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Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

It is said that Carter produced more rats than could be shocked on the ground where they grew. With fairly good seasons for one short month Texas will have a crop of corn that can't be housed in the state.

With 3,000,000 bales cotton, 10,000,000 bushels wheat, more corn than she can house, surplus oats at 15 cents, and fat hogs everywhere, Texas can get along for another year in spite of the gold drainage and silver suppression.

The gubernatorial campaign is getting up a pretty good head of steam, but the four candidates are impatient to stir the people and did the big giant and the little giant two years ago. It seems to be nip-and-tuck with Latham and Cuberson, with Reagan's stately form and measured tread just visible in a skirmish line at the end of the lane, while Cochran is round the corner full of expectations from the next returns.

And now there is another "cattle movement." This time it is local and confined mainly to the collection of stock for breeding. The earnest and urgent counsel of the Live Stock and Farm Journal finds a response in the keen whip-crack and driving yell of the cowboy as he conducts breeding herds to the pastures of owners who have the astuteness to buy on the "slump." He who falls this summer to restock his pasture with good breeders will regret his short-sightedness two years from today.

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The strike of the coal miners has more completely paralyzed the industries of the country than could a general strike of any other class of wage-workers. It not only stops the coal mining industry, but it produces a coal famine, and works the practical effect of a strike in all industries where steam is used for motive power. Al-

ready many large establishments have closed for want of fuel, and others, together with thousands of miles of railway, must inevitably stop if the strike continues sixty days longer.

The Journal asks its readers to bear with it for a few weeks while it is undergoing the many disadvantages of a change in form make up etc. An order has been placed with the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis for a regular supply of first-class book paper put in rolls as required by the Gazette's perfecting press, which will, in future, as announced elsewhere, do the press work of the Journal. This paper, however, must be made to order, consequently can not be delivered until about July 1st. In the meantime the Journal must be content and ask its readers and friends to accept it printed on common newspaper, same as is used in this issue. When the splendid paper that is now being made specially for the Journal has been received and every thing is once again in good working order the Journal will be without exception the largest, the neatest and the best live stock and agricultural paper published in the Southwest.

Half a Dollar to Know it All.
For only 50 cents you can get the Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) every Tuesday and Friday for six months.

This will take you through and beyond what bids fair to be one of the most exciting state campaigns ever witnessed in Texas.

Hand 50 cents to your postmaster or the local newsdealer, or send direct to A. H. Belo & Co., publishers, and get full proceedings of the political procession in the best general newspaper in the Southwest—sixteen pages a week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our contract with the publishers of the Fort Worth Gazette for the publication of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal provides that the paper shall be printed, folded, wrapped, addressed to the subscriber and delivered inside of the Fort Worth postoffice by 6 p. m., every Thursday. Under the provisions of our contract with the Gazette people we will be required to pay for the publication and mailing of as many papers each week as there are names on our subscription list. Consequently we are exceedingly anxious that our subscribers shall receive their papers regularly and promptly. Our friends will, therefore, oblige us very much if they will promptly report any irregularities in the receipt of the paper that may come under their observation. This is important to us, and will, we hope, receive the attention of our subscribers and friends generally.

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

TO OUR READERS.

The mission of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal will be in the future as it has been in the past, to labor unceasingly for a further and more scientific development of the stock raising and agricultural interests of the Southwest, and to Texas especially, will it prove itself a true friend. Since our change of form and unequalled facilities for a greater work than ever before, a number of patrons and influential friends of the Journal, who feel an interest in the work, and a special interest in Fort Worth, have subscribed for a number of copies to be sent to friends, and others who are not at present subscribers to the Journal, from now until January 1, 1895. Those who receive the paper without notification as to who sent it may rest assured that it has been paid for until that date. The Journal deems it advisable to make this statement for the benefit of those who would not otherwise understand the circumstances under which it is sent.

HOW ABOUT THE FAIRS?

The time is now fast approaching when the several county fairs will be open for display and competition. In fact, the time will be upon us before we are aware of it, and it is even now none too soon to begin to prepare for it. The county fairs are worthy of better patronage and support than has been, as a rule, accorded them in this state. The good resulting from honest competition at these fall fairs is greater than many imagine, and much of the benefit comes in the preparation of the exhibits. In endeavoring to excel others in any way our best efforts are, or should be, put forth. In this alone there is much to stimulate those who participate, and many of the lessons to be learned in connection with agricultural exhibits are found in preparing for the fairs. It is well to interest all—the ladies, the boys and girls as well as the men. All can contribute a great deal to make the competition more, and hence, the fair of greater interest.

NOT PATENTED—BUT PLAUSIBLE.

There is one pest which the live stock men and agriculturists of Texas have to contend with, and have contended with since "time was," which has received much attention, but from which but little if any relief has been given—prairie dogs.

The Journal now comes before its reader in this article with some suggestions, which, it believes, will solve the question of getting rid of these money-eaters in a certain and sure way which will not rid us of them unless it is carried out to the letter, but one which is sure to do it if everyone works together, and the line of action here suggested is acted upon in all instances.

In some of the older states, there grows rankly an English thistle, which works a hardship on the crops wherever it grows. In such states there is a law requiring every man to clear his land of this noxious plant, and should he be notified by anyone that a thistle has been seen on his land and he fails to at once destroy it, the state will prosecute him on complaint.

Now, if a law could be passed in this state requiring every land owner to kill all the dogs on his land, and the state should be compelled to clear its own land, or its lessees should look out for it, and failure to do so would lay the owner or lessee of the land liable to proceedings, would it be more than one or two years until Texas would be free from dogs?

The Journal thinks this a good plan, and would suggest that all our western counties instruct their representatives to work for such a law. The representatives of East Texas can not find any objections to it unless it should be that the state would have the big end of the expense in killing the dogs.

This is not entirely correct. In the prairie dog country, it is not probable that the state owns more than half of the land, and even if the burden should fall heavily on the state, it would be of such untold benefit to all that the investment will still be cheap.

Land rid of dogs is worth about \$1 per acre more than the same land is worth with the dogs on it. Hence, if a man who lives in New York or some other Eastern state, owns a single section of land which lays in an open country and is practically doing him no good, it might seem just a little hard to force him to spend a lot of money killing the dogs on it. But when the increased value of the land is taken into consideration, there is no hardship about it. In fact, the law would only look out for the land owner's interests.

Something has to be done. These dogs ruin the land, ruin the crops and ruin the grass, and often kills live stock. In addition they jeopardize the lives of those people whose business compels them to work on the range country.

If anyone can suggest a more plausible scheme, the Journal will adopt it and work for it. All the Journal desires in the premises is that the dogs should be exterminated, thoroughly.

PROFIT IN SAVING.

It is often said, and it is really within in the observation of almost every one, that Texas farmers waste annually a large percentage of the profits of their farm labor. This fact is so common as to be seen by passengers flying along the railroads at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and to excite criticism from strangers unfavorable to the husbandry and thriftfulness of the country. This wastefulness comes from negligence, rather than profligacy or improvidence, but is none the less culpable and impoverishing.

Average the farms of the state and wretched wastefulness is discoverable everywhere, not only in the care of implements and livestock, but in the harvesting and housing of crops. On a large majority of the farms it is the practice to leave the plows, cultivators, reapers, binders, harrows, hoes, axes, and frequently the harness, at the end of the last row of the "lay-by" plowing until they are wanted for the preparation of the fields for the next succeeding crop. The wagons, carts, buggies and wheelbarrows all lie out in the sunshine and rain from year's end to year's end, and all the little tools, such as hammers, saws, chisels, drawing knives, planes, etc., share the same fate. Thrashers, reapers and other kinds of costly machinery are used and left on the spot where the last sheaf was harvested, and the very sacks and barrels, bins and boxes used in the harvesting of crops are often pitched out as soon as emptied to take the weather until wanted a year later.

Plow lines and bridles, trace chains and clevis pins, single-trees and back-hands, hame-strings and collars, are neglected and left where they will deteriorate, and have to be searched for when the working season comes around again, and when found, what a spectacle! The plow lines rotten and

gnawed by the rats, bridle reins chewed by the calf, irons loose or gone from the plow, single-tree and hames missing, back-band stiff and hard, collar half eaten up by old crumpling-horn, one trace-chain gone, the clevis pin lost, and all the plow-shares so rusty that the glebe sticks, and there is no such thing as turning the soil that it may mellow for the next crop. The tires of the thrasher, cultivator, sulky plow, reaper and binder are sure, and all the little wheels and cogs of the nicely adjusted machinery are so rusty that the thing won't work at all, and the manufacturer is anathematized for sending out defective and fraudulent machines.

Is the picture overdrawn? Ask your next-door neighbor for an honest answer as to the conditions around your own farm, and then have the courage to tell him the truth as it appears to you with regard to his negligence and wastefulness.

There is no class of machinery or implements that will not rapidly deteriorate in value, as well as for usefulness, when left out in the sun and rain. The sunshine is probably more hurtful than the rain, and even the moon is said to hasten the decay of animal and vegetable matter—perhaps it, too, has influence for the destruction of exposed agricultural implements.

Does wastefulness stop here? By no means. There is a vast amount of criminal neglect and wastefulness in the care, or rather absence of care for the domestic animals and fowls of the farm. But why say more on this branch than simply to mention the fact as a factor in the farm wastage? Till within the last decade the rule was to depend mainly on free grass for live stock provender, and the overhanging firman for live stock sheltering. Texas was very much out of doors in those days, and the animal that couldn't rustle for its living on the open prairie and survive the summer's heat and winter's cold, the dry seasons and the wet seasons, was deemed a scrub, and parted with without a ripple of regret. During the later years farmers and stockmen are giving credit to the weather fodder, which is the best roughage for horses and cattle that was ever fed to them, is never pulled at all, and when great crops of corn are produced much of it is allowed to remain on the stalk till mildew and weevil get in their work. So, too, with wheat and oats, peas and potatoes, pumpkins, etc.; they are rarely hauled in and housed till the profit of production has disappeared in the wasting methods of slovenly husbandry.

Now these are plain facts, and they are unpleasant facts; but they are facts familiar to every farmer in Texas, and, therefore, should not be offensive in the form of presentation. The object is to point out some of the leaks in agriculture; some of the causes of hard times on the farm; some of the reasons why "farming don't pay," and to suggest reform where reform can accomplish the greatest good, reform that is within the power of each individual farmer, and reform that will bring to the reformer, and to the country, bread to the poor and contentment to the masses. If these glorious June rains hold out long enough, Texas will hardly have shelter for her crops, but because it is likely to be a year of plenty, is the very reason why the Live Stock and Farm Journal is so solicitous that each and every farmer shall save what he produces, even to the last pumpkin, that the great leading industry of the state may not only demonstrate its capacity for production, but illustrate an exalted standard of husbandry that has mastered the art of saving and the theory of profit.

COTTON SEED OIL.

In the current issue of Manufacturers Record on a goodly lot of space is devoted to cotton seed oil and the subject is handled in a most exhaustive manner; every particular is mentioned and everything is discussed in full. The information contained therein is most valuable and the figures given are accurate, though in some instances surprising because of their volume. For instance, the maximum crop produced in the South, of about 5,000,000 bales in one year, would make 9,000,000 miles of this sheeting. This is about enough to put a bandage around the earth the full width of a bolt of cloth 30 times. Taking goods a little lighter in weight, a 5,000,000-bale crop would furnish raw material enough to make cloth to bandage the earth once each day in the year. The development of the production of cotton, to such proportions is at once an evidence of a capable people. Cotton has been known for centuries upon centuries, yet it is only in the Southern part of the United States that any such results have

ever been attained or approached. This development has been accomplished in about 100 years. The three principal reasons for the success of the cotton material existence are food, clothing and shelter. By its production of cotton the Southern part of the United States has probably contributed more than any other region of equal population in the world towards clothing the people of the earth.

About half a century ago another development was begun at the South—the production of cottonseed oil and other products from cottonseed. By this development an amazing amount of food product is produced. The products obtained from cottonseed are:

1. Cottonseed oil.
2. Cottonseed meal.
3. Cottonseed hulls.
4. Linters.

Cottonseed oil is used for a great number of purposes. At Chicago not less than 300,000 barrels are used by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Meier, the Chicago Packing company and N. K. Fairbank for making lard. At St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha about 200,000 barrels are used in making lard. About 30,000 barrels are used on the coast of Maine to make soap. Probably 50,000 to 100,000 barrels are used by the soapmakers for making toilet soaps. Among the notable consumers of oil for soap-making are the restaurants of Cincinnati, who make Ivory soap; Walker & Co. of Pittsburg, and Fairbank & Co. of Chicago. Some 200,000 to 300,000 barrels go to Rotterdam, Holland, for making illuminating purposes, in mines, as a lubricant in cutting threads on pipes and bolts and other purposes.

In Mexico and other Southern countries it is used as a cooking grease without disguising it as lard by using beef suet with it. Its use in an adulterated condition in this country is rapidly increasing. Nearly all the restaurants of the Southwestern cities keep pure, refined cotton oil on hand at all times. In Boston the physicians uniformly prescribe food cooked in cotton oil as a remedy for indigestion. The idea has grown very popular, especially in Boston and the adjacent towns and cities.

On a basis of 1,500,000 tons of seed worked in one year, which is about an average, we would get about the following products: Forty gallons of oil per ton give a production of about 60,000,000 gallons, which is worth about \$15,000,000; about 500,000 tons of cotton seed meal, worth about \$10,000,000; about 750,000 tons of hulls, worth about \$3,000,000; about 30,000,000 pounds of linters worth about \$1,000,000.

