Those who wish to, secure the patronage of the stockmen and farmers of Texas will find it to their interest to advertise in the

TEXAS LIVE STOCK ____AND____

FARM JOURNAL

The Journal is read by a large percentage of the best class of stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.

NO. 13-7-VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal. GEO. B. LOVING Editor and Mgr.

JNO. O. FORD Business Manager.

ASSOCIATED EDITORS:

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ONE PRICE-This is a cone-price paper-one dollar a year in advænce. Subscriptions may begin at any time. RENEWALS-Subscribers are especially requested to send in their renew-als at least ten days before the sub-scription expires. This assures the paper coming right along, with no rreak between the old subscription and the renewal. HOW DATE OF EXPIRATION IS. SHOWN-The date when subscription expires is shown on every paper by the label pasted thereon, or outside on the

wrapper. H(:W RENEWAL MONEY IS RE-CEIPTED FOR, —The receipt of money for renewals is acknowledged by changing the date on the label. This is the only receipt that need be given, unless in special cases. WATCH THE DATE on your label, and if it is not changed at the end of two or three wrapper. weeks write us, giving the exact date and method of remittance, so we may and method of remaining the set of the set o

experiments through the medium of the press. Never be tempted to retain a young male for breeding that is a grade or

cross-bred. It is true that many of them are very promising and appear fully equal to the thoroughbreds, but cannot transmit uniform characteristics of their offspring. Many farmers have ruined their flocks or herds by retaining males that possessed no merit except superiority over others of its kind, being really useless for purposes of improvement. The only safe rule to adopt in breeding is to use pure-bred sires and to secure the best for the purpose.

The importance and necessity of more stock growing and less grain to maintain the fertility of the soil is shown by an Eastern writer who says:

"If Dakota farmers can afford to raise wheat for 50 cents per bushel or less to ship away to Europe, and with the life blood of their souls, let them do so; they will be obliged to buy it back some day in the shape of commercial fertilizers or abandon impoverished farms. We farmers in Pennsylvania must find some more profitable business than raising grain to sell from the farm."

To grow an acre of potatoes costs maybe as much again as to grow an acre of wheat." This has been conclusively shown by experience. The same experience also teaches that the yield of the two crops is in the ratio of four to one in favor of the potatoes. This being the case, where the most profit is, is not hard to determine. Can't we grow more potatoes and less wheat? Speaking of potatoes, in many markets during the past winter they have sold at a higher price per bushel than wheat. And as upon the same land, and with the same cultivation they will yield at least that the yield per acre will be more four times as many bushels, as the

ion of The Journal, but should it be correct, it is not right. To use the very expressive language of one of our heaviest feeders of last season, "a dollar is never made where none were ever lost." It you lost money last season it was not your fault, provided you fed properly, but because you, like all others, can not foretell what the future may bring forth. Just now the outlook shows just a little of encouragement, but there is no telling what may happen within a few months. All the markets are dull, and as the railroads are now all open for business, a glut in the market may be expected. Extra heavy receipts may demoralize the business; moderate or average receipts may be met with panicky prices or both or either may find good prices. The cattle market is an uncertainty of which no one is a capable judge. Certain, however, it is that money has been made feeding cattle; equally certain is it that money will again be made at it. Is it unreasonable, then, to suppose that this season will be one of losses and demoralization? No, says The Journal. Buy your cattle with the aim of making them as good as the best; feed them with the thought that "there's millions in it" when properly managed; market them when prime and ripe and chould you lose money will be some consolation to know that you did your best, as much as human can do, and that it was no fault of yours if the markets were against you

The Sorghum Crop.

Texas will this year raise a much larger crop of sorghum than ever before, and it might be said that the incredise is quite by accident. a good portion of the state about the same number of acres of this cron was planted, while in other parts where it was supposed the crop, would be poor, a great deal move of the crop was put in. It now transpires than for years and the acreage being

Various Tonics Discussed. The past week has been one of varying interest. From all parts of the country reports of strikes, sometimes attended with bloodshed and wanton destruction of property, have been of daily recurrence. That the commercally recurrence. That the commer-clai interests of the entire United States suffered was perceptible under such conditions, and all classes of bus-iness men, including stock men, will be rejoiced when the troubles are at an end and business has resumed its normal condition. As the president has appointed or is about to appoint a commission to try and bring about a speedy adjustment of all differences between the strikers and those against whom they are directing their strike, and as the strike leaders manifest a very laudable desire to have all such differences amicably settled, it looks now as if we are going once more to have "Peace in Warsaw."

The stock men who have fat cattle, sheep and hogs ready for market are especially to be congratulated at the prospect of getting into the markets again. But it is perhaps not out of order to remind them that it is not safe for them to depend on big prices on the idea that as there has been or some days a shortage of fresh meat An all the markets there must be a stiff demand now for all classes of meat. The danger is that in the rush to "get there first" the markets will be overcrowded and all shippers learn by experience sooner or later what that means.

The tariff conference committee is trying to get together, but is making slow progress. It is not necessary here to discuss the difference, though if will be proper to state for the benefit of stockmen free wool and free hides are about as certain as death and taxes-for the present at least. The Sugar trust, the iron trust and all the other trusts are at Washington to look after their interests, but the live stockmen are doing nothing to protect their interests, hence are

catching it in the neck. The Journal is in no sense a politmuch less a partizan paper, but take it for granted its readers are s a rule, interested in subjects that are in their nature quasi-political, and the above suggestions are given for the benefit especially of such of them as are now on their ranches and farms and not able to have 'access to the daily papers.

The labor question is still well to the front in this country and it is likely to attract attention in many of its aspects for years to come. Just now attention is being called by such sterling journals as the American Cul-United States and it especially mentions facts in regard to the Italian laborers who continue to swarm to our shores. It has long been known that practically every Chinaman who comes here belongs to some company that controls his labor and gets the lion's share of his earnings. The Culthe Italian laborers tivator says of coming here that when they come are told that they can only work through the padrone, who makes bargains for him and pays himself liberally out of what they earn. If they earn \$1.50 per day the padrone takes out 25 cents or 20 cents out of a dollar of their earnings. As he of-ten controls 200 to 300 of these densely ignorant creatures it will be easily seen that he makes a big living at his job of middle man. No wonder that he often blooms out into a fullfledged banker and as his victims after a while "catch on" and become nat-urally indignant² and incensed against him it is not strange that he at the first intimation of danger to his carass rushes back to Italy with his \$25,000 to \$50,000 of ill-gotten gains The Italian ambassador to the United States is investigating this business and it is to be hoped that in good time this species of HUMAN SLAVERY Will be at an end in our boasted land of liberty. The system of assisted emigration has long been a curse to our people, and it is high time for it to be stopped. Stockmen and farmers alike are interested in having plenty of reliable labor, but they don't want slaves ty. themselves even if they do come cheap. They don't want any one else to have them. The reference as above to foreign laborers reminds me that a few days since I had some conversation with a large cotton planter of Texas, who had much to say. We were dis-cussing negro labor in Texas, and he was insisting that it is getting to be nore and more unreliable every year. I doubted, and still doubt, the correctness of his ideas on this subject. The negroes of Texas are every year becoming better educated as a rule and better education means a broader intelligence. and I hold to the idea that intelligent labor is preferable to stupid labor. My companion, however, has "gone back on" negro labor in the cotton field declares that he is going to conand. his 1200 acre cotton farm into a ver great live stock farm, and he is now figuring on making sheep his specialty. He is tired of "nothing but cotton." and will next year grow grain to fatten his sheep, and will invest in sheep at present prices and seek to demonstrate that in Texas as good mutton sheep and as good wool and as much of it to the carcass can be grown here as anywhere else in the world. He is an old sheepman and insists that if our Western and Eastern friends can make living and something over each year handling 25 to 100 sheep on 50 to 100 acres of land, with several months of housing and feeding every year, he can make money, tariff or no tariff, on his cheaper and better land, with ssity for feeding m ing 30 to 60 days each year. He is certain there is MONEY IN SHEEP. And The Journal will watch his career as a breeder of mutton sheep particularly, and report the results to its readers later on.

Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of **Real Estate or Live Stock** are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the

Loving Land and

Live Stock Agency. **Opposite Pickwick Hotel**,

Fort Worth, Texas.

All property placed in their hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be advertised free of cost to owner. Your patronage is respect-

fully solicited.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

that name (no postoffice given), who says: "I see you are sheep editor of the Texas Stock Journal. Do you also says: do the turkey article? I wish to ask you if you do. If my home paper is lying when it says turkey raisers can make a fortune by shipping their tur-keys to Lordon." As I am not doing the turkey business for the Journal must decline to advise Mr. Halsel Halsell. though "just for luck" I will mention for his benefit that one of my English for his benefit that one of my English exchanges has this to say this week, viz: That 2 pound and 3 shillings (about \$10.50) were paid in March last for finest, best spring turkeys, and 10 shillings (\$2.50) were paid for geese from Cambridgeshire. They box in the Leadenhall market, London, and may interest my correspondent. I feel that I ought to add, however, that it may not be quite the wisest thing for all not be quite the wisest thing for all our Texas farmers to quit corn, wheat and cotton and go into turkeys, as they might find it troublesome to get their poultry wagons to Leadenhall market, but I believe turkeys will prove about as profitable as potatoes under the management of my cowman friend from Clay county, and I recommend that if he wants to get too rich for anything in a hurry that turkey is his best hold. He'll find "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT"

shire says for dairy purposes he finds the early cut hay is the best, but agrees with Prof. Henry that the gain for him and those like him who are sick of cows and are dying to make a fortune in some easier way than "pur-chasing bulls." H. L. BENTLEY, between full bloom and seeds nearly ripe amounts to considerable. In Illinois at the experiment station this gain is estimated at 700 pounds in-July 16, 1894.

BOSTON WOOL.

Weekly Letter Reviewing the Wool Trade in the Hub.

Boston, Mass., July 14 .- Our wool all right with timothy, with red clover market has been quieter during the where the cutting is delayed, and also in the protein and carbo-hydrates with past week, the attention of buyers and sellers having been mostly taken up with the strike news, and with endeavoring to determine what the future effect of this serious disturbance was tainly worth their attention as indicatlikely to be upon business. For the ing that in the cutting of their fields. time being, even the tariff has lost much of its interest and is overshad-owed by the more conspicuous evil. Such a wide-spread and very emphatic demonstration of what great destruction of life and property can occur before the slow-moving but powerful arm of the law can intervene, when a few reckless men address themselves to the exciting of the worst passions

of Colorado grass it may pay them to determine whether it is best to cut early or late. A Northernfarmer has been traveling over Texas, and he writes back to his home paper the result of his inventigation to date He/ says: nd lots of good land in Texas, and I have not seen better crops of wheat oats and sorghum in any part of Ohio of the uneducated and thoughtless, is can and do raise a prodigious amount of food stuff. but what as tonishes me is that they, except rare instances, import into the state pretty near all the bacon and lard they use." We may not like to have such things told of us, but it is true that there is no state in these United States better suited to

been made by our governmental

scientists to determine the relative

value of early cut and late cut hay for:

feeding purposes. Prof. Henry of Wis-

consin has published the result of his

investigations, and says that to his

menting with steers he hads that those fed hay cut late give better re-

turns for the food fed to them than those fed with that cut from the same

field when in the blogm. As many of our stockmen are just now in the mid-

die of the having season it may be worth while for them to figure on the

matter themselves. In Texas we have a

SLIP-SHOD WAY

Of doing some things, and we are too

often satisfied when we secure a good

big crop of hay, cut in the bloom, not

ceming to care much whether this is

the best or the worst thing to do.

But if the later cutting is going; to

turn out to be the most valuable of

the two, we will have to take to cut-

ting our hay fields certainly from fif-

teen days to three weeks later in the year. Prof. Sanborn of New Hamp-

crease in value for muscular-making and fat-producing purposes in 4430

These experiments were with timothy

but the St. Louis Journal of Agricult, ture says that while these results are

there is a decrease in the amount of hay

cutting. As we bave but little red

nover and thmothy in Texas, these re-

sults may not possess much interest

to many of our farmers. But it is cer-

two winters experi-

surprise after

the change CANNOT BE MADE HOW TO REMIT-Remittances may

be sent at our risk by any one of the four methods following: (1)-Postoffice Money Order. (2)-Express Company's Money Order. (3)-Bank check or draft Fort Worth, St. Louis, New York or Chicago, and (4) by registered letter. This last method should not be adopted If any one of the other three is available as it is not quite as safe, and is more costly.

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

Good live stock are always in demand; poor grades go begging. Improve your stock and cause them 'to be sought.

They have recently organized a Horseman's association at Canyon City. Randall county. This is a good move in the right direction.

Messrs. Hamilton & Brown, the wellknown wholesale merchants of St. Louis who are also largely interested in Texas cattle, offer a special cash prize of \$100 for the best beef steer exhibited at the St. Louis fair this fall.

Again the Journal wishes to remind its readers, particularly the breeders and stock farmers, that the state and county fairs will soon be open. Everyone who can should enter some exhibit; everyone who can't exhibit should attend. These fairs are too valuable to pass unnoticed and should be encouraged in every possible way.

There are some few cattlemen and cattle companies in Texas who can sell their young steers to Northern buyers without showing the cattle. Such men have made a reputation for their herds and make the grade better each year, hence buyers know what they are getting, and it is not necessary to see the cattle. What a pity all our cattle can't have the same advantage. Breed up.

The great Texas Cotton Palace will be opened at Waco October 6, and keep open to and including October 24. It promises to be one of the most unique and attractive expositions ever made, and is one in which the people of Texas, the king of cotton growing states, should all take an interest. The railroads are all taking great interest in the matter and low rates will prevail on all lines leading to Waco.

The farmers themselves posses wast amount of farm experience, unwritten and unexpressed, hence valuable only to themselves, which would be of untold value to other if it could only be made public. Let the farmers write what they know, what they think, etc., and send it to their papers. The Journal invites such correspondence. It is of importance to all and did the farmers but realize the benefits to be derived therefrom they would not be slow in availing themselves of an opportunity to exchange

to give a larger acreage to them and less to the other.

n profitable

A correspondent of the Drovers Journal says Texas has more hogs than she can fatten and that Northern feeders would find it profitable to buy them. The above was published in the Chicago Drovers' Journal of July 10, which is an evidence that the Northern people have an eye on Texas hogs, but fortunately for the Texas farmer, he has a home market at Fort Worth which will guarantee to pay him more money for good hogs than he can get from any Northern market. There is an abundance of corn, and hogs can be fattened at less cost than in any other state. This being a fact. why should the Texas people sell their hogs for any less and pay more for the product when they can keep the money in the club and sell all products possible in the state.

Drover's Journal: Not until beneral confidence is restored and there is an absence of a restrained feeling among traders will the live stock business get back in its old channel. Dealers are naturally timid about taking hold until they can see the way clear, and at the present time this condition does not entirely prevail. The situation is rapidly improving, however, and unless some new and unexpected obstacle bobs up next week will probaby see an old time freedom among buyers and sellers. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, for the period of enforced idleness among all classes of live stock dealers has created a nervous feeling which they will be glad to get rid of. Country shippers should wait until there is less uncertainty in the air before they rush madly to market and choke up all the meat channels before they are fairly in operation. Let prudence and conservatism prevail.

The same paper hits the railroads as follows:

The railroads were charged nothing for the switching of live stock at this point for many years, but since the further use of something for nothing has been denied them, they proceed to tax the shipper not only the amount they have to pay, but \$1.20 per car profit. That looks as if they might be hedging against any possible increase in the future. It is a pleasant little way they have of making a gouge when they think the can shift the responsibility.

CATTLE FEEDING IN TEXAS.

Texas will this year have the greatest abundance of cattle feed and feeding cattle will not be scarce. What, then, is to keep the Lone Star state from feeding more cattle, better wattle, and maturing them better than ever before. Some advance the opinion that fewer cattle will be fed this year than before on account of the losses of last season. This is not correct, in the apin- 1507.

Sell-S

more our supply of sorghum will b great, indeed.

Sorghum is a valuable, crop, easily grown, is a most excellent feed for stock, and the Journal is glad to know that it'is becoming more popular as a farm product. It may be grown on any soil that will produce good crops of wheat or corn, but the best is a light, sandy loam. The quality of the juice is largely dependent on soil, however. A heavy, black soil will produce a heavy growth of cane, but the light. sandy loam will give fuice richer in sugar contents. The soil should be rich in order that there may be rapid growth to escape frost. Its preparation should be as for corn. The seed. should be of the best. That grown in a somewhat warmer climate than that in which it is planted is preferable, and care should be taken that it is pure, for sorguhm seed mixes readily with other plants of like habit of growth and deteriorates greatly as

a sugar plant by the mixture. While there are many varities that have merit in different localities, we know of none better than the Early Amber. or an improved variety of it, known as the Minnesota Early Amber, says the Iowa Homestead, authority for

the following: Drill culture...is not usually satisfactory, and it is therefore better to plant in hills, so that cultivation may be had both ways. For early planting half an inch is deep enough covering ordinarily. Later, when the soil is warmer and drier, an inch will not be too deep. Yet judgment must be used, for no absolute rule can be laid down, heavy soils requiring lighter covering. and light, sandy loams admitting of deeper covering. The first growth of sorghum is somewhat slow, and hence a good harrowing just before it comes up will be of advantage to keep the weeds down during the time it is getting far enough advanced to be ready for cultivation. When about six inches high the plant should be thinned six or eight in a hill. The cultivation should be thorough and similar to that of corn, and as long continued as the cultivator can get through the rows The time for harvesting is when the eeds can no longer be crushed between the thumb and finger, as it is then the the sucrose in the saccharine matter is greatest and the glucose least. Care must be taken that the cane is never touched by frost. It is better ground as soon as harvested, and when this is done it may be topped and stripped in the field. When it is not possible to work it up at once the tops and leaves should be left on and the stalks stacked like corn. By leaving the tops and leaves on it can be kept three or four weeks without much injury. The tops when taken off should be laid in small piles to dry and then be threshed.

