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### TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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The Journal has received recent a letter from Mr. A. T. Garth of Macsville, 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 up; rain can't save it now."

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

"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 position to handle live stock shipments from their points to South Omaha; the route is via Falcom, Col. Stock from their Southern points destined to Omaha via Falcom will save at least 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 steers.

#### FARMERS WHO FARM.

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 Ma Waggoner's firm owns about 100,000 acres of exceptionally fine agricultural 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

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 60 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 never yet failed to raise good crops of all kinds. He knows how to farm, and has the work done accordingly.

#### 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 remarking with the boy who is anxious to leave a good farm home to go to the city in search of employment for which, maybe, he is not the least qualified. This is frequently done by boys who have gotten the false notion into their heads that some other occupations are more honorable than farming. There is no more exalted 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 bent 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 preparation 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 boy 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 for easy jobs.



James B. Doshier 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. Doshier 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 Hill's Texas regiment. He was mustered out at San Antonio in 1848, and 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 Keechli, where he still resides. 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 the war, and its consequent withdrawal of able bodied men to the army, the Indians became very troublesome, and Doshier 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 between 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 harassing 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 all of that long summer 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 messenger was sent in to the post, and the next day ambulances were sent out for the wounded. The writer heard frequently from the soldiers of the splendid coolness and bravery of Mr. Doshier in this fight, and it was believed among them that not less than nine brave 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 coolly aim and shoot as unconcerned as if he was at a country "shooting 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 on his raids no more."

Congress granted Mr. Doshier a bronze medal for this fight, which was formally presented to him afterwards at a dress parade 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 devastating the country west 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 volume 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 seventieth mile stone of his journey, he is hale and rugged, his eye is not dim nor his strength abated, and humanly 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 slightly 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. Batters 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 be satisfied with fair dividends on the investment, and that with good will on both sides all differences can be adjusted, that capital and labor can get along peaceably and amicably 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 change.

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 laws, be vested with all rights and privileges of corporations, and each

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 written in any one paper that may be discussed here, but they are probable that greater loss arises 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 come 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 Phillip 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 muscle.

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 capital and labor can get along peaceably and amicably 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 change.

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 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 of 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 furnishing 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 anywhere.

This is about all that is necessary to be done to secure the desired end. Mr. Hale says this plan will go 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 says: "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.

There is nothing as busy as an idle tongue.

CATTLE.

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 cattle.

Texas cows sold for \$1.77 per head in Chicago last week, or at least 21 head did. They lacked about \$3.50 per head of actual expenses of shipping and selling. Kansas City is now having lots of fun at Chicago's expense.

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 receipts 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 Journal says: "Prices have been far 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 in demand."

The Drovers' Journal of July 23 has this to say about Northwestern range cattle: The first range cattle from the Northwest arrived today, being one week later than the first arrivals last year. Northern ranchmen by not uncertain 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 created an abundance of grass, and cattle have waxed fat on it in a surprisingly rapid manner. The condition of the range cattle this year is so much better than last that there is hardly any comparison. As the season advances the cattle will improve if the weather is favorable, and it 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 gradually 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 again be on a firm and solid basis. The trouble lately has been with the packing house employees, who are gradually 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 again be on a firm and solid basis.

Many shrink from the practice of dehorning cattle because of the apparent cruelty to the animal, and 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 are being used, and the most popular is the use of a cautery. The cautery is a small iron rod, heated by electricity, and is used to burn the hair around the embryo horn, exposing a spot about the size of a nickel. Hold the cautery securely and drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the spot with the end of the rubber cork. Rub it thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn and then the other, until each horn has been gone over three or four times. The 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.

Stealing 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 time for "stealers" is only a memory to the majority of people, though to some it is still quite evident. The few who are daily