One ton of cotton seed contains about the following products:

40 gallons cotton seed oil,	75
90 pounds cotton seed hulls,	915
70 pounds cotton seed meal,	290
20 pounds cotton seed linters,	310

These figures would vary in different cotton seed, the oil varies from about thirty gallons per ton to as high as forty-four gallons per ton, according to the efficiency of the machinery used. The average according to the amount of oil in a ton of seed. This latter varies with the season, and also with the soil. In a dry season the seed usually contains less oil than in a fair and wet season.

The products of oil and meal are saleable in all the principal markets of the world, and are becoming each year more and more in demand.

There are two varieties of cotton seed—the Sea Island, which is entirely free from lint and is black, and the upland seed, which comes from the gins with a very short lint still covering them. The great bulk of the seed worked in America are the upland seed. The upland seed have the following parts:

Short lint.....	75
Hull.....	915
Meal.....	290
Linters.....	310

The separation is never so perfect as to get the above results, and, while the average seed has about fifty-two gallons of oil, forty gallons per ton yield is considered a good result in an oil mill.

The following is an estimate of the profit and loss in an oil mill as they are usually run at the present time:

ESTIMATE FOR A MODERN AND WELL-MANAGED MILL.	
Cottonseed delivered in mill.....	\$14 00
Cost of working bags, barrels, etc.....	3 50
Cost of fuel.....	2 00
Total.....	\$19 50
Amount brought forward.....	\$18 50
Oil, 40 gallons at 30c.....	\$12 00
Meal, 675 pounds.....	6 75
Hulls, 150 pounds.....	2 00
Lint, 30 pounds.....	1 00
Total.....	\$21 75
Profit.....	\$2 25

Many mills make more than this profit. In fact, few of them make this much. Competition in buying seed has been the average cost of seed is about \$15 per ton delivered in the mill. Deducting \$2 freight and \$1 commission to agents, would leave a net price of \$12 per ton to the farmer.

portion of the meal, made an excellent food for cattle and sheep. Within the last ten years the business of fattening beef in the oil mills has become one of considerable consequence. In the season of 1893-94 there were probably as many as 250,000 head of cattle that were wholly or partially fattened on cottonseed hulls and meal in the state of Texas alone. The number in the entire South would probably reach 400,000. Add to these the milk cows fed on the hull and meal and the total would probably fall very little, if any, short of 500,000 head. Besides these cattle, large numbers of sheep are also fed and fattened.

In an article prepared on the subject of feeding cattle on cottonseed hulls, Mr. C. Fitzsimons writes as follows:

Fattening Animals.

"All ages and conditions of cattle have been fed for beef. Naturally the same general principles which apply in other methods of feeding hold good here. Poor, scrubby animals, too young or too old and in bad condition, are unprofitable under any system. Two and a half to four years is the best age, according to some authorities, in Houston, Texas, steers from four to six years old were most profitable. Steers are preferred to heifers. The best season is winter; summer feeding has been found unprofitable. The feeding should last three or four months, and the animals be disposed of as soon as they have reached a standstill in the increase of weight. It has been noted that, if carried beyond this point, hulled cattle are liable to degenerate, especially on the approach of warm weather. An average steer should receive at the beginning three or four pounds of meal daily, gradually increasing to six pounds. After six weeks the feed may be increased to eight or ten pounds. During the whole time as many hulls should be given as the animal will eat, but not more. Stress is laid upon these points, viz: the feeding should be done with regularity and system, and no excess of food should be allowed to accumulate in the trough, since it is expected when wet by the 'gloabing' of the cattle, quickly become sour and offensive.

"If an animal 'scours' it should be separated from the others and the feed reduced. The danger from this is, however, very slight. The dung should be of a firm and rather solid nature. The ration mentioned above is that fed at Memphis and costs nine to nine and one-half cents daily per animal. At Raleigh, N. C., for steers of 750 pounds weight the ration was four to five pounds of meal and twenty pounds of hulls, and costs seven cents daily per animal. At Houston, Texas, seven pounds of meal and twenty pounds of hulls were fed daily, at a cost of six to nine cents. Beef produced in this way is said to be of unusual fine quality; at least, it has no objectionable features. The lean portion is bright in color; the fat, white and brittle. The butchers claim that animals fattened in this way have an excess of kidney fat. It is also claimed that such animals shrink less in live weight in shipping than others. A steer weighing 1040 pounds gross yielded 630 pounds net.

Dairy Animals.

"In the local dairies in the vicinity of Memphis cotton seed hulls have been fed as a substitute for hay for twelve or fifteen years, and so thoroughly has the practice become established by reason of its success, convenience and cheapness, that hay would be at a loss if deprived of the hulls. In the New Orleans dairies the use of hulls is universal, and the demand so great at times that hulls for feeding purposes have been shipped thence from Memphis.

Cows soon learn to prefer the hulls to hay. The ration fed is subject to more variation than the fattening ration. An exclusive diet of hulls and meal is less commonly fed. Hulls, wheat bran and cotton seed meal or hulls, wheat bran and corn meal are often fed in ration in a leading Memphis dairy is two or three pecks of hulls, four quarts wheat bran and two quarts of corn meal daily. In these and other dairies the hulls are regarded as supplying the "roughness," i. e., the coarse part of the food. In this respect they are cheaper than hay, costing about one-third to one-half as much per ton, last as long and are far more convenient to handle, feed and mix. The milk and butter obtained from hull fed cows are considered free from all objectionable qualities. As regards the amount produced in comparison with other methods of feeding, there are no records, but the fact that the hulls have established themselves so thoroughly in common practice speaks well for their efficiency. It is believed that an excess of cotton seed meal fed to cows in calf produces abortion. This idea is also current in other localities where cotton seed meal is fed and the hulls have never been seen, and apparently cannot be ascribed to the latter. Cows are maintained in good condition on the hull diet. In one case where only hulls and cotton seed meal were fed it was found that the tendency to put on fat was prejudicial to the production of milk. In conclusion, we have found absolutely no reason why cotton seed hulls may not be substituted for hay in dairy feeding with absolute safety and success.

The cotton seed oil mills commence operation generally about September 1. The seed becomes available about that time, and most of the seed is marketed by February. The mills usually run until about the 1st of April, and then shut down for the summer. The season of the operation of a mill is just about the time in which other feedstuffs are at least available in other shapes, and the hull and meal is used where hay and other such feedstuffs would be required in lieu of it. This gives the South a business of fattening cattle in winter time that comes into competition with the stalled cattle of the Northwest.

In Texas we have nearly 100 cotton seed oil mills, sixty-four of them with a total capacity of 8000 tons and a capital of \$5,412,000. It is now rumored that more mills will be built in Texas this fall. The Journal trusts, however, that for the present at least, no more will go up, since eleven of those now built are either abandoned or else inactive.

CATTLE.

A year ago Texas was said to have about six and one-half millions of cattle in Texas. Does any one suppose there are now as many in the state as then?

Pierre Wibaux, the widely known Montana cattle man, was at the Stock Yards Saturday, says the Drovers' Journal, having just returned from France, and being on his way to Montana.

Will Texas have as many cattle to feed this year as she had last? Is a question often heard now among the cattlemen. As is always the case, a number of different answers are met with.

Cuthbert Powell in National Stockman and Farmer: Much is said about cattle combines and the manipulation of the markets by the packer to their advantage, but it is not for nothing that every bellum killed his cattle as in ante-bellum days, cattle in many sections would be much cheaper than now.

Commenting on the recent "rise," the Drovers' Journal says editorially: "The advance in the price of cattle during the past week brings it up to nearly its natural level. For the past three months good fat cattle have been selling at low prices, or at least low in proportion to other products, but this advance will bring it up to a pretty fair average."

A Device For Killing Ticks. The station has recently built a large vat similar to Mr. Kieburg's for dipping horses and cattle to kill ticks, scabies, worms, etc. It consists of a V-shaped vat, 24 feet long and 6 feet deep, and has a capacity of about 5000 gallons.

They Were the Tops. M. Sansom of Austin, president of the Standard Live Stock Commission company, a well-known Texas cattleman and banker, was in Fort Worth last Friday, and while here received a telegram from Chicago and Memphis, Chicago giving the weights and prices received for ten cars of fed cattle shipped by him.

Feeding Steers. Among the many exaggerated stories that are published at the expense of Texas cattlemen is the "wing-taker" from a recent number of the Kansas City Packer.

Feeding Texas steers may not be a very romantic or poetic occupation, but there are many curious and interesting facts connected with it, concerning which the public has altogether erroneous ideas. To begin with, the public believes that feeding cattle is feeding cattle, and that it is much the same thing wherever we find it.

animals through the winter in a state of semi-starvation, you must at least remember that an effort is being made to save their lives, while the fattened animals, that seem so favored, are only treated so with a view to their speedy and violent death.

The way in which the lifting is done is novel and withal somewhat picturesque. Two men take the steers on each side of the fallen animal, one pair in front and one behind. Two ropes are slipped under it, one just behind the fore legs and the other just in front of the hind legs. These ropes have a loop in each end and are barely long enough to allow the men by bending over nearly to the ground to slip the loops over their shoulders.

The Prospect of Cattle Raising For the Small Farmer. Marlon Rambo, an Iowa correspondent of the American Agriculturist, has the following to say upon the above subject: "The present tendency of all enterprise seems to be toward centralization and monopoly, driving the small producer out of business."

Heretofore Western pasturage has been very cheap, and as a consequence, the small farmer has been able to produce cheaply produced that the ordinary farmer could not successfully enter into competition.

An era of small-farming seems likely to dawn upon the Central West. It will be in reality a golden era in farming when farms will have from forty to eighty acres, and farming will be done not extensively but intensively.

When the present tendency of all enterprise may seem to be toward centralization and monopoly, driving the small producers out of the business, in some instances the rule does not apply to the cattle industry.

Under this title a writer in the Country Gentleman extracts a beautiful poem, as well as a practical lesson, to stockmasters and horsemen, from Biblical history. The ancients probably knew more about breeding than we do today, and gave greater skill, care and business to the management of their live stock than we do in breeding and caring for our domestic animals.

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers. Death to SCREW WORM! Cure for FOOT ROT! 50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT. Try It and You'll Use No Other.

the constant increase in the population of the entire country, and especially in the larger cities, would naturally cause one to think that a beef famine was imminent, not alone in Texas and the Southwest, but all over the country. But such is not the case; neither is there any likelihood of its ever being so.

DAIRY.

Expecting a cow that stands unprotected in the cold winter blasts to give a large quantity of good and rich milk, is about as reasonable as to look for cream from an iceberg.

In making butter there is no necessity for manipulating it with your hands, as some ignorantly do. A wooden ladle is the proper utensil to use, for working and handling this product.

Do not let a cow run dry progressively unless you really wish to curtail her milk yield. Feel that you can control the volume of her milk secretion by the amount and character of her daily rations.

The chemists assert that three and one-half pounds of butter contain the same amount of digestible nitrogenous matter as eleven and a half pounds of milk, and very nearly the same amount of digestible non-nitrogenous matter.

It certainly requires as much labor to make a pound of poor butter as it does to make a pound of good butter, and it takes more labor, as it is not churned so quickly and the butter milk is not so easily worked out. This is pretty well known to any dairymen who has made both kinds.

There is a wide difference in amount of creamery patrons receive from a cream of equal quality. By examining the records of any creamery, do you think this difference is wholly in the cows, or may not part of it be in the men and the methods?

In New York recently butter was selling at from 16 to 20 cents a pound. The first was made in June and perhaps was not the best, and the latter was only 24 hours old. The present demand is for fresh butter, and this commands by far the best price.

Notwithstanding the fact that creamery butter has become the standard butter of our markets, and is quoted at the highest price, there is yet plenty of room for the home dairy and its products, provided they are good. There are many private customers who yet prefer dairy butter, and will pay as much for it as for creamery of like quality.

A good, healthy cow must eat liberally in the winter, and she must spend some hours out of the stable every day, except possibly in very cold, stormy weather. The idea of protection is to keep the animals from taking cold through exposure to the elements, but on clear, crisp days they ought to be put out in the yard. The sun and fresh air will do them good, and keep them less liable to suffer from changes of temperature.

When the present tendency of all enterprise may seem to be toward centralization and monopoly, driving the small producers out of the business, in some instances the rule does not apply to the cattle industry. On the other hand, the thing is reversed. The big herds are fast being broken up and the small producer, seems to be the coming man. Where in years past, and since time was, there were immense pastures and herds of stupendous numbers, the farmer is now found, cultivating his quarter section with the other half, three-quarters or whole section or more, of the same may be, for a pasture; raising nothing but good stock, his crops not being for market, but for feed for his beef.

Under this title a writer in the Country Gentleman extracts a beautiful poem, as well as a practical lesson, to stockmasters and horsemen, from Biblical history. The ancients probably knew more about breeding than we do today, and gave greater skill, care and business to the management of their live stock than we do in breeding and caring for our domestic animals.

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers. Death to SCREW WORM! Cure for FOOT ROT! 50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT. Try It and You'll Use No Other.

in the Bible account of Jacob's meeting with Esau, the latter proposing to aid him on his way to Seir in Canaan. Jacob had large flocks and herds, and seems to have fully understood the conditions of success in stock-raising, and consequently refused his brother's kind offer. With the light which this text affords, it is not so wonderful, after all, that Jacob had such success in the care of his herds and flocks of his father-in-law, Laban. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that he should have known so much as to the effect of surroundings in breeding. He was evidently observant, watchful and thoughtful, but we conclude that the key to his great success in stock husbandry lay in the most part couched in the three words "Lead on softly."