Tin y ste was manufactured in England and on the continent as early as

Some interesting experiments have

HOG AND HOMINEY than Texas, and yet how few of our farmers grow hogs enough for their own home use, to say nothing of the outside world. If we would feed our corn at home to our own hogs, we could and would realize 50 per éent more profit out of it than we do when sell it. And it is a fact that hogs will thrive on wheat after being soak ed, and that will be a good way to market the wheat grop when specula. tors offer us less than the cost of growing and harvesting it for what we do

I had an amusing experience a few days since. I was at a dinner table in a hotel, with about a dozen Texas cow men as my companions. Some extra fine Irish potatoes were to us; which pleased one of the crowd, who suggested that he was thinking of giving up cows and going into potatoes. Said he: "I've got as land as any in America, or Ireland, either, for that matter, and I'll bet the cigars that I can grow 200 bushels to the acre and get good money them." This estimate was laughed to scorn by the other fellow, who agreed that no such crop of potatoes was ever grown in or out of Texas. I ventured to say that 974 bushels had been grown in Johnson county, Wyoming, on a measured acre, and gave the American Agriculturist as my auth But my statement was derided and I was voted to pay for the cigars, as being the wildest guesser in forty states. And yet I stated a fact. This large yield was the result of copious irrigation, but it was on a virgin soil, without any manure or fertilizer. There were 22,800 hills and 1560 pounds of seed were used, cut to one, two or three eyes, and the profit on the crop was \$714, exclusize of \$500 in prizes My friend who was figuring on goin into potatoes joined in the laugh against me, but later he hunted me up to ask "if that Wyoming chap could clear \$714 to the acre in planting, why can't I make a million dollars nex year by cultivating about 10,000 acres of my pasture and then cornering the market." This idea seemed to tickle him immensely, and only yesterday he yelled across the street to me t suggest that in 1895 he intended t have precisely 22,800,000 hills of pota toes or "break a trace." The joke of The joke of the thing is in the application, and it will pay Texas farmers who are seem ingly content to plant and cultivate from 100 to 500 acres every year in cotton and small grain, to figure on culti vating very much less land and culti vating it more thoroughly. They need not figure on 974 bushels of potatoes per acre, but they can make more clear money on 10 acres scientifically cultivated than on 50 acres half or a quarter cultivated, as most of them do now. They may not average 714 PER CENT PROFIT,

or anything like that much, but they can make more money at less outlay of time, money and labor if they will get rid of the idea that "book farming is stuff," and that the man who writes for the papers is necessariay a theorist only, therefore a "learned fool," I wish to know at once who is the TURKEY EDITOR OF THE JOUR-

NAL, and I'd like to be informed who is James J. Halsell. In my mail today I find a letter from a gentleman of In my mail today

ion to every busicertainly an object les ness man, and in fact to every think ing man who is possessed of property of any kind, even to a small balance in a savings bank, and must promote distrust and disturb confidence, make capitalists timid. restrict enterprise, and generally act as a hindrance to all classes of business. and occasion renewed distress among the wage-earn-

ng public, upon whose aggregate purchasing power, after all, the prosperity of the whole country largely depends. Naturally the workingmen usually suffers directly more than anyone as the result of these riots and strikes. but indirectly everyone joins in his distress and suffering; it is certainly a sad pity that in these days of progress some other method of attempting to settle these grievances should not be found. Meanwhile the tariff matter is still to our minds the most important subject for thought, and its final effect upon our various industries the point for every merchant to consider The conflicting news from Washington still leaves a considerableshadow of doubt upon the final shape which this measure will take when it emerges from the conference committee. and every day of its delay is greatly adding to the al-ready enormous cost to the country of the undertaking of the measure of so-called tariff reform. During this period of waiting, prices for all classes of wool continue practically unchanged. although the market can hardly called much more than nominal. Whatever wool is selling, however, and the aggregate is, all things considered. quite a substantial one, is selling upon bout the same basis as has prevailed for the past six weeks, and we can see nothing to indicate any very marked change until all these disturbing influences are out of the way.

From abroad there is really very little to report that is new. Owing to the probable near approach of our change, the English market both for wool and wool manufactures are some there what stronger, and the feeling is that continued improvement is likely

to ensue. Sales for the past week foot up about Sales for the past week foot up about 1,946,000 pounds, against about 1,895,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year, and about 3,100,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of territory, about 650,000 pounds; of Texas about 250,000 pounds, and of scoured and sundries about 200,000 pounds.

There has again been a very good novement of spring Texas wood movement of spring though, the sales are not nearly as large as those of last week. The principal transaction is one of 100,000 pounds eight months' wool at 9c, or about 30c clean. A sale of 10,000 pounds choice 12-months' wool was made at 13c, and small lots of eight months' at 9 1-2@10c per pound. An outside scoured cost for the choicest wool is 32c, and buyers do not-willingly pay more than 30c per pound. No sales o Kansas and Nebraska are reported Good Georgia wool is nominally held here at 17c. Small parcels of so.called Georgia, but which were in reality lake wools, have been offered as low as 15 @15 1-20

FENNO BROTHERS & CHILDS.

C. C. Drake Promoted.

. Fort Worth and Denver City railway, traffic department. Fort Worth, Tex., July 5, 1894.—Mr. C. C. Drake is ap-pointed general agent freight and passenger departments, with office at 401 Main street, Fort Worth. Effective this date. , D. B. KEELER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

Approved. MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE,

TEXASLIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

CATTLE.

of the Atlantic.

in Jack county.

quarantine line.

plains country.

Agency

CATTLE WANTED.

Five hundred yearling steers for a

One thousand twos and threes. Five hundred two year old steers.

These all want good Central Texas cattle, raised and located above the

We also have a customer for 5000

be delivered in pasture in Central

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

mixed stock cattle. Partles who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to

The Loving Land and Live Stock

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED.

If those wanth to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a

special effort to do so, and will always

be glad to see or hear from those want-

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

Irrigation.

to the same extent, and yet maintains

its own, indeed may be growing a lit-

tle. When a rain does fall after such a spell, it will shed everything shed-

able, and what cotton we make must be made after that time, let it be late

or early. In view of the present con-ditions, what farmer in all this coun-

try would have refused to pay \$3 per

acre for the privilège of flooding his

fields with an abundant supply of water? And yet for the same amount

we can get an abundant supply for a whole year for a period of ten years,

after which time for only \$2 per acre

for all time to come.

If those wanting to buy any kind or

GEO. B. LOVING & SON.

Managers,

Fort Worth, Texas.

us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address

yearling steers raised and located above

the quarantine line. These can be de-livered in lots of 1000 or over at Amar-illo-also buyer for 2000 yearling steers

Reports from all parts of the state give the general condition of ranges and catle as good. Cattle will fatten, and the number of marketable cattle in Texas this year will be larger, probably, than for several years.

Good, smooth, well graded steers nicely colored and of large frames will be in demand for feeders this fall. Such cattle will bring good, living prices delivered on board the cars, but no fancy prices will be paid. The feeders will have to get even this year.

Shippers to foreign markets have the same right to timely deliveries as do shippers to Chicago or any other point. With regard to the amount of dam-ages recovered for unlawful delay in making deliveries the recent decision of the court of appeals of Texas, is the case of the Mexican National Railroad company vs. Garcia, is right in point. This court holds that the measure of damages is the difference in value be-tween what the cattle would have sold for had they not been wrongfully detained and the market value when delivered, with legal interest from that date. Where this is computed in foreign money of less value than United States money, the action being brought within the United States, judgment will be rendered for the value of the foreign money here.

Under the heading "The Demand for Better Cattle Improving," the National Stockman says: Prime heavy cattle are being appreciated more by buyers than they were and the gap between quotations for common and choice grades is widening. One thing that will help the sale of the riper grades of cattle from now on until feeding time is that grass cattle in thin or medium condition make a very poor quality of With a view to economizing, beef. butchers have recently been refusing to pay even a moderate advance over common grades of cattle for the best classes coming forward. The increased demand for rough and cheaper meats and the scarcity of money drove them to this step. The experiment of killing common or low grade cattle has been tried sufficiently by most of the butchers to convince them that there is no economy in it, and again they are willing to pay better prices for better beeves. The cattle market has been in an abnormal condition for some time past as far as the prices for common, medium and prime were concerned, but it now looks as if quality would be appreciated and good beeves bring at least comparatively better prices.

At a recent conference between Sec. retary Morton and President Cleveland, says Breeders' Gazette, it was decided that the department of agriculture should not take the field in an attempt to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle, but would content itself with advising the officials of the different states as to the nature of the disease, the means of detection, and the desirability of its eradication. The bureau of animal industry will probably commend the use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent, but in view of all the facts developed on the subject it will hardly dare take the extreme position of advising the indiscriminate slaughter of every animal which shows the characteristic reaction upon an injection of tuberculin. That this lymph is not a specific detector of tuberculosis is well proved; that it fails to reveal the existence of disease in a percentage of cases and condemns sound animals in a percentage of cases are propositions which have both been demonstrated; that sit-condemns animals so slightly affected as to be wholly innocuous is also proved, and in view of these facts it would be wholly unscientific as well as senseless to recommend this test as infallible. At the same time it may prove of some value as an aid to diagnosis in the hand of an intelligent an experienced veteri-narian, and the department of agriculture would be justified in suggesting its use in this manner. But to advise its employment by laymen or inexperienced operators and to recommend that all animals which show a rise of temperature on injection of lymph should be killed as tuberculous would be so at war with the known scientific facts and with economic interests that the department, with all its zeal, would scarcely be expected to put itself in any such attitude.

trade does not improve no great im-provement can be expected on this side SHEEP AND WOOL

Edited by H. L. Bentley, Abilene, fexas, to whom all communications Among our customers we have buy-ers for the following lots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old steers. These are wanted by an East Texas feeder--who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in Sentember intended for this department_should be sent.

Never allow a scab ram into your

September. Three thousand good two year old steers. These are wanted for a Wichita pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some There should be no thin sheep in Texas now. considering the range.

threes if price was right: Two thousand ones and twos (steers) mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not biss than 500 Reform is needed. That is to say Sheep need reforming in the sense that they should be graded up and made better sheep.

The proper time to get rid of the scrub ram that left his "photo" on the faces and bodies of lots of lambs as Clay county pasture. This party wants good cattle, but must be cheap. the result of last season's mistake in breeding is-now.

> Reform is needed. That is to say sheep men need reforming in that they should conduct their business of sheep breeding and wool growing on strict business principles instad of letting things slosh along.

> Dogs, as a rule. are nuisances on sheep ranches. They are parasite dis-tributors, they keep the sheep in a nervous condition, they often kill sheep andthey rarely are worth anything except to lazy herders, who make them round up the sheep while they are resting.

There are millions of hungry men, women and children in these United States and still mutton is too cheap to be profitable to mutton growers. There must be something wrong in the matter of distribution else there would be less suffering among the poor and more profit to the flockmaster

A Navarro county subscriber of the Journal insists that his farm is getting to be more and more weedy every year, and calls on the agricultural editor for a remedy. This gentleman has turned over the letter to the editor of his department who replying to the same, suggests as follows: Farms that are largely laid down to grass and stocked with sheep grow richer constantly and are soon rid of weeds.

That irrigation would be a blessing Reform is needed. That is to say in the sense that instead of everlast to some sections of the country is fully evidenced by the following, taken from the San Saba News of last week: ingly tinkering with the tariff the sheep men ought to be informed whether or not they have got to de-pend in the future on free wool for the factory man at the expense of the wool growers or whether or not they One short week ago the prospects of a heavy yield of corn was better than for years past, but seven days of hot dry winds and scorching sunghine have changed that pleasant prospect into a can rely on getting their fair share of any protection that may be inci-q certain total failure in some instances and in others a reduction in the prosdental to an import duty on their raw pective yield of at least 50 per cent. And though cotton has not suffered wool.

If a flock is in poor condition now with lots of green grass and weeds for them to eat every hour in the day and every day in the week, it means either that the herder is inefficient or trifling, or that there is scab or some other disease pulling down the sheep If the herder is not efficient let him go and get one that knows his business No matter if he does try, you can't afford to have him in charge of your flock. If he is trifling, see how quickly you can fire him. If there is scab in the flock. don't delay a minute longer, but get ready at once and get rid of This is business.

Wake up, people of San Saba, and When flockmasters are disposed to press the irrigation enterprise to a sucsulk because prices of mutton and cessful conclusion, or you are a lost people. Already your wives are showwool aredown, they should try and remember that as long as we have to inging evidence of the premature adimport from 80.000.000 to 100.000,000 pounds of wool annually of foreign vance of time by reason of the work and worry attendant upon a life of poverty. Your children are growing up vool, there is good reason to believe that domestic wool will command good in comparative ignorance and poverty living prices for the grower when the disturbing influences of constant tariff and you are compelled to deny yourselves the commonist luxuries of life, agitation are done away with. It is as and in some instances the necessities, certain as death or taxes that after a because of the uncertainty attendant while sheepmen in Texas will be "on top" again. Just now they are "in the upon the cultivation of the soil, the holds on to his really good sheep is going to be glad of it-later on. Reform is needed. In the sense that it is high time the wool growers were determining which of the leading political parties of Texas for instance proposes to "tote fair" with them. And having determined this point, there is needed among these same wool grow-ers reformation in the sense that they not wise when they year after year ago to the polls and vote for men to go to congress to represent them who, when they get there, invariably stand in with the Eastern manufacturers and never hesitate to sacrifice their own wool growing constituents to gain New England money for campaign purposes and New England The Journal has a friend and subscriber who owns several fine farms in West Texas. He is a farmer and while his farms have yielded fairly well during the past three years, they have not paid him as his sheep paid him years ago. He realizes that the sheep business is flat and will not pay as well now as formerly. But he de clares his opinion to be that sheep at the present prices will pay better in the next years than any other prop-erty in Texas. And as an evidence of his good faith he authorizes the pub-lishers of the Journal to exchange his well improved farms for sheep, for which he will allow the best prices being now offered for them, grade and condition both considered. It is a mistake to suppose that increased size in sheep produced by improved nutrition, means that the fiber of the flesh of the sheep will become coarse. It means, however, that the fleece will be longer and therefore more valuable. A lamb kept fat from the day it is dropped by the ewe to the day it is ready for market as a full grown and full developed mutton sheep, will produce more and a better quality of wool than one kept poor or half fat all the time, or fat part of the time. And its fiesh will be not only greater in quantity, but infinitely su-perior in quality. Hence the advice, keep your sheep in good shape every day in the year. A Midland county friend of the Journal has this to say: "You have been publishing descriptions of the strong points of the Dorset and South-downs. That is all right. They are good sheep-in their places, but for range purposes, on our Western prairies, there never will be any sheep as

valuable for all round purposes as the little Spanish merino. He isn't pretty to look at, and not very hefty ,but he is the corner stone of our prosperity as flockmasters when and as long as we have any, and all we have to do to make him all we can reasonably de-sire is to build on him. He is here to stay, and we must grade him up, both for size and wool, and he will prove to be our best reliance."

A subscriber has this experience to report: "I had three carloads of what I thought extra good mutton sheep to ship to market. Not being able to pay for these one without being able to pay for three cars without being able to fil them I put into one car about 25 in-ferior animals to fill up with. I have returns at hand and they show that while I realized about as good prices as I expected for the two full cars of as I expected for the two full cars of good sheep. I realized only for the third car the price paid that day in the market for very inferior sheep. In spite of the fact that all but about 25 of the sheep in that car were as good as those in the other two cars." He very wisely adds: "I see now that it is very unwise to allow even one scrub to get into a car with really good to get into a car with really good sheep.

The readers of the Journal may not know it, and yet it is a fact, that buy-ers do not judge of a lot of sheep by the best, but by the worst in the lot. Now and then, they will take the time and trouble to sort the lot and pay for so many good and so many sorry sheep, but in nine out of ten cases they sheep, but in nine out of ten cases ther will not do so. The shipper can af-ford to pay full price for a car even if he can't fill it better than he can af-ford to fill it by mixing in with his really good sheep even a very few in-different animals. One swallow don't make a summer, but a few rotten peaches or grapes or melons make very unmarketable crates very unmarketable crates. This may unreasonable to the shipper, but it is business.

Sheep are very much like some men -gluttons. Withhold from them too long what they ought to have and wish for and they are apt to indulge their appetites for it without modera tion. A sheep has been known to drink too much water when excessively thirsty; to gorge its stomach with grain or other feed when very hungry, and then kept for days on a dry pas ture to seriously injure itself when turned into a green pasture. The proper way to treat sheep is to never allow them to become excessively thirsty or hungry, and never turn them into green pastures when they very hungry and after having kept for days on a dry pasture. Shepherds should observe the ordinary common sense rules of health in deal ordinary ing with their flock.

Dogs and Legislators.

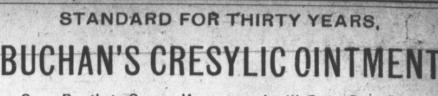
From all over the country reports come to us in the columns of our ex-changes that dogs are this year unusually active in their raids against the sheep. Such statements as "Mr. the sheep. Such statements as "Mr. Howard of Munson lost nine valuable Shropshire ewes out of a flock of 26, while five others were badly torn by dogs," are very common.

In Alabama, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan there were numerous losses reported during the past And in two counties of Texas, week so-called hunting dogs were caught in the act of killing sheep, and in a third county a valuable Newfoundland manifested a tooth for mutton and had to be killed after having killed severa sheep

G. B.

HENRY MICHELL.

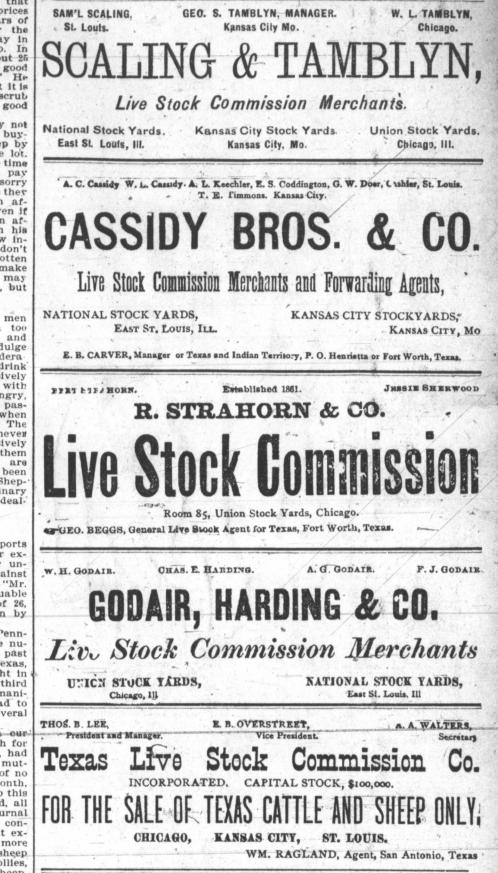
Ard one herder reports that a cur dog that he had kept on the ranch for years to drive cows from his tent. had suddenly developed a love for fat mutton that cost the owner the price of no than a dozen sheep in a month, the beast having been killing sheep this long before he was even suspected, all of which emphasises what the Journal has time and time urged on the con sideration of its readers, viz.: that except in rare instances there is more room for a dog's company on a sheep than for the dog. Even collies, ranch that, as a rule, are the friends of sheep, as the result of long years of training and breeding, are too often nuisances, inasmuch as they frequently contract the habit of chasing the sheep either for fun, or when feeling a trifle spite ful The writer once had a collie that was valued at more than a hundred dollars, and was, in fact, a valuable animal. But after several years of good work he got into the habit, when sent after straying sheep, of biting their hind legs, and of running the flock, apparently for the amusement of see ing them frightened. The Journal, therefore, advises again that flock-masters allow only really good dogs to be kept with the sheep. But it wishes particularly to suggest that now is the time to get in the work on the men who are going to have the making of our lyvs in Texas next year. If they are called on. after they are elected, to legislate in the interest of flockmasters by passing laws look ing to the suppression of the dog nuisance. the chances are ten to one that they will either promise to do so and then neglect it, or refuse pointblank. But now that they are hungry for votes, they will be keen to make the desired pledges on this point, and flockmasters should call them out on the subject and take them down in black and white when they swear they will do what the flockmasters demand and what will have no other interest. The Journal has lots of confidence in the disinterested patriotism of the av-erage candidate for legislative honors in Texas, but it wouldn't five a nickle a dozen for the average Texas legislator after election, if the tribe is to be judged by those who have represented it in recent years A young man in a Panhandle county, but an old friend of the Journal, has been figuring on sheep, and says: "Of course the ewes must go to the sham bles is the time they are four years old." Why so? If a ewe is a No. 1 animal and is not barren, why not breed her as long as she will give the owners a strong, healthy lamb every year? It is not true, as is pretty gen-erally believed, that ewes cease, as a rule, to bear lambs at 4 or 5 years old The writer has, however, a flock of 7 to 8 years old ewes to average 80. to 85 per cent increase in a single year. And he once owned a ewe that bore good lamb when she was 10 years old and knew one in Concho county that raised a lamb every year after she was 10 until she was 14 years old.