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 coccidia 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 sheepman to have plenty of cash, but in the long run brains is the better capital. The number of men who can fatten sheep at a profit is smaller than the number who can manage sheep in general. 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 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 commence marketing arrangements to sell them in good season. The 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 small flocks. 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 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 readily brings in the most money in proportion to what is taken from the farm. In building up the fertility of the farm, the sheep is quite as good as some products the fertility is often sold very rapidly. God protects the sheep from inclement 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 be lambing, and unless reasonable care is taken they are liable to get stunted, and a stunted lamb, like all other stock, is rather poor property. A few drops of turpentine will drive maggots out of flesh wounds very quickly. A quill through the cork of the bottle in which it is kept makes it convenient for the reason that wool or elder blossoms steeped in water is also effectual. Under present conditions if we are inclined to look upon sheep keeping as a makeshift by which to make a resource and a little return from worn-out lands, the better plan is not to undertake it. A few more years of good management and good treatment are necessary. In nearly all cases it will be found a better plan to "shoot 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 it is possible only sheep that with good treatment will pay a profit should be kept. While good young sheep will always command a market, it can hardly be considered advisable to sell, rather than sort out the unsatisfactory animals and keep the best, to wait what time will develop in the sheep business, and to help form a profitable business the business take a turn for the better. 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 wethers be fattened on wool as it is possible only sheep that with good treatment will pay a profit should be kept. 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 during the heat of the day it will reduce the amount of wool. The sheep flies—the producers of grub in the head—but the shed should be airy and cool. A few broods of large chickens would be as profitable as any other class of stock. 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 agricultural 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.

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reminded of it most forcibly are those who are now in the state prison, sent there through the efforts of the cattle raisers' association. 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 stationed at shipping points all over the state, also at mines, and those that are being handled illegally are promptly cut and sold for the benefit of the proper owner. The association is a success, and every man who owns cattle and does not belong to it, makes a big mistake. Tuberculosis No Respector of Breeds. Breeder's Gazette. The question is frequently asked: Are any particular breeds of cattle especially subject to the ravages of tuberculosis (bovine consumption)? It has been generally accepted belief that dairy cows are account of the drain to which their vitality is at all times subjected are more liable to attack than cattle of the more vigorous beef breeds. That contagious pleuro-pneumonia spreads 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 any epidemic disease: close confinement in distillery sheds, for example, not being conducive to a sound physical state in any animal, tuberculosis, as in any other serious disorder, it is certainly true as a rule that the weakest will be the first to succumb. A narrow-chested Shorthorn with a good dairy constitution, for instance, would undoubtedly develop a case of consumption more rapidly than a heavy vigorous cow of a specialized dairy type. In other words, the cow 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, concerning which Director Henry makes the following statement: In regard to the breeds attacked by tuberculosis in our herds they were Jersey, Holstein-Friesians, 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, entirely 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—the best type in fact—fell a victim to the plague, along with her heavy milking companion. It is a common and understood fact that tuberculosis has brought many incalculably bred cattle of different breeds to an inglorious end. The inbred or "pure" Dutchess Shorthorns were the worst sufferers. The following figures practically disappeared from the face of the earth in a generation or two through the ravages of this disease. It will not do, therefore, to try to avoid to claim exemption from tuberculosis. Under the right sort of conditions it may enter and devastate any herd of any breed. Tuberculosis cows and those suspects of it by their owners, should be kept especially when such condition is accompanied by a persistent cough—should not be used as nurse cows, nor is it desirable that their milk be drawn for human food.

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 coccidia 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 sheepman to have plenty of cash, but in the long run brains is the better capital. The number of men who can fatten sheep at a profit is smaller than the number who can manage sheep in general. 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 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 commence marketing arrangements to sell them in good season. The 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 small flocks. 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 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 readily brings in the most money in proportion to what is taken from the farm. In building up the fertility of the farm, the sheep is quite as good as some products the fertility is often sold very rapidly. God protects the sheep from inclement 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 be lambing, and unless reasonable care is taken they are liable to get stunted, and a stunted lamb, like all other stock, is rather poor property. A few drops of turpentine will drive maggots out of flesh wounds very quickly. A quill through the cork of the bottle in which it is kept makes it convenient for the reason that wool or elder blossoms steeped in water is also effectual. Under present conditions if we are inclined to look upon sheep keeping as a makeshift by which to make a resource and a little return from worn-out lands, the better plan is not to undertake it. A few more years of good management and good treatment are necessary. In nearly all cases it will be found a better plan to "shoot 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 it is possible only sheep that with good treatment will pay a profit should be kept. While good young sheep will always command a market, it can hardly be considered advisable to sell, rather than sort out the unsatisfactory animals and keep the best, to wait what time will develop in the sheep business, and to help form a profitable business the business take a turn for the better. 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 wethers be fattened on wool as it is possible only sheep that with good treatment will pay a profit should be kept. 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. 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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...

Farmer who have bred general purpose horses to suit their own idea of what a horse should be...

The low prices of horses is having the good effect to weed out the cheap scraps that it no longer pays to keep...

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 purchasers...