"Lead on softly" is a refreshing injunction to those who have studied the benefits of the law of kindness, as applied to domestic animals, to say nothing of its application to the highest order of animal life. But some men are seemingly endowed with a desire to lord it over the brute creation. There comes to them, in some unaccountable way, a gratification in giving pain, and creating a fear of their presence in dumb animals. Indeed, we have seen some entire their approach near to them to give them a kick or a stroke, and even laugh at their writhings from pain! It is cruel. Of such stuff criminals are made to fill our prisons. Such stockmen ought to be greatly surprised at rough words and the rib-breaking thuds of a milkstool. It will take many weeks to repair the damage to both animal and pail of half a minute's cruel treatment.

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Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the nostrils, any such ointment should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from their use. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, cured his Catarrh of the Nostrils by using Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co.'s Catarrh Cure. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

International Christian Endeavor Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

The thirteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention convenes in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11 to 15. It will be attended by 25,000 young people, and will afford a rare opportunity for hearing the most noted Christian workers of the day and besides furnish most delightful summer trip at very little expense. Tickets will be sold July 8 to 11 inclusive at one fare for the round trip good to return until July 31, but if deposited with the joint agent of the terminus lines in Cleveland on or before Friday evening, July 7, will be made valid for return until September 15.

Delegates and visitors from Texas will be assigned to private homes surrounding Madison Avenue, Congregational church, which will be their headquarters, at very moderate rates, or if preferred hotel accommodations can be had for \$2 per day. Attractive side trips to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada, Chautauqua, and other points by boat and rail at cheap rates will be arranged from Cleveland, Texasians in the rallying point for the state. At 7:30 p. m. on Monday, July 9, the special excursion cars will leave there over the Cotton Belt Route for Memphis and on via the L. & N. for Cincinnati and via the Big Four to Cleveland, arriving there in time for the opening exercises in Wednesday evening. This is the special route selected by Rev. H. G. Seuddy, excursion manager for Texas delegates and visitors, who will give all necessary information. Those desiring an itinerary of the trip giving details to all persons writing him in reference thereto at Longview, Tex., or S. G. WARREN, at Dallas, Tex., G. P. A. Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

A Cheap Power.

And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in purchasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is necessary to prevent accidents, and the expense for repairs is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour for fuel per horse power. For intermittent power the economy of gas over steam is beyond comparison. While these points of superiority are without question, it is important in selecting an engine to get the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Hercules Gas and Gasoline engines. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at cheap rates we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until they are realized on. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scott & O'Connor Co., agents, Dallas, Tex.

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HORSES AND MULES.

An Eastern horseman says: Pat and handle colts sufficiently to make them gentle and easily breakable, but never play with them. If you do, you will make tricky horses of them.

The Drovers' Journal is convinced, by close observation of the subject in the daily horse market, that in nothing has so much injury been done to the horse interests of the country as indifference to the details of breeding.

On every side the indications are, says the Chicago Horseman, plain that the glory is departing from the fall fair and almost every description. There are one or two notable exceptions, but these only serve to emphasize the truth of the above assertion.

When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, properly so called, and is laid out on a cart stake, and pound him on the head and on the ribs, if this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the back.

From the Standpoint of a Horseman. When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, properly so called, and is laid out on a cart stake, and pound him on the head and on the ribs, if this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the back.

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For what is asked, undertakes on every principle of honesty that he is fit for the purposes indicated. The selling upon a demand for a horse with particular qualities is an affirmation that the horse possesses those qualities.

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SWINE.

What months give you the best prices for hogs in your home market? A successful hog breeder says: "Let me strongly emphasize this point, keep your hogs and their quarters as clean as you possibly can. It will pay you."

In the selection of breeding stock there is a variety of breeds to choose from, but the farmer generally knows what he wants, or at least should know and act accordingly.

In the choice of breeders, try to select animals as near as possible the model of perfection in the breed, which usually consists of a broad and deep body, medium bone and a good flesh, without excessive accumulations of fat.

The hog has a reputation for slowness that he does not always deserve. Though it is true that he will wallow in the mire and feed upon garbage, this filthiness can too often be attributed to his keeper, and in that neglect can be traced the cause for the diseases that frequently prove so disastrous.

A farmer near Gravit, Iowa, who has much trouble in raising his spring pigs owing to feeding pregnant sows too much corn, has decided to try artichokes for growing hogs. Those of our readers who have had personal experience in feeding artichokes to swine, are invited to send it to us.

Hog raising has attracted the attention of agriculturists for centuries. Feeding chiefly upon vegetables, but readily adapting themselves to their surroundings, they can be kept with profit by farmers, ranchers, millers and brewers. The quality of their flesh will depend very much upon the kind of food upon which they chiefly subsisted.

It has been said that hog cholera and swine plague are blessings in disguise, as they prevent men and corporations from monopolizing the business of hog raising. The greatest fear is that they will be sustained by experience of those who try to raise more hogs than can be well kept on a limited area, where the foul accumulations are followed by disease.

There is nothing on the farm that pays better than hogs, and the prospect seems to indicate that for some time to come this state of affairs will continue. It does not pay to raise swine on the old hit-and-miss style. A hog that is worth doing is worth doing well, and to get best results only good stock should be used and modern methods employed.

While the hog appears to be a native of Europe and Asia, soon after his introduction into America he was recognized as an important factor in converting the products of the land into articles of food, and has made a phenomenal record among the farm products of this country, as hog raising has steadily grown until it has become one of the chief industries engaging farmers and feeders of the United States, ranking third in the number of animals produced and third in value.

Well sheltered and dry nests should be provided for all sows, in a lot to themselves, at least ten days previous to farrowing. The greatest fear is that they will be sustained by experience of those who try to raise more hogs than can be well kept on a limited area, where the foul accumulations are followed by disease.

Within recent years there has been a growing demand for a quality of pork containing only a fair proportion of fat, instead of a preponderance of oil and grease. And the best method of producing that kind of meat, which is raised by the most healthful and profitable means, is to feed the pig upon a diet of whole grain, or of suitably prepared slops. The hog grown in this way may not attain as great weight for the same age as the one confined in "dry lots" or pens and fed on an exclusive slop or grain diet, but he will not have required so much of an outlay for the food eaten and will be healthier.

The Drovers' Journal says: Receipts of hogs for May have been over 100,000 larger than for the same month of last year, and about 173,000 less than in 1922, but they were 50,000 to 60,000 larger than the average May receipts at Chicago for the past fifteen years. The average price was close to \$5, against \$7.45 in May, 1922, and \$5.07 1/2, the average price for the sixteen years ending last year. From these figures it will be seen that while receipts have kept up well the prices also have kept

up remarkably well for the dull times. The demand for fresh pork, however, has been strong enough to keep the stocks of provisions the smallest on record for the season, and the statistical situation makes it quite clear that had the wheels of commerce and industry been buzzing as busily as they should, the prices for hogs would not have been far below the exorbitant figures of the World's fair and Cudahy corner year.

Hogs for Quick Profits. In many respects swine industry is the leading animal industry of this country, and it gives quicker and surer returns than any other. For these two reasons alone, it is an industry that is of the greatest importance to the majority of farmers. Some may claim that the dairy business is one that equals that of swine raising in these respects, but to make dairying a great success, it is necessary to spend some time in building up a herd of valuable animals, and the returns at first are always slow. It might be further added that swine husbandry can be started with the least invested capital, and the poorest farmer can afford to start with half a dozen swine. Returns are always absolutely sure in swine raising, and there is no loss, should the market be overstocked the meat is always of value to the farmer for family use, and later the pork may sell well.

In swine husbandry as a specialty there is, suggests an Eastern correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, a vast difference between the ordinary raising of one or two hogs on the farm, in order to go into the business for money the owner must understand considerably about the science of breeding and feeding.

One of the great causes of failures in swine husbandry is due to general ignorance of these two points. Nearly every one raises a few hogs, and consequently, like editing a paper, every one thinks that he can make the business pay when conducted on a larger scale. Many reason that it is an easy matter to write and edit a paper, and that it is also an easy matter to raise hogs by giving them swill and the general refuse and garbage of the farm, with some corn to fatten them. Such people generally fail in making money with swine, and are the ones that complain about the business.

Quick returns and quick profits should be the aim of the swine breeder, and this is such an important thing to farmers that they should be fed liberally so that they will grow rapidly. The quicker the animals mature, the better the meat is which they produce. Forcing is always good, provided that it is not carried so far as to injure the digestive organs of the animals. That is the danger line.

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and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southern Line. Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, MINNAPOLIS or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS and the NEBRASKA TERRITORY, should by all means take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y. It is the most direct, best equipped and best through sleeper to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE. Where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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Handles on commission all kinds of real estate and live stock, and does a general commission and investment brokerage business. Those wishing to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate, live stock, merchandise or other property are respectfully requested to correspond with us.

All business intrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. GEORGE B. LOWMEYER & SON, Managers

AGRICULTURE.

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



and machines in condition for work—plows, hoes, harrows or sickles—wheels and with all breaks repaired and weak parts strengthened. There will be more time for this at the close than at the beginning of the season...

THE BOYS AND THE FARM.

A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer says: A great deal is being said about keeping boys on the farm. Just as if they were a lot of refractory devils which require constant watching to keep from breaking through the fence and scampering away to the city...

Did not Horace Greeley leave the farm? He might just as well do so sooner for he was of no use whatever on it, and every American farmer is very glad that he did. Not worth his board in the country his work was invaluable at the desk in the Tribune office...

Use the Dullest Tools and plow with old mares, while the father drives the match team to town; expect him to wear cowhide boots, plow as long as he can see, then feed the pigs and calves after dark; expect him to haul hay and manure in summer, and sawlogs all winter...

He Will Find It Out Himself some day and go back. Don't expect your boy to do the work of more than three men. Don't give him a calf or pig, and when he has raised it, sell it and put the money by for taxes or the preacher's salary...

NINE WEEKS' WORK

Superior Court Judge Smith Completely Knocks It Out.

THE WALKER PAINT CO

Loses Its Suit for Fifty Thousand Dollars Damages and an Injunction.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE LOST.

The Decision is of International Interest and Full of Details—Important Decisions in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Judge Rufus B. Smith of the Superior Court yesterday morning handed down his decision in the case of the Walker Paint Company against the Anchor White Lead Company...

Chemists' analyses showing the value of the plaintiff to be adjudicated with the action was brought for an injunction and \$50,000 damages. Judge Smith was rather severe in his remarks. His decision will attract widespread attention in view of the fact that the case involves much more than shown on the face of the petition...

The gist of the court's decision is expressed as follows: Judge Smith's Decision. "In the length of time which this case has taken, no weeks of the stupendous proportions which the record has reached by reason of the volume of testimony, depositions and exhibits, in the absolute condition in many of the papers of law, and the sensational surprise which resulted from the testimony of two of the witnesses, and in the zeal, perseverance, and apparent conviction of the respective counsel in the justice of their cause, the case presents features which mark it as a case which may justifiably be taken as a weekly lesson in the art of litigation...

The goods were not adulterated. "The court finds that the claims of the plaintiff that the defendants tampered with the goods, adulterated any of the kegs of the plaintiff's goods, is wholly unfounded and unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief. The court further finds that the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses, all of whom were shown to be perjurers, and that the testimony of the defendant's witnesses, all of whom were shown to be truthful, is wholly credible and supported by all the evidence in the case...

How to Cure Meat. The curing of meat is one of the most difficult things that a farmer does. We have eaten pork in a farm house that afflicted the family. It was not properly cured, and the result was a fight one was blamed for the defective digestion of that household...

Indisputable. Why spend \$1 for a bottle of medicine when one box of Benger's pills costs only 25 cents, (annual sale exceeds 6,000,000 boxes) will cure most diseases? This is because constipation is the cause of most ailments, and Benger's pills cure constipation. A valuable book of knowledge mailed free, on request, by B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal street, New York.

Coast Country. 840 acres on San Antonio bay; soil in sandy and especially adapted to fruit, vegetables and grapes; land is under fence, and has some improvements, which are in good repair. Good pure water can be obtained at shallow depth. Land lies high above, and presents a beautiful view of the bay. Would be desirable tract to cut up and sell off in small places for fruit and vegetable growing.

CLAUDE & PAYNE, San Antonio, Tex. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder: Forty Years the Standard.

STOCK FARMING.

A good coat of fat is the best protection any animal can have against the cold. It is, therefore, the duty of the breeder to see that his stock is well fed to build up a coat of fat for fuel.

Both very young and very old animals are the better for a coat of fat. The fat is a storehouse of energy, and it is the duty of the breeder to see that his stock is well fed to build up a coat of fat for fuel.

Perhaps it is possible to maintain fertility and make profitable crops right along, without keeping the average farm, and not do it. Selling from the farm constantly and restoring nothing to the land is only selling the farm away piece-meal.

If you do not think there is any profit in growing roots for market, it is a wise move to grow enough to use for the winter. They are a good appetizer, and help to keep the digestion in good condition.

When we have a well-bred herd of special purpose animals on every farm we shall approach very nearly to the ideal of stock raising. At the price at which good registered animals may now be obtained, this time should not be far distant.