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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other mimals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb., cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers. ×

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City



LOWER FOREIGN CATTLE PRICES AFFECTING OUR MARKETS. While the June cattle markets were

some what better than those earlier in season, the trade toward the close of the month was not a very satisfactory one, and those who held their cattle for the latter part of the month were disappointed in the prices they had to accept. This was due principally to the decline in prices in for-eign markets and the falling off in the export demand.

Seldom do prices in the English markets go down more rapidly than they did the latter part of last month. Export buyers lost heavily by the sudden change and stopped buying to a certain extent in this country. This left the bulk of receipts of both heavy and light cattle for home consumption, and supplies, although not usually heavy, were greater than could be handled in a way that prices could be maintained. The favorable markets early in the month got feeders in the notion of shipping out their stock and Eastern markets, especially, were heavily supplied.

The class of cattle coming forward for the past few weeks has not been the most desirable, either, and under favorable circumstances would hard to sell at anything prices. Experience from DODE L. year to yes, ought to teach cattlemen that butchers do not want cattle that are not in first class condition if they come from the pasture fields and have not been grain fed up to the time of marketing. Western feeders seem cognizant of this fact, and the best cattle coming forward, or these which bring the best prices, are those which are fed grain regularly while grazing, Cattle which have been finished in this way are always in demand and they bring much better prices than stock which seems to be in as good condition, but finished only on grass. The strength which the market has

shown quite recently has been due to light runs. The demand has not improved and is not likely to do so as long as foreign prices remain low. It will require the combined demands of this country and England to raise prices much higher than they now are. A revival of business may help matters somewhat, but if the foreign agents, Dallas, Tex.

basis of all wealth, your fond hopes are blasted in the hour of seeming fruition, thereby imparing your credit and inreasing year by year your pecuniary obligations.

Let every man with the public spirit above a dummy, every man with the pride of independence in his heart, and every man with natural affection for those depending upon him for the comforts of life put his shoulder to the wheel and give all the aid and encouragement to irrigation than he can Without it, as we are, ninety-nine out of evry hundred of our people would they could, sell out at a discount and leave the country, but with it not one in a hundred could be induced to sell his home at a greatly increased price. "Where there's a will, there's a way." Let us try it.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable For a great many years doctors pro-nounced it a local disease, and pre-scribed local remedies, and by con-stantly falling to cure with focal treat-ment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a con-stitutional disease, and therefore re-quires constitutional treatment, Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactureed by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails

to cure. Send for circulars and tes to cure. Sent to circulars and the timonials. Address, F. T. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by drugists, 75 cents.

A Cheap Power,

And at the same time a reliable power. are the points to be sought for in pur-chasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is nec-essary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineer is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without atten-tion 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 engne to get the best; the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Herculese Gas and Gasoline en-gines. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at cheap rates we can supply you. have a number taken in trade and cannot taken any more until they are realized on. Palmer & Rey Type Foun-dry, 405-407 Sangome street, San Fran-cisco. The Scarf & O'Connor Co.,

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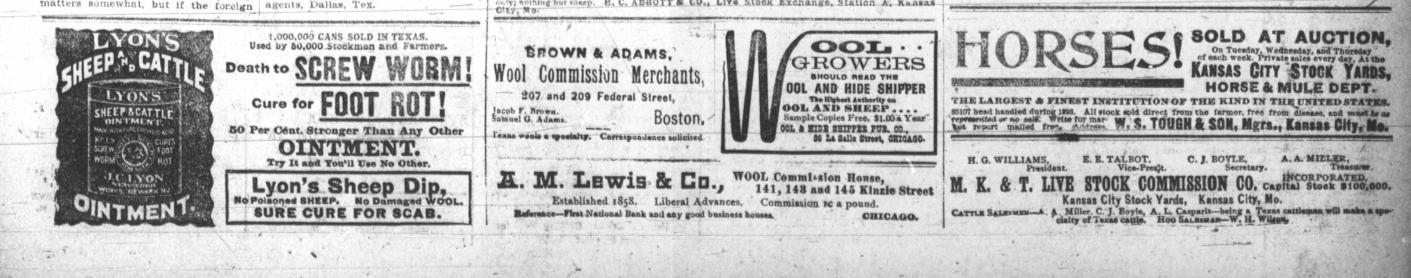
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

HORSES AND MULES.

Edited by J. H. Dills, Sherman, Texas, to whom all communications intended for this department should ke addressed.

Dr. S. S. Green of Buffalo has tried an aluminum knee boot on his norse Catapult and finds it answers the puradmirably.

The Texas mare Mamle E. looks like a good horse in this campaign. She won a five-heat race recently, every heat of which was 2.18 or better.

It requires a good dam to secure the highest excellence in the coming horse best men are descended.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Tattersall's in Chicago June 26 averaged \$348 per head. The highest price, \$2100, was for a colt by Blazes, dam Eliza Carr, bought by William Cassady

The McKinney plan of closing harness races at the end of the sixth heat and dividing purses according to the heats then made, is not a bad one, and is well worthy of a trial in our Texas circuit.

No better law for the protection of stockmen has ever found its way to the statute book of Texas than that which provides for the destruction of glandered horses. Practical horsemen In the legislature secured its passage.

Horses that can step off a mile in 2.10 or better are as plentiful now 'as 2.30 horses were twenty-five years ago. This zoes to show what can be done by judicious breeding, for 2-year-old colts now go a clip that beats the freefor-alls of those days.

Syracuse gives thirteen races at the approaching meeting in which there are over 200 entries. The 2.10 trot or pace has: Vitetto 2.11 1-4. Henry F. 2.13 1-4. Divan 2 15. Hadley, Jr., 2.15 1-4, Pactrs and Sprague Goldust 2.11 1-4, Charley C., 2.15 1-2 are the trotters.

We see it stated that the Texas fall circuit offers \$30,000 in stakes and purses. This generous sum will bring the best horses from abroad to come and compete with home raised stock, but Texas will keep a lot of that money with home-grown flyers.

Many men who calfy themselves trainers and drivers, know no more about developing speed in a horse than they do about the science of navigation. It requires intelligence and a level head to make a good trainer, and the move honesty the better.

John Bostick has some fast ones and some splendid prospects in his string this season. He is specially fond of pacers and has made his reputation as a driver with horses going that gait. Over half his present string are Brown Hal stock and ne is sure of winners somewhere down the linc.

Fifty-one thoroughbred yearlings sold at Chicago June 29 at an average of \$4.80 per head.

Ida Pickwick was sold in the Wash ington park ground during the races and was knocked down at \$6000. Franklin, by Farmdale, dam Fidele

Bold for \$2700. They have a peculiar "Hoss sick-

ness" in South Africa that has so far baffled the skill of all their surgeons. Dr. Eddington, the colonial bacteri-ologist, has been making experiments in vaccination to guard against the disease, but no definite results have been attained

bred Taral, the jockey who role

vile odors of every possible kind constantly curse the air. Even pigs can not thrive in such places, and it is not to be wondered at that horses so kept never look well, and never live long in the hands of men who treat them thus. The straw covered pen on a tenant farm is far preferable as a home for the horse, to those painted prisons amid sinful smells, that are by courtesy called stables in the cities.

In the 100-mile cowboy race at Chadron, Neb., four or more horses were ridden to death, in spite of the caution supposed to be exercised by the judges of the contest. Nobody presumes that the riders took into consideration the intrinsic value of the horses killed. Probaby they had no such value. It is at least reasonable to presume that they were not worth to exceed a month's feed each. If all the horses which started in the race were to have been offered collectively thy would not have brought enough money to cut any figure, hence the money value of the dead animals is given and is entitled to no consideration. But the inhuman treatment of the hrcses has received the severest condemnation, and justly, The man who will ride or drive too. horse to death for any other purpose than to save human life ought to be put into solitary confinement and fed on bread and water until his miserable soul is shrivelled and destroyed and his body perishes as did that of the animal he punished. We hold too high the made to protect helpless animals. It is time that there came an awakening of public opinion and public indignation. The laws of every state that is fit to live in furnish a remedy against such inhuman work as disgraced the Chadron race, and we hope the good people of Nebraska will take the proper steps to, in a measure, wipe out the stain which the infamous cruelty referred to has placed upon that great

state.-Western Breeder,

Science with its ceaseless experiments is fast rvolutionizing the affairs of life, and in no field has modern inventions made so marked an iproad as in that so long use apied by the horse. Years ago the power of steam applied to the transportation of heavy freight retired the "freighter" with his mules, and later on we see the traction engine with its moving train going from field to field to winnow the golden grain that had for centuries been the work of horses. Next came the magic power of electricity applied to fixed lines of transportation for travel and traffic and thousands of horses were supplanted in the towns and cities of the land. Confemporaneous with applied electricity came the blcycle; first as a novelty and means of pleasant recrea tion, and gradually growing in popularity and practical usefulness, until now it is an established favorite as a means of ready and rapid travel, and united with electric cars the two have retired about half the horses formerly needed in the urban world. Not alon in the useful field has the bicycle be come prominent, but in the sporting circles as well. A few years ago the bicyclist who could keep pace with the ordinary roadster hauling a buggy and two persons was regarded as a phenomenon, but the demand for speed inspired invention until the ball-bearing

axel and pneumatic tire, with double-seared power applied, has developed a machine that has distanced the fastest harness racing record, and bids fair to rival the running horse, when ridden by the proper man. On July 14 near the city of Boston Julian P. Bliss of Chicago, with a flying start, ran a mile in 1 minute 54 4-5 seconds, while sevin 1 minute 54 4-5 seconds, while sev-eral others covered the mile in 2 min-utes or btter. These figures show that the trotting or pacing horse is no longer a worthy competitor in point of speed, and the steady progress of the bicyclist in his flight through space there is how to believe that he will inspires him to believe that he will soon have the skill and the machine go faster than any horse has ever gone.

see in the Chicago Horseman that "the directors of an experiment station for one of the states is at pres-ent considering the propriety of evolving a type of coach horse distinctly American, and superior to the kindred breeds of Europe. It is proposed to select a few large trotting mares, size, coaching formation, trappiness of ac-tion to be the desiderata, and a stallion of similar build and gait, yet pos-sessed of a reasonable measure of speed," etc., etc." Such an experiment will depend alone on the judgment of the party or parties engaged in the business, and the wisdom of their se-lections for starting the American coach horse. There are hundreds of large, high styled and grand stepping horses now being bred in this country that possess every quality found in the imported breeds with greater speed added, and a judicious selection from such animals would establish in a generation or two as much uniformity of type as we now find in the foreign specimens, with infinitely superior moving qualities. For founding such a race of horses we can think of no fam-ily in American horse history that would equal the decendants of Alex-ander's Edwin Forrest. This horse was endowed with a wealth of thorough-bred blood, was over sixteen hands high, and as grand a looker as ever elicited the applause of an admiring multitude. He could trot a 40 gait, was a rich bay, and imparted to his progeny characteristics with remarka-ble fidelity. A few of his direct descendants in the second generation can no doubt be found, for his mares were the most popular matrons in Kentucky twenty odd years ago, and if their blood could be secured in such an en-terprise as the one suggested, half the work of founding the American coach would be done. There are many stal-lions of the Hambletonian family, blended with the big Mambrino Chief's blood that will fit the model desired and furnish the speed so sadly lacking in the foreign horse. In fact a review of the three families. In fact a review of the three families, above mentioned as they come to the memory of the writer leaves little doubt that from these alone the foun-dation could be well laid and a superior type of the coach horse could be soon produced in America.

POULTRY.

Stoneware drinking fountains are as good as any kind we have seen, and have the advantage of being cheap. Little chicks will do better in the

garden than any other place if you can confine the hens to prevent their making trouble.

To provide green feed for the fowls in dry weather cut keroper cape in half lengthwise. Fill each half with rich, sandy soil, and sow paricy, oats or rye thickly about half an inch deep. Water this every day and the plants will come up thickly. The green stuff can be cut several times.

Hen manure as it usually comes from the roost is somewhat lumpy and not in good condition for application to garden crops. It should be dumped on a floor and all lumps finely pul verized. Then mix with twice its bulk good loam and allow to heat for a few days. Then shovel over and pulverize as finely as possible. When turning over mix with it twenty pounds of acidified bone black and ten to fifteen pounds of sulphate of potash for every barrel of hen manure.

In crossing for brollers much de-pends on whether they are for table or market. For the table always use male. for market Brahma Cochin hens. Mate them later with a Wyandotte, Flymouth Rock, White Wonder, Java or Langshan male and you will have hardy chicks and lose but few of them. It may not be the best, but chicks from such crosses-will grow fast, will be hardy and also present an attractive appearance in the market. For large capons, cross a Dorking male with Brahma or Cochin hens.

Artificial poultry growing will soon have a great future. The business is yet in its infancy. The time will come hen it will gradually supercede many of the regular farm crops when every farmer will have his proper comple-ment of poultry appliances. Whenever you can prove to the average farmer that the capital necessary to run a poultry plant (which with his labor insurem him a greater income than from his whole farm) is less than one-fourth of that required for any other farm investment, you will begin to see him scratch his head to evolve ideas .- James Rankin

Poultry keeping, when the business is properly conducted, with an eye mainly to egg production, is extremely profitaole, says an exchange. Experiments in feeding and in computing the value of egs show that if no estimate is made labor one dozen eggs can be pro duced at a cost of about 6 cents for ood, or about 1-2 cent an egg. If all the food consumed by the fowls went directly to egg production, the profit would always be good, but much deends upon whether the hens convert this food into egg, fish or the support o their bodies. Another fact which should also be considered is that when their bodies. eggs are marketed they carry from the but little of the nutritious ele ment of the soil in proportion to their value.

Poultry Raising for Young Women .do not think there is any one thing that attracts so much attention among my visitors as the poultry yard. Two ears ago some friends became so much interested in my. Barred Plymouth ROCKS that they projured a lot of eggs for hatching and returned home without completing the intended drive to set them under good reliable hens. The result was a good hatch and a fine poultry house erected in the fall, which the following season became the wing to a much larger one. This fever seems to be contagious, and I hope Orange Judd Farmer may fall into the hands of some lvie young woman who has ambition to do something beside sit in the house, read the latest novel, and wonder why the country life is so stupid .- A Successful Lady Poulterer Administering Medicine to Poultry .-The cheapest way to get medicines is to buy them in bulk. 'rnen ir you have not scales which will weigh smal quantitiles, get your druggist to weigh out legrain, and keep it as a measa sing ure. For rough measuring of fluids, it is considered that a teaspoon holds one fluid dram; a tablespoon ahlf a fluid ounce, and a wineglass two fluid A drop is larger with some ounces. fluids than with others; water has about sixty drops to a teaspoonful or fluid dram; laudanum (and all other tinctures and alcohols) has 120 drops to a fluid dram. But no such roughand-ready method of measuring should be apiled to such dangerous drugs as tartar emetic, strychnine, aco-nite and colchicum. These and laudanum are poisons, and should be kept out of the way. Other drugs, which in some of their uses have proved dan-gerous to fowls, and therefore need to be carefully handled, are sulphur, kero-sene, carbolic and mercurial contract. Experiments in Keeping Eggs .- The New York experiment station has been experimenting in keping eggs. The eggs were al wiped when fresh, with a rag saturated with some, antiseptic and saturated with gome, antiseptic and packed tightly in salt, bran, etc. Eggs packed during April and May with salt, and which had been wiped with cottonseed oil, to which had been added acid, kept from four to five boric months with a loss of nearly one-third, the quality of those saved not being good. Those packed in bran, after the same preliminary handling, were all spoiled after four months. Eggs packed in salt during March and April, after wiping with vaseline, to which salicy-lic acid had been added, kept four or five months without loss, the quality after four months being much superior to ordnlary. Temperature of each box varied little form 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and each box was turned over once every two days. Little difference was observed in the keeping of the for tile and unfrtile eggs, and no difference was noticeable in the keping qualities of eggs from different fowls or from those on different rations . If you desire to keep pure breeds, says Orange Judd Farmer, begin with only one and make yourself familiar with all the points relating to it, as well as the natural characteristics of the breed. You may then venture with a second one; but it must be borne in mind that it requires five times as much caution to keep two breeds as one. If only a single breed is kept there is no danger of any crossing or mixture, and the birds may run at large, providing not too near the neighbors; but the introduc-tion of a second breed necessitates good, high, close fences, confinement and great care in properly collecting and separating the eggs. Our most successful poultrymen are those who make a specialty of one breed. They make a specialty of one breed. They inen aim to keep the best and can easily do so, as long familiarity and experience with a flock of fowls all of one kind permit the breeder to detect at a glance all the defects, owing to the constant impression of the char-acteristics on his mind by frequent observation, while, if his attention was directed to several breeds be was directed to several breeds, he would not so readily notice the de-tails essential to perfection in all the points.

and that is by noting the change in LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP the sphearance or color of their combs. If the combs are of bright, glowing red Many peo color, you can depend your birds are enjoying life to the utmost, and that disease or aliments have not made their appearance among them, but if the combs are a dull red, and from that to a dusky or ashy color, your fowls are seriously ailing. When disease attacks a fowl the comb first of all denotes the fact, and if the matter be not at once taken in hand the bird will suffer correspondingly, perhaps dig. Just look at a flock of birds in which that dread disease, cholera, the great scourge of poultry, has made its appearance, and you will ere long be able to "read the comb," afterward without much difficulty, as you will see the different stages and coloring of the combs. Whenever we see any one of our birds losing color of comb we suspect mischif and keep our eye on that bind, genof

erally separating it from the rest of the flock, as a little timely attention in this way may be the means of sav-ing the other members of the flock. Hens which are not laying do not have ruddy brightness which laying hens have, but it requires but little experience to tell whether the loss color is due to disease or to natural causes. When the combs of fowls turn pal

then black, it is a symptom of a dis-ease known as anthrax, and is due to various causes, such as continued indi-gestion, impure air from damp and unclean houses, and in time from contagion. Generally it is accompanied by a yellow discharge from the boweis The seat of it is the liver, which after death is found to be soft and pale in color. The remedy is to give each fowl a teaspeonful of solution of hyposulphate of soda in water and to ab stain from food for a few days until the medicine has acted on the liver and theod. Then some light food is given, as scalded catmeal, with some bran or baked corn bread. The disease is conagious, and all dead birds should be buried deeply or be covered with lime The house should be fumigated by sul

phur burned in it and be thoroughly cleaned

SWINE.

If sows are bred in December the pigs will be just right in the spring to go on and make a good growth, but they must have warm and dry quarters during the winter.

