow; native canning cows, \$1.50 (22.00; killers, \$2.25@2.50; steers, dressed beef, \$3.30@4.40; export, \$4.10@4.80; Texas grass cows and heifers, \$1.60@2.30; extra choice heifers sold today at \$2.60; canning steers, \$2.20@2.60; dressed beef, \$2.70@2.95; fed Texas

steers, \$2.75@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; 5 to 10c lower. Common to fair heavy, \$4.75@4.90; good to prime, \$5.00@5.15; light, \$4.95@

Sheep—Receipts, 6000. Active and firm at last week's low range of val-

Chicago, July 31.—Receipts of Texas cattle are still much below the normal for this season of the year. Last week only 11,300 were received, against 5000 the previous week and 21,660 for the the previous week and 21,660 for the corresponding week last year. The fact of such a shortage in receipts now may be accounted for by a much smaller crop of cattle in Texas available for shipment; second, by a more liberal distribution to other markets, and last by a free marketing earlier. and, last, by a freer marketing earlier in the season. All these combined causes have made a great difference in

> STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

the summer receipts at Chicago, though' if one stops to figure from the first of the year the supply is not much different from a year ago. Slaughterers here have not been able to get as many cattle as they needed and were compelled to buy at other markets. Prices lately have been very good, an advance of 10@20c being recorded over the previous week. This market could take care of more Texas cattle at a good advantage. Yesterday's remarkable run of cattle contained only 1000 head of Texas and 1200 Western, and both kinds sold steadily, while natives declined 10@25c. Some Texas steers sold during the week at \$4.25, but not many were good enough to go above \$3.60, and the bulk sold at \$2.50@3.25. Cows have sold mostly at \$1.50@2.00. Unless receipts get much heavier we look for better prices, Prices for sheep remain about stationary. The demand is entirely for good grades, but the common and inferior classes are not

wanted at any price. Common lambs were never lower in the history of the trade and haven't much room to de-cline further. During the past few days not many Texas sheep have been received. Sales included:

St. Louis Market.

East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 1.—Best cattle selling at about steady prices on today's market; others slow Native steers, choice, \$3.85@4,40; cows and mixed, \$1.50@2.00; Texas steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$2.85@3.20; cows,

Hogs-Market active, 5@10c lower; top prices \$5.15; bulk of sales, \$5.05@ Sheep-Market lower; natives, \$2.35@

Kansas City Market.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1.-The cattle market today is steady Texas steers, \$2.10@3.15; beef steers \$3.40@4.65; native cows, \$1.35@2.60; stockers and feeders, \$1.80@3.40. Hogs-Market steady to firm. Bulk of sales, \$4.65@4.75; heavies, \$4.70@4.85; packers, \$4.70@4.85; mixed, \$4.65@4.75;

light, \$4.60@4.80; pigs, \$4.60@4.75. Sheep-Market slow and steady. Horses-W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yard horse and mule department reports very little improvement in the horse market over the preceeding week. Receipts were rather light, and while there were a number of buyers on the market still they were very conservative and were slow in taking hold. Prospects for the coming we little better. Predictions are that the market from now on will be of a very unsteady character and hard to be depended upon. Trashy, rough and agey stuff are hard to dispose of at any price. Smooth nice blocks and toppy drivers have not suffered so much. Mules-Market still continues quiet.

Some little trading in all classes, but not enough to influence prices, which run from \$5.00 to \$7.50 below quota-

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, July 30 .- The receipts of ses of eattle continues I.l. al, and there is no material change in the condition of the market. At the cose of sales today there was a full supply left on hand, but good fat beeves were firmer. Good fat stock of all crasses are fairly active at quotations, but poor and trashy stock continues low and hard to sell. The hog market is quiet

Sheep are hard to sell, and the market continues in an unsatisfactory condition. On hand at close of sales—Beef cattle, 397; calves and yearlings, 693; hogs, 260; sheep, 749.

Good fat beeves per pound gros 23-4@3; common to fair beeves, 13-4@ 21-4; good fat cows, per pound gros-2@2 1-4; common to fair cows, (ach, \$7.00 @10.00; bulls, 1 1-4@1 3-4; good fat calves each, \$4.00@6.00; common to fair calves, each, \$4.00@6.00; good fat yearlings each, \$8.00@9.50; common to fair yearlings, each, \$5,00@7.00.