Farmer who are engaged in breeding horses will often find an advantage in combining or working together to produce one particular kind of horse...

The good horse man will water his horse before feeding him, especially in the morning...

Now, friends, try watering one horse before feeding in the morning, thus slackening his throat...

Inbreeding.

How to improve any particular breed of domesticated animals has been the study of intelligent breeders from remotest times...

Inbreeding has been practiced in many instances with beneficial results, but at best is resorted to as a heroic treatment in particular cases...

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark"...

descendants. The champions coupled with the great for a number of generations should establish the uniformity of treatment...

Causes of Spavin.

Charles H. Wood, V. S., recently had a lengthy article on spavin in American 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...

The Outlook for Horses.

It is not safe to make predictions as to the future condition of any market for unforeseen circumstances may arise...

Coupled with an enormous increase in the production of horses came a vast decrease in the inquiry due to causes just named...

The result of this must be felt in future markets, should the demand return to normal proportions and make its usual increase with the seasons...

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...

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

POULTRY.

The Black Spanish an Aristocrat. Southern Fancier. A way 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 Hidalgo of Spain...

Such development is marvelous, and should that careful breeding can do. And the grand comb that the hen carries is another beautiful feature of this breed with an ancestry...

Poultry and Agriculture.

Director A. G. Gilbert, in treating the subject of poultry in its relation to the agriculture of the United States before the Ontario Agriculturist Union, said: In relation to the agriculturist, poultry occupies the position of an undeveloped industry...

It seems to make no difference with poultry whether they are housed beneath the slate roof of a pretentious building or in a deserted pig pen...

Caponizing.

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

We do not write on this subject from experience, but from observation and what we have learned. We have observed that to caponize a cock is to let it fully mature is to greatly increase its value over one of the same kind and age not caponized...

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 eleven pounds...

To caponize a few and offer them on our live stock 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 will only be a short time when good prices will be obtained in our home markets...

Our Specialties. We make specialties of Envelopes, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Legals, Blanks and Lawyers' Briefs...

SWINE.

Never allow hogs to eat or sleep in dirt. The quality of the meat depends very largely upon the feed.

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

A good breeding sow is one of the most productive animals that a farmer can keep. Sows that are made extra fat will not breed so surely as 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 fast that indigestion results.

There is no special advantage in a large litter. Eight or ten from any sow will be of better size and quality than a larger 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 mature age. Breeding from immature parents tends to weaken the constitution.

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

Whenever crowding the hogs with a full corn ration, it will be found a good plan to keep a supply of salt, charcoal 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.

Whenever a sow is bred, the date 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 to frequent which help themselves 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 he can hardly pay too much for a first-class boar if you have much use for him.

A correspondent recommends shagreened hogs as a cheap 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 of paunch. A little silage, simply to prevent the hog from getting thin, is all that can be advised in feeding swine. 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 racks the protecting coat of bristles that covers the original wild boar, and is still common in Russia. One of the reasons for calling the hog filthy is that when the shelter he will roll in the dirt, partly as we have often thought to cover his body from the scorching rays of the sun. Some breeds of hogs have a pretty good covering of bristles. The same breeds most generally grown in the West, where changes in temperature are more frequent and violent than they are in the Eastern states.

N. J. Shepherd writes the Journal of Agriculture as follows, advising feeding floors for hogs: With hogs a considerable saving can be made in feeding by providing good light feeding floor especially for feeding grain. With a little care taken in making tight and reasonably level it can readily be kept at night. The improved modern hog racks the protecting coat of bristles that covers the original wild boar, and is still common in Russia. One of the reasons for calling the hog filthy is that when the shelter he will roll in the dirt, partly as we have often thought to cover his body from the scorching rays of the sun. Some breeds of hogs have a pretty good covering of bristles. The same breeds most generally grown in the West, where changes in temperature are more frequent and violent than they are in the Eastern states.

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When the grain is fed on the ground even though one may take considerable pains to select a goodly clean place the hogs will take up more or less dirt 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 it 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. An 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 light 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 clear away all 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 can stand where they can eat together. The size of the floor must be determined by the number of pigs to be fed, but it should be large enough to give them plenty of room to eat without unnecessary crowding. Make it a point to keep clean and not only will better health and thrift be secured, but a better gain in proportion to the amount of feed given can always be secured because there is less waste. It is easier to keep healthy than to cure disease. It is cheaper to keep thrifty than to allow 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.