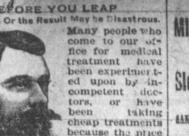
It-is not worth while to spend any money on fancy poultry houses." All the chickens want is comfort, cleanli-ness and good feed. Those who do not then pay their way should find the domestic guillotine.

The pig which does not try to make a hog of itself is not worth much, but for this reason it is best not to let them feed in large numbers together, for some will get the advantage. in a young litter, if large, it is better to divide them.

Two years ago the live stock statistics showed ther were 52,000,000 hogs in this county, the present estimate is 45,000,000. Four years ago the popula tion of the country was 65,000,000 -the present estimate is 77,000,000. More consumer and less meat. See?

The sow must be in thrifty condition to produce thrifty pigs. Feed her on succulent food. Cooked or steamed clover, turnips, potatoes, beets, and a variety of food, with a due proportion of grain, will keep her in the best condition for producing thrifty plgs.

When about to wean the pigs have a side pen to which they only have access, and a separate trough. When used to feeding, shut the door between them and sow entirely, and there will be but little trouble. Give soaked oats or some other easily-digested food, supstad with a little



The

was low. results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that Dr. Hathaway & Co, are considered to be the Leading Specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases pecuhar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe

SPECIALTIES. Syphilis, Syphilis, specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, gleet, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, variebcele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

Address or call. Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 129 1-2 West Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh



A man asked the Rural New Yorker what wire fence would hold his unruly bull. Several experienced readers answered that The Page would do it, one stating that "nothing short of a traction engine would go through it." We are now looking for a real vicious engine and propose to back The Page in a square fight for the championship. Look out for particulars

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PUMPS.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT REES Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

SANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT

3



Was the first railroad to cross the border of lexas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Guil; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to getout of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early set-lers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars. The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance is the introduction of the

MERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic. to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

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from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas Dity, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth,

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Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL Or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

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as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct con-nection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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***** Houston, Texas & Central R'y,

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON

DAY TRAINS.

Through Sleepers Between

Derby, says his instructions lost him He was ordered to hold the race. Domino and let others set the pace, and had to choke his horse by a strong pull to keep back with the gang, until the run was all out of him. He says if he had taken a faster pace from start the result would have been different.

Latest intelligence from Germany informs us that Mr. Kneebs has failed to seure evidence from this side the Atlantic concerting him from the charge of swindling by means of a lantic "ringer" that he has been campaigning on the trotting turf on the continent. We expect the facts can be well estab-lished that he had a "ringer," and that he will be compelled to suffer the conse quences of his crookedness.

Mr Henry Giddings of Oakville, Ontario, has purchased the highly-bred 5 amon ronguin for the sum of \$4000, and will take him to Vienna, Austria to head his breeding farm in that country. Tongu'n was bred by A. J. Alexander of Woodburn, Ky., and be-ing sired by Lord Russell, brother to Maude S., dam Ticaria, by Annapolis II, dam Bicaria, dam of Bancoast, shows him to possess the blood lines requisite for the purpose intended.

Dwyer Bros. of San Antonio have a great horse in the proud-stepping Dandy Jim. He came to Texas last but when he went twice a way hast when he went twice around the San Antonio track in 2.16 1-4 he aston ished the natives. Dandy Jim will be worthy stable companion to Madge Hatton, and the two ought to make a barn full of oats this season.

In the Columbus handicap race at Washington park, Chicago, on the 14th. distance a mile and three-sixteenths. one of the finest fields of horses were sent off that has faced the starter during the season, among them being Yo Tambien and Cash Day,

These two raced on even terms for a mile, when Henry Young, a 15 to 1 chance in the betting, romped by them and won the race by a length in 1:58 1-2, lowering the record for that distance by a second and a quarter.

The American yacht Vigilant, that has been several times beaten in the regettas in English waters by the Brittannia recently, has been all the bendly on account of her rigging. Her owner has taken three feet off her bowsprit, and shortened the topmast so that in future her penalty will be one minute and ten seconds. With this change in conditions the Vigilant may win again as she did in American waters last year.

It is predicted, from the regularity with which trotters and pacers are re flucing individual records this season that all the fast marks will be set lower later on. Perhaps the 2:00 horse is now taking his daily work and preparing for the long looked for fame that has haunted the dreams of breeders and trainers for many years past. Since it has become quite a common thips to hear of quarters trotted and paced in 30 seconds or better, and several fast ones are going to the half mile in 1.01 1-2, 1:02 and thereabouts, have a right to expect some phenom-eral specimen that can cut the record down to two minutes.

florse owners in towns and dilies are piten too indifferent in the matter of ventilation for their stables. We mometimes sigh for the suffering an-mals that are kept in small and badly aired dens on the middle line of blocks, and back alleys, where

A Stranger's Luck.

A stranger stumbled into a bit of good luck last Saturday afternoon in a rather funny way, says a Cincinnati paper. He walked into Payne's pooloom in Covington, and while looking around the place he noticed a horse on the boards at 250 to 1. It was Peytonia, in the first race at Washington park. Going up to the man standing near the blackboard the stranger asked what the 250 to 1 meant. It was ex-plained to him that if Peytonia won \$250 could be won for \$1. "Well, I have never played the races before," remarked the stranger, "but when there is such a chance as that offered it's worth risking a couple of dollars." He then walked up to the window and put down \$2 against \$500, and was given the laugh by the old-time "pikers." The stranger said nothing, however, but walked away and waited the resuit of the race. To make a long story short, Peytonia won in a walk and the stranger is in just \$500. He cashed his ticket and walked out before his name could be learned.

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

ine. Five dollars to Galveston and return. Saturdays, July 14, 21 and 28, via Santa Fe route.

inter 1

THE COMBS. Southern Farm. There is one infallible way of telling whether your fowls are in health or not,

forth there must be no break in their growth.

Mr. J. M. Mathis, a prominent stocgman and farmer of Charco, has been experimenting with cotton seed meal as a feed for hogs and the result has mathis made the discovery by accident, while feeding beeves last winter. He noticed that the hogs ate the larger particles of meal which had not been thoroughly crushed and were left by the cattle. He immediately had several tons crushed for the purpose and has been feeding it to his hogs since last winter. Less than half a pound per day is required for one hog and they prefer it to corn.

Mr. Mathis has 400 head fed on the meal and they make as good a show-ing in every way as those fed on corn. This is thought to be the first attempt at fattening hogs in this way, and if t prove a success-and there seems to be no doubt that it will-it will in a short time become a large and profit-able business, as the meal is cheaper than corn.

HOG PRISES AND THE HOG TRADE Accustomed to the high prices for hogs for the past year or more the prevailing prices seem a little low, but to the man who does not expect anything to come the right way and remain so indefinitely hog prices have not been disappointing. Breaks in prices have been anticipated by those who have been forecasting the markets, and they calculated upon a liberal supply of ogs during the late spring and early summer. The estimates on heavier runs were

not far out of the way, and yet value have held up better than was expected by the most conservative. The num-ber of hogs packed at the principal points has increased materially as compared with the figures for the first part of last year, and stil the packers have been the heat buyers right along. The strength of the provision markets has been quite a factor in the hog trade

These conditions are no doubt due to the fact that the stocks of hog prod-ucts have been and are still comparatively low. For the greater part of last year the consumption of products was about as great as the production. and very little or none at all was stored away for future use. The supply of hogs during the past winter was not much greater than the consumption and the products of the packing houses were taken about as fast as they were made ready for the market. The stores are not now heavily stocked and are are not now neavily stocked and are not liable to be as long as receipts of hogs are no heavier than, they have been. Best hogs have been holding close to the 5 cents a pound mark in our principal markets and there is our principal markets, and there nothing now in sight to indicate that

they wil go much below it soon. There is a fair profit in raising bors at prevailing prices, as great, perhaps, as in any other line of operation on the farm. As compared with other fat stock, hogs are paying better than anything, else. The feeder, however, wants to cater to the demands of the trade, produce the kind that brings the most money and prepare his stock properly money and prepare his stock properly for the markets before he lets it go. No matter how favorable prices are, if nr attention is paid to these points and the cost of production is not carefully looked after there can be but little money made in feeding any kind of stock. steck

Leave Saturday evening for Galves-ton via Santa Fe, return Monday evening; \$5 round trip.

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





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THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast. TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12-HOURS SAVED-12

CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. Between The STANDARD would be pleased Texas and St. Louis 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 if and the East. The Direct Line to All Points in good sales is what you desire, then send Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us. Oregon and California, The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

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COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 173. New Exchange fullding, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, IH. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado. Texas.

Kansas City, Kan., is separated from Kansas City, Mo., by the state line, which runs through the middle of a

good care of stock in the yards

STANDARD LIVE STOCK

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THE FARM.

Not a few careful observers of the signs of the times predict that before the new century dawns corn will reach a higher price than wheat, which can be produced the round world over. Already the money value of this distinctively American crop is nearly double that of the wheat crop of the country. As a food it is fast gaining high favor among the people of the old world. It is easily raised and does not exhaust the soil, and has been the surest and greatest source of wealth for this coun-The corn belt is a limited one, try. considering our immense area. Land within its limits has never shown any permanent depreciation. In the course of events farm values in this corn belt must range higher and prove more profitable than mines of mineral wealth.

Mistakes in Starting in Pure-Bred

National Stockman and Farmer. The introduction and appreciation of pure-bred stock have been affected adversely by the fact that many who started into breeding thoroughbreds selected with a view to saving a few dollars rather than getting the best and paying what seemed to be an exorbitant price for it. A man when thoroughly convinced that it will pay to invest in better stock makes up his mind to invest a certain amount in a foundation for a herd or flock. The temptation to get as much as he can for his money is so great that quality is sacrificed for quantity, and instead of buying a few choice animals twice the number of poor ones is secured. It naturally follows that he is disapin the outcome; the blame is pointed charged up to the stock and the enterprise is condemned.

If instead of common and medium animals and getting as many of them as possible for the money, a few choice individuals had been taken, the result in all probability would be different. Greater care would be taken in the management of the stock. More interest would be manifested in the new enterprise, and instead of having to wait for years and then be disappointed in getting something first-class, under proper management success would be attained at the start. If pure breeding were a guaranty against poor individ-uals, this would not be true, but the best sires and dams often produce offpert stress and dams often product offer spring that are disappointing. This, will be the case always, unless breeding gets to be much nearer a certainty than it now is.

Breeders who sell to those just starting out in the business are frequently to blame for the bad starts that are made in this direction. New buyers generally afford a good opportunity to unload a lot of culls or animals of no bestimutes merit, and instant of advised particular merit, and instead of advising properly and giving something that cannot help proving satisfactory the beginner is loaded up with a lot of stock that will disappeint him and dis-gust him with the idea of making a success of raising thoroughbred stock. This is equivalent to "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," for it not that lays the golden egg." only condemns, the breeding of better stock in the mind of the man who thus tries it and makes a failure of it, but all who know or hear of it are ready to join in the condemnation. If there is any place in which the motto "The best is none too good" should be kept promi-nently before the mind it is in the breeding pens of those who are starting into pure-bred stock. The beginner cannot afford to sacrifice quality for quantity if he expects to make a succers of his work.

Bad Management.

Farming, under the new methods of machinery, is often carried improved machinery, is often carried on at a disadvantage, and loss, because of the neglect and carelessness of the farmer. This is caused by the farmer-himself or his help. Harvest time is improved

and chisel that will not start with a common wrench Do not think a machine ought to

run from one season to another with out a little care. The strongest and finest built locomotives, that run on a fevel iron track, are carefully examined for each trip by skilled men. The heavy car wheels even that run on the smooth track are tested before reaching their destination. Why should not our farm machinery, that often runs over washed and guttered ground, have the same attention?

Don't expect the mower to do good work with the worn-out, rusty knife that has been ground until the sections have come to a point and the pitman loose at each connection. Don't curse the manufacturer for these blame Don't isting conditions. him for your neglect. A few hours' time and a few dollars will repair the defective parts. It will save your team; it will do better work; it will make you feel better; it is better all around. Don't blame the manufacturer if he wants a little pay for repairs. He is expected to carry a line

of repairs for all machines made since the days of Noah. For these repairs he must pay hard cash, carry them in stock from the time improved ones have taken their place, and loads of them eventually go to the scrap pile.

Look around you and you will see how different men get different amounts of wear out of the same machine, all because of proper and improper care. At the beginning of each season carefully watch all cog gearing to detect any cutting. I prefer not to oil these if they do not cut. A cutting pinion is often ruined in a half day's time. The best thing I have found to arrest cutting of cast gearings is good axel grease. Another important item is a good oll can. Don't expect any man in charge of a ma-chine to keep it properly oiled with a slobbering oil can. Buy a good can, I mean one that will readily respond to the pressure of the thumb and deliver oil just when it is wanted. Do not think a few dollars in repairs are thrown away. Consider the amount of work a machine in proper order will do over that one in need of repairs; then you will say it pays to repair in

Mothers.

time.

"One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters," said George Her-bert. Men are what their mothers make them. But if the mothers are pesvish and irritable, through irreguharities, "female weakness," and kin-dred aliments, they find no pleasure, no beauty in the care of their bables. All is torture. Let all-such, who feel weighted to the earth with "weakness" peculiar to their sex, try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They will find the little ones a delight instead of a torment.

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

The First Railroads.

The first railroad in the United States was projected by Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer. in 1826. It was built to convey granite from the quar-Its length was four miles, and it cost \$ 0.000. The ties were of stone, placed eight feet apart on the road bed. On rails of wood, six inches thick, wrought iron plates three inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, were spiked. The second railroad was built in 1827 for hauling coal from the mines at Mauch Chunk. Pa. The Baltimore and Ohio was begun in 1828, and in 1830. Peter Cooper of New York, built the first locomotive ever constructed in the United States. In 1826 a charter was granted to the Mohawk & Hudson

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

HORTICULTURE.

Double cropping requires double manuring. But where it can be done it is a pretty sure way to increase the earnings of the land.

A good growth of rye plowed under makes an excellent fertilizer for corn. It does not cost all that the succeeding crop is worth to fertilize your land.

annual interest charged \$78 to each family. Each owned and incumbered farm, on the average, is worth \$3190, and is subject to a debt of \$1130."

Our advice to young farmers is to buy farms selling nuder pressure the present ruling prices: without fear. They are bound to grow in value.

It is foolish business to plant seeds without testing their germinating power. Place them between two cloths and keep them damp in a warm room for a few days.

One should never be ready to condemn a thing without some Those who sneer at intensive cultivation, extra heavy manuring, etc., are the men who are never tempted to practice them.

The effort to obtain a good yield from a run-down farm and to improve its condition at the same time, will prove a failure. First build up, then the good crops will come in their own good time.

If you cannot see any money in growing wheat at the present price, set to work to find some other good crop to partly take its place. Navy beans might be one adapted to the needs of many readers.

The white snowberry is an exceedingly preity shrub in late fall. Large, marble-like, white berries are displayed. Large. which last a long while, and which are much prettier than the small, white flowers which always precede them.

If the farm is not big enough for you and your newly married son, may it not be made so by increasing the depth of the soil, manuring more heavily, and giving twice as good cultivation as you could do if you kept it alone? 1

Use home-made manures just as far as possible before you go to spending money for commercial fertilizers. The latter will no doubt improve your crops. but the one who neglects to use his home manurial products is not the one to use the purchased article to advantage in preparing his land.

A great many lliacs sold now-a-days, are budded on private stocks They bloom early and the plants do not sucker in this case, neither do they grow quite so large in the long run. It is an expeditious way of increasing them.

A St. Louis paper says: One of the very best early peaches ever seen in this market came here during the past week from C. Falkner, Waco, Tex., to P. M. Klely & Co. The peaches were not only large, but nicely colored. It It was fully as large as late Crawford's, but brighter color. It is a new variety introduced by Mr. Falkner and has not yet been named. It is evidently going to become a valuable acquisition to the early peach ist. It is a rich, juicy clingstone of fine flavor.

finger nails. This process often saves the tree from putting a year or two of growth into a ting a year or two of growth into a out and the grain will be uninjured if limb, and then go through the process the working is properly done. There

the

DAIRY.

An exchange says: A cow bred on the farm where it is to be kept is more contented and will give better results than she will on a strange place. This is a strong point in favor of breeding cows for the dairy, instead of relying on purchasing them. Besides, it is every year becoming more difficult to buy cows of the best milking strains buy cows of the best miking strains in the numbers required for any dairy. The value of the best cows is more highly appreciated, and they bring prices that make it pay for breeding By using a thoroughbred bull a of natives may be improved rapthem: rd. of idly, and this increase in value of the herd makes the farming profitable, even though the dairyman gets little above his current expenses in sales of milk, butter and cheese.

PURE

CLEAR

SKIN

I'YEALTH

11/11

MENTAL

ENERGY

Edam Cheese.

Holland, is a large producer of both butter and cheese, much of which is exported to England and France. This country also consumes quantities of Edam cheese, which is by many deemed the acme in flavor of the plain cheeses, for with these it must classed. The process of making it is compli-

cated, and great skill is required in securing a fine quality. It is frequently made at home, the most primitive processes being used. Formerly the cheeses weighed from 12 to 20 pounds, but at present they are much smaller, rarely exceeding eight to ten pounds. The cheese is made from fresh milk, and an unusual quantity of rennet produces a curd in about fifteen minutes." The whey is worked out mainly by hand, after which it is filled into the peculiar shaped forms used for it, and pressed for several hours. It is then transeferred from the press to another form, from which it is daily removed, salted and replaced during the two weeks following. The fifteenth day it is soaked in strong brine for twenty-four hours, washed and dried and then put away for several weeks to cure. During the week before selling it is daily washed in fresh water or young beer, and finally rubbed with linseed oll and stained with tournesal cloths, giving it a peculiar shade of red.

Granular Butter.

How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to churn until the butter will hold up the dasher? Such instructions are fatal to good butter, says Ohio Homestead. In the first place the dash churn is-ten years behind the times and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if no more butter is made than to supply the family table. The box or barrel churn is cheap and it is so much more convenient and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor.

But no matter what kind of a churn is used, never churn butter until the butter is gathered in chunks large. enough to hold up the dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain, and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast-iron. If this grain is destroyed by over-churning or over-working, the butter becomes a greasy mixture. like lard. and has a greasy taste. Again, it is necessary that the buttermilk ell washed out or the butter will be come strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned into lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor and keeping quality are all injured. The churn should always be stopped when Summer pruning is usually easily the print of a ways be stopped when done while the sprout is tender, the butter is in the form of small by a "nip in the bud" with granules, ranging in size, from a red granules, ranging in size, from a red clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the buttermilk can be well washed





4 Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha. D. O. IVES,

eneral Passenger and Picket Agent. ST. LO

now at hand, and there are any num-ber of farmers who do not know just in what conditon their implements were in what condition their implements were put away last summer, if they were put away at all. A great many of them were doubtless left out in the weather to rust and be broken, while possibly a few were looked over, carefully ex-amined and repaired, and then given a good bath of oil so that no rust would be found on them when they were needed this year. Still others were put under shelter, but no care otherwise was taken of them and now at the busy season, some very valuable time must be consumed in repairing them and putting them in running order.