Hogs—Good fat corn fed per pound gross, 5@51-2; common to fair per pound gross, 3 3-4@43-4.

Sheep—Good fat sheep each, \$2.00@ 2.25; common to fair each, \$1.00@1.75.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, July 28, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

There was a very fair run of cattle this week, a deluge of hogs and a dearth of sheep. The following figures show now receipts for the past six days compare with the preceding six and the corresponding periods of 1892 and 1892.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.
Receipts this week 11,425 71,004 1,433
Receipts last week, 8,849 40,211 2,900 Same week last

year 9,949 34,608 Same week 1892 7,138 14,830 But little change was notable in the general cattle market the past week. Owing to the bad condition of Eastern and European markets the demand for shipping and export account has been decidedly limited, while on account of the continued extremely hot weather local dressed beef men have been inclined to do very little buying, particularly as the demand for consumptive account is considerably light er than usual by reason of the pre-vailing business depression. Prices, however, have not shown much change Fluctuations have been infrequent and within a comparatively narrow range. For good fat cows and heifers the demand is better and values somewhat

higher than a week ago.

The prevailing drouth has simply paralyzed the stocker and feeder trade. paralyzed the stocker and feeder trade. Dry pastures have forced many young cattle in and kept many prospective buyers out. The corn crop that looked so promising ten days ago is now at least partially burned up. A good rain might save considerable, but much in the western part of the state is beyond relief. It is now simply a question whether we shall have half a crop or none at all. Under the circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that trade is dull at prices the lowest ever known here. Everybody is feeling blue and the feeling is one of discouragement.

Western cattle have not begun to finove freely yet. Grass is good in

move freely yet. Grass is good in the Northwest and conditions favorable the Northwest and conditions favorable for holding late. Those in a position to know say that the proportion of beef cattle to feeders will be larger than ever this year. Such being the case local packers will need Texas cattle more than ever and they are still hoping to get a good many of them direct from the range instead of via other markets, as they are compelled to now.

pelled to now.
Current cattle values are about as Poor to fair steers, 800 to

has been made, either in the matter of demand or prices. It takes fancy fat westerns to bring over \$2.75, and fancy lambs are bringing from \$3.50 to \$4.00. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 33.047 cattle and 3706 calves; shipments, 14.038 cattle and 614 calves; driveouts, 15.819 cattle and 4996 calves. Week previous: Receipts, 26,153 cattle and 3478 calves; shipments, 8114 cattle and 952 calves; driveouts, 15,818 cattle and 1475 calves. The market remains fairly steady, and at times the past week a little more money was obtained than the week previous. But the least improvement in values was a signal for increased supplies, and as a result no permanent advance was made. The receipts in the quarantine division during the week were 14,850, against 12,933 the same week last year; so the range country is giving us more cattle than last summer. Yet, prices are holding up fairly well and the market is showing fair life. Combined receipts, native and Texans, are also more liberal, they being for the week 6894 greater than the week previous-yet, last week prices were not only fully sustained, but a little more money was paid. There is a growing belief that before the season is over a general shortage in the supply of cattle will develop it-self, and that we have seen the worst. But how fast the market will recuperate it is hard to say, as a protracted drouth in lowa and Nebraska and the drying up of the pastures and destroy-

ing of much of the corn crop is forcing to market many native cattle out of season and destroying what was here-tofore one of our best outlets for young cattle. At the four leading Western markets Monday—Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—the receipts were no less than 40,900, a good per cent of which were natives forced in from drouth districts. A good rain or two would bring much relief, so