Split corn, the ears being split lengthwise of the cob, is in favor with many excellent feeders as a means of fattening stock rapidly. One advantage claimed for it over shelled corn is that an animal's mouth never gets sore with it, and consequently there is no interruption to the feeding from that cause.

Stock is never well wintered unless the feed and water are given to them properly. E. P. Smith in the American Cultivator. Water should never be too cold or too warm. The excessive chilliness of it should be taken care of before given to the stock. Food of all kinds should be administered in the most tempting way, and not thrown in haphazard and without system. The importance of keeping a good appetite for the animals should not be overlooked. It may be that some owners are so stingy that they grudge the amount of food that they feed their animals in the winter months, but if the animals are giving back a fair proportion in beef or milk, one can feel satisfied that the whole thing is being done in the right way.

How's This? Scene—Oliver Creek, Wise county, Tex. Two farms with a partition fence between. Flourishing crops on each. On one farm is noticed substantial sheds for the housing of farm implements. In the other the machinery has the skies for protection. Which is the next, the land being of equal value?

Quality of Livestock. The term quality as applied to livestock is one that is by no means easy to define. We hear persons object to individuals or to herds of livestock, and say that they lack quality, or, see the quality there is in that bull or cow, as the case may be, when they are asked to define the intelligible terms just what they meant by a difficult matter. Nor would the dictionaries help them very much. It is fact that the term is used rather to confuse than to clarify the conception of quality. We have often tried to catch the meaning both of farmers and improved stock breeders, but they speak of quality, and to put it in words that every man can understand. We are free to say that the dictionaries have not helped us in this respect. Webster defines quality as "a nature or character relatively considered," and again that which makes or helps to make anything such as it is; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; peculiar power, capability or virtue. These, among many other definitions, seem to come closest to the point, and yet none of them taken or copy exactly what the practical farmer or stock breeder means in speaking of what he calls quality. We can think of no other better definition than "the capacity to produce beef of the best kind, producing it easily, cheaply and placing it on the most valuable places on the carcass. It speaks for itself with regard to a horse, it means the capacity to develop muscle in the right place, and whether in beef or horse to develop the style which is usually accompanied of great thrift. In the same way it might be applied to any kind of stock, dairy cows, for instance, sheep or hogs. In all cases meaning the capacity to do well or to fulfill to the greatest possible extent for which they are designed and kept.

The power in the man to recognize quality is quite another thing than the quality itself, and is the result partly of natural endowment and partly of long experience. If you were to ask a man what he recognizes as "quality" in a bunch of steers he would scarcely be able to tell you. He sees in a bunch of steers a quality of quality, and to go into the feed lot as yet, what these animals will be when they are finished for the market. In other words, he knows how to use his imagination as a guide to action. He instinctively sees in this bunch the capacity to do well under the conditions which he is able to provide. He calls this "quality." An experienced man will not see it. Some men not by nature stock men can never see it. They have not the power to recognize quality or the capacity to do well. Other men are naturally gifted in this way, and especially when they have had large experience in handling the peculiar class of stock under consideration, will detect the capacity right away, and, being instinctively and without being able to give the methods by which they have arrived at their conclusion. Possibly some of our readers may be able

IN paint the best is the cheapest.—Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

Strictly Pure White Lead.

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long. Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the hands of men to tint Strictly Pure White Lead. A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

Stock Raising and Mixed Husbandry.

Roy H. McCready writes as follows: Farmers must keep more and better stock if they would make farming pay. When the agriculture of our country is characterized by that system of judicious management which will eventually prevail, when our soils shall have been underdrained as they ought to be; when they shall be improved in fertility by manuring and other complete pulverization; when our farmers have learned how to save and to apply manure in the most profitable manner; and when they have learned to turn their grain into meat, which will be worth as much as the grain while the manure of the animals fed will increase the amount of the next crop nearly two fold; then we may not only reckon on our agriculture as being progressive, but our system of farming that will pay and be worthy of universal adoption. What then is paying farming? We answer, it is that system of management which our old, worn-out, impoverished condition, the poor land rendered good and productive, and the good land rendered better, paying the cost of cultivation and the interest on the capital invested and leaving a profit to the owner all from the resources of the farm. We want to sell the products and at the same time make such a disposition of them that the soil will not be impoverished by removing crops from it. For example: If a farmer raises 100 bushels of corn, his aim should be to use it up in such a manner that his soil will not be impoverished. The same is true of his other crops of grains and grass. By feeding out 100 bushels of corn in the most economical manner and in the best kind of swine, cattle or sheep, and by saving all their manure and applying it to the soil where the corn grew, and by cultivating the soil in a most thorough manner, his fertility may be improved. If a farmer desires to raise grain, he cannot expect to be able to do it on a soil that has been exhausted of most of its fertility. The resources which are required to raise that kind of grain. But by raising stock in connection with growing grain, by feeding out a large portion of the grain to animals, by using the manure for saving and preparing fertilizing materials for the soil, and by adopting a judicious system of rotation of crops, which are adapted to the soil and to the locality, the grain producing material which is especially adapted to promoting the growth of each kind of grain will have time to accumulate in the soil, so that whenever a crop of grain is raised, there will be such an abundance of the stalks and grain will be large in quantity, superior in quality.

WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

FREE CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY FOR MACHINE OR LARGE FARM MACHINERY. OXFORD MFG. CO., 242 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS

AND ONE DIPLOMA FOR BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND ECONOMY. OVER 20,000 OF THESE VEHICLES HAVE BEEN SOLD DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE. THE PLANET is the best of all. It is especially adapted to promoting the growth of each kind of grain will have time to accumulate in the soil, so that whenever a crop of grain is raised, there will be such an abundance of the stalks and grain will be large in quantity, superior in quality.

Handy Cobbler

Most complete outfit ever offered. Repairing, boots, shoes, rubber boots, and coats. Wire, fess, hand, and. Better tools than any other. Similar outfit as many, it costs only half as much. Any one can use it. Write for it. Agents make money. Write for it. Agents make money. Write for it. Agents make money.

F. F. COLLINS MFG CO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PUMPS, PIPES, CYLINDERS, FITTINGS, HOSE, Belting, Packing, ENGINES, BOILERS, Mill, Gin and Well MACHINERY.

Largest FOUNDRY OF MACHINE and TANK SHOPS in the State.

Best quality Brass and Iron Castings.

REPAIRING OLD MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

The Best Galvanized Mill and Tower on Earth is the "STEEL STAR."

Rocky Mountain Globe illustrates the greatest scenery in America. Best paper in the West. Best full of Western stories, anecdotes, history and valuable information. Will, for every year, send their great paper six months, and the following valuable articles free of all charges. Miss beautiful colored panoramic pictures of famous scenes in the Rockies, a little book of 4 pages, "Rhymes of the Rockies," beautifully illustrated, and such illustrations as, but not least, a beautiful illustrated forest journal, giving valuable information about gold and silver mining. We make this liberal offer only to interested parties. Write for it. Agents make money. Write for it. Agents make money.

7 RAILROAD ORDERS IN 7 DAYS.

Five of 'em car loads of ten miles each, four new customers, three old. Coming just about right, thank you. If Railroad business ripened when our big farm trade was on, even "Elasticity" wouldn't save a poor. While you're thinking for these favors, we go right on doubling our capacity for next year.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

All for Only 45 Cents.

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HOUSEHOLD.

For those society women who take little exercise and "accumulate fat rapidly," an authority on foods prescribes green vegetables, growing above the ground, such as peas, spinach and asparagus...

Hints to Housekeepers.

All stove pipes, etc., put away for the summer, should be brushed over with a mixture composed of one gill each of linseed oil and kerosene and a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine...

In severe paroxysms of coughing a tablespoonful of glycerine in a glass of hot milk will give almost instantaneous relief.

Yaseline softens the skin, but upon some it causes a fine down to appear. Great discretion should be exercised in its use.

A craze veil can be renovated by putting it out for a few minutes in a drizzling rain until well dampened.

Hot liquid may be poured with safety into any glass vessel by holding the glass in the hand and not allowing it to rest on the table.

For narrow windows in small apartments muslin curtains, figured and stuffed, look well.

One of the most popular dentists in St. Louis uses pure castile soap, a medium brush and waxed dental floss, and his teeth are like pearls.

A work and worry saver for housewives is a table or flat shelf, higher than the regular kitchen table, on which to do work which requires bending over.

If you scrub your finger in a door, or bruise it in any way, put it in water as hot as you can bear; in a few moments change it for hotter and keep it in water at least fifteen minutes.

Mutton stands next to beef in nutritive qualities, and with many has even greater food value on account of its being more easily digested.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5, over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Tex. R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

The sale of cattle by the Messrs. Bennett & West, from their Jackson county ranch, was made to Lisha Stephens of the Cuero country and embraced 600 head of the cattle, one horse and cows.

Heavy shipments of fat cattle will be made to market the coming week by John Dewese from his Wilson county ranch, and by Col. E. W. Cook from the Keystone ranch, Frío county.

Col. Rip Ford, the old-time frontiersman and Indian fighter, was among the callers at The Journal office this week. The colonel feels much interest in the proposed San Antonio and Brownsville railroad.

Did you ever figure on how much water you can raise on irrigation with not much nor very costly machinery? If you never did you would no doubt be surprised at the large quantity of the one and the small cost of the other.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

est felt in the matter here, the Messrs. Oppenheimer, the well-known merchants and land and cattle dealers, have subscribed \$25,000 to the enterprise.

Mr. W. J. Loti, Colliad county, in the city, and reports corn almost a failure in his section. Says they have had rains enough to make good corn if there had been a fair season in the Great South.

I have seen several oat fields lately in which the crops were too short to bind into sheaves, but the stands were good and if they had been handled as they should have been, the grain would have made very valuable feed.

When one considers the gigantic enterprises undertaken by other governments, ancient and modern, enterprises calculated to promote the well being of the people, not only the matter of giving them employment, but as well in enabling them the better to provide themselves with the comforts of life, how striking and altogether inadequate seems the position of our governments, national and state, in this regard.

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ly lay claim to being the original Texas feed farmer—on paper—do not misunderstand me about the relation of farm feed to grass. I would make the feed farm an incident to the pasture; in passing through this city with the grass. The other day a tenderfoot was considering the purchase of one or two tracts of land, one embracing 100 acres and the other 2500 acres, and both about twenty miles from the railroad station, with the road none of the best in either case.

In some of the older countries of the earth to which we are sending missionaries, there are mighty reservoirs of water, the water being held back by the storing of water for irrigation purposes, as well as miles and miles of costly aqueducts for carrying the water to the fields, all built by the government.

An old chicken eating roustabout for Frío and Ranch, calling himself "Uncle Snort," wants to cure the country people of politics by dipping them in some sort of solution. The politics are the country people, and he would do anything dear Uncle. But we could souse a lot of our pie chasing politicians into a solution strongly tinged with patriotism and common sense.

What few fruit trees may be found in Western Texas with few exceptions are not handled in a way to make the most of them. The best of the country to fruit growing. Take the matter of pruning, for instance, I have been around a good deal lately and have not seen a single peach tree from which half the necessary wood had been removed.

"Cheaper foods saved in inexpensive ways," are what an exchange advises dairymen to look out for, and the advice of inducement in the way of a feeder of cattle and sheep. I do not undertake to say that with the business of the country in normal condition, these will be a profit to the grower, but I do maintain that if there is anything in it for him, the man who saves his oat straw, hay, corn fodder, pea straw, etc., will find it a profitable business. And on the other hand I wonder what the Californian would think of the managers of most of our West Texas orchards.

Where the fall seasons are fairly wet, there usually comes up a rank growth of crab and other grasses after the field crops are laid by. The feed value of this aftermath of grass is great, but it is a waste, and apart from the fact that it is a waste, it is somewhat difficult. The uneven surface of the corn field, say nothing of the stalks, are in the way of saving in the usual way of saving hay. And pasture is a separate matter. It is usually an adjoining cotton field that would be injured by the stock. Herding the stock upon the field grass is one way in which it might be utilized, but again it seems to me that a cheap movable fence might be made to serve a good purpose. I have seen the Central and North Texas farmers pull the brush and weeds and apart from the laborious way of saving feed, and one which I should hardly dare to recommend to these West Texas stock farmers. But it is worth saving.

Col. E. M. Cook of the Keystone Cattle company, says they have recently secured the eleventh Artesian well upon the Frío county ranch, and about this last week Cook tells a pretty considerable story to the effect that there are two kinds of water in the well, and that they have it piped so that each kind flows out separately and apart from the other. Of course the two kinds represent different water strata. If anybody doubts this story they can get a bet.

Col. J. S. McKinnon is in from Aracosa county in the interest of the proposed International and Great Southern railroad, but the building of which he thinks the prospects excellent, considering the grand region it would develop, and the wealth in land along the line. McKinnon is a man of easy Col. McKinnon believes that most people underestimate the adaptability of this section to fruit growing in which he takes great interest, and he has a separate correspondence taken on a right line. If then our representatives in congress would contend for the same measure of protection from foreign imports that they seem willing to grant to Eastern manufacturers, to say nothing of iron, sugar, etc., of Western Texas, yes, and of Northern, Central and Eastern Texas might feel that in the laborers through this year to come we shall derive at least some small share of the profits that may accrue from those laborers. And still more might we feel that our own good representatives would oppose with all their mind, might and strength a financial system that makes us clippers of sheep and branders of cattle for a few men who, by a corner on the circulating medium—the lifeblood of the nation, have the common herd by the tail with a down-hill pull.