Manufacturers often receive the blame for turning out poorly made ma-chinery, when, were the truth known, is the farmer's fault that the machines are in bad conditon.

An Ohio corespondent of the Far-mer, writing on this subject, says: "I can still hear the sound (in

mind) of a binder run on a neighbor's farm, that had either a bent shaft or an improperly adjusted box. Such negligence is nothing more than cruelty to animals and a heavy tax on the farmer's wallet.

"The binder has now found its home on almost every farm. This machine requires more skill and application than any other the farmer has to operate, At the close of each season an invoice should be taken of all defective parts. and unless your memory is perfectly reliable, they should be noted down on paper. These parts can be secured at leisure from the supply dealer and put in their proper place on the machine before harvest. How often do we see a machine running in the field with a crippled reel, caused by running under trees in the harvest field a half day. Reel slats and fans should be kept at hand, which can be put in on a mo-

ment's notice in case of accident. "All canvas should be thoroughly overhauled and all broken slats replaced. The finger bars should be lined up. In unaccustomed fields stones often bring guards out of line. They can be put in proper position with a crowbar, and should be well riveted. A good riveting hammer is indispensable in overhauling farm machinery. The knife should be removed and all mutilated sections replaced by new ones, and the knife bar made perfectly straight, which is best done on a straight, sawed, wood block. If the knife and guards are in proper order the sections will run close to the bottom of the guards and form a shear cut; the knife will then run free and te machine run easy. Having the machine all in order the

first thing is oll. Last season's oil, dirt and dust have become dry and hard. Carefully open all oil passages and use for the first oiling common coal oil. 'There is nothing like coal oil to toosen the gum of last season's oil. In cool weather it is very difficult to get a snug-fitting box, that has been exposed to dust, to take oil that contains proper wearing qualities. One-fourth coal oil may be added to the machine oil the first day with good results. The effect of good oil is little understood or appreciated by many farmers. Many use what is called black oil. The quality of this oil dif-fers so much in localities that I do not consider it a proper lubricant for our harvest machines. A good oll at 35 cents per galion is much cheaper than the common black oil at 10 cents. Those parts that run at the highest rate of speed should be olled as often as every hour. No oil should be used that does not wear that length of time in a wellfitted box. All burrs should be tightaned before starting the machine. hurr can often be started with hammer

1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 1.

to unite Albany tady, and in 1830 work was begun on this road, which was the seed from which has grown the magnificent New York Central Railroad, Horses were the original motive power used, reports being received from Europe of. successful trials of the locomotive there it was resolved to employ steam. Th August, 1831, the West Point foundry of New York, completed and delivered to the Mohawk & Hundson company the "DeWitt Clinton," the first locomotive used in the state. The chief engineer, in his preliminary report to the projectors, did not expect that revenue would be derived from any source except carrying passengers, yet, being a man of foresight, he thought it possible that some freight might be offered, and so suggested that the foundations ought to be made very solid. There are now 215,000 miles of railroad in our country, having more than 1,-500,000 cars and locomotives, carrying annually nearly 600,000,000 passengers and 750,000,000 tons of freight. In the front rank of the companies in the West is the great Burlington Route. ms A journey over its lines always pleases

and whenever possible you should secure tickets reading via "The Burling-Apply to your home ticket agent ton.' or write to W. J. C. KENYON, Gen Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Items of Interest.

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

\$10,000 close in, improved, clear San Antonio property, paying good rent, to trade for farm land.

\$45,000 worth Galveston city prop-erty and \$15,000 worth Galveston island lands, all clear and well located, to-trade for land. A number of small farms, zome of

which we can exchange for stocks of metchandise or horses. -3.

Some very desirable properties, both Targe and small, in the mountain region above San Antonio. In coast lands, both on the Galveslarge and

ton and Corpus Christi coasts, we are fixed, and 'can suit you in size well and price.

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

The lower Rlo Grande is a good country to keep your eye on just now. We have the biggest bargain that is in that section, and the smallness of the cash payment and length of time on balance will, no dcubt, interest you if you are looking that way. We are offering 3000 head mixed sheep at price that will stand "free

Wool." We want some 2 year-old steers. CLARIDGE & PAVNE, San Antonic, Texas.

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

Excursion Tickets

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

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

of the board of horticulture says; "Give me a yearling tree to start with and I shall never need a knife for pruning purposes. The American Agriculturist says: "In nipping, when the ap-plication is made to tree glowth, it is of great importance as regards the future shape, value and health of the Upon the large limbs and trunks of trees, buds are pushed that if not removed in the early stages of growth will cause an unsightly tree. If left several years before removal, it may result in the decay of the tree at the point of the removal, or, if allowed to grow and become part of the tree, will often make it a difficult mat-ter to reach among the limbs to gather fruit. All this trouble may be the avoided by promptly pinching or rubbing off the out-of-place buds as soon as they appear. On trees planted only a few years, this is an easy matter. An active man will hand-prune many small trees in a day's time, and it should be done several times each summer, for these succulent growths are not confined to spring or early summer.

experiment station has been carrying on some experiments with raspberries and blackberries and has arrived at

following conclusions: Black raspberries can be made a the profitable farm crop when grown for evaporating purposes, and gathered by the aid of the berry harvester, regardless of proximity to markets. An average yield with good culture is

about 75 to 80 bushels per acre. 2. An average yield of red raspberries is about 70 bushels per acre. An average yield of blackberries is about

100 bushels per acre. 3. A majority of growers find low summer pinching of blackberries best for most varieties. 4. Growers are about equally di-

vided in opinion as to whether red raspberries should be pinched back at all in summer. If pinched back at be done low and early. The canes should be made to branch low. 5. Evaporating red raspberries has

not yet proved profitable. 6. There seems to be no immediate prospect that blackberries can be profitably grown for evaporating

purposes. Berry oanes which made their enthe growth after July 6 stood the winter as well or better than those which grew during the whole season. 8. Removing all young canes from a plantation bearing its last crop of

fruit materially increases the yield. 9. Raspberries and blackberries can be successfully grown under glass, but require artificial pollination and comparatively high temperature. and

10. Under ordinary conditions, thin-ning the fruit of raspberies and blackberries, other than that done by the spring pruning, does not pay. 11. Cutting off the bearing canes early in spring does not induce autumn

fruiting of raspberries. 12. Frequent spraying with water throughout the blossoming period did

not interfere with pollination and sub-sequent fruit production.

13. The only remedy for red rust is to dig up and burn at once every plant found to be affected. Cut away and burn all canes affected with anthracnose pits and spray the planta-tion with Bordeaux mixture. Root-galls weaken the plants, causing them to appear as if suffering from poor soil. Removing the plants and burn-

soil. Removing the plants and burn-ing the roots is the only remedy. 14. The dewberry of the Pacific slope is Rubus vitifolius. This species often bears imperfector pistillate flowers. The Skagit Chief bore pistillate flow-es with us and was therefore infertile with itself.

of amputation by the use of a saw or pruning knife. D. M. Jessee, member not make just as fine butter as any one; providing he will take the trouble to do it right.

SOME REASONS WHY.

The London Diary says:

Why should the udder, etc., of the cow and the hands of the milker be made as clean as possible before milking? To keep bacteria from getting in the milk.

Why should the milk be removed from the stable as soon as possible after milking? To prevent absorption of any odors of the stable. Why should milk not be put at once,

after milking, into closely covered cans? Because by so doing odors are retained in the milk. Why should milk that is to be set for cream in covered cans or put into cans for immediate delivery be aerated? To

emove the animal and other odors from the milk. Why should milk be set as soon as

possible? To stop, the action of bacteria. Why should the temperature of the

Raspherries and Binckberries. The Cornell University agricultural tion of fibrin and the growth of bacteria.

> Why should milk that is to be set for cream be agitated no more than is necessary before setting? Because agitation favors the formation of fibrin.

Why should milk pails, pans, cans, churns and every utensil used in the dairy be kept most carefully clean? Solely to keep out bacteria.

Why is cream ripened before churn-ng? To develop flavor and render ing? churning easier.

Why should the ripening process of cream not be allowed to continue too long? To prevent the development of bacteria that produce offensive pro-ducts, such as bitterness, and destroy aroma.

Why should the thermometer be used at every step of the process of making butter? To be sure that the temperature is the one desired in each stage or division of the work.

Why does cooling the milk prevent or retard souring? It retards growth in bacteria.

Why do milk and cream sour less rapidly in winter than in summer? There are fewer bacteria in the air and the temperature is lower. Why does the ripening of cream make it churn more easily? The al-

buminous matter of cream is rendered less tenacious. Why does milk become sour? Bac teria canges sugar into lactic acid. Why is butter worked? To lessen the percentage of water and casein.

"Why does the percentage of casein in butter injure it? It affords nourishment to bacteria, which causes butter to decompose.

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world. 33 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, 35.00 a year. Single copies, 2.5 cents. Every number contains beau-tiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest desirns and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

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MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excan-sion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. Ail Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for "ineral Wells. For further particulars, address. W. C. FORHESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent; Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE,

Souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday Effective, April 30, 1894.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Arrive. Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m. Weatherford 8:32 a. m. " \$130 p. m. Weatherford 1:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:32 p. m. " 5:00 p. m. " 6:00 p. m. Sunday Only.

Leave. Arrive. Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. Weatherford 10:00 a. m. Weatherford 31:00 a. m. Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

Important Information.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at \$15 p. m., and ar-riving in Denver at 7:45 second morn-ing. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum-mer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kanass citars. Purchase your tickets via "The

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money. J. C. McCABE, C. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchman, S14 Macon street, to whom all confuusi-cations intended for this department should be addressed.

TRUE REST.

Rest is not quitting The busy career. Rest is the fitting. Of self to its sphere.

"Tis the brook's motion, Clear without strife. Fleeing to ocean. After its life.

"Tis loving and striving The Highest and Best, 'Tis onward, unswerving; And this is true rest. -Goethe (Translated by J. S. Dwight).

System and Rest.

The one-makes the other possible. A good housekeeper cannot sit down quietly to rest or take the much needed siesta with the depressing consciousness of work undone or duties neg-lected. It would be well for her if she She would retain her youthful could. looks longer; her temper would be sweeter, her nerves stronger, her wrinkles fewer. But everyone knows it is almost impossible to dismiss cares at will and rest. It requires training. But there is another training which makes it possible to get through with work and enjoy rest daily. The latter, is training in system. Something in which you can be your own teacher. Be systematic, if you would be a good and successful housekeeper. It is as necessary to you as to the busiest business man. Men realize that to make a success of any business they must begin in a systematic way and proceed with system. Keeping house is as much of a business as keeping store or shop or bank, and is second in importance to no business in the world. Now, as women are the man-agers of the business, the first lesson to make it easy, agreeable and as little wearing as possible is system. Be systematic, and teach your daughters sys-tem. Have days for certain work and certain hours in that day for the work to begin and end. Then a certain time for rest, be it only a half hour or only ten minutes; but be sure to take a little your looks and health as system is to the success of your housekeeping. Every woman owes it as a duty to her husband and children to keep young and good looking as long as possible, to avoid nervousness and be bright and cheery to the end of life. In no better way can she do this than by resting her thred body if only for ten minutes every day. Do not con-sider sitting down to sew resting. Lie down and stretch your body at full length; do not even think; doze if pos-sible, if not, simply relax and rest. Let the children understand that for a certain length of time every day mother As not to be disturbed. I know this is no easy thing to do, but a systematic arrangement of household affairs will make it possible. If with the best of system something has to be crowded out of your busy days, do not let it be the rest which is crowded out-let it be something which does not mate-Your rest is of material importance. Which is the more beloved, the wife and mother who by a systematic ordering of household affairs finds time to throw off the weariness of the morning's work by a little rest, time to make herself personally as attractive as possible for the gathering of the family at the evening meal; time to improve herself mentally so that sha may make brighter, more instructive and interesting the evenings for those thy under her influence, loved ones directly under her influence, or the wife and mother who by a lack of system works hard all day and seems to accomplish so little, who meets the family at the evening meal in the dress worn at breakfast; whose only greeting is "Come on to supper. I'm so tired I want to get it over and go to bed. I have not sat down today except at meals." A husband and children do not want a slave in wife and mother. They want a bright, cheerful helpmate and companion. Let system and rest keep you from becoming a slave to domestic duties; keep you bright, cheery and useful until you find true rest in that home where weariness and care are not known.



cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil and insert into the Put a nannel bandage over the head to keep it werm. It will give immediate erlief.

Wash oilcloth with warm water with milk, or a little coal oil, in it-never with soap. Wash matting with moderately warm calt and water, in the proportion of a pint of salt to a halfpail of water. Dry quickly with a soft cloth.

Some Good Receipts.

Scallopped fish-Any cold fish. one egg, wilk, one large blade of pounded mace, one tablespoonful of anchovy or walnut sauce, pepper and salt to taste, breadcrumbs and butter. Pick the fish carefully from the bones, and moisten with the milk and egg: add the other ingredients, and place in a deep dish or scallop shells; spread over with breadcrumbs, butter the top, and brown before the fire: when quite hot, serve.

Creamed cod-Pick and scald one pound of bonèless cod, drain and press until as dry as possible. Take six potatoes, already boiled, run through a potato masher, add one egg well beaten and a gil of milk, season with salt and pepper, and beat all together unetl light, then fill the bottom and sides of a baking dish, already greased. with this potato paste, leaving out enough to form a top crust. Lay the cod in and pour over it a cream sauce. made with one large tablespoonful of butter, two of flour and one pint of milk or cream boiled together and seasoned with pepper. Bake until brown. The potatoes ought to be thick enough to have just the middle filled with the cod and sauce. This recipe is from the New England coast, well known for its cod.

Beef loaf-Take any kind of steakround will do, chop fine, to three pounds add one cup of finely chopped bread crumbs, two eggs, salt and pep-per, mix thoroughly, shape in a loaf like bread, put in a hot oven to bake. baste frequently with a half cup of butter over which has been poured a pint of boiling water. Let bake forty minutes. Serve cold cut in thin slices. It is delicious, and especially suited for this time of year

Tapioca Pudding .- Soak one cup of pearl tapioca over night in one cup of water. Boil in one quart of sweet milk. When this has boiled ten min-thes add four eggs beaten well in one output the in carefully. cup of sugar; stir this in carefully, then add one cup of cocoanut. flavor to taste, turn into a pudding pap and bake twenty minutes. Serve with cream.

Queen Pudding .- Beat well together the yelks of four eggs and one teacupful of sugar; add one quart of milk and one pint of bread crumbs with a piece of butter as large as an egg. When baked spread with jelly, and on this a frosting eggs whipped to a froth with five teaspoonfuls of sugar, and the grated rind of a lemon for flavoring. Put into the oven and brown

I have a large family and never make as little as two glasses of jelly at once, but by the half gallon. I have a half gallon Mason iar full now that you can see through, as clear and bright as I ever saw. I am proud of the Stock Journal al-

sistencies in it. Last week one article said, 'it will make the average stock-man swear to find a Jersey in a bunch of steers," and almost the next piece I saw was making light of any one for tying off a calf to milk a cow that will raise a calf that will sell for \$7 at a year old. Of course we would all like to keep from tying off calves, but what will the family do that owns, say, six cows? They will bring in \$42 per year besides plenty of milk and butter. Must they sell two of them to buyer. Must they sell two of them to buy a Jersey that will bring in milk and butter, but no'money? And in this country they would have to sell three to get one Jersey, and then sup-pose the Jersey should die, and there is a great probability she will. That theory is well enough for a "greany." theory is well enough for a "greeny," but I am sorry to see even a shadow of a sneer at the poor man, in our good old Stock Journal. We are not old subscribers, but I hope we will The above letter was gladly received.

and read with pleasure: hope to re-ceive another. As my opinion is asked as to how many women I think would vote if given the right, I have only this to say: I firmly believe the best women would stay away from the I doubt if the noblest and most in-telligent would ever go to the polls in any election if given the right. The best men, the purest, most lofty minded men stay away from the primaries now. because of the rottenness thereof course then the best women would not be found there. The class of women found there would be of the same class as the men seen there now. Would their presence purify, their in fluence elevate the polls?

Another Letter on Suffrage. E. B. C.

Henrietta, Tex., 1894. Editor Household Department: Mrs B. I am greatly disappointed that you are not for woman's rights. Everything you say is so good, and you seem so level-headed on everything except this. Are we not as good as our fore-fathers who fought against taxation without representation? Think of the thousands of women who are taxed without representation. The records of the past clearly prove man will not give women her rights until she forces him to. He will not treat her as his equal until the world recog-nizes her rights as equal to his—when he sees this is the case then all superiority will disappear, she will be an equal power in the land with himself, they will be equal partners in everything. Then will come that happy relation of the sexes which has always been hoped for, but never before existed. Every woman who is against woman's rights is against woman's progress, against her occupying her rightful place in Mfe. Southern



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MARRIAGE MAXIMS.

Never allow a request to be re-

peated Never both be angry at the same

time Never meet without a loving welcome.

Let self-denial be the daily aim and practice of each.

Nevér let the sun go down upon any anger or grievance.

Never talk at one another, either alone or in company.

Neglect the whole world besides

rather than one another. Let each one strive to yield oftenest to the wishes o fthe other.

Never part for the day without loving words to think of during absence. Never sigh over what might have been, but make the best of what is.

Helpful Hints.

If the baking tin is dusted with flour after it is greased the dough will not stick.

The disagreeable odor which spreads through the house when onions are being cooked will hardly be perceptible if a cup of vinegar is boiled on the stove at the time the onions are cook

What to do for a burn .- When the flesh gets a bad burn many of the pain-killers are good, but some people have never found anything like the white of a raw egg. If the egg is broken over the burned spot, the white shuts out the air and quickly soothes the pain."

Remedy for earache. There is scarce-ly any ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and difficult to cure as earache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of

·DR·

MOST PERFECT MADE.

O YEARS THE STANDARD.

IT: Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

mmonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

Se de

Chocolate .- Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of scraped chocolate, or equal parts of chocolate and cocoa, in pint of boiling water and boil fifteen minutes; add one pint of rich milk; let scald and serve hot.

Sunday Dinners.

Let the Sunday dinner be as little trouble as possible this hot weather. It is trying enough to prepare hot dinners on six days out of the week: let the seventh be one of rest, as far as possible, to the tired housewife and her assistant. if she has one. I know that in many families Sunday

is generally the feast day of the week, but that means some one spending considerable time over a hot stove getting ready something good for the rest of the family to eat. Feast day and rest day do not combine well for the cook. and thether she be the mistress or the maid it is more than ought to be expected of her to work all day Sunday for the sake of gratifying any one's appetite. Hired girls should be allowed rest on Sunday as well as the hired men; but with the late breakfast customary on the farm, a hot dinner and then supper after the chores are

done at night, the time for rest is rather short. Try this bill of fare some hot Sun-

day, and I think it will be satisfactory to all-the cook at least will not complain:

Bread and Butter. Cold Meat or Cold Boiled Eggs.

Potato Salad. Cake. Cherry Pie. Fruit. Lemonade or Iced Tea.