ranchmen or feeders gain nothing by running their cattle too soon. On Monday M. H. Kellem of Quanah, Tex., sold Lere 32 grass cows, averaging 765 pounds, at \$2; Smith & Kellem of the same place 53 grass steers, averaging 849 pounds, at \$2.60, and 30 cows, averaging 769 pounds, at \$2.05; J. H. Pigford, Verner, Tex., 26 grass steers, averaging 977 pounds, at \$2.90; Joe Reed. Minco, I. T., 152 thin, grass steers, averaging 719 pounds at \$2 17 1-2; R. L. & J. T. Thompson, Nineka, I. T., 98 grass steers, averaging 894 pounds, at \$2.55, and 41 light calves at \$4.00; Coon & Simpson of the Osage country, 311 grass steers, averaging 935 pounds, at \$2.80; Bush & Estill, Ballinger, Tex., 28 grass cows, averaging 737 pounds, at \$1.80; Sam Lazarus of Nocona, Tex., 270 grass steers, averaging 950 pounds, at \$2.85; D. C. Jordan, Mocono, Tex., 270 grass steers, averaging 870 pounds, at \$2.55; D. R. Fant of Chickesha, I. T., 67 grass cows, 702 pounds, at \$1.85, and R. T. Gardenhire, Cale, I. T., 24 grass steers, averaging 966 pounds, at \$2.75. Fed range stuff, as well as grass, rule much the same as a week ago. But few coming, and they are selling no better than fresh grass steers of the same weight; 210 of such steers, averaging 949 pounds, sold here Monday at \$2.85. Native cattle, when fat, are selling very well, but medium fleshed stuff is dull and low. Native stockers and feeders are selling better than for some time. A good rain throughout Western Missouri

Sunday put new life in the market for this class of cattle. Sales Monday were: Good to choice cornfed native steers, averaging 1250 to 1509 pounds, at \$3.85@4.65; lighter weights, \$3.50@4.10; grass Texas steers, \$2.10@3.00; grass Texas cows, \$1.50@

Hogs-Receipts for the paast week. 55,392; shipments, 6885; drive-outs, 41,-316. Week previous, receipts, 36,761; shipments, 7196, and drive-outs, 29,-

The drouth the past week drove to market a good many, more hogs than the week previous, and many that otherwise would have been kept at home. Yet a fairly steady market was had up to Saturday. But Monday saw the market rent asunder. The continued drouth and high price of feed in the hog states north of us causing an unprecedented run of hogs to market. Chicago reported Monday's receipts at 60,000, and at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, the combined arrivals were 83,700. With such a supply sharp declines were reported everywhere. Yet sales here were free and the pens cleared by the were free and the pens cleared by the close. Extreme ranges, \$4.60@4.80; bulk of sales, \$4.66@4.75..

Sheep—Receipts the past week,9758; shipments, 5268; drive-outs, 5109. Week previous, receipts, 3478; shipments, 551 and drive-outs, 6560. 551 and drive-outs, 6569.

This market is off again. The run

since my last has been liberal, the supply on sale being more than double, and many of the receipts were of poor quality, hence nothing to encourage trading. Hence sales since my last have dragged and prices are lower all round. Best mutton sheep here Monday were only \$3.00, and it took a good one to bring \$2.75, and fair were worth only \$2.25 to 2.50, while stockers and feeders were wanted at \$1.80@2.25, as to quality. Lambs selling all the way from \$3.25 to \$4.00, as to quality.

The following ranchmen had in cat-The following ranchmen had in cattle the past week: P. S. and F. Witherspoon, Gainesville, Tex.; Mary E. Lee, San Angelo, Tex.; A. H. Brown, Canadian, Tex.; J. R. Walsh, Clarendon, Tex., calves; Stribling & Ligon, Chickasha, I. T.; T. A. Coleman, San Antonio, Tex.; C. W. Merchant, Adllene, Tex.; H. B. Sanborn, Amarillo, Tex.; Mann & Robertson and Hodges & Halekamp, Popus J. T. C. O. and J. & Halekamp, Ponca, I. T.; C. O. and J. Hassard, Coleman, Tex.; J. P. Adding ton, Addington 1. T.; W. A. Ellis, San Angelo, Tex., W. L. McAuley, and Robert Harwell, Ballenger, Tex.; I. F. Brown & Bro., Newoka, I. T.; H. L. Vaden, Purcell, I. T.; John Simpson, Krebs, I. T.; A. W. Hoots, Tulsa, I T. CUTHBERT POWELL.

Your Eye Five Minutes.