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 column.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

Or the Result May be Disastrous. Many people who come to our office for medical treatment have been experimented upon by incompetent doctors, or have been taking cheap treatments because the price was low. The results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be the Leading Specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe.

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THE FARM.

Why will farmers attempt to do a whole year's work without sharpening their tools when a mechanic will not attempt a day's work without sharp tools?

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 required, 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 sharp axes, as the better the condition of the tools and implements the less 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: Rotation of crops, application of commercial fertilizers and the use of barnyard manure.

Legislation will not give us larger crops, nor reduce the cost of cultivating them. 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 his 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 of 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 vermin of every sort.

When prices are low the wise man does not fall 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 drainage. 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. The old-fashioned 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 fodder" in this connection means the entire plant, ears and all, 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 anywhere 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 wasted. Do you happen to practice any of these things?

The price of agricultural lands varies with the price of the staples. No one believes 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 not time for the owner farmer to be securing 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 a crop of wonderful value for stock food. The wider range of orange crops have the better for some. Some will thrive adapted to our 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 when you are looking for it. It is only human nature, and however good your hands may be look after the 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 manure therein. The farmer who ignores this and depends upon chemical fertilizers for the making of his crop, he 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 you think 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 increased the earning power of the farm materially.

The work of a thoroughly progressive farmer includes not only agriculture proper, but stock raising and horticulture. This fact by itself is enough to show that the farmer should be a liberally 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 top-dressing of manure upon the meadows now will work a vast improvement in next year's hay crop. If more manure was given to our grass lands, by a curious turn of the wheel, should eventually have more 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 antiquated 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' Journal: Farmers will be 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

danger of loss. Yet when stock are in prime marketable condition to hold means unnecessary expense. Pastures in many localities are drying up, which adds more anxiety to the situation. In only respect it was fortunate that the railroad tie-up occurred when it did. Farmers were busy harvesting and were not as badly inconvenienced as they would have been awaiting the time of the year. Now that the harvest season is over in a large part of the stock-raising district, there is a general desire to get to market. Those who are likely will wait until prospects are better.

German millet may be sown broadcast as the rice of a half bushel of 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. Seeds 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 require irrigation by surplus water. On many farms a good ditch will serve the purpose of draining the land. Good farms are a blessing to any community. They invite the whole neighborhood to accomplish more, both from a desire to do better, and a fear of being left. I am forced to scratch from morning till night to keep pace with the enterprising farmers in my vicinity. Thirty 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 widest range of men in this country, it must be represented by progressive, energetic and successful farmers, who will zealously guard 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 chance from grain to live stock may not be so great as to attract much attention at this time, but within a few years statistics are liable to show an increase in the number of cattle and hogs at least. It is not surprising that the attention of the breeder 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 setting into improved stock at but little extra cost. Pure bred and pedigreed stock never sold so near the price 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 holds true of the horse. It 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 feed the stock as when they are intended for feeding purposes, as there are for mixing our grass seeds. A variety tends to a more close occupation of the ground, and a consequently larger crop. Peas and other legumes 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 alone. There is also the additional value of giving greater variety to the food. We believe in cutting out the extra cost of raising a variety of silage or as hay, and would advise all who intend to sow them for that purpose to sow peas with their next crop. There are many reasons where the could be added to the list of work and materiality and the total profit without much increasing the labor. Many tons of beeswax are imported from the East, and some from other countries. There is no danger of the bee-keeping business being overdone very soon, as there never has been enough good honey on the market to make it 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 farmer should not do business in the business like manner, as well as 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, vegetables, and fruit, and all other property on hand, and figure it up with his outstanding accounts on the first of the year, so that he may know just when he is worth, and so be able to tell when the year comes around again whether he has made or lost money in his business, and he should also, at the end of every 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 food.

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 pastures and some of the best feeds which were looked upon with favor only a few years ago are almost entirely abandoned today. We are gratified, however, to say that Clayton of Texas, to note from a widespread correspondence over the state, turning out these old-time ideas—viz, fattening cattle on pasture and occasional salting—is fast becoming an 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 soiling 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 cow 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 information will appear soon in the monthly report from this station, which will be sent to all persons in the state who request it.

No progressive stockman of today can afford to depend on pastures or grass alone for his cattle, either in summer or winter, but must supplement these with soiling crops and grain. For early spring and summer 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 31.22 pounds of green rye from one row, which had been planted in rows two feet wide.

These are some of the facts and conditions that surround us, all of which are of economic value, and sure methods of supplying an abundance of food.