This may of course be varied to suit individual tastes, but let the general maining tastes, but let the general plan be carried out. Avoid hot dishes; the dinner will be relished just as well, and the change from the every-day hot dinner will be fund very agreeable. Where there is an oil or gasoline stove in the kitchen, the heat of course is not so great, but the time is con-

sumed just the same, and the work of preparing a hot dinner is the same also, which may be better spent in rest, of which the housekeeper stands so sadly in need just now. Speaking of oil stoves tempts me to urge on all who can possibly do so to provide them-selves with one. The new gasoline stoves work to perfection, and are such a saving of heat that I wish every kitchen was supplied with one. The work in a farm house is great enough, with all the outside helps possible in the way of labor saving appli-ances, and every housewife owes it

to herself and herfamily to save herself as much as she can. -Ella Rockwood, in Country Gentleman.

SUFFRAGE. KNOX.

Ample, Haskel Co., Tex. Editor Household: I am glad to see that you are not a "woman's rights woman." and am sorry the subject has been brought up in our part of the paper. It is my opinion the men might as well be given two votes aplece—some of them three or four, according to how many grown daugh-ters they have as for the women to vote. If all the country were of my opinion the women who are heads of families would be allowed to vote till their eldest sons were old enough to vote for them, provided they have sons, or in other words women should vote as long as they remain heads of families. Outside of these it would be foolishness to give them a vote. I would like to have your opinion as to how many would vote if they were al-lowed. There is no fear but what lowed. There is no fear but w their poll tax would be called for.

women stand almost as much in need of emancipation as did the slaves. Are they not as capable of voting inteiligently as the ignorant freedman?.

ABOUT CHILDREN.

A Timid Child. I was a timid child myself and can sympathize with children whe fully are afraid at night. The timid gilld knows not of what it is afraid, but it suffers none the less. The parent who punishes for this and calls it comardice has forgotten his or her own timid childhood. I cut the lines given below from an exchange, and give them because they express my senti-

ments exactly: A child who is timid at night must not be left alone. He can be taught self-control slowly but surely, but he must not grapple alone with his ter-rors. Little children can suffer far beyond our mature comprehension, and it is not only cruel but wicked to force them to bear unhelped the nervous strain.

There is an old, impressive story, of a little child who cried in the dark and was punished again and again, till he clung quivering to his father, who had forgotten his sacred trust, and cried, "I don't care new hard you whip me ,papa, if you won't leave me alone.

The father of a certain little boy, who is a traveling man, has been carrying a pistol in his valise during It was something new to the strike. little boy, who chanced to see inside the valise. He thought only bad men carried pistols. His father explained it was to protect himsell in time of trouble. Sunday the little boy's moth-er was teaching him a lesson of which Daniel was the subject, "But mother," he asked, "why didn't the lions eat Daniel?"

"Because he was a good man and loved God. God would let no harm come to him.

"Does God take care of all good men?"

"Yes." "All the time ?"

'Yes.'

"In strikes?" "Yes."

"Then why does father carry a pistol?"

A little 3-year-old girl was undressed preparing for bed. Her mother told her to go in the adjoining room for her night gown. There was no light in the room. She said:

"Mamma. I'm 'fraid." "Why, nothing will harm you, my darling."

"You sure, mamma?" "Of course. Have you not just asked God to take care of you through the

night? 'Maybe He wasn't here and didn't hear me."

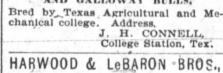
"He was here; He is everywhere," "Is He in that room?" "Certainly."

The little tot ran to the door, reached her hand in the dark room, and said sweetly:

"God, please give me my gown."" Her faith was shaken. Women Strikers.

All good women must deplore the action women have taken in the strike. It was a sad sight to see women and little children so exposed. There is It was a sad sight to see women and little children so exposed. There is nothing to gain by women's presence in such mobs. If men think it wisest to gain an end by such methods, let them ia the name of everything honor-able and decent keep their wives and small children out of it. small children out of it. Women are mistaken in thinking their presence at such a time is encouraging. It would unnerve any true man to see his wife and daughters exposed to insult and





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

Weatherford, Texas.

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

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

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM.

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Proprietor.

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

Write for Prices. **Registered**, Pure Bred

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

U. S. WEDDINGTON.

Childress, Texas.



M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tesex.

Largest Poultry Farm in

the Southwest.

Registered Collie and

Scotch Tarrier Dogs. My

Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two

prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas

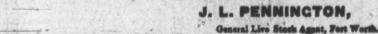
Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in

American Berkshire Association. Cor-

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels,

respondence solicited.

For sheep we have inexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rast and run inte Chicago within is bours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrast. Feed at these sheds is furn hished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation com pany in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe routs. For further information, apply to 100 high grade Hereford cows and helfers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address,



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

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY. THE ORE Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will chearfully answer all question

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one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue. E. J. MARTIN, Genere Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO.

The American Agriculturalist says "greatest friend of the butterine the producer is the farmer who sells poor butter." Not so sure about it. Since they are working over and coloring up poor butter and selling it for butterine, it is hard to see just where comes in the benefit to the butterine producer. In fact he feels that he is damaged, and maybe will demand a government tax on poor butter for his benefit.

Close 'experiments have demonstrated that the old-fashioned way of binding and shocking oats is as profitable a way as any of handling. However these tests went to show that a little earlier harvesting than has hitherto been practiced would give better re sults, feeding value of grain and hay considered.

Considering the large amount of prairie hay produced, would not some com-parative tests of its feeding value by experiment station be in order? D. R. Fant, the well-known cattle-man of Goliad, was here Saturday. our That it would vary according to the variety of grass and locality where rown I have no doubt. Measured by George M. McCarmack, a well-to-do its feeding vaule, a bale of sedge grass stockman of Midland, was here Saturhay would hardly be in it with a bale of West Texas mesquite. If we get John Scharbauer, the well-known stockman and broker of Midland, spent middle of September, I will agree to

gentle enough and comeatable enough

to handle. There seems nothing for

the wild pasture cattle to do except

to howl and bear it. After all, they are

no worse off than the people, who are being ridden and bled to death by the

anarchists of Wall street and "Rotten"

Row." by the fee fiends about the

courthouses and city halls, and by sev-

eral other parasites less or more, not the least of which is a "big" sized

four." But right here I will "chop,'

Some of the experiment stations have

een trying to decide whether it pays to thin corn, and in the opinion of the

Ohlo station it does not. In other words, instead of planting more grain

than you desire stalks, and thinning to a proper stand, it is better to plant

what should stand and take chances

on its growing. The results in yield were decidedly in favor of the latter plan. But the seed was extra good, and with poor seed theresult would

doubtless have been different. But is

there any sense in plauting poor seed?

Most of the politicians and a good

many of the papers do not seem to

like the idea of country people leaving

their work long enough to discuss with

each other men and measures in their

relation to country interests. And may

be these politicians and papers are

right from the standpoint of their

standpoint of the general good I think

this disposition of the country people

to herd together a most encouraging

sign of the times. It may bode no

the fee fiends and the option gam-

blers, or to the Eastern banker who

wants more bondsif the country goes

to everlasting smash. But the country

people will never give a set-back to

good to the politicians for boodle only,

But from

the

own "white alleys."

or I surely will drop right into "jingle

before I can stop.

furnish the mesquite. several days in Fort Worth this week. A. Rawlins, a prominent citizen of Midland, was in Fort Worth Saturday A few years ago I had shipped from Missouri a pig that on arrival, in a Hght crate, weighed 385 pounds. She was eleven months old. With a little Mr. Rawlins still has great faith in the corn at the finish large numbers of yearling 200-pound pigs may be turned off in Texas, and what class of stock

Floyd Godair, son of W. H. Godair and junior member of the firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago, is, The vould pay better or as well? Journal is sorry to learn, very ill and in a critical condition at his home in Most of the remedies given for horn Chicago. His many friends in Texts flies are effective as preventives, but hope he may soon recover. are only available in the case of cattle

J. W. Corn of Bear Creek was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Corn

Staked Plains country.

wants to buy 200 good three-year-old Those having such cattle for steers. should correspond with Mr. Corn at above named postoffice.

R. R. Halsell of Decatur passed through Fort Worth Monday night, en route to Mineral Wells, where he goes to recuperate before the heavy shipping season sets in. Mr. Halsell has a fine lot of cattle in the territory, and says they will soon be ready for market.

A. E. Dyer, the well known stockman of Albany, Texas, advertises stock, saddle and harness horses for sale in this issue of the Journal. Mr. Dyen is an honest, reliable man, and raises good horses. His representations may · relied on as being absolutely correct.

Capt. R. A. ("Bob") Smith, who lives at Austin, but has a ranch in. Runnels county, is spending the summer at Manitou Springs, Colo. Capt. Smith is a member of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association and one of its most useful and enthusiastic members.

C. C. Drake, formerly chief clerk in the general freight and passenger department of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, has been moted to general agent of the freight and passenger department, with office at 401 Main street. The many friends Mr. Drake will be glad to learn of his promotion.

The Dickson School of Shorthand Bayard building, 1214 Main street. Kansas City, Mo., has an advertise-ment in this issue of the Journal. This school is an old establishment and -known institution. and the Journal has no hesitancy in recommending it to its readers. Look up their card

rection of making anarchists, big and fingers at Jupiter Pluvius. But the little, of our people, and not satisfied with the rapidity which we have been making them to order, we have im-ported some millions of old world an-archists of the Herr Most order. And, at last, the entire band have nome to roost. One sort are robbing the people in a thousand ways, and the other sort are blocking business and burning property. And blind is the man who cannot see the danger at both ends, and that a remedy to be fective must reach both ends of the trouble. The world is confronted conditions that it never faced before, and only statesmanship of the wisest, and that puts love of country above partizan success, is competent to grapple with this problem of the ages.

Did you ever stand in the gallery of the New York or Chicago board of trade and look down upon the yelling. struggling, frenzied mass of grain and provision gambiers, who could give a lunatic assylum points on panden And did you take time to think um that this howling mob. drunk, absolute-ly drunk upon the millions wrung by skin game from productive industry did you ever realize, as you say surveyed this carnival ofcraziness, that these lunatics for lucre are the men who largely dominate the business and politics of the nation?

The horticulturist of the Texas experiment station gives the following method of winter budding, which is new, and therefore of interest:

"By a method we have used here during the past year we are enabled bud trees and cuttings successfully during the winter when the san is said o be dormant. The method is simply to cut a slice of bark down the stock at the lower end to help hold the bud Part of the loose slip is then cut off and the bud fitted over the cut place with the lower end being held firmly by the part of the slip left. A piece of raffia is then 't'ed around the bud to hold it firmly. On last January the 15th we budded fifty young seedling peach trees by the above method. January 24 they were examined and were found to have 'knit' firmly to the stock. Of the fifty buds attached only failed to make a shoot in one spring and it was accidentally killed. By this method one years growth We also gained over the old method. budded trees and kept them in sphagnum moss like regular grafted trees are kept.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill calculated to protect retail dealers in butterine from unjust persecution by the makers and friends of poor butter. Some one of these latter wrote the semator, abusing him for introducing such a bill. Here is his reply:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21 inst. is received. I send you a copy of the bill introduced by me, and also the statement which accompanied it, showthe reasons for its introduction ing and the abundant reasons why it should become a law.

Your letter is evidently dictated by prejudice or ignorance. The cleomar-garine or butterine that is prepared by the great packing houses of the coun try is a better and purer product than the average butter that is sold even in the state of New York. You say that you know no person who uses oleomargarine knowingly. I know many thousands who use it knowingly, and include myself among the number. I have seen it made in the great packing houses of South Omaha, and I am entirely familiar with the methods by which much of the butter of the country is produced. In comparison as to fraud between butter and oleomargabutter would take the palm. This bill is to prevent stale and ran-

cid butter, not fit to be used as axle grease, from being sold in tubs branded as oleomargarine, as the latter comnound. It proposes 'to still further

mesquite bean is a most valuable feed and I have wondered that more attention is not paid to storing it for feed. I have been told that owing to the ravages of a small bug it is very difficult to keep the bean long after gathering. I would be glad to 'know if this is the real reason that so much of this splendld feed is permitted to go to waste. Who can say, for a certain?

. Judge C. W. Standart of Kinney county was in San Antonio last week county was in San Antonio last week and hob-nobbed with the Journal man. The judge is getting worried about what is to become of 'those few sheep in the wilderness" if the wolves and the politicians are allowed to run loose much longer. But the judge has got the sheep dip business reduced to a But the judge has got science. He pays for no more patent dips, lime, lye and sulphur answering a cheaper and a better purpose. He says the reason there used to be so much complaint of damage to wool from the latter preparation was be cause of too large a proportion of lye and lime used. The formula from which Judge Standart gets the utmost satisfaction is 35 pounds of lime, 120 pounds of sulphur and one box of lye to 60 gallons of water. He uses only enough lye to-soften the water, and says that to 60 gallons of water they used to add 28 boxes of lye with lime equal to the sulphur, and that it is no wonder the wool suffered damage. The judge says he has never used a patent dip that was so effective as the lime, lye and sulphur dip he at

Every effort has been made by the monometalists to depreciate the Amer-ican silver dollar. The daily papers poke fun at it, the politicians legislate against it, and the bankers make their notes read payable in gold coin. They forced down the

harm whatever to the fleece.

have

price of silver but the silver dollar still goes for, 100 cents. The only way to down the sil-ver dollar is to down the government, and this, it seems, the gold bugs would hardly hesitate to do, if to carry their points, it should become necessary to destroy the government.

If you want to hear conservative sensible talk about the question of capital versus labor, you will hardly that pleasure from an interview with the average business man of the younger generation. They have grown up and developed in an atmosphere of razzle-dazzle, everything goes, until their vision does not extend beyond their own little circumscribed horizon \rightarrow a very narrow range. I assure you, when measured against a broad and humane view of the situation. Their idea seems to be, if an individual or corporation has money enough to buy the earth and put a fence around it. that it is nobody's business. moreover seem to think that when balance of creation strike against the arrangement, and the troops are called upon to put them down, that is all that is necessary to be done, in order to settle the matter. But I have been talking with some older heads-such men as Col. John M. Bennett, a banker and one of the wealthiest land and cattle owners in Texas, and Col. L. P. Williamson. a wealthy Misouri banker, with large land and cattle interests in this state. These older men , while deprecating strikes, and lawlessness, and while admitting that the course of the government the late trouble was the only one to pursue, at the same time, recognize the fact that new conditions have arisen, owing to the growth of corporate power in this country, and that these conditions must be met by statesman like and proper remedies, or the very life of the government may pay the penalty." In other words, these older men whose memories run back

It is about time that, these young board-of-trade fellows all over the country should have a little sense hammered into them.

The machinery men are stirring up the matter of pump irrigation. The agitation will prove a most profitable one. Let it go on and let everybody in any way interested in the development of Texas take it up. And especially the fand owners should become active advocates of irrigation. No matter whether they have irrigable land themselves, the general enhancement of values that would result from the development of firigation in Texas would benefit everybody. Beside, it is hard to tell what is not irrigable land in Texas, when we come to study the matter of water storage in other countries. For instance, there is in Arizona an im-mense reservoir held by a dam 90 feet high, from which land is covered with water for a distance of 20 miles. The 60,000 acres reached by the water held in this mighty reservoir are valued at \$12,000,000, worth a few years ago about 10 cents per acre. When it comes to backing the rainfall up' over dry arayas, by masonary dams, what possi-bilities open up for Texas! But let us begin with smiller things, like covering the valleys with water pumped out of the creeks and rivers.

Mr. Hirschfield, late horse editor of The Journal, has been in San Antonio lately, and made us a pleasant call. Mr. H. thinks the American trotting horse the all-purpose horse par excellence of the world, and how much is he out of the way? present uses, and that it causes no

Sarah Grand, says that the men are becoming "commonplace and cheap." Maybe she received a sample copy or two of an esteemed contemorary that that is engaged in the delectable occupation of booming its father-in-law for a jim crow office on the Populists ticket. From an erstwhile great live stock and farm paper, how are the mighty fallen, "Carry the news to Sarah," that for a dollar a year, she can have that tired feeling removed by the Journal, and will feel better after the first dose.

Col. Phil Palmer of Kinney county is in town, says he hopes the people who have been howling for cheapness are satisfied. Col. P. says he used to pay his herders \$15 per month and furnish grub, including sugar and other Mexican luxuries. Under the present reign of cheapness, they get \$7.50 with several details of the group ration left out. These fellows, he says have been voting for free hides and free wool, right along, and the colonel says he hopes they are happy. But he is not, as he says he paid the \$15 sweetened, easier than he now pays the \$7.50 without sugar.

Science a Necessity for Successful Agriculture.