We have just closed a contract with large photographic studios of the up North for several thousand dozen photos and crayon portraits which we propose to absolutely give away to those of our friends who will assist us in extending the circulation of the Journal in their immediate neighborhoods. Our

proposition is this: To any one who will send us two new subscribers for twelve months and \$2 in cash we will send one dozen cabinet-sized photographs of himself or any friend whose photo he may send, or we will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, sixe about 14x17 inches, made from same picture.

Should more than one dozen photographs or more than one crayon portrait be desired, send two names and \$2 for each dozen photos or each crayon. Send a good photograph from which copies are to be made. We want 2000 new subscribers during the sixty days on this proposition. Address Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Russian government will hold an international exhibition of fruit and fruit products at St. Petersburg. glining September 22 and closing November 12, 1894. A syncpsis of what will be done is presented herewith: 1. The exhibition is held to show the present condition in Russia and other countries of the cultivated fruits and vegetables, of viniculture, the cultiva-tion of medicinal plants, and the manufacture of their products. 2. A congress of pomologists will convene at the same time. 3. All persons interested in horticulture in all countries are invited to take part. 4. The exhibition will comprise the following sections: a, fresh fruits; b, fresh vegetables; c, dried fruits and vegetables; d, wine, cider, perry and other fruit beverages; e, hops and medicinal berbs: f. seeds g. fruit trees and shrubs; h. horticultural implements and appliances; i. 11terery, scientific and educational acces sories, collections, plans, etc. 5, Those who desire to take part in this exhibition are requested to make timely ap-plication, and for further information apply to the International Exhibition of Fruit at St. Petersburg, Imperial Agricultural Museum. Fontanka. 10. The following concessions have been made to exhibitors: Goods will be admitted free of duty provided they are reshipped. Plants, fruit and vege-tables will not be detained at frontier custom houses if they are designed for the exhibition. All the above goods are entitled to half rates on Russian railroads. The members attending the corgress are entitled to free transportation on their return trip.

Many statements are made about our foreign trade in potatoes. It is not generally known that we have a growing export trade in this vegetable. In the year ending June 1, 1893, weimported potatoes to the value of \$2,066,589. The heaviest importations were at New York, \$1,497,323; Boston, \$304,657, and Philadelphia, \$116,879. In the same period we exported \$700,032 worth of potatoes. The bulk of this trade was with the countries south of us—Cuba, \$554,153; Mexico, \$27,504; Venezuela, \$21,697.

Ripened cream contains as many as 100,000 bacteria in a single drop. Just think how many of the tiny things could lie side by side without crowding in the dot of the letter i.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE'S MODESTY SHOCKED. Our Bashful Young Man Dislikes Appearing Before Ladies Attired in Mother Hub-

bard Trousers.

Corpus Christi, Tex., July 29. Prodigious dampness! wonderful wetness! monstrous moisture! Say, I'm getness! monstrous moisture! Say, I'm getting off an apostophe to the bay here. By-the-way, I'm glad to see you have had rain at my place on Big Fossil creek. I know keu have because the gulf is sorter "up." It's clean out of banks at places and has overflowed considerable country round here. I stayed at Beeville where all the water they have have here has to be numbed our of they have has to be pumped out of the earth until I felt like I wanted to go in swimming, and then I came down hege. There's plenty of water here for that purpose and plenty of good fishing if one had anybody to dig

the bait. There's hardly time for labor of that kind down here. The program is aiready about full. The first thing to do in the morning before the breeze gets up, is to keep very still so as to not get warm. Follow this plan until noon, and by the time dinner is over the breeze is up so that you can enjoy a siesta of an hour or two. Brace yourself up during the next two hours. after which you are in condition to enjoy the splendid breeze for the rest of the day, and so enjoyable is this that it were almost sacrilege to in-trude upon the time with anything like business or labor—"dolce far niente," or words to that effect, expresses the general sentiment here. For the benefit of your readers who don't understand greaser lingo, I will translate the above quotation, It means "sweet to wallow around."