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 stock apples from fall until spring in the hope of obtaining such a price. Such a scarcity of apples does not occur 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 have been tried by so many victims of the alcohol habit, can no longer 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. It is skillfully directed it may gradually and naturally destroy the craving appetite without injury to the individual. It has recently been found that a composed diet of most wholly of fruit will do much toward bringing about the desired result. It is said that oranges are the most effective fruits for this purpose. A distaste for alcohol, Apples and lemon juice are also said to be excellent for the purpose.

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 leaf, or one leaf above the last bunch of grapes. This will cause a new set 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 vines are 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. The sap for this season will go into the fruit and into the new vine which shot out from the ground.

An insect known by the scientific name of coisoma calidum is also called the "cut-worm." 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, paying no attention at all to the size of the insects, and will eat one another, if they cannot find plenty of other food. Were it not for their fault they might be grown and collected upon plants known to be infested by caterpillars. A peculiar marking of the larvae is two hook-like attachments, or hump-like horns, as they might be termed, at the tip of the abdomen or tail.

In Italy, the native home of the tomato, an extensive business is carried on drying tomatoes during the season of the year when fresh fruit cannot be obtained. A Southern Cultivator. The tomatoes are allowed to remain on the vines until quite ripe, then they are picked and pressed through a machine 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 until it is broken up fine and put into boxes or bags and sent to market. A large part of it is used for making soups, but a considerable portion is used to make tomato catsup, and 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 a little water for other purposes needs some modification. If the land is cheap because it is far from market, it is equally far from market for the fruit crop, which is a heavy investment. If the land is still in the land is cheap because it has been exhausted by continuous cropping. The waste of fertility on light soil is greatest in the mineral manures which are applied. On heavy land 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, therefore, better to mix manure with 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 other than a luxury. That which has to compost in the soil is more apt to breed microbes that create blight and rot.

My sweet peas were sown when they were very young, and when the vines had climbed to a height of 18 inches, I began the soap-suds treatment. The vines at once began climbing faster and faster up the budding and blooming in the sunshine. Every morning I filled the market basket with cut flowers. They were not tossed into the basket, a mass of them were gathered up, washed, separated, and when vases and great glass dishes were filled with them, the colors were massed. Roseation, deep blue and deep red, and white, and the shadows with Scarlet in vineable and rich lavenders for relief, and the whole tipped with delicate pinks and white to form the high lights. The border was decorated with dark maroon, but fed on soap-suds it was almost black, while the tinted edge of the lotus, Eclifora was the richest purple of the rainbow. It was 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 strawberry growers what shall be done with the old bed, which may perhaps be made to grow a fair crop next season, but never quite equal to that of the first year. Some have advised covering 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 it weeds kept down this is doubtless the best 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 Horticulturist, relates this experience, which puts the land to the test—use after one crop is off before another is ready for planting: "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; raised rows in drills 2-2 feet apart; probably 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 the clover will grow. The straw, rich in 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 stand that are much richer in plant food than the old strawberry vines, weeds and grasses which were plowed until the land was wanted for other purposes next spring.

DAIRY.

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

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

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 already done.

The condensed milk factory at Mid-dletown, 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 babies or even to raise calves and pigs on. Well, it is 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 was valued at \$2,500,000. The 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 anticipated.

It does an honest man no harm to watch him and the dishonest man needs warning. Others who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the milk business, and who are 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 the fat she stored up from food eaten at a previous period, while dry. It is a mooted question 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 occasionally worries the dairymen. We leave to the scientists to say what causes it, whether there is an alkaline reaction in the udder making it impossible to completely dissolve the curd, or whether it is due to the presence of a fungus 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 been cured after one or two doses of saltpeter. A tablespoonful is the dose.

An Australian farmer gives his cows two gallons of separated milk each day, 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 things he has tried. The subject "cripple all." He adds bran to it and allows it to stand about 12 hours before feeding, in the winter months, which gets up a slight fermentation, 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 during the lactation period. The food per month. During lactation the average per month was 1660 pounds drank and 774 pounds consumed in food. The pounds of water consumed per pound of milk produced were as follows: Ayrshires 4.26, Guernseys 5.07, Holsteins 4.43, Jerseys 5.21, Short-horns 5. Holderness 3.95, Devons 4.82, making an average of 4.83 pounds. The amount of an abundance of water is evident.