(Howard Evarts Weed, Mississippi Agcultural Experiment Station.) At no period has science so largely penefited agriculture as at present, and the time has long since passed when there is nothing to be done but to plant the seed in the spring, and gather While agrithe harvest in autumn. While agri-culture has made much advancement during recent years, yet it has hardly ept abreast of the times during the decade, and some of last industries have pushed ahead of this most ancient and honorable occupation. Agriculture has excluded itself too much from the other lines of industry, and is just now coming abreast of the times through the aid which science has rendered. This is particularly true in some special lines. Fa crops are attacked by two kinds Farm organisms-the injurious insects and the parasitic fungi--and it is dealing with these that perhaps the most ad-vancement in scientific agriculture has recently been made. The insects eat the leaves and suck the sap of the plants, while the parasitic fungi feed to the days of patriotism and honest upon the rich juices of plants, caus-ing a great check in growth. How much damage is caused by injurious insects and parasitic fungi cannot be estimated in just so many dollars and cents, but it is safe to say that fully one-fourth of the average yield of all farm produce is destroyed by injurious insects alone. That is to say, that it not for the insects, the vield were would be one-fourth greater than it is at present. To one who has not given the matter attention, this statement may be received somewhat doubtfully; but it is, nevertheless, only too true. Take the case of some cf our grains—say corn, for example. The eed has scarcely, pushed its tender stalk above ground before the worms necessitate a second planting. When the second planting, or what emains- of the first, is about three inches high, the bud-worms begin their work upon the part of the plant which is above ground, while the rost-worms feed upon the remaining portion which eneath the surface. Owing to the damage caused by these insects, farmer may well take the advice of the poet and plant 'One for the blackbird, and one for the crow, Two for the cutworm, and three to grow." If by good luck the corn reaches the roasting-ear stage without being attacked by the clinch-bug, the forming grain is eaten by the boll-worms, a little later by several weevils and the larvae of the grain moth. The grain weevils and the larvae of the grain moth continue their work of devastation after the corn is harvasted to such an extent as to destroy. the entire harvest in many cases. But by the application of proper remedies large part of the loss caused by in-jurious insects can be prevented, and that with but little trouble and ex-pense. It is here that the science of entomology comes to the rescue of the agriculturist by bringing forward insecticides to lessen, and indeed in some secticides to lessen, and indeed in some cases to entirely prevent, the loss caused by the ravages of injurious insects. In the case of the American corn referred to, the insects which attack it can all be more or less suc-cessfully dealt with by proper culti-vation and the application of insecti-cides. Clean culture and good cultiva-tion will greatly lessen the number of tion will greatly lessen the number of the insects which attack the growing corn, while the application of bisulphide or carbon to the grain as soon as harvested will prevent further damage by insects in the granary. In many cases the loss through dam-age by parasitic fungi is no less than that caused by the attack of hju-rious insects. The diseases of the grape have, perhaps, received the most at-tention at the hands of mycologists, and the beneficial results of their work in this branch of scientific agriculture manifest themselves on every hand. Grape diseases were formerly but it-tle prevalent, but during recent years they have increased in their distribu-tion and destructiveness to such an an extent that is now almost impossible to bring the grapes to maturity with-out the application of a fungicile to check the growth of the parasitic fungi which are the cause of the grape dis-eases. This being the case, the viticulturist knows that the application of the Bordeaux mixture is as fully important, part of success as prining or cultivation. But it has also been recently shown that many plant dis-eases other than those of the grape can be checked in like manner by the application of functions. A prominent example of this is found in the good resulting from the application of Bor-deaux mixture of potatoes, recent experiments showing that this fungicide not only prevents the potato rot, but also so very largely increases the yield

that it would pay well to apply the Bordeaux mixture for this latter purpose alone, where potatoes are sub-ject to early blight. This increase in yield was a result unlooked for when the experiments were conducted. This same fungicide is used in spraying ap-This ple trees to prevent the apple scab, and experiments last season at the Cornell station show that the Bordeaux mixture not only prevents the scab, but it increases the yield and keeping qual-

ities of the fruit. - But in other lines of agriculture, science has but recently shown many things of interest. It has long been supposed, and, indeed, common sense would go to show, that the winter pro-tection of milch cows would pay, yet it has remained for the Indiana expe ment station to recently show just what and how much benefit is to be de rived from such winter protection. The matter of sub-irrigation has received attention at the hands of some of our stations, and the experiments have shown that this ystem of irrigation is much superior in its results to the esual methods. Agricultural chemistry, dairying and bacteriology are yet but new sciences, and this especially so in the intimate relations which they bear to each other. The matter of the fermentation of milk is now receiving much attention, and bacteriology will probably soon show us a method of greatly prolonging ' the sweetness of milk. By a method of milk testing, we are now able to say just how much butter fat a given amount of milk contains, i. e., how many pounds can be made from the given quantity of milk. This being the case, the milk now sold at creameries is paid for in proportion to the amount of butter fat it con-tains. Thus we see the intimate rela-tions existing between the colonees which underlie agriculture. We also see that science has brought agricul-ture forward to the state of advancement in which it now stands. That ag-riculture should be our foremost, as it ever has been primarily the most im-portant, industry there can be no doubt. But science has not completed its work in alding agriculture. Indeed, the results so far obtained but go to show the possibilities which lie beyond. Other equally important results scientific agriculture may be looked for, and if the agriculturist wishes to be successful, he should put the latest results of scientific investigations into immediate practice. The greatest aid to the agriculturists in this country is the experiment staticrs—and it is through these instituions that much of the future aid to agriculture will be prougat forward.

Cheap Excursion to Galveston via Santa Fe Route.

On Saturdays, July 14, 21, 28, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to Galveston and return on special train leaving Galveston on the following Monday evening or on first train of Tuesday morning, thus giving the excursionists two days in Galveston.

A special train, consisting of coaches, free reclining chair and Pullman sleeper, will leave from Gainesville Saturday evening, reaching Galveston at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and returning, will leave Galveston Monday evening at 6 o'clock. Don't lose the opportunity of seeing

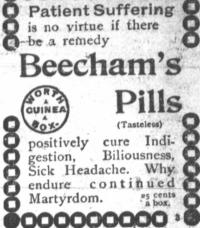
Galveston this summer. Surf bathing is now at its best

Crabs, schrimp and other good things to eat.

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17,712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre. Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy-loam; is firstclass plains land-as good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is rare bargain, one that will bear investigation. GEO D LOVING & SON. Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. To Galveston and Return, \$1.50.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



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day.

and write them for any information desired.

Harry H. Halsell of Decatur, president of the Wise county National bank, and who has several splendid cattle in the state, was here Tuesday. Mr. Halsell is going to quietly surprise his friends in a few days by getting mar-ried. The Journal wishes him well, and in congratulating him thus early only the wishes of his hosts of friends throughout the state. May he njoy a long, prosperous and happy life.

H. H. Ralsell of Decatur sold 1000 two-year-old steers this week to G. Morris & Son of Mobeetle. The cattle will come from Mr. Halsell's pastures in King and Armstrong counties and will be matured by G. W. Morris & Son in the pastures recently purchased by them in Wheeler county, They are said to be a very fine lot of cattle. The sale was negotiated by Geo. L. Loving & Són of this city,

George L. Abbott of San Angeld, who has for several years been asso clated with Godair, Harding & Co., the Chicago live stock commission mer-chants, in the management of their business in Texas, is now making head-quarters in Fort Worth as the Texas representative of the above named firm. All letters or telegrams addressed to Mr. Abbott at Fort Worth will receive prompt attention.

George B. Loving & Sone managers of the Loving Land and Live Stock agency of this city, have just sold 1,000 head of first class two-year-old steers for H. II. Halsell of Decatur to G. W. Morris & Son of Wheeler county. The cattle are now on Mr. Halsell's King county ranch, and will be delivered August 10 at Memphis. The Messrs. Loving are always pared to sell any and all kinds of live stock and land on commission, and Invite correspondence from buyers and sellers.

E. B. Carver came down from Hen-rietta Monday and spent a few days in the live stock center. Mr. Carver says the outlook is not good, and he believes cattle will be cheaper now than before they go up again. He has 7,600 cattle to market this year, and says he feels a little sorry for himself. Ed is still talking on his favorite subjectwatermelons. Says Henrietta parties shipped out a solid train of eighteen cars of this fruit to Denver this week; was sorry he could not keep them at home, but was unwilling to contract to eat them all.

William Mott of Archer, manager of the "Tip" outfit, came down Mon-day and made a short visit in Fort Worth. He says Archer is in good shape, both as to live stock and agriof the culture, says no one is complaining much.

W. Kroke, traveling representa-L. w. Kroke, traveling representa-tive in Texas and the territory for the National. Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill., but who makes his home and headquarters in the Mecca for cow men (Fort Worth) has been spending some time in the territory looking after the interests of the old reliable St. Louis yards, came down and spent ple of days here. He reports marketable stuff in the B. I. T. couple lots of and says he's getting a good share of the business. He returned to the field of action Tuesday night.

A crop of wheat takes from the soil fertflizing elements that are worth pretty nearly as much as the wheat is just now. One of the roads toward profitable agriculture is to have a wide difference between the cost of a crop and its selling value.

the sort of government that decent people ought to live under. Pay more attention to the country people. They are about all that stand between this government and chaos right now, and

if it don't go to perdition in the next five years or sooner, to them will belong the credit. I am aware that they are not saying much about the present struggle between anarchist Puliman and anarchist Debs, but if there is not a quick end of the foolishness they will be heard from. They will get on the right side, if there is one, and if not they will make a right side. If you are not in politics for revenue only or in

way getting something that you some are entitled to, don't you worry because the country people knock off Saturday afternoon and meet at the schoolhouse to "figger" on the situation. they are all right. * * * * *

In spite of the fact that the balance of trade is in favor of this country, the gold surplus in the national treasury is still being raided for shipment In other words, the anarchists of Wall street want more bonds, and are bound to have them if the country goes to h-1. And, meantime, there is no Andy Jackson at the helm to give the anarchists to understand. "by the eternal" that there are some things of more importance, just other now, than a new issue of bonds.

Maybe you think the people of West-

up to catch everything going about irrigation, and latterly the matter of pump irrigation is attracting much attention. Every bit of information is seized upon with avidity by the irrigators, and the many would-be and will-be irrigators. Here is a Nebraska item on the subject that may interest a barrel of money: The Kearney (Ne-braska) Daily Jourani of June 21, contains a glowing account of a private miles from that city. The machinery of this plant consits of a gasoline ongine and centrifugal pump and is intended to furnish water for 100 acres. The cost of the machinery was \$600, and it is expected that reservoirs, ditches, engine house, etc., will make the entire cost \$1000. This, and also twelve similar plants in Nebraska, have been put in by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. In the matter of this style of pumping plants, which will run whether the wind blows or rests, Nebraska is far outstripping Kansas. The fact that a small plan of this kind can be completed at a cost of only \$100 per acre for the investment, and that it can be operated with little attention at a cost of only 60 cents per day for 100 acres, while for larger plants the rela-tive gost is much reduced, a 500-acre plant costing only about \$1800, removes all question of the practicability of this method of irrigating even large aeras. The advantages of the private irrigation plant with which the farmer raises his own water from the supply. on or under his own land, and uses when and in such quantities as suit his convenience, will be appreciated by every one who has thought on the subject. And while on this subject. I heard of a man out in the Bi-Baso dountry who planted an orchard tight in the sandy desert, having first found plenty of water in a well. He cut fence boards in pleces about two and a half feet long, and nailed four of them together, forming a spout. These spouts he sunk in the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees, the end reaching under the roots of the trees. He has a

water wagon, which he fills at the well, and from which he fills these spouts through a short hose. They say his orchard is a wonder.

. The whole trend of our social, political, financial and commercial system, since the war, has been in the di- |

guard the public against buying one compound for another. Good butter is a desirable article of food, and oleomargarine is equally as desirable, and each should be sold upon its merits without fraud or concealment. If instead of oleomargarine being put in packages and sold out of the package, it should be placed in one-pound lumps and every lump branded and stamped not only upon the oleomargarine but upon the band surrounding it as such, certainly butter men who desire to sell a good and pure article ought not to complain.

You certainly have not kept pace; even if you are the assistant commissioner of agriculture, with the development of the last few years, where in your own state many of the most prominent scientists and chemists have declared that oleomargarine, as pre-pared and sold by the packing houses, a more healthful article than the average butter.

There is nothing that has greatly benefited the farmers of the West than the use of parts of to make the oleo or butter oil, that with butter, cream and cotton seed oil goes to the making of oleomargarine. The time has gone by when legislation upon this subject should be dictated. either by local selfish interests or by ignorance and misrepresentation

CHAS. F. MANDERSON.

A farmer in an exchange says there is only one way to put up the price of farm products, and that is to raise less of them. I beg his pardon, but that is not the only way. The other way is to evolve some plan whereby the ple may be able to consume of these farm products. How? Well, we have got how not to do it down fine enough. We try to do the business of the country on about 50 per cent cash and 50 per cent credit, or confidence. Then we permit a lot of Eastern bankers to raid our gold reserve and upset the confidence, when the cash also shoots out of sight, and we are left with nothing on which to carry our business. The commercial machinery stops, the people are unem-ployed, and the stuff is not consumed. The wheat, cotton, and other stuff pile up in the elevators and warehouse, cattle and sheep will not pay the freight, while the starving people get desperate, graduate toward anarchy, and martial law is declared at Chica-. In the meantime, the lower house congress fiddles while the upper go. of house trades everything off to, the trusts except wool and hides, and they would go too, if they had three friends' worth a million dollars each i This is the way not to consume and make a market at fair price for the stuff we raise. My opinion as to how the ma-chinery should be set in motion to make a market for the producer might not be worth more than the thousand and one opinions that we hear and read every day. Anyhow, I guess I'd better wait before I fire off my opinion to see if what I have already written causes a riot. Fact is, we must fill the Journal with something, and there is no stock or land trading down this way lately. I'll tell you how we might have some fun these dull times. Let somebody who don't like my style jump on to me. I tried to razzle one crowd into a fight, but they squealed before they got a broadside. (Note-The above was intended for last week's Journal, but was delayed

in the mail and did not reach us until too late.-Ed. Journal.) The dryer the season the better is the mesquite bean erop; and if the drouth is only long enough continued.

a second crop may be depended on. If we only had a grass as independent of rainfall as is the mesquite, with artesian wells, we could snap our

cess and all their wealth, realize that the safety of a nation rests with the well-being and contentment of the common people-well, I say these older men seem to understand the situation better. The other day, in front of the Southern, one of the younger men. whose successful business career has covered only about the last twenty ears of a hurly-burly husttle for the head of the heap, and whose view of economic and industrial questions has not extended beyond the narrow limit of his own business operations, was discussing the Pullman strike said, in substance, that the Duke He of Pullman as the head of the Pullman corporation, had a perfect right pay his men whatever he saw to charge them whatever rent he pleased, and if it starved his work people, it was none of the business of the government, or anybody else, if the work people do not like the conditions imposed ,let them try some other combination. Col. Williamson, who happened to be sitting near, read him a lecture that the more he thinks about the wiser he will be. In substance W. said: That logic may do in the case of

an individual, but, considering the ex-tent' to which the industries of the country are going under the control of corporations, it is very dangerous logic when applied to the present status of things in this country. The government does not create the in-dividual, but it does create the corporation, and in the creation confers upon the corporation certain rights and privileges, not vouchsafed to the And in conferring these Individual. special privileges upon the corpora-tions the government must of necessity reserve the right to control in a reasonable degree the corporation, else it is liable to become such an engine of power and oppression as to endan-ger even its cheator, the government. Already there are corporations grown so great as to measure their strength against the government, municipal, state and national. In this direction the danger line has been reached and, while violence and lawlessness must be put down, when that is done, we must get the government back into the hands of the people where it belongs. Partisan politics, which is largely responsible for the existing trouble, must give way to statesman-ship and patriotism, and, going to the bottom for the root of the disease, a remedy must be applied that will reach the causes of the trouble. The man wh o can see no further into the present trouble than to regard it as merely a strike of a few work people for an crease of wages, to be put down by the present military force of the government, or an increase of the same knows very little about it, and would prove a very dangerous factor in an attempt to settle it. The fact is, that while the country people are not saying much about the present strike trouble they are watching events closely, and having for years suffered themselves from the effects of corporate greed it but natural that they should sympathize with the other sufferers, and people de mand certain reforms, including a more rigid control and curtailment of the power of corporations, and their demands must be met, or else there will be an uprising of the people some of these times, political or otherwise, that no power can stop. Country people are the only people who can put down country people, and to the uprising ever comes the country people will be mostly on one side. Put down this lawlessness, and then do something to satisfy honest industry in town and untry.

The young man was a close listener, and remarked that, coming from such a source, these ideas were new to him.

No higher rate from any point in exas on the SANTA FE ROUTE

July 21st and 28th, returning July 24th and 31st. SPECIAL TRAINS.

Further information can be obtained from any Santa Fe agent.

Cool yourself in Galveston. Round trip \$5 on Saturday, good until Monday.

The International Route.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexco and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

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

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market

market. Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Litt e Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH,

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

Sunday and Monday in Galveston for \$5 via Santa Fe route.

A Dozen Photographs Free.

The Journal has a proposition this week to those of its readers who at a distance and have no opportunity of having photographs taken, This offer not only includes a proposition to have them taken, but also to give them to you. Read the proposition headed "Your Eye Five Minutes."

Your Eye Five Minutes.

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

To any one who will send us tw new subscribers for twelve months and \$2 in cash we will send one dozen cab-\$2 in cash we will send one dozen cab inet-sized photographs of himself or any friend whose photo he may send, or we will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, sixe about 11x17 inches, made from same picture. Should more than one dozen photo-graphs or more than one crayon por-trait be desired, send two names and the dosired dozen photos or each

start be desired, send two names and s2 for each dozen photos or each orayon. Send a good photograph from which copies are to be made. We want 2000 new subscribers during the next sixty days on this proposition. Address Art Department, Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair highest Award.

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market.

Union Stock Yarus, Fort Worth, July 18, 1894 .- Heccipts of all kinds of live stock have been light again the past week. The market has been some betrange \$1.50(01.80, with the demand not supplied. Good cows find active sale here and command top prices. Good fat steers, weighing 1000 pounds and over are bringing 52,50@3.00; me-

dium steers. \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are in demand at strong prices. Good choice hogs pring from \$4.75@4.90.

Stock A. P. Bush of the Cattle Raisers' association is again at his. deck in the association offices, Ex-change building. He returned a few days since and says the yards have become so much his home that he dis-

become so much his hole that he dis-likes to atay away. Buyer Bainhard of the Packing com-pany says he can't keep quite busy, now all the time, but it's too hot just now to work all day. "Dec" is a first-class fellow, as well as one of the best buyers in the country.

E. B. Carnes, Texas representative of Cossedy Bros. & Co., was a visitor at the yards Wednesday. He came out and looked around, probably wanting toskeep posted and be ready to place a house here soon as the ball gets good in motion.

in motion. Ed Farmer, the Aledo feeder, was a visitor here Wednesday. He looked over all the ground and is well pleased with the whole thing. President Simpson is expected back

this coming week, and he is sure, as is his custon, to oring some good and encouraging news with him. Mr. S. is

a hustler, sure. There are two very disconsolate wid-owers at the yards now in the persons of Mine Host Hale and Secretary Lov-ing of the association. Their wives departed for Mineral Wells a few days since, and now when these two gentlemen can find a shady place large enough to protect both of them from the sun's fierce rays they exchange sympathles. Messrs. J. F. Butz & Co. are todáy

expecting a shipment of extra good cows from Navarro county. W. E. Skinner of Pueble, who has

been here for several days, left the other night for a short trip to Chicago. but will soon return.

Nat C. Houston, representing George-Burke & Frazier of South Omaha stock yards, came in from a trip to the Térritory and spent a day with us. Nat is working hard for Omaha, and is consid-erably encouraged. "Omaha is the coming market," he says.

Chicago Market.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., July 17.—Texas Live Stock and Farm Jour-nal: Cattle—Receipts, 9500; opened higher, closed dull; native canning cows \$1.40@1.90; killing cows and heifers, \$2.20@3.40; dressed beef steers, \$3.20@ 4.70; export, \$4.20@4.90; Texas grass cows. \$1.50@2.00: steers. \$2.00@2.80: fed. \$3.50@4.15; a big string owned by Chas. McFarland brought the latter price, averaging 1257 pounds

Hogs-Receipts, 20,000; steady; heavy, \$5.00@5.35; light, \$5.15@5.25.

Sheep-Receipts, 4000; dull; good to best Texas mutton, \$2.50@2.90; fair to medium killers, \$2.00@2.40; culls, \$1.20 @1.80.

About half of the butchers are still put, but are likely to begin work soon again. No interruption to railroad traffic now. The first train of Northwest grass cattle for this season is expected next week.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, July 18 .- Cattle-Receipts, 1000; shipments, 700; market active and strong for natives. Texans steady and firm. Native steers, 1200 to 1400 pounds, \$4.30@4.50; cows and heifers, 11.85@2.12 1-2; Texas steers, light, \$2.35 @2.40: cows. \$1.50@1.85. Hogs-Receipts, 3800; shipments, 1,-100. Market active 10@15c higher; choice butcher stock, \$5.25; fair to good light weights, \$5.10@5.15; common to medium, \$4.80@5; pigs, \$4.40@4.55. Sheep-Receipts, 2200; shipments, 600 Market dull; lambs, \$3.65@3.75, for better grades. Stockers and cows, \$2.25 @2.50. V & Louis Lin half Lat.

Values are weak and declining and poor stock is hard to sell. Hog market quiet, but firm. The sheep market is fully supplied and quotations are unreliable. The "mutton butchers' ring" being fully correliable to be for the start of t

supplied, there is no inquiry.