Of course I muster up energy enough

to go in swimming once a day, but for the benefit of the land-lubbers wno unlike myself, are not accustomed to the ways of watering places, I will state that we don't do the thing here like we do up on Big Fossil, where we just drop our suspenders, over our shoulders, let our pants fall off, then skin off our shirt and plunge in. Here we go through a kind of custom house arrangement and pay duty on our dirt. The boss of the bath house took me to a little pigeon hole and furnished me with a pair of woman's drawers made out of woolen goods with a body to 'em open in front. I tried them on and called him back and asked him if he hadn't made a mistake and loaned ma some of his wife's clothes, but he only said that if I wanted to bathe to go ahead, and if I didn't to give up the job—and two bits. I got myself up in the style indicated and went up on the back steps of the shebang, sat down and covered my eyes with my hands. The old salt who managed the harem came back and asked me why the blank, blank, I didn't go ahead. pointed around the corner and asked him pitiously to make them women get out of the water before I went in to swim. I told him I was_only an unprotected male a long ways from home, with nothing but my character and these abbreviated Mother Hubbard drawers, and that as a stranger I claimed his protection. He told me it was all right, that nobody ever told tales out of school here, and that I was perfectly safe. Then I plunged into the briny deep and soon got so I wasn't much afraid of the women, and they didn't seem to be much afraid of me. I wish to say right here, speaking of the quality of this water, that it is all very well for the purpose of swim-ming in or sailing boats on, but that I can't recommend it as a beverage, especially when taken on an empty stomach before breakfast. I tried a wave of it the other morning with very unsatisfactory results. It was not my intention to fill up on sea water unt I got somewhat accustomed to it by degrees, and that I did so was an inadvertency resulting from force of habit. I went to blow the foam off the top of an approaching wave and before I could shut my mouth the whole durn billow was dumped into my scuttle butt, and came near

swamping me. You see I am picking up a few nautical terms, mainly for future use among fresh water acquaintances, but I don't mind giving The Journal a high

rice word now and then.
Capt. Bennett of the Sun took a
party consisting of the officials of the party consisting of the officials of the Mexican railway for a sail up the bay yesterday in his staunch little boat, the Maggie May. The vice-president of the road caught a very large tarpon. The president of the road wasn't along or he would have caught it. I could have caught one if I had the could have caught to the days but I didn't want to wanted to do so, but I didn't want to. As I grow older I become more and more wedded to the truth, and besides I have an immortal soul to save, and it is my unalterable intention not to engage in any very successful fishing exploit during my stay. I may men-tion, en passant, that the gentleman of the fishing party did not deem it necessary to bring this monstrous specimen of gamey fish to the city.

We had a nice shower of rain here this morning, the first that has fallen in four years. I get this from the citizens here and give the statement without comment. As a consequence of this somewhat protracted drouth the corn crop of this season is no doubt considerably injured, and I am afraid this shower comes too late to help it much. From information I can gather and from prospects along the road, I believe, however, if the crop is properly gathered there will be enough for home consumption—I mean enough to supply shucks for the winter supply of tamalas. I regard this as a conservative estimate.

I am afraid I made some rash comments on the live stock of this country in my letter from Beeville last week, and when I wantonly slandered a neighborhood and have to pass back through it I am always willing to make a proper correction. My recollection is that in that letter I intimated that the stockmer of Southern Texas were breeding more with the idea of developing speed in their cattle than of producing 1200 pound of beef per capita. This may have been the case when it took a 2:40 cow to escape the roving Mexican who prowled the country with a charcoal furnace tied to his saddle and a branding iron attached to his lariat, but times have changed now, and such men as the Houstons,Pat Burke and a lot of others are now infusing blue blood into the veins of the Spanish long horns. Capt.
Burke is spending a great deal of
maney breeding up from Durham
and Devon cattle, the latter of which
prove themselves well adapted to this country and climate. What they have needed of late years during the protracted dry spells, was a breed of cat-tle that could climb trees so as to get the full benefit of the mesquite beans and wesach leaves, as the grass sup-ply is necessarily limited. This is a great country, however, and the people are the most hospitable in the world, but I must say the rain supply, judging from statements of citizens, is somewhat deficient. SLADE.

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"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

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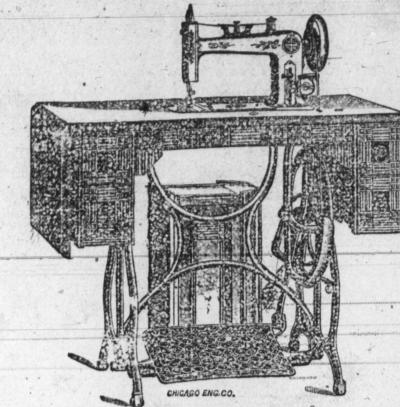
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MACHINE. The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for hadling the most bulky work. All of the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel carefully hardened, and so well fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed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



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the United States does.

with ease.