An exchange says: No one need be deceived by poor butter. It invariably contains itself. No one with common sense or buttermilk. It is put up to deceive; colored to deceive; named, packed and sold to deceive; and its character is such as to give it a reputation which 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 to give it a good name; buy up members of congress and state legislators to prevent just legislation. All this the butter interests do. It is hardly 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 feeding of dairy cows. They are commonly found in fall 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 the cows to eat it. The disease can be communicated directly to those who eat the butter or drink the milk from such cows.

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 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 wasted. When this method was compared with silage it was found that the latter was 8 per cent better than any possible preparation 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 silage is a permanent food. Do not 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 been fed.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Macoa street, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

WOMAN NOT AN ANGEL.

When you've looked this wild world over, 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 helmets to allure; But an angel cannot kiss you, Cling to, fret for, long for, miss you, Neither could she stay from heaven burdened with your grief and care.

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. Still I hope she won't recall her, For though she be not angelic, she is good enough for me.

Good enough for man—the sinner— Good as nurse and as breadwinner, 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 you.

Good to lighten off the spectres thronging 'round Death's angel grim. Constant her devotion ever, Wavering in her friendship never, Gentle as a dewdrop fall on to aching brow her hand; Warm in her affection, clinging To her loved, tho' ruined, bringing Hope where once was desperation, ruling with unvoiced command.—Minneapolis Tribune.

INTERESTING OPINIONS.

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 association, 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 themselves.

Clara Louise Kellogg thinks that the women who unflinchingly discharge the duties allotted to them by nature, would no doubt make good wives.

Mrs. Ballington Booth believes that the best wife and the best home is made only by the woman who has perfect harmony with the aims, 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 counselor, skilled enough in the domestic virtues to be a good housekeeper, and loving enough to guide in true paths the children with whom the home may be blessed.

Jennie O'Neill, of the well-known oratoricalist, says the best wife is the woman who has found the right husband—a husband who understands her.

Ellis 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 fastidious. She must be amiable, affectionate, sympathetic and firm, with no desire for a "career."

Marie Louise Beebe, president of the Young Woman's Christian association of New York, thinks that to be the best wife depends upon three things: An abiding love for God, faithfully discharged as daughter, wife and mother, and self-improvement mentally, physically and spiritually.

Voltaire De Cleve, an 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 duties, 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 Suffrage Association, is sure that the best wife is she who never forgets that no house hold liveth for itself. The public-spirited woman who is in her domestic 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 buries 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 lying because there is not more preaching, but because there is so little practice.—Ram's Horn.

Hints for Washing Day.

If clothes are collected and carefully sorted at night, the morning work will be greatly facilitated. It is a common practice to soak clothes over night. Treating them for half an hour in the morning instead, in moderately hot suds.

Clear boiling water will remove tea and fruit stains from tall linen. The water should be applied before the linen 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.

DR. PRICES' BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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

Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Prepare the tripe. That is the most difficult part. After it is ready to soak in hot water about three hours. When satisfied it will drop into good vinegar; spice it if you prefer it.

sudsed and rinsed in water slightly blue. 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 bleuing will cause clothes to grow yellow. Use indigo only, and not too much of that.

Starch and Soap. How many have tried using just a 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 I have found that I can make very hard soap 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.

Dant'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 stove 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 don'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 patience 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 it 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 work-table 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 yourself with 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 room for drying living apartments.—Hattie Harmon.

Things to Know. That meat should never be placed directly upon the ice, as its juice 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, a smooth table or moulding board, a good rolling pin, cold water and flour and butter of the best quality.

Sugar Cookies.—I have used for years this recipe for cookies. They will keep for weeks in the hottest summer weather. One teaspoonful of soft butter beaten to a cream with two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with sufficient flour to make a soft dough.

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 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 recipe: One teaspoonful of white sugar, one whole egg and the yolk of another, one tablespoonful of soft butter, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with two level teaspoonfuls 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.

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 more 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.

The worst false faces are not found in the masquerade.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

700 SHROPSHIRE. Largest and oldest breeding flock of Down in Wisconsin. Won \$1000 cash prize at World's Fair. Prices had rock-bottom for list. Also McDougal S-SHEEP D.P. Wholesale by car or retail. 10 friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a description 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.

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.

THE VALLEY FARM. On account of hard times and to reduce stock we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old. 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old. Registered heifers at \$90 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$80 each. All accredited Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

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.

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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 into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

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

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

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. For prices write to P. C. WELBORN, 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.