Did you ever figure on how much water you can raise on irrigation with not much nor very costly machinery? If you never did you would no doubt be surprised at the large quantity of the one and the small cost of the other. There is many a well in Western Texas that, with a large reservoir capacity and adequate machinery for raising the water, would irrigate a good big patch of ground, from which might be obtained more good living water more of profit than most people get from a good sized ranch run on narrow rumped dogies and cat-hammed broncos.

In beef raising in Western Texas, most of the money must come out of the grass. While I doubtless may just-

HORTICULTURE.

There is no better fertilizer for onions than a mixture of bone dust and ashes (unleached, hard wood ashes) used to 100 pounds of the former with double this quantity of ashes. Spread broadcast and harrow in lightly a month before planting.

Many mistakes are made in setting out shade trees. Evergreens ought never to be set near the house. They are useful as wind-breaks at the north and west some distance from the house, where they may be set in clumps or hedges, but never on a lawn. Grass does not do so well under them as under deciduous trees, and so many of the best trees are set in the year that they are unsightly and interfere with the mower.

Blackberries need good, strong soil, with plenty of moisture, but not too cold, and it should be made light and mellow. A coarse, strawy manure, or a good leaf mold, plowed in and the berries are set, and then them to get a good start and either frequent cultivation or heavy mulching in the spring should be resorted to to keep the ground moist. If the vines are bent down and covered for winter protection, the covering should be removed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, as there is no danger of their blooming too early. Well cultivated acre should produce 100 bushel of fruit a year.

One of the most encouraging facts about fruit growing is that the careless and slovenly growers are being weeded out of the business. There is no longer any room for a poor fruit cheap, allowing nature to do all and mean nothing. What nature does in such cases is to multiply insect enemies, fungus diseases, if nature is to do all, then nature will take all and leave the lazy member of the firm nothing. On the contrary, if man will work the ground, and keep insects and diseases, the fruit will be much finer than it sells itself at good prices, while the poor fruit can hardly be given away. The fruit can now, under careful treatment, be produced more cheaply than it was in a state of nature. Now it can be guarded every year in the garden, and the poor crops rapidly alternated, with many more poor than good ones.

It is a good idea for those who contemplate going extensively into the business of fruit growing to make calculations for evaporating their surplus produce. The business of evaporating fruits is a profitable business of itself, and there are few lines of work, especially among those requiring only a small capital, which will pay so well. Neither does the business require special skill beyond the possession of an average farmer or fruit grower. No one need hesitate to purchase an evaporator because he has not had previous experience with this method of preparing fruits for market. By means of an evaporator not only can the crop of fall apples and windfalls among the winter apples be utilized, but the surplus of other fruits, beyond the needs of immediate consumption, can be preserved at a cost much less than the selling price of such products, or than their real value for home consumption. For instance, instead of the surplus of peaches in a season being largely being wasted, they can be easily and cheaply put in form for future sale, or to be used at home when the fresh fruit is gone.

What is Wrong? The scarcity of fruit, especially apples, last season suggests that there is something wrong in the prevailing method of producing this valuable fruit. Trees are giving out almost all over the country. Insect enemies are at work almost everywhere, but the failure of trees cannot be ascribed to insect enemies. What then can be wrong in the method of growing fruit?

Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines" is a saying that has truth in it. May it not be that this truth goes far toward explaining the difficulty experienced in growing fruit? Do nurserymen always bend the twig in the right direction; or, in other words do nurserymen pursue the best course to insure the most healthy trees? Are not most of the trees that are sold for sale grown to "sell" and if so, may not this fact account in large part for the failure in fruit production?

Nurseries often operate to bring about disastrous results, such as un drained places—and allowing sod to grow close to the body of the tree. Wet and heavy soil is very unfavorable to fruit growing of any kind. A file laid under the rows of trees when first set out would insure dryness that would be highly favorable to a healthy growth. The file should be four to five feet deep. The formation of sod near the tree may be prevented by placing gravel, broken stone or wood ashes and, or all of these, near around the trees.

The trees in the nursery should be given sufficient room to grow so that a tree may bear any more about those crowded together too closely to save room. No limbs should ever be cut from the young trees at any stage of growth when the limbs are not wanted to form. The buds should be pinched off, but there is any formation of limbs. Growing the trees too closely together in the nursery necessitates the shutting off of limbs and the whole process is calculated to make unhealthy and undesirable trees. A good plan would be to plant the seeds of the best apples and grow them in the natural way until large enough to set out, when fruit is produced grafting may be employed where seedling fruit is not desirable. In many cases the fruit from seedlings will be good, and then grafting may be used to give them the form every farmer may, with a little care, grow all the trees needed for an orchard, that will prove healthy, lasting and highly remunerative, if we consider the great advantage to the family of having an abundance of the best fruit the "year round." Apples are now worth \$4 to \$5 per barrel, and are retailing for \$2 per bushel. In some places, at present, the prices for fruit can be very profitably grown, if the proper course is adopted.

A healthy tree growing in a suitable place, with healthful surroundings, and a lot of good poultry is kept on the farm, they should be given their proper quota of care and attention, and a proper appreciation of their real importance and value be given them. The old-fashioned mongrel fowl is being rapidly superseded by thorough-bred everywhere. No farmer can today afford to keep anything but a pure breed. The expenditure of a hundred or so dollars in some other kind of stock would not be thought of.

Should a tenth of that amount be expended in establishing a thoroughbred and doubly profitable breed of poultry upon the farm? We should think not, and yet it generally is. But even that is not necessary, by investing \$2 in a pair of thoroughbred cockers, and breeding from the hen and similar substitutes exclusively, you can in a few years grade your fowls to standard requirements and reap your harvest by greatly increased income from the delectable and worthless (to hens) turkey. This, my farmer friends, and you will not think it, and now is the very best time of the year for you to do it. Wake up—brace up.

ever if performed while the tree is dormant. Although peaches are reckoned an uncertain crop, it is still one of the most profitable fruits which can be grown in localities adapted to it. Insect vermin and give high culture, and it will require but little fruit to give you a good money return.

POULTRY.

Buttermilk is good for your poultry at this time and will promote their sanitary condition.

A little care should be had not to feed your hens things that will give the eggs an unpleasant flavor. Sour milk and decaying vegetable matter will affect the eggs in a manner not altogether satisfactory.

If you are a beginner in poultry don't expect to jump to the front in a single season. You may have read all the theories, but the practice must be learned too. If you have patience and enthusiasm you will succeed.

It is a good plan to test eggs when a week old. This is easily done by holding them before a bright light and looking through them, the hand shading the light from the eggs. If clear the egg is not fertile, but if dark in the center, shading off to light at the edges, it is fertile. Two days before hatching they may again be tested by putting them in water as hot as the hand can bear. Those containing chickens will jump about, while the eggs will sink or float without any signs of internal movement. The eggs not fertile, of course, can never hatch, and will not become rotten. They are to be preferred for culinary uses on this account.

When the chicks are all hatched, put a drop of melted lard or vaseline oil on the head of each one. Grease the bodies of the chicks, as grease will often kill them. Grease the head and legs of the hen. Give no food for twenty-four hours after the chicks are hatched. Then feed every two hours until a week old. After that feed them five times a day. Feed stale and moldy food with sweet milk, or a splendid bread food can be made as follows: Use equal parts of oat meal, cornmeal and bran or middlings. Mix with sweet milk; add a little soda and salt and cook in an oven. Feed dry. After four or five days mashed potatoes boiled rice or any other wholesome food may be given. When ten days old the chicks may be given a little hard-boiled eggs and cornmeal dough are indigestible and help to produce bowel diseases in young chickens during the first few weeks. Keep young chicks growing. If the growth is checked by lack of proper food or the presence of lice, they seldom regain what has been lost. Do not confine the hens in a small, close coop. If it is absolutely necessary to keep her shut up, have a large sunny coop with a floor in it. Keep the coop clean. Use kerosene and air-slaked lime freely.

No farmer should undertake to keep poultry, pure bred or mongrels, without some suitable henhouse where they may be confined if necessary where they may go to lay and where they may be set when spring time comes. The building should be kept free from vermin and a liberal use of kerosene will accomplish it. A dust bath should be provided, there should be pure drinking water, some cracked bones, or better yet, fresh ground bone, and the fowls should have a variety of feed. Given these things with common sense to direct, and hens on the farm will pay well. Without them the profit will be an uncertain one.

Importance of Poultry.

W. M. Barnum in National Stockman. It is in no one sense, passing strange, that not one person in a hundred realizes the great importance of the poultry product of this country. It is deemed quite too insignificant to give much thought to, and yet it surpasses by almost a third the entire wheat output of our nation, and exceeds by two-thirds the whole corn product. And yet considerable attention is paid to those products, especially by grain, brokers, gamblers and others. But there are, nevertheless, quite a good many good people quietly giving their time and attention to this so-called insignificant business, and they are realizing a good one hundred per cent on their investment several times a year.

This is necessarily practical poultry keeping, but what other kinds of livestock there that can compare with it in proportion to capital and labor invested? It would, basing our conclusions upon actual figures, be extremely difficult to find a kind or variety of stock that would bring in the same class.

To correctly consider the proportionate amount of capital and labor invested in the raising of poultry, place the "significant" poultry business in the front rank. My farmer friends, pause and consider, before you condemn this great and incalculably valuable industry. Give it the more care and attention to your despised poultry—a little more in proportion to what you give your more expensive stock. And don't trade out your more expensive stock for "good for nothing" last year's razor-backed hens. How they ever manage to pay off your grocery bills, and furnish pin-money for the good wife and children and the care you give them, is a mystery to me. And yet they do it, but practically support themselves. Brace up, my good fellow sinners, and "bid adieu" to the repay you in good cold coin, and all attention you may give her. She is a good piece of property to own anywhere and at any time; panics and city "boards of health" do not affect her product, and although "little" she pays her cost and keeps over and over a good many times.

No, I have no fowls or eggs for sale nor any other interest in the business further than to see fair play done "today" by both Jew and gentile. When a farmer or "fancier" (of one year's experience) comes growing around me let me hear any more about those "good for nothing" last year's razor-backed hens. How they ever manage to pay off your grocery bills, and furnish pin-money for the good wife and children and the care you give them, is a mystery to me. And yet they do it, but practically support themselves. Brace up, my good fellow sinners, and "bid adieu" to the repay you in good cold coin, and all attention you may give her. She is a good piece of property to own anywhere and at any time; panics and city "boards of health" do not affect her product, and although "little" she pays her cost and keeps over and over a good many times.

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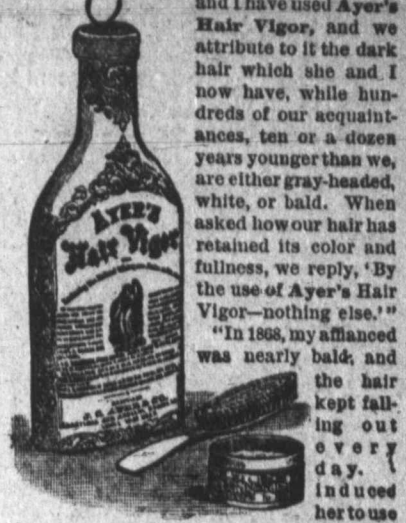
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SHEEP AND WOOL

Sheep shearing is in full blast around Upper Lake, Cal.

The general purpose animal on the farm is the sheep.

Every farmer in Texas ought to keep a few sheep to their gain.

The woolen mill of Richard Sayles, at Rivulet, Uxbridge, Mass., has shut down again.

Sheep give to the farmer two returns, wool and meat, while cattle give one only—viz: meat.

The proportion of pure-bred sheep to the common stock in the United States is not believed to be more than 1 to 200.

The Ludlow woolen mill at Ludlow, Vt., is preparing to shut down, it is reported, owing to sales being very slow.

The wool crop in San Diego county, Cal., is below the average in quality this season, owing to the dry weather.

The United States leads the world in Merino breeding and will in time show up with England in mutton production.

The American correspondent of the English Live Stock Journal finds in this country a restlessness current setting in towards the English mutton breeds.

The Wyoming woolen mills, Norris-town, Pa., which have been closed down since last July, have just started operations. On Monday they resumed with 800 hands.

Some rather large sales of wool are reported from the San Angelo country, but neither the purchasers nor the sellers have been bold enough to give the figures.

There are lots of men in Texas who sold their sheep last winter at from \$1 to \$1.50 per head and would be glad to buy them back now at twice or three times those figures.

Wool buyers, who have been out in the country, near Red Bluff, Cal., have returned to California, and report that nearly all the large clips in that section of the state have been sold.

The Old Kentucky Woolen Mills company, Louisville, Ky., are considering the addition of a new set of 60-inch cards from the M. A. Furber & Son Machine company, Philadelphia.

In shearing sheep care should be taken to determine which of them give in return for their keep wool enough to pay the flockmaster. Those that do not should be sold to the butcher.

The Exposition cotton mill, Atlanta, Ga., will increase its capacity by the addition of thirty new looms. This mill is busily engaged at this time operating 164 cards, 16,188 spindles and 480 looms.

When ewes are being sheared they can be examined to advantage as to their points, and the best of them marked for breeding purposes, while the others are set aside for the slaughter pen.

Sheep will not live on stones nor pull up stumps, but they will keep down the weeds, briars and bushes. Besides this, they require less labor and mention than any other class of live stock and pay better.

The Green Hill woolen mill, located near Albany, N. C., will be put in operation again very soon by Mr. M. J. Hawkins, of Warrenton, who recently purchased the plant. The entire machinery is being overhauled.