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

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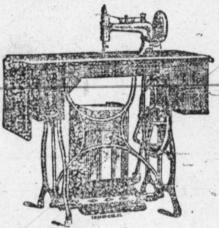
Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.)

struction, having both treadle and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickelplated casters, and the treadle support has oil cups.

The machine No. 4, as per cut above,

will be shipped f. o. b. factory for \$22, which will also include a year's sub-will be shipped, delivered at nearest railroad station for \$22, which will also include a year's subscription to THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM

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



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Fort Worth, Texas

IN THE GOLDEN STATE. Col. Poole's Experiences With Cali-

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

fornia's Variable Climate-A Straw Hat and an Overcont. San Francisco, Cal., July 24.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal. On the morning of the 20th I boarded the Southern Pacific express at Fresno for San Francisco. To say I left the raisin center hot under the collar hardly expresses it, for the thermometer registered 116 in the shade. Indeed I longed and "craved" for a breeze, fresh from the North Pole and ere twentyfour hours had passed I was destined to almost get it, if not quite so.

Our trip was quite pleasant, notwithstanding the heat, as the Southern Pacific railroad pases through some very pleturesque country. Upon our right rose the lofty and majestic Sierra Nevada mountains covered with an abundant growth of trees and shrubbery of many different varieties adapted to this climate. Still higher up, the mountains were covered with snow and the tall peaks seemed to tower into the very heavens, defying all living things. Upon our left the coast range wended its way along the briny deep, but not pos-sessed with the beauty as its companion on the right. Thirty miles from Oakland we espied the briny bay of San Francisco, and sped along by its edge till reaching Oakland. Here is the terminus of the road. So we took the steamer for the city of San Francisco, arriving at our destination thirty minutes after boarding her at Oakland. the distance being seven miles. Every thirty minutes boats leave Oak-

land for San Francisco.

When I left Fresno I had on a straw hat and summer suit to match and regretted that I had to even wear that much, but oh! Lord, when I struck the bay the breeze penetrated my "corporal" system like coal oil through a cotton rag, but I hustled to a hotel quickly. I was too cold to think of supper. I told the clerk to give me a room at once, as I was threatened with an old Arkansas chill, and to be sure and supply the bed with all the quilts and blankets at his command. Next morning it was still colder. then I wanted to be back in Texas with my straw hat and summer suit. After a wash I took a couple of doses of medicine in quick succession, as the hotel has a drug store of its own supplying all guests with liquid medicines.

After taking my medicine I felt like I could relish my breakfast. After breakfast I approached the landlord, who, by the way, is an old Missourian and a jolly good fellow. Said I: "What kind of a dad gasted country is this, anyway. I am freezing." He politely rehearsed me a song and dance and gave me the history of the coast, and informed me laughingly that "this was winter in 'Frisco,' but added with a sly twinkle of the eye that this "was special) breeze ordered for Fresno

I sized him up and concluded he was just about my size and shape so I tacked him for the loan of his overcoat to take in the sights of the city. He responded to my request with

wouldn't accept my baggage as security, and after a moment's hesitation said he guessed that would pass as security. After getting the coat I borrowed the pipe from him. He said he guesed I would live in any country. I am wearing the coat yet and have been royally treated.

Every evening at 3 o'clock the fog rises and stays with us till 9 the next morning-sometimes so dense you can't see thirty yards from you. The street railway runs out to the Cliff House. Some 300 yards out into the bay are to be seen the seal rocks, worn smooth by the constant playing of the seals upon them. Upwards of 300 seals in-habit these waters near the rocks. It was a novel sight to me to see the big seals and sea lions splashing in the water and playing on the rocks. This is Golden Gate proper. This was the first time I ever had the pleasure in gazing on the mighty Pacific ocean. Any one coming to San Francisco should not fall to visit the Golden Gate and Cliff house. The scenery is grand and beautiful.