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SUNSET ROUTE. SOUTHERN - PACIFIC. [Atlantic System.] T. & N. O. R. R. CO. G. H. & S. A. RY. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & F. Railways. FAST FREIGHT LINE. Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freight from New York runs 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, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. C. R. R. For prices and rates write to JAMES BRAMMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex. JAMES BRAMMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex. Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California, with Pullman buffet dining cars on all trains. L. J. PARKS, G. P. A., Houston, Tex.

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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 within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished 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. PENNINGTON, General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ONE Live Stock Express Route. From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shipments 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 cheerfully answer all questions as well as E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.



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 average, and show what prices are being paid:

Table with columns for animal type (Cattle, Hogs, etc.), weight, and price. Includes entries like '1 bull 1210 \$1.40', '25 cows 891 1.40', '1 bull 1310 1.25', etc.

Manager Skinner of the stock yards 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.

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

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

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.

St. Louis Market. East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 1.—Best catts selling at about steady prices on today's market; others slow.

Kansas City Market. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1.—The cattle market today is steady. Texas steers, \$2.10@2.15; beef steers, \$3.40@4.65; native cows, \$1.50@2.00.

New Orleans Market. New Orleans, July 20.—The receipts of all classes of cattle continues 179,311 and there is no material change in the condition of the market.

Texas and Western Cattle. Good fat beefs per pound gross, 23-46c; common to fair beefs, 13-42c.

Omaha Letter. Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, July 23, 1894. Journal: There was a very fair run of cattle this week, a deluge of hogs and a dearth of sheep.

Chicago Market. Reported by Wire from the Texas Live Stock Commission Company. Union Stock Yards, Illinois, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000. Best, steady, others slow; native culling cows, \$1.50 @2.00.

Chicago, July 31.—Receipts of Texas cattle are still much below the normal for this season of the year. Last week only 11,200 were received, against 5,000 the previous week and 21,600 for the corresponding week last year.

Western cattle have not begun to move freely yet. Grass is good in the Northwest and conditions favorable for holding late.

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.

KANSAS CITY LETTER. Kansas City, July 31. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 22,947 cattle and 3706 calves; shipments, 14,038 cattle and 614 calves; driveouts, 15,819 cattle and 4996 calves.

Your Eye Five Minutes. We have just closed a contract with one of the large photographic studios 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.

The Russian government will hold an international exhibition of fruit and fruit products at St. Petersburg, beginning September 22 and closing November 12, 1894.

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.

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

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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.

Notes. 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, Wagon, Chickasha, I. T.; T. A. Coleman, San Antonio, Tex.; C. W. Merchant, Adlene, Tex.; H. B. Sanborn, Amarillo, Tex.; Mann & Robertson and Hodges & Halekamp, Ponca, I. T.; C. O. and J. Hassard, Coleman, Tex.; J. P. Addington, Addington, I. T.; W. A. Ellis, San Angelo, Tex.; W. L. McAuley, and Robert Marshall, Halinger, 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.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Fish & Meek Co. (INCORPORATED) CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE'S MODESTY SHOCKED.

Our Bashful Young Man Distinks Appearing Before Ladies Attired in Mother Hubbard Trousers.

Corpus Christi, Tex., July 29. Prodigious dampness! wonderful wetness! monstrous moisture! Say, I'm getting off an apostrophe 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 you have because the gulf is sorter "up." It's clean out of banks at places and has overflowed considerably in some rooms here. I stayed at Beville where all the water 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 here. The water is plenty and good 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 ready 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. This is the only way that it were almost sacrilege to intrude upon the time with anything like business or labor—"dolce far niente," or words to that effect, expresses the sentiment of the day. 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 must be so energetic enough to go in swimming once a day, but for the benefit of the land-lubbers who unlike myself, are not accustomed to the ways of watering places, I will state that we do not go to the water 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 women's drawers made out of wooden goods with a body of tan open in the back and on and called him back and asked him if he hadn't made a mistake and loaned me 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 shabang, sat down and covered my eyes with my hands. The old man who managed the barroom came back and asked me why the blank, blank, I didn't go ahead. I pointed around the corner and asked him pitiously to make them women get out of the way 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 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 out. 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 swimming in or sailing in, but I don'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 my intention to fill up on sea water until 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 darn 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 price word now and then.