It is said a sheepman of Shawnee county, Mich., has fifty thoroughbred Hampshire Down ewes, which this season have 101 lambs. Among these there were eight sets of triplets, thirty-five pairs and seven single.

Near the east gate, alongside the spur track, the Hartford Carpet Co., of Thompontonville, Conn., has begun active preparations for the erection of a large brick building, 250 feet long, 60 feet wide, three stories high, to be used for a wool storing house.

The friends of the Dorset sheep claim for them that they are much given to twins. A writer in the Agricultural Gazette of London states that in half a dozen flocks near him the average of twins was 32 per cent. He mentions one flock that averaged 40 per cent.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Trenton, N. J., by the Colonial Woolen Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are, Isaac Wetherby, George Sterling, Harry Deutz and Richard Deutz. They will make wool, mohair, silk and other textile fabrics.

Many sheepmen are not aware that wool must grow steadily and uniformly, or that it will be weak in places here and there that weaken the wool and cause it to break. This uniformity can be effected only by regular feeding and keeping the sheep in a healthy and thriving condition.

Fancy points are very desirable when one has a lot of sheep to sell. But as a matter of business it is just possible for a new man in the business of sheep breeding to attach too much importance to style in his sheep. We all like to see a sheep having a fair degree of style, but when this is secured at the expense of more sterling qualities, it may well be dispensed with.

Market reports show that Canadian lambs are ahead of those from Ohio and other Eastern sheep states, selling at \$4.50 and \$4.60 while those of equal weight from the states bring but \$4.00 and \$4.15. The Canadian lambs weigh more than the United States ones, an evidence that the feeders over the line excel in the science of fattening for market.

Upon the care bestowed on the young lambs during the early weeks of their existence will largely depend their immunity from disease and their subsequent vigorous growth and perfect development. Their dams should be healthy and should be given good

range, and they and their lambs should have daily access to clean water and should not be compelled to travel long distances to get it.

The article entitled "Preparing for Sheep Shearing," which will be found in another column on this page, is taken from Mark Lane Express of London, England, and will repay perusal.

Attorney General Only has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the statutes allowing re-warehousing of wool apply only to original importations, and do not apply to re-exports after the wool has once been exported.

The Georgia Count Manufacturing company of Whitehall, Ga., which are at present manufacturing yarns exclusively, propose to put in 123 looms in the near future for the purpose of weaving a fine grade of goods. This company has orders at present for 180 cards and 8000 spindles.

The Millport Mill company of Fort Mill, S. C., have thoroughly overhauled their plant and have made many improvements. New slasher and cloth rooms have been added, and 100 new single box Crompton fast speed looms have been put in. A complete equipment of sprinklers will be put in.

Some papers are mentioning the fact that recently there has been a large wool sale, and they point to this as indicating that recent tariff legislation has not stopped wool purchases. The fact is, wool has been selling below importers, and this has naturally stimulated buying by factory agents, who are always kept to pick up what they regard as a bargain.

When others are thinking of abandoning the sheep business it is the proper time for you to stay in it. This is addressed to the owners of sheep who are discouraged because they haven't made a fortune in twelve months on an investment of about \$2500. It is not wise to give up a market which is, it is hoped, only temporarily depressed.

The ration for the sheep that is fit to grow wool and the one that is being fitted for the mutton market should be materially different. This fact should be more distinctly understood when so many need to work for special ends in the sheep industry. To produce fat a ration is requisite to fill up the tissues and store up material for heat and this is done by feeding a ration that needs the foods that produce bone and muscle, more than fat—bran, oil meal and the albuminoids.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter calls timely attention to the fact that buyers are making a very slight difference between washed and unwashed wool, and gives as a reason that those who pretend to wash their wool on the sheep's backs as a rule do so carelessly and imperfectly that it is not worth the trouble of washing. It is a good rule to wash well or not at all, and it is doubtful if it is worth while for growers to wash at all.

A letter from Boston of date May 24, says: "Texas wools are so thoroughly cleaned up in this market that there is nothing to attract manufacturers. Several interest in these wools is now mostly centered in the state itself where the new clip is now being shorn and moved to the market. At San Antonio receipts of the spring clip are increasing and the local warehouses are filling up rapidly. There has been a sale of 86 bags of new wool, but the price has not yet been made public. There has accumulated at that point about 6000 bags of spring clip."

A significant fact has been developed recently that is worthy of the special attention of wool growers. Several lots of wool of unusual excellence have been put on the market, and it has been given by the owners as the explanation why their clips are better this than last year, that owing to the hard times, they put their sheep in extra good condition last fall, hoping to be able to sell them, and kept them in good feed. It is true, that a healthy sheep will produce stronger wool and more of it, than thin and unhealthy sheep.

Mr. Claude Meeker is United States consul at Bradford, England. He has made a report to the department of state to which he has given the high-sounding title, "American Wool in London." He has given the details with great particularity of 5000 pounds of American wool that was put on the market of Bradford. He gravely reports that part of it has been sold and the balance is being held for higher prices. This is a veritable case of "Much Ado About Nothing." At all events, a shipment of 5000 pounds of wool in Texas is regarded as important matter of too little importance to be mentioned. Less than 500,000 pounds is a "small potatoes" lot in the Lone Star state.

Mr. Geary is a member of congress, elected to represent a district in California in which there are a large number of wool growers. He voted against the Wilson tariff bill because it discriminates, in his opinion, against the producers of raw material and in favor of the manufacturer. His speech is not believe this measure is wise or right; I believe it would ruin many of my people; as their representative I refuse to vote for it. I regard this the authority of a party organization which seeks to force me to do what I have always opposed and what my party will now oppose and what my judgment and my conscience condemn." These are brave words and indicate an honest heart. We need several of his stripe to represent Texas.

A recent British reviewer says that the total exports of wool from the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland to the United States of America for the four months—January 1 to April 30—of this and last year, compare as follows: Colonial and foreign wool, 1893, 33,002,227 pounds; 1894, 4,418,100 pounds; British and Irish wool, 1893, 4,850,400 pounds; 1894, 1,127,000 pounds. And, according to the same authority, taking the exports to this country for the single month of April, it shows serious shrinkages in the lines indicated below: Carpets, this year, 11,900 yards; last year, 37,600 yards. Worsteds tis-

suces, this year, 1,102,000 yards; last year, 2,719,000 yards. Woolen tissues, this year, 67,500 yards; last year 153,500 yards. Woolen yarns, this year, 9200 pounds; last year, 21,000 pounds. Evidently, therefore, the present low prices of wool in our market is not due to an over supply from Europe.

The Breeders' Gazette says Dr. G. Howard Davidson, Altamont stock farm, New York, shipped on March 30 five ewes and four rams of the Shropshire breed to England to be entered for the prizes offered at three of the largest shows this year; viz: The Bath and West, the Royal counties and the Royal. He is entitled to the distinction of being the first American to throw down the gauntlet in the English show yard. The Journal, for the honor of the United States, wishes him success.

A Massachusetts farmer says his ambition is to have a flock of 1000 ewes from which he can obtain an increase of 1000 lambs every year for the Boston market. He says he is not figuring at all on the wool they will give, but at present prices of wool, it is hardly possible to determine how he proposes to feed them and make them pay him big, at three, four and six months old. He ought to take a run down to Texas and see the color of the eyes of lots of sheep breeders, who every year can count on an increase of 5000 to 10,000 lambs, and who don't think they are any big shakers in their line either.

In Tennessee the sheep breeders near Nashville have organized a wool and lamb club, with the object of getting about ready for market they send one of their members into the market, who contracts the whole business. In this way they are able to secure the services and experience of a man who thoroughly understands the market, and the expense and time lost incident to each one of the members handling their own lambs is thereby reduced. The club has just sold to Mr. Alex Perry of Nashville a May delivery of 700 lambs at 4 1/2 cents per pound, except many need to work for special ends in the sheep industry. To produce fat a ration is requisite to fill up the tissues and store up material for heat and this is done by feeding a ration that needs the foods that produce bone and muscle, more than fat—bran, oil meal and the albuminoids.

In view of the depression in the price of both sheep and wool, it is especially worth the while of those engaged in the sheep business to study and experiment with the various methods of cheaply they can be produced. Really the pressing need among sheep breeders and wool growers is an increasing need to work for special ends in the sheep industry. To produce fat a ration is requisite to fill up the tissues and store up material for heat and this is done by feeding a ration that needs the foods that produce bone and muscle, more than fat—bran, oil meal and the albuminoids.

It depends a great deal on what sheep are to be used for how best to handle them. If they are to be put into the market as lambs, they should be given every possible advantage in the way of feed. In fact as they are expected to be ready for the butcher when only a few months old, they should be given the best of food, and are dropped to the day they are slaughtered. Fat producing food should be given to them freely and consistently. But it is not best to crowd as many of those into the market as possible. The idea as to them should be to produce at maturity a sheep possessed of a strong muscular, hard-boned body, free from fat, and of vigor and hardiness. So thinks Farmer's Review and so thinks the Journal.

John G. Carruth & Co., operating the Endurance mills, Howard street, below Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, have now in process of erection a new mill building, which will be located on the street, Philadelphia. It will be a fine brick structure; the dimensions of main mill will be 88x225 feet, five stories and a half high, with a roof of two stories, also engine and boiler house, and other buildings. All the building will be built of brick. It is expected to be completed by the last of November or first of December. The mill will be a fine one, and they are obliged, owing to lack of room, to rent two mills in different places; the new building will permit them to locate the entire business at one place.

The London Standard sums up the tariff situation in the United States as follows: "The tariff is a subject which Nobody knows the details of the tariff to be enacted. The form in which it will emerge from the joint conference committee is still more uncertain. It is expected that the bill will conform either to the Democratic platform or to the antagonistic interpretation thereof, attributed to the President and his cabinet. Probably, therefore, it will express no view either of politics or economics, but be simply a balance between opposing personal interests reached under commercial and mercantile community anxious only to do business un molested."

In reply to the inquiry of a Bureau man as to what is going to do in the matter of wool, we can only say that the tariff schedule as reported by Senator Jones, is sweeping in its proposed effect on the wool trade of the free list now reads:

65. All wool of the sheep, half of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other animals, and of any wild or half wild animals, in any form, whether raw, bled, waste, ring waste, carded waste, and all waste, or rags composed wholly or partly of wool, provided, that this paragraph shall take effect on and after August 2, 1894.

To what extent, if at all, the house will amend the senate's work, is "in the future."

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Kansas City Market Letter. Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 21,949; shipments, 3,445, and drive-outs, 14,013. Of the receipts 7860 were range cattle in the quarantine division. While they made up more than a third of the offerings, but a small percentage of them were purely grass cattle. Most of the range cattle coming to market are "fed," and there are some good beefs among them—but owing to the scarcity of light and medium weight natives, they are selling very well. Monday, Caldwell, McAllister & Co., Paul's Valley, I. T., sold 71 corned Indian steers, averaging 1187 pounds at \$4.90, and Carver & Riddle of Gainesville, Texas, 20 corned Texas steers averaging 1143 pounds at \$3.95. The same day John Savage of Duncan, I. T., sold 17 grass steers averaging 827 pounds at \$2.85, and Hampton & Greason of Caddo, I. T., sold 72 grass steers averaging 960 pounds at \$2.90. These prices are not bad, but many are fearful that when grass cattle commence to run in earnest that they will not be sustained. But all through the Indian Territory, reports come of good Western range, reports come of good grass, and with good grass and plenty of water it is thought that ranchmen will be slow to sacrifice their cattle upon a poor market. Leaving Fort Worth and coming west it is not so much a question of want of feed with ranchmen, as the want of ready money, and it is thought money matters with them will cause many hasty shipments. While it is the consensus of opinion that fleshy cattle are going to find up very well, this stuff must continue low and there will be a world of it, as one-half of the cattle shipped up to the "Nation" from Southern Texas were so thin that it will take all summer to get fairly fat. Their summer beef is "get fairly fat by their summer beef." Good heavy export cattle are getting scarce and are selling better than for months. Sales of good to choice native steers averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds sold here Monday at \$4.50 to \$4.80, and lighter weights at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Native cows are selling at \$2.90 to \$3.00 as to quality. Texas steers \$2.00 to \$2.50, grass Texas steers \$3.40 to \$3.00. The latter price being for good heavy killing steers. Fed Texas and Indian steers are bringing all the way from \$2.15 to \$4.00, according to flesh and fat.