I had occasion to visit the fair grounds, which contain 160 acres beau-tifully. arranged. I saw many things there very pleasing and instructive. The mid-winter fair was an immense undertaking. It closed the 4th of this month.

I visited Market street, which proved quite interesting to me. Every product produced in the state is represented here. Fish of all kinds and sizes are on sale. I had the pleasure of seeing for the first time the devil fish. He certainly has the proper name, for he is an ugly devil. His legs are two to three feet long and eight

legs to the fish.
Oakland is a city of 80,000 people. Every one I met seemed to be hustling. I saw hundreds of boats of all sizes and shapes anchored in the bay. The Southern Pacific railroad runs through center of the San Joaquin valley Twenty years ago or less this valley was a desert with only a few stock ranches dotting the principal streams. Today she is considered one of the richest valleys in the United States. From Fresno city to 'Frisco, a distance of 20% miles, the railroad is lined with the finest orchards, vineyards and grain fields in the world. Fresno city, the raisin center of the United States, is the most important town between Los Angeles and San-Francisco. The Southern Pacific railroad is one of the best roads in the United States. It is rock ballast, making fast time and consisting of all the modern conveniences known to the traveling public. Its employes are all polite and accommodating and ever ready to make a patron feel pleasant and comfortable. I desire to thank the Southern Pacific officials for many kind favors shown me while in Oak-

One novel feature practiced here is the annually in each section of country. A pen is made of wire netting covering acres of ground and three feet h, with wings attached like a quall net. Each is two to three miles long. On a certain day every man, woman pleasure, but informed me that I was a stranger to him and would have to leave my baggage as security. I tearfully informed him I was a newspaper man and that my only baggage consisted of a pocket handkerchief and cob pipe. He laughed heartily, while I was shaking in my boots for fear he

millions of them, and all vineyards and orchards have to be fenced rabbit proof. I forgot to tell you San Francisco bay is one of the best bays, as all the fleets of the world could anchor there with perfect safety. I am now longing for the Lone Star state, and will leave here in a day or two for home, stopping off at Los Angeles, Yuma, Phoenix, Ariz., and other important towns en route. I bid you adieu.

C. C. POOLE.

A Laughable Mistake. Two ladies entered a book-store recently and the younger asked the clerk for a book called "Favorite Prescrip-tion." The puzzled attendant was un-The puzzled attendant was unable to comply with her request and she left the store disappointed. In-quiry elicited the fact that she had quiry elicited the fact that she had overheard a conversation between two literary ladies in which "Favorite Prescription" was mentioned with extravagant praise, and had jumped to the conclusion that it was a book. She now knows that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign cure for the ills and "weakness" peculiar to women, for she has been cured by its use for she has been cured by its, use

It is the only medicine of its class, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended. or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure permanently constipation, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion and kindred ailments.

The Most Successful Gas Engine

In the market is, run without an electric spark battery. Theory is all very well, but the every day experience of constant practical use is the best test of merit. The man who runs a launch and finds himself drifting with tide and wind because the "spark" fails to ignite the charge of gas in his engine; the man who prints a daily paper and fails to get it off on time because the "spark" again fails; the man who has fruit that is injured for lack of irrigation because the "spark" fails in his engine that runs the pump; not only such parties but others who have been troubled from like causes should bear in mind that the Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engine is free from such difficulties. The ignition is simple and sure. Send for catalogues. If you want sec-ond-hand engines of other makes at cheap rates we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until these are realized on. Palmer & Rey, Type realized on. Palmer & Rey, 1792 Foundry, 405 and 407 Sansome street, Foundry, Cal. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., Agents, Dallas, Texas.

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Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Slaughtered in Kansas City	1,746.728 956,792 249,017 360,237 1,566,046	1,427,763	569,517 872,385 71,284 15,200 458,869	: 10	99,755
C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Ass't Genera		-		retary and T	

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

PECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

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	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	444 400	130,867	18,985	1,950
	144,457	390.187	40,195	3,028
1886		1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1887	340.469	1.283,600	158,503	5,035
1888	467 340	1,206,695	159.058	7,595
1889	606,699	1.673.314	156,185	5,318
1890	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,59
	738.186	1,705,687	185,457	14,26
1892	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,26

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

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