Capt. Bennett of the San took a 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 salmon. The incident is worth noting and wasn't along or he would have caught it. I could have caught one if I had 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 mention, 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 got this from the citizens here and give the statement without comment. As a consequence of this somewhat protracted drought 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 to supply consumption—I mean enough to supply shunks for the winter supply of tamales. 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 Beville last week, and when I wantonly slandered a neighborhood and have to pass back through it I am always willing to make a proper retraction. My recollection is that in that letter I intimated that the stockmen of Southern Texas were breeding more with the idea of developing speed in their cattle than of producing a 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 larlat, 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. Pat Burke is spending a great deal of money 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 cattle that could climb trees so as to get the full benefit of the mesquite beans and weasch leaves, as the grass supply 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.

Make Money By saving it. Read The Journal's offer to subscribers only in this issue. Perhaps this offer you have been looking for, and of which you will be glad to avail yourself.

One Dollar Saved is One Dollar Made. That is Old!

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

That is New. WHY?

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

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for handling 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 has a lock-stitch. The foot and feed are positive in their action. The needle is self-setting and held in the needle-bar by a patent clamp.

THE SHUTTLE IS SELF-THROWING.

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

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

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

SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION.

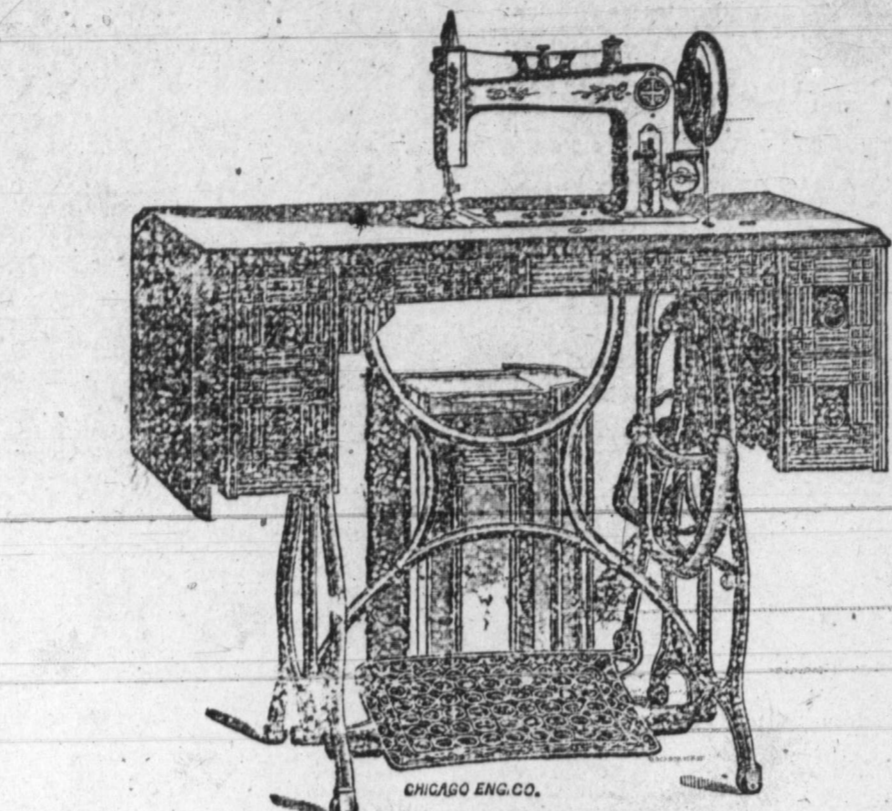
Permits change from light to heavy work, or vice versa, with no change of tension. ATTACHMENTS. With each machine is furnished free one full set of attachments, which are warranted of solid steel, polished and nickel-plated and warranted for five years, which no other manufacturer in the United States does.

ACCESSORIES.

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

WOODWORK AND STAND.

The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class house, polished and nickel-plated and warranted for five years, which no other manufacturer in the United States does.



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

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Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.,

GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

Feeders are inquiring for cattle. Constant and increasing demand for fat hogs and fat cows.

By making this the central feeding market of Texas the buyer and seller are mutually benefited.

Government recognized separate yards for proper handling of cattle destined to Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill your cattle to be fed at Fort Worth Stock Yards, privileges Fort Worth market.

Write for market information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER, President, General Manager.

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Consolidated in 1865. The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

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The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country.

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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.

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With its dome lighted amphitheater, 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, coaches, fire 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.

N. THAYER, JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO. T. WILLIAMS, President, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas.

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

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis. Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

Table with columns: Official Receipt for 1893, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to Feeders, Total Sold to Shippers, Total Sold in Kansas City. Rows for Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Asst. General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

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