marketed cattle this week. J. J. Beckham of Mexia had a car of cattle on the market today. Col. G. W. Simpson is expected home the early part of next week. He will have with him a number of Eastern capitalists. Secretary J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers' association, whose office is now at the yards, reports fine rains on his Jack county ranch. The Campbell Commission company advise the shipment of hogs by those who have them. President Busch of the association who is making headquarters at the yards now, stated yesterday that he was going West; said it rained too native for him. Attorney S. H. Cowan is doing great work for the association. He secured one conviction at Seymour last week, and left there with the jury hung for another case. He is now at Memphis, Tex. New Orleans Market. There has been a falling off in the receipts of all classes of cattle since close of market on Saturday, and a better feeling prevails today. Good beefs, good smooth fat cows and heifers are active and firm; poor stock is slow sale. The calf and yearling market closed in better condition than it has been for several weeks. Good fat stock is firmer and more active; poor trashy stock is neglected. Good heavy calves, fat, heavy yearlings, good, fat baby (cuckling) calves, two to five months old, are the kind best suited for this market. Good steers, 800 to 1000 pounds gross, are the kind wanted for this market during the summer and fall months. Only good corned hogs are firm; common hogs slow sale. Sheep not wanted. The merchants are fully supplied, and the "mutton butcher's ring" being full, the market is dull and very unreliable. Beef and Calves Receipts 1333 1342 280 829 Sales 1318 1997 490 495 On hand 390 430 589 Texas and Western Cattle. Good to choice beefs per pound, gross, 3 to 3 1-2c. Common to fair beefs, 1-4 to 2 1-2c. Good fat cows, per pound, gross 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c. Common to fair cows each, \$8.00 to \$13.00. Bulls, 1-1 to 1-3-4. Good fat calves each, \$7.00 to \$8.50. Common to fair calves each, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Good fat yearlings each, \$9.00 to \$11.00. Common to fair yearlings each, \$5.50 to \$7.50. Good milk cows, \$25.00 to \$30.00. Common to fair, \$15.00 to \$20.00. Attractive springers, \$17.00 to \$22.50. Hogs. Good fat corned per pound, gross, 4-4 to 5c. Common to fair per-pound, gross, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c. Sheep. Good fat sheep each, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Common to fair, each \$1.25 to \$2.00. Respectfully yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Chicago Market. Reported Specially for The Journal by the Texas Live Stock Commission Company. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; best, steady, others lower. Native canners, \$1.70@2.10; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.75; export steers, \$4.00@5.00; dressed beef, \$3.90@4.75; Texas grass steers, \$2.90@3.05; cows, \$1.75@2.25; fed steers, \$3.00@4.15. Hogs—Receipts, 31,000, 5c higher; heavy, \$4.90@5.00; light, \$4.80@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 8000; market demoralized, 3c lower this week. Don't ship thin Texas. Good to best grass Texas mutton, \$2.00@3.00; common to fair killers, \$1.70@2.30. Omaha Letter. Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 9.—The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Receipts of all kinds of stock show a big increase as compared with the week previous and the same weeks in 1893 and 1892, although the increase over 1893 is most marked. The following are the figures: Cattle. Receipts this week...17,056 3705 4708 Receipts last week...13,646 55,163 3,722 Same week last year, 8,670 22,235 1,186 Same week 1892...16,702 38,957 706 During the early part of the week moderate supplies, both here and elsewhere, caused a firmer feeling, and as there was a marked improvement in the English market prices advanced rapidly, and owners and sellers found the situation very much to their liking. Dressed beef men took hold freely and bought liberally, but as usual on an advancing market, speculative shippers and buyers for Eastern butchers were the most active operators. Prices advanced a dollar, and the consequences are the advance confined to the desirable grades. Buyers had to have the cattle, and "all was fish that was caught in the net." Even the half fat and short fed grassy steers that ten days or a fortnight ago were hard to sell at any price sold readily at prices good toward the close of the week. Toward the close of the week supplies were heavy and all classes of buyers tried to cheapen up, but in this they were unsuccessful, as the demand was so good and competition so keen. The advance of the early part of the week was well maintained. Grass cattle, particularly grass West-gates, have been in great demand, owing to the long continued drought, and as a result packers have had to do some skimming for that class of stock. They have bought two or three train-loads of Texas at Kansas City the past week, but hope to receive a good many of these cattle direct from the Southwestern ranges before the season is over. There is a very active demand for this class of stock at present, and will be for at least two months, or until the rangers of the Northwest begin to come in freely. The long continued drought in this section was broken the latter part of the week and the prospect for a good corn crop could not be better. There was a big improvement noticeable in the stocker and feeder market, and while prices were hardly quotably advanced as compared with a week ago there was considerable more life and activity to the trade. Current cattle rates are about as follows: Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs. \$4 35@4 75 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400... 4 15@4 50 Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 4 00@4 30 Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 3 75@4 10 Western steers... 3 80@4 00 Texas steers... 2 75@3 90 Good to choice corned cows, 3 25@4 00 Poor to medium cows... 1 25@2 75 Fair to choice feeders... 2 00@3 50 Poor to medium feeders... 2 00@2 50 Bulls, oxen and stags... 1 50@3 50 Veal calves... 1 75@4 00 The sheep market has been rather dull all week, with a decidedly lower

tendency. There has been a fair demand, but as Eastern markets have been overstocked and more or less demoralized the trade here has been very unsatisfactory. Fair to good westerns are quotable at from \$3.00@4.25; common and stock sheep at from \$2.25@3.25 and lambs at from \$3.50@4.50. BRUCE McCULLOCH. Deafness Can't be Cured. By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When the tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which but for an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) which cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHEYNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. NEW MEXICAN LETTER. Wetrous, N. M., June 11.—Editor Texas Live Stock Journal: I arrived at this point on the 31st of last month. At that time it was raining, and was continuing to rain almost every day since. The people rejoice at first and blessed the divine dispenser of good, for the earth was parched, the streams so low irrigation could not be successfully carried out, so there was a general spirit of depression and grief among the farmers and stock growers of this section. The lambing season was at the worst of years. The sheep raisers say the losses in lambs was something unheard of owing to short range and scarcity of water. But all things have an end, so the drought was broken by the longest rainy spell, and the great amount of water fell ever known here. It rained, then it hailed until many fields of alfalfa was utterly destroyed. Governor Hadley and Mrs. Watrous being the heaviest losers by the hail, as the crop in their fields was destroyed. The heavy rains continued until the Moro and Sapio rivers arose and became a raging torrent where they unite just below this town. The water spread over the farms of Cherry Valley, covering the fields with mud and drift until there is no hope of an early crop. The farmers are now about as blue as before the rain began. Stockmen are happy though, for grass is an assured fact; fat cattle will be plentiful soon. Just at present cattle are thin. Not as much interest in the business seem to be taken as in former times. Dull markets and scarcity of money has made a great change in this little community. Everybody complains, and say the end is not yet. The Phoenix ranch, with Col. R. G. Head manager, is in a flourishing condition. The hail so far has not damaged it. A number of ranchmen about here fed cattle last winter with varied success. All claim they did better to feed their alfalfa than to sell it at the prices offered. Mr. C. M. Beeler of Kingsley, Kan., is about the only buyer they have had for cattle. He has shipped out about 1000 head lately. On the 4th he loaded eight car loads here and sixteen cars in Vegas; mixed stock, small and in poor condition. The prices paid I am told was \$3 for yearlings; \$10 for cows, \$12 for twos. He gathers them in small bunches from whomsoever may have them for sale. The consequences are he gets a lot of Mexican stock which are not graded at all. He is selling them to the Kansas farmers. No doubt finds ready sale for he will soon return for another lot. So far there has been no sale of sheep reported. Times are duller than ever known before in every branch of trade. Poor President Cleveland is blamed for it all. Curses long and loud are heard on every hand in both English and Spanish against the administration. Everything is blamed on the Democrats. Even the old Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road has had its share of losses. The recent rains swept away many bridges and miles of track. In our little Moro canon we had an engine and two cars derailed and are heard to have been in order ever since the storms began. M. C. S. Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark" made in five styles, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness maker, or write to J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo. The total wealth of this country in 1880 was \$43,642,000,000; in 1893 \$62,000,000,000; money in circulation in 1880, \$973,282,228; in 1890, \$1,429,251,270. Interest bearing debt in 1880, \$1,722,992,100; in 1890 only \$726,313,140; national bank capital in 1880, \$463,000,000; in 1890, \$667,250,000; savings bank deposits in 1880, \$891,961,141; in 1890, \$1,654,820,142; total value of manufactures in 1880, \$2,711,578,999; in 1890, \$4,860,285,837; total value farm products in 1880, \$3,475,000,000; in 1890, \$4,500,000,000; miles of railroad in 1880, 92,296; in 1890, 166,742 miles. A press dispatch from Mantou, Col., dated June 2, says: The storm which ended last night was the heaviest recorded by the government signal service bureau at the summit of Pike's Peak. There are seven feet of snow on top of the mountain and it is a beautiful sight.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO. Live Stock Commission Agents. The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and accuracy. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Louis, Mo., 1111 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. P. O. BOX 140. STEWART & OVERSTREET, Live Stock Commission Merchants. Office, No. 24 and 26, Exchange Building, up stairs. National Stock Yards, Ill. 1 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. J. F. BUTZ & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS, Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. S. R. TROWER. O. B. TROWER. HARRY TROWER. THOS. TROWER'S SONS, Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yard Correspondence Solicited. Rooms 242, 243 and 244, Live Stock Exchange. C. L. SHATTUCK & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000. We do a strictly commission business. The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value. GEO. W. CAMPBELL. A. B. HUNT. J. W. ADAMS. CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing. DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO. LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory. Ship Your Stock to the Old Reliable CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO. AT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY OR FORT WORTH, TEXAS. We Want Your Hogs at Fort Worth. Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth. Write to us at any of our Houses. THOS. WEAVER \$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WEEK Breeder of High-Class MORGAN HORSES. Seven Oaks, Nashville, Tenn. Young stock by Ben Franklin (sire of 20 in the 230 list) the greatest living Morgan sire, for sale. CATTLE WANTED. I want 3000 to 5000 cattle to hold in my King county pasture. Water and grass fine. Good fence. H. H. HOLSELL, Decatur, Tex. Can be made taking subscribers for "Horse and Home," the best illustrated HOME JOURNAL published. Every subscriber will receive a handsome premium valued at \$5.00 in any store. Any one can, with spare time, do well. No experience required. Full instructions given. Send 20 cents for complete outfit, sample copies and full instructions, and you will make money fast. Address the HOUSE AND HOME CO., 641 N. Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. SUNSET ROUTE. SOUTHERN - PACIFIC. [Atlantic System.] T. & N. O. R. R. CO. G. H. & S. A. R. V. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. & F. Railways. FAST FREIGHT LINE. Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freight from New York on the route insuring prompt handling and dispatch. We make special terms for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special rates. Our consignment via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. C. R. R. For rates call on our agents. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. & F. R. Ys, Houston, Tex. JAMES McFILLAN, Com'g't San Antonio, Tex. W. J. CRAIG, Com'g't Fort Worth, Tex. H. A. JONES, Com'g't G. H. & S. A. R. V., Houston, 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 L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. A. C. W. SEIN, T. M. Houston, Tex.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Fish & Beck Co. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS. BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Sure Death to Screw Worms, and will Cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS: THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS AND PACKING HOUSE. HOGS That are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter CATTLE. Under new management opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle all classes of stock and are especially desirous of purchasing all the HOGS. Of all grades, while buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied through the Chicago market. Let the watchword of the stock-grower be the establishment of a home market, which they have in their power to do without delay. SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS

It is now beyond dispute that

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

(Tasteless)

are a specific in all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-headache, and kindred troubles.

25 cents a box.

PERSONAL

Mr. F. G. Nankin of Shado Park stock farm, Kaufman, Tex., writes that the farmers of Kaufman county never had better prospects of a rich and bountiful harvest. His farm is an immense crop. Oats bids fair to average sixty bushels to the acre. Barley is immense, also potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Corn is a good color, and growing rapidly. Cotton generally looks well, and farmers are well up with their work. Everything considered, the farmers of Kaufman have much to feel thankful for.

W. H. Jennings, of San Antonio, was up making arrangements to ship 1000 cattle from the Territory. He says everybody is elated in Southwestern Texas. Recent rains have put a new aspect on the situation. He saw cows are scarce and sell at \$7; yearling steers, \$8 to \$7; 2-year-old steers, \$7 to \$10 and 3-year-old steers, \$11 to \$13.—K. C. Telegram.

Hon. D. R. Nelson of Knoxville, Tenn., has been in Fort Worth for several days prospecting. Mr. Nelson is a prominent attorney of Knoxville, and is also the owner of some fine racing stock. Some of his horses having acquired celebrity on the turf. Mr. Nelson was accompanied by his wife, who is on her way to visit friends in Oregon. Mr. Nelson expressed himself as much pleased with Texas, thinks it is one of the finest countries he ever saw. This is his first visit to this state.

Jeremiah W. Barbee, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, returned not long since from an extended tour through the Pacific coast country, during which he took in the Midwinter fair, San Francisco (particularly the Chinese portion) and other interesting places. He says the success of any "fake" he ever run up against, but the Chinatown part of San Francisco is all right; he had a profession, and he says he saw all that was to be seen; heard all that was to be "heard," and enjoyed it all. He's dead stuck on the heathen Chinese, and is going to come to a new China, he says here to play with his pet monkey, Jimmie. Taking a run over his road after his return, he came back to town full of enthusiasm about the crops and condition of the country generally. Says the Cotton Belt sure do run through the best agricultural and cattle feeding country in the world.

R. A. Riddle of Alvarado, a well-known cattleman, was here Tuesday. Reports good rains from most all sections, and says the general condition of crops and ranges is first-class. Mr. Riddle says the Journal is of so much value to him that he can't get along without it.

Brooks Davis, formerly with the Home Land and Cattle company, came down from Amarillo Tuesday, where he has been for some time past receiving the Spur and Square and Compass cattle, bought by Messrs. Spencer, Allerton & Franklin for their North Dakota and Montana ranches. Mr. Davis says it has rained all over the Panhandle; every bit of the country up there has had a soaking good rain, and grass is fine, cattle doing well and crops splendid. He says that Messrs. Spencer, Allerton & Franklin got the finest lot of cattle that ever went out of Texas. He sent them all, and he knows what he's talking about. He says they were the best he ever saw. A very serious accident befell one of the last trains; just before it reached Texline, it was caught in a water-puddle. It lost 481 head of the cattle were drowned. Moreover, with this accident, there were over 5000 head of the Spur and nearly 1100 of the Square and Compass cattle shipped out by the gentlemen. Everyone who saw the cattle agree with Mr. Davis regarding them.

A. B. Robertson, the well known ranchman and cattle dealer, of Colorado, Texas, in a private letter to the Journal, says, "We have had fine rains and good grass is assured."

Jas. McMillan & Co., the well known wool commission merchants of Minneapolis, have this week received a lot of wool. The new wool has commenced to arrive and heavy receipts are looked for this month. There is no life nor demand, but we cannot report a better demand, but we cannot report and if anything it is harder work to sell wool, although we have had good success up to the present time in moving most grades of our purchases. It looks as though this season's clip would have to be bought and sold at very low prices. But there will be brighter times for sheep for them for gentlemen. Everyone who saw the cattle agree with Mr. Davis regarding them.

H. M. Kidwell and Mat Birdwell of Mineral Wells, prominent stockmen and farmers, were here Tuesday and say their section is in fine shape.

Dick Nail, a well known Territory cattleman, was here Tuesday. Dick says the Territory is all right; grass cattle are about ready, and things will shortly be lively up that way.

W. C. Edwards, formerly a Texas cattle king, but now a humble citizen of the B. I. T., was here Tuesday. Mr. Edwards says he has 1000 of the finest steer yearlings in the Territory, and that the grass round about Waggoner is as fine as he ever saw it. Mr. Edwards' many friends will regret to learn that he is fast losing his speech. He can only talk in a whisper now, and it is feared that a little later on he won't be able to talk at all. The fallure of his speech is attributed by his friends to a want of lung exercise. This should teach the boys the importance of always taking at least a little "tough" to keep from going dry.

T. J. Christian, the Comanche cattleman, was here several days this week. He says his part of the state is in fine condition. They have fine crops, better grass and finer cattle than ever before.

Tom Hobbs, a prosperous cattleman of Nagua, was here a few days ago. He says Montague county is in fine shape.

G. W. Moore of "Hog Eye," Jack county, was here Monday. He says grass and crops were never better than now in the free state of Jack.

Ed Harman, a prominent cattle dealer of Georgetown, was here Monday, returning from Vernon, where he delivered a big string of steer yearlings to C. T. Herring. Mr. Harman says he never saw the country in better condition.

E. E. Bryan, who lives at Hubbard City, but owns a big herd of cattle in Greer county, was here Monday en route to his ranch.

Tom Montgomery, who makes his home and headquarters in Fort Worth, but ranches in Crosby county, was here Wednesday. He reports plenty of rain and lots of grass.

J. H. Kelly of Fairlie, Hunt county, one of the largest and most successful feeders in the state, was here Monday.

W. P. Anderson, one of the brightest and best newspaper men in the country, who is now representing the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

C. C. French of this city has just returned from a trip through Southwest Texas. He says it has rained everywhere, but that it will require some time for the country round about San Angelo to recover from the recent drought.

John S. Jefferies, Sr., and R. S. Ferrell, have opened up the old Kentucky sale stables and yards, 4000 of Eighth and Calhoun streets, where they will in future conduct a general sale and feed stable, to be known as the New Kentucky Stables. The gentlemen are now prepared to feed and care for in a satisfactory manner all horses that may be placed with them on very reasonable terms. They will also give special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission of horses, mules and all other kinds of live stock. These gentlemen are well fixed for business, and will not doubt give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. These stables now have over 100 new boxed stalls, and all other necessary conveniences for comfortably taking care of stock. Give them a trial.

G. H. Connell of the Dublin oil mill spent most of the week in Fort Worth.

Sam Cutchurch, the Baird cattleman, was here Tuesday.

W. D. Jordan, quarantine agent at Quanah, was here Tuesday.

A. A. Chapman, banker and stockman of Dublin was here Tuesday and Wednesday.

Chas. Coon, the Weatherford cattleman, was here Wednesday.

R. L. (Coon) Dunman of Coleman is here.

W. G. Bush of London, England, who has large cattle interests in Coleman county, was in Fort Worth the first of the week, returning to England from an eight month's visit to his ranch. He reports very good grass, and says that section is now in good shape. Grass cattle are now about ready to go.

Sam Sherwood of Ryan, I. T., who has one of the largest and best pastures in that country, and who raises lots of cattle, was here Wednesday. He reports grass cattle moving some now and getting in marketable shape fast. "Among the best of this year that the cattle are just getting fat anyhow, despite the horn flies, which are fully as numerous and lively as ever," said Mr. Sherwood. "I don't believe those flies are as bad as most people believe them to be; the cattle get fat when the flies are just as lively as ever, and it seems to me that they are not so bad as is generally supposed."

The attention of the readers of the Journal is called to the card of Howard W. Peak which appears this week. Mr. Peak has been connected with the hardware trade of Fort Worth for years, and is eminently qualified to judge as to the needs of the people. He is the manufacturers' agent for an extensive line of stoves of all kinds, refrigerators, etc., and country merchants will prove themselves wise by opening up a correspondence with him.

Farmers who will be unable to stack the grain they raise this year on the ground from which it was cut, or who raised any grain or have other heavy hauling to do, should read about the Empire Manufacturing Company of Quincy, Ill.

In our for sale columns this week will be found an announcement from Thos. S. Weaver of Nashville, Tenn., that he has for sale a number of young Morgan horses, the get of Ben Morgan's. When he was in Vermont by his present owners the "Register" of Middlebury, Vt., said: "His sale is a great and positive loss to the horse breeders of this state." In its issue of April 7 last, commenting on a visit to Two Rivers stock farm, said among other things: "Among the young things can be found more sons of Ben Franklin, just coming three years old, than anywhere else in the South; they are pictures of grace and style, combining all the characteristics of their distinguished sire." The Journal calls the attention of horsemen to this opportunity to secure Morgans, and inquiries addressed to Mr. Weaver will receive prompt attention.

Byron reminds us that a word is enough to rouse mankind to mutual slaughter. Yes, there is power in a word—Marathon, for instance, Waterloo, Gettysburg, Appomattox. Great battles there, but what a great battle is going on in many a sick and suffering body. In yours, perhaps. Take courage. You can win. Call to your aid Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts powerfully upon the liver, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities; cures all humors from a common Blotch or Eruption to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood. Great Eating Disorders rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially potent in curing Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings" and Enlarged Glands.

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

Be Economical. Spend every dollar judiciously and to the best advantage. Be considerate. Study every question of economy on all sides. Do not jump at conclusions, but investigate. If you want power for pumping, sawing or printing, send for catalogue of the Hercules Gas Engines. Falmer & Key Type Foundry, 405 and 409 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. The Scarf & O'Connor Co., 247 Wallas, Tex.

RAIN AND CROPS.
The News of Wednesday publishes the following correspondents' comments on rains and crops, in different sections: Orange—Rains improved rice, corn, cotton, grass and vegetables. A good soaking rain will insure fair crops.

Palestine—Wheat and oats nearly ready to harvest. Corn and cotton doing well, but rain wanted.

Coleman—Wheat harvest delayed by rains. Oats will make a fair crop. Corn best for several years. Cotton generally good but growing fairly well.

New Braunfels—Crops look well. Some cotton beginning to bloom, but most of it is too young.

Lampasas—Crops doing well. Cotton doing well.

Bellville—Corn needing more rain. Cotton doing well.

Fredericksburg—Harvesting progressing rapidly. Corn and cotton looks fine.

Corpus Christi—Cotton doing well. Corn crop good.

San Marcos—Good prospects for crops continue prospering. Never better in this section.

McKinney—Rain beneficial to corn. Wheat harvest about half completed. Prospects for crops were never better.

Jefferson—Corn needing more weather for harvesting. Cotton doing fairly well.

Rock—Weather favorable for harvesting small grain. Cotton injured slightly in some localities by heavy rain. Cotton chopping is nearly completed, and the outlook continues promising.

McCombs—Cotton and corn doing well. Wheat all harvested and oats are ripening.

College Station—Crops in fine condition, but needing rain. A good rain would insure a fair crop.

Arlington—Wheat all harvested and oats harvest commenced. Weather-er fine for harvesting. Cotton doing fairly well.

Camp Eagle Pass—Weather favorable for crops.

Brenham—Crops doing well, but more rain is being beneficial.

Gelton—Prospects for crops are as fine as we have had for several years. Corn with another rain will be excellent.

Houston—The rains have improved crops generally.

Cyler—Crops doing fairly well, but more rain is needed.

Alvarado—The wind and rain on the 5th slightly injured corn and oats, which were ripening. Early cotton is forming squares and the crop is looking well.

Columbia—Weather generally beneficial to crops, but more rain is needed.

Sulphur Springs—The cool nights checked the growth of cotton to some extent in parts of the county, but the crop is generally doing well.

Floresville—On the 5th instant, which was beneficial to all crops.

Panther—Favorable weather for all crops except that it is too wet for cotton. Cotton which was planted late is stand is expected. Corn and oats a fair crop generally.

Aurora—Crops doing well and the rain was generally beneficial.

Alba—The rain was generally beneficial to crops and vegetables. The cool nights have retarded the growth of cotton and corn.

Baird—Corn and cotton is good, but a little too much rain for the latter crops. Oats have improved considerably since the rain.

Grapevine—The past seven days have been favorable for harvesting wheat and oats. Wheat all cut and some days. Corn generally in good condition. Farmers up with their work.

Dallas—Wheat and oats are being harvested. Maize tasseling and cotton growing finely.

Corleane—Harvest about completed. Crops doing well. Farmers are up with their work.

Schulenburg—Rains beneficial to crops.

Henrietta—Rains beneficial to crops. Harvest somewhat retarded by frequent showers.

Amarillo—Rain improved crops to some extent.

Forestburg—Wheat good and harvest about completed. Corn good and cotton a little backward.

Graham—Early corn silking. Crops generally good, but cotton suffering on account of two much rain.

The Gazette publishes the following weather and crop notes the same day: Bellville—Showery weather has prevailed here for the past thirty-six hours.

Luling—Light but refreshing showers have fallen here yesterday and today.

For Sale or Exchange.
FOR SALE

At a Bargain for Cash or Exchange for Land. Make Me an Offer.

Three head of standard and fashionably bred trotting stock. Brood mare, "Nannie L." bay color, foaled 1878, now bred and prepaid to Earl, record 2 23 3-4; sire Messenger Duroc 106, size of 21 in 2 20 list and sire of dams of 23 in 2 20 list; first dam Mary Sanford by Boy Hambletonian. Ceylon bay mare, foaled July 23, 1891, sire Kentucky Wilkes, 1854, record, 2:21 1-4, son of Geo. Wilkes; dam Nannie L. by Messenger Duroc 106. See above.

Yearling filly, foaled 1893, not named, sire Madison Wilkes 1321, record 2:28 1-2 (full brother of Kentucky Wilkes), first son of Geo. Wilkes; first dam Nannie L. by Messenger Duroc 106.

Kentucky Wilkes, Madison Wilkes and Earl are sires of quite a number of 2:30 performers. The above mare and fillies are now in Kentucky and are guaranteed sound and choice individuals. Address

H. W. MEISNER, Care Empire Oil Co. TEMPLE, TEX.

PASTURE FOR LEASE.
I will take for pasture as many as 10,000 head of cattle, steers preferred, or will lease a 100,000 acre subdivision. If cattle are taken for pasture will give the best of attention; guarantee abundance of good hay, wheat and water; Canadian or Red river runs the full length of the range. Will deliver cattle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 50 miles of Clayton and 70 miles of Springer. Splendid winter protection. For prices and further information address Arthur Tisdell, Mgr., Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M.

PASTURE FOR LEAS.
I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stoneval counties. Plenty of water and good fence. Address H. H. HARRIS, Decatur, Texas.

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

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

S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

STANDARD
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000.
The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and give good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
W. A. SANBORN, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

METAL WHEELS
for your WAGONS.

Any size you want, \$9 rolling high. Three 12 to 18 in wide—double and triple. \$1 any sale. Saves cost means better service. Best made wheels of low wheels to fit your wagon handles, grain, fodder, manure, logs, etc. No rusting of rollers. Call for catalogue. OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

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S. H. COWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
General attorney cattle raisers' association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office 501 Main street, corner Fourth.
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF TEXAS JOCKEYS.
READER OF THE BLUE Sold on all trains, newsstands, and by newsboys. All postmasters authorized agents. Send for sample and correspondence wanted all over the State.
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HO! THERE!
Stockmen, Farmers and Hunters!
I carry a complete line of goods especially adapted to your wants, such as Guns, Pistols, Hunters' Supplies, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Electrical Appliances, etc. Orders or inquiries by mail will receive the same careful attention as if you called in person. I should be very glad to have you visit me, however, when you are in the city.
A. J. ANDERSON,
412 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

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 there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and the Export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,738
Slaughtered in Kansas City	856,792	1,427,763	372,383	40,195	
Sold to Feeders	249,017	1,106,195	71,254		
Sold to Shippers	660,927	519,469	165,880		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,766,746	1,948,307	468,969	22,522	

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

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.
J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
1885	114,151	130,857	15,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	4,302
1888	340,469	1,238,690	168,650	6,035
1889	467,940	1,396,955	159,953	7,595
1890	606,639	1,673,314	181,185	8,319
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,582
1892	738,136	1,705,687	185,467	14,389
1893	852,942	1,435,271	242,681	12,269

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