On hand at close of sales: Beef Cat. Cvs and Yrlgs. Hgs. Shp. 525 945 248 720 TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Good fat beeves per lb gross....2 3-4@3c Common to fair beeves.....1 3-4@2 1-3 Good fat cows, per 1b gross....2@21-4 Common to fair cows, each...\$8.00@12.00

Respectfully yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

Chicago, July 17 .- Business is gradually getting back to its natural c han-nel. The railroad blockade has been raised, and things about the yards have begun to assume the accustomed

air of activity. Receipts since the wheels of com-merce began to move have been less than anticipated, for everyone thought that as soon as the dam was broken the flood would pour in. That this has not been the case is

due in a large measure to the judg-ment and conservatism of nearby shippers. Stock held in transit, ofcourse, had to come, and possibly that is the reason Texas cattle receipts have been comparatively large. Last week 8676 head were received the last half of the week against 25,000 for the correspond-ing week last year. We expect liberal receipts the balance of the season, and the chances are that they will be excessive for awhile.

Northwestern range cattle will commence to come the first of next week. which will not help the Texas market any. Texas cattle. since the strike, have shown a decline of 25c all along the line.

Local dealers, who buy most of these cattle. have been crippled by a strike of cattle butchers, and so have not been very liberal patrons of the market. This promises to blow over in a few days, and buyers will then get down to business. Prices are lower than before the strike, and the lowest they have been this season. Grass steers are selling at \$1.50@2.50; fed seers, \$2.50@3.40; cows, \$1.25@2. We would advise mod-erate shipments for awhile. The shape market has not not not down to business.

The sheep market has not yet re-sumed. Some sheep have arrived, but they were not wanted, so the market has settled down to the lowest of the season. Butchers are dut and local dealers

can do nothing, and shippers are in the same fix. Some sales of Texas sheep have been recorded at \$2@2.75, but not many have arrived since the strike ended.

Kansas City Letter.

Kansas City, July 17.-Ed. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle-Re-ceipts the past week, 30.980 cattle and 2197 calves; shipments. 16,955 cattle and 238 calves; drive-outs, 17,222 cattle and 2944 calves.

Week previous-Receipts, 28,536 cattle and 1174 calves; shipments, 6668 cattle and no calves; drive-outs, 16.911 cattle and 1738 calves.

The marketing of range cattle is now on in earnest. The run of cattle the past week was the heaviest of the season, of which 18,935 were in the Texas division. This increase in the supply caused a slow and lower market, and last Friday and Saturday values were 25 per cent lower than the first part of last week. But Monday brought a School chart-Mane market, part of the decline was recovered. While most of the range cattle now coming in are green, yet they are getting better each Wack, and a good many of the steers snow good weight, and it is now quite apparent that the quality of range cattle this year promises to be better than last, which may be accounted for from the fact that most of the cattle coming to market so far have been grazed in the Indian Territory and not shipped from home pastures as last. year, the Western grass being more abundant and stronger than that further south. Packers are now all free buyers of range cattle, and an outlet is had for all arrivals at some price, and values of the future must depend upon the receipts. The top price for grass steers here Monday was \$3.00, and this price was only paid for good wintered cattle. Booth & Pumphrey of Taylor, Tex.. sold 100 of such steers, averaging 997 pounds, at \$3.00, and J. H. Carney of the Osage nation 202 ditto, averaging 960 pounds, at \$3.00; P. H. Mosley of 960 pounds, at \$3.00; P. H. Mosley of the Osage nation sold 219 grass cows, averaging 696 pounds, at \$1.90; W. A. Wade, Marlow, I. T., sold 338 grass steers, averaging 925 pounds, at \$2.40; Johnson & Keeler, Bartlettsville, I. T., 81 steers, averaging 1026 pounds, at \$2.75; Joe Atkins, 57 steers, averaging 861 pounds at \$2.40; Hume Bros of 861 pounds, at \$2.40; Hume Bros. of Austin, Tex., marketed 25 good steers from the Indian Territory, averaging pp. 913 pounds, at \$2.85; 127 grass cows, averaging 742 pounds, at \$1.80; S. B. Jones, Higgins, Tex., sold 60 calves at \$5.00; J. F. Reynolds of Sherman, Tex., marketed 26 grass steers from I. T., averaging 1005 pounds, at \$2.65, and 23 grass steers, averaging 816 pounds, at \$2.15.

sheep in poor condition. Hence there was little to encourage buyers. The sales Monday were : 229 common New Mexican, average 71 pounds, at \$2.00; 22 do stockers, 67 pounds, \$1.50; 540 Texas, average 77 pounds, \$2.30; 40 muttons, average 96 pounds, \$3.00; 59 South-west muttons, average 96 pounds, \$3.00; 42 do, average 91 pounds, \$2.60; 63. Southwest lambs, 63 pounds, \$2.75; 54 native lambs, 77 pounds, \$3.85. Col. Jesse Evans was in the city Sat-

urday. He was just up from his ranch in Howard county, Texas. He reports grass and water good and cattle doing well. He has not lost faith in cattle, if they are low, and as evidence of his confidence in them has increased his holdings. With Andy Suider ne has just gotten througn putting 5000 cattle on the C ranch that they got in Borden and Dawson counties, Texas. He says cattle owners in that section are ask-ing last year's prices for cattle, \$10@12 for yearlings, and \$13@15 for 2 and 3year-olds.

The following Texans have been in with cattle since my last: T. M. Riley, Sloneberg, Tex.; Orton & Prather, Belle view, Tex.; Seaton Keith, San Angelo, Tex.; Wade Hampton, Foster, I. T. Sam Lazarus, who was here last Saturday, says crops are looking fine about Sherman, Tex., and cattle doing well. CUTHBERT POWELL.

Free Publications.

The following publications, issued by the department of agriculture for June, are now ready for distribution, and can

are now ready for distribution, and be had free on application, viz.: Contributions from the U. S. Nation-al Herbarium, vol. III, No. 2. Pp. 91-132. By John M. Coulter. A preliminary revision of the North American species of cactus, anhalonium, and lophophora.

Information Regarding Road Materials and Transportation Rates in Cer-tain States West of the Mississippi River. Pp. 24, maps 4. (Bulletin No. 5, Office of Road Inquiry.) Concensed reports received from railway mana-gers regarding the supply of road materials-accessibility, transportation, rates, etc., along their respective lines. Information Regarding Roads, Road Materials, and Freight Rates in Certain States North of the Ohio River. Pp. 30, maps 7. (Bulletin No. 6, Office of Road Inquiry.) A compilation of information furnished by various railway companies regarding the supply of road materials along their respective roads.

Earth Roads: Hints on Their Construction and Repair. By Roy Stone. Pp. 20. (Bulletin No. 8, Office of Road Inquiry.) A compilation of information and suggestions regarding the best method of constructing a common highway without gravel or stone.

Report of the Statistician. New Se-ries No. 116. Pp. 4. A synopsis of the Report of the Statistician for June, 1894, containing estimates of acreage of cotton, wheat, oats, rye, rice, and clover, and a report of the condition of these crops and of fruits.

Report of the Statistician-June, 1894. Pp. 295-394. (Report No. 116, Division of Statistician.) Contents: Crop report for June; tariff rates on principal cereals and flour in European countries; notes on foreign agriculture; notes from U. S. consular officers; the climate of Mexico; Mexican railways; transportation rates.

The Russian Thistle: Its History as a Weed in the United States, with an Account of the Means Available for Its Eradication. By Lyster Hoxie Dewey. Pp. 32, pls. 3. (Bulletin 15, Division of Botany.)

Canaigre. pp. 4 (Circular No. 25 ofdescription of canaigre, together with information as to its tannin content, the regions best suited to its growth, its culture and preparation for market, and the supply and value of the crop. Reports of wrecks which occurred on the great lakes from December 17, 1885, to November 15, 1893. pp.22. (Miscel-laneous report of the weather bureau.)

grants have been of a worthless, never-do-well class, and now the grateful news comes to us that this class of people are returning in large numbers to their native countries. The Na-tional Stockman and Farmer savs: The number of people leaving this country to again make their homes in foreign lands has become so great that the secretary of the treasury has recommending a law requiring steamship companies to report the number of persons leaving our ports and to state whether they go as passengers or emi-

grants. Fieretofors the number of emi-grants from this country has been so insignificant that no attention was paid to their going. It is new thought that the number going out permanently is equal to the number coming in, and as the importance attached to the drift of emigration is as great as that of immigration, it is thought best to have laws regulating the cutzoing as well as the incoming of our population The falling off in immigration within the past year has been marked, and to this no doubt is due the fact that as many are now leaving as are coming. The United States has been consid ered a sort of an asylum for the poor and unfortunate of other countries for a long time, and to this as to other causes pointed out in these communs recently the vast numbers of immi-grants have been due. While no ra-

grants have been due. While he ra-tion can afford to bee any of its good citizens, there is but little to regret that the class of people now leaving are taking their departure. It is evi-dent that those going consist princi-pally of the disgrantled class which are non-resulted which they can earn, and the more they get the more

they want. They are the kind that are agitating or participating in strikes and to them is due much of the treu-bles which have recently existed among the laboring classes. It is also true that many of these people have never intended to make this country their permanent home coming here with the purpose of ac cumulating a small sum of money and then returbing home where they could live in comparative luxury for the re-mainder of their lives. Such people

make the worst closs of citizens and are really a detriment to the country, They interfere with the honest work-ing class of our people by working for a low rate of wages. They are no bene-fit to our producers, for they live on as near nothing as possible and hoad every cent they get in order to get back to their own country as soon as possible. If this class is the kind that is now leaving there will be no objection to their going, and the quicket

they go the better.

Those Better Times. "All things come to him who waits."

it has been said. This old adage is not vet worn out, unless possibly it be with the cattlement For about ter years now the poor, all suffering cattlemen have been waiting, not perhaps patiently, but nevertheless waiting, for those better times which have coming, but are not vet quite here. "Good times" have been coming now for ten years, and had they started just to the west of us and continued traveling west, at the rate of seven miles in twenty-four hours, they would now be about where we are. But, then, no one was ever told that good times would return to us in ten years. The Journal gives these figures to show that since "good times" knew

> the earth's circumference at the rate of seven miles in twenty-four hours. A Suggestion to Fair Associations

It is supposed to be the correct thing for those who fail to take the first prizes at the fairs to swear that the judges are partial or careless and don't know their business. Certainly we of ten hear such charges made. But it is rarely if ever true that either corrupt careless or incompetent men are the judges in any of the departments of our first-class fairs. If Texas flock masters, therefore, have any idea of contesting next fall for the handsome premiums that will be offered for pens of sheep and bales of wool, they need have no fears but that they will be treated fairly and will be awarded the prizes whenever and wherever they shall be entitled to them. And for the sake of Texas it is earnestly hoped Texas breeders and growers will contest for these prizes. It is a mortifying fact that in most instances men from otehr states come to Texas every year and apparently with little effort on their part rake in the blue ribbons and the gold, silver and greenbacks on both sheep and wool in face of the fact that in point of numbers Texas stands first and in the matter of pounds of wool stands nearly at the head of the list of wool producing states. It is a fact that the climate and other conditions in Texas are equal to the best for the sheep indus, try, and why is it that Texas sheet and wool rate so low in quality? our fair associations will make special efforts to induce our sheep men to ex-hibit with them and thus encourage a spirit of friendly rivalry among them, it is within the range of proba-bility that in a few years Texas will take its proper rank both in the matter of the quantity and quality of its sheep and wool. Too Much Travel, Too Little Flesh



CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM POURNAL.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, July 18.-Cattle-Recelpts' 4400; shipments 390; market 5@ 10c higher; Texas steers 1.84@8.25; Texas cows 1.75@2.30; beef steers 3.50@ 8.55; native cows 1.00@3.00; stockers and feeders 2.50@3.50; bulls and mixed 1.55@3.50

Hogs-Receipts 6700; shipments 2000; market epened strong closed weak; bulk of sales 4.90@4.95; heavies 4.95@ 5.00; packers 4.90@5.00; mixed 4.85@ lights -4.75@4.85; yorkers 4.85@ 4.95: 4.95; pigs 4.50@4.85. Sheep-Receipts 1100; shipments none;

market steady.

DALLAS MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., July 11.-Market quo-ations reported by Carter's stock tations yards:

Choice fat grass steers, \$2.25@2.50; common to fair grass steers, \$1.75@2.00! choice fat grass cows, \$1.60@1.80; com-mon to fair grass cows, \$1.25@1.50; yearlings, \$6.00@9.00; bulls, \$1.00@1.05; stags, \$1.00@1.25; choice veal calves, \$3.00@3.50; common to fair veal calves, \$3.00@2.50; milch cows, \$15.00@25.00; choice fat mutton, \$2.00 (2.20) to fair mutten, \$1.50@1.75; goats, \$1.00%1.50; choice cornfed hogs, \$4.25@4.50; common to fair hogs, \$3.50; stock hogs, \$3.25@3.75.

The market for the past week has been fairly well supplied with all class-es of stock, good fat stock finding ready sale at top prices. The outlook for next week is good.

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, July 16 .- The arrivals since Saturday have been large and the market today opened heavily supwith beef cattle, calves and yearlings, and is in an unsettled condition.



Fed range cattle, as well as grass, are lower than a week ago, notwith-standing but few are coming in. They are really suffering a greater decline than grass cattle.

Native cattle are off badly, they declining much more than range stuff. The decline of the beef market at the East and in the United Kingdom since the close of the strike and the resump-tion of the regular service of the railroads are reflected in the market here for good heavy cattle. Export steers that sold here a week ago at \$4.90 were not wanted at over \$4.50 at the opening

of this week. Sales Monday were-Good to choice steers, averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds, at \$3.80@4.50; lighter weights, \$3.50@4.00; grass Texas steers, \$2.15@3.00, and grass Texas cows, \$1.50@2.00.

- Hogs-Receipts the past week 39,057, shipments 9021, and drive-outs 25,892. Week previous-Receipts 24,981, ship-ments 3258. and drive-outs 15,978.

Now that the country is entirely open again and the Western railroads are uninterrupted by the strikers, hogs are coming to market more freely, the receipts here alone the past week being 14.076 greater than the week previous, and Chicago is geting its regular quota again. Hence, lower prices, sales Mon-day showing a decline of 15@20c as compared with the same day last week But at the prices packers were free But at the prices packers were free buyers and order men took more hogs the past week than for some time. And while prices are a little lower on account of the increased supply, other-wise the market seems fairly healthy. Extreme range, \$4.7004.87 1-2; bulk of sales, \$4.8004.85. Sheep-Receipts for the past week \$100 shipments 2477 and driveouts 2405

Sheep-Receipts for the past week 9190. shipments 2477, and drive-outs 4005. Week previous-Receipts 3118, ship-ments 423, and drive-outs, 2501. There has been a rush of sheep to market since my last letter, and under the increased supply the market has dragged and ruled lower. Not only were the efferings nearly three times as great as the week provious but the as great as the week previous, but the bulk of the animals were Western

1893. 52 1-2x56 inches. (Published by the weather bureau.) For use of schools, designed to show the movement of areas of high and low temperature and the method of-forecasting the same.

Experiment station record, volume V, No. 10, pp. 941-1040. Contents-Edito-rial notes; a review of recent work on dairying; abstracts of publications of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture and of reports of foreign in-vestigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications. etc.

Hungarian Brome-Grass, pp 4. (Circular No. 7, division of botany.) A de-scription of the grass, with special reference to its history, yield and value as a forage crop.

Charts of the weather bureau. (Size 19x24 inches.) Semi-daily weather map, showing weather conditions throughout the United States and giving forecasts of probable changes. Weather crop bulletin (series 1894) reporting temperature and rainfall, with special refrence to their effects on crops. No. 12, for the week ending June 4, 1894; No. 13, for the week ending June 11, 1894; No. 14. for the week ending June 18, 1894; No. 14, for the week ending June June 25, 1894.

Monthly weather review. April, 1894, 149-192, charts 5. (Subscription price 50 cents per annum.) Wreck chart of the great lakes from

1886 to 1893. (Size 24x33 inches.) Shows location of wrecks occasioned through founderings, gales of winds, fogs, andstormy weather conditions during the period named.

Peach yellows and peach rosette, by Edwin F. Smith, special agent, pp. 20, figs. 7. (Farmers' bulletin No. 17.) Contains information regarding the dis-tribution distinguishing the distribution, distinguishing characters and preventive measures for the treatment of peach yellows and peach rosette. Regulations governing transactions with the United States department of agriculture, together with extracts from the Revised Statutes, Decisions of comptrollers, etc., pp. 42. (Bulletin of the division of accounts.)

Reprint-Fertilizers for cotton, by J_ M. McBride, Ph. D., pp. 32. (Farmers' bulletin No. 14.)

They Are Going.

For years, this country has been flooded with all kinds and classes of people, who could not or would not make a living in the old countries, and the United States has been considered the goal for all dissatisfied humanity. In the great rush to the new country we have acquired many thousands of good citizens, thrifty farmers, intelli-gent mechanics, and hourst laborers, but a large percentage of our immiand Tallow.

It ought to be too late in Texas to give advice to flockmasters as to the best rules for mailing sheep in order to secure the best results. But if one will go into the markets where Texas sheep are sold, or will examine Texas wool as it appears in any of our markets, he will appreciate the remark nade recently by a Texas sheepman. He was visiting for the first time the St. Louis stock yards, and was shown several lots of Texas mutton sheep. After taking in a dozen or more lots he said, "My God, man! surely Texas can beat this layout!"

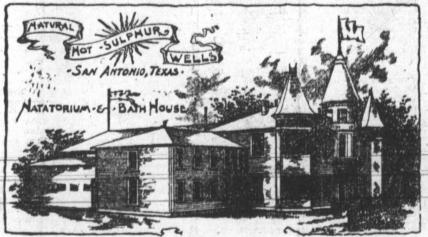
It is given out as news that the government geological survey is engaged in mapping the soils of the country preliminary to their more thorough study by agricultural investigators. A Concho county sheep-herder calls at-tention to this movement on the part of the government at Washington and recommends that it nave another surveying party put to work to fix the line between the "very wise man" who expects to find a \$15 herder capable and willing to properly manage a flock of sheep worth \$3000 to \$5000 and the fool who thinks to hire for \$25 per month a competent merchant to manage \$3000 or \$5000 worth of dry goods or groceries.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.

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.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort.

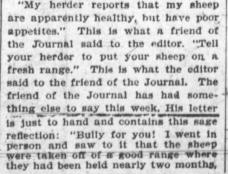


The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is astonishing the whole medical fraternity. Almost every allment humanity is heir to will be benefited. Good accommodations. Address McC. SHACKLETT, San Antonio, Tex



"My herder reports that my sheep are apparently healthy, but have poor appetites." This is what a friend of the Journal said to the editor. "Tell your herder to put your sheep on a fresh range." This is what the editor said to the friend of the Journal. The friend of the Journal has had something else to say this week. His letter is just to hand and contains this sage

and if they didn't develop appetites like ostriches at once, you may have my ears. But I want to know how you knew that all they needed was a change of base." To which the editor now replies: "If sheep are healthy and in the midst of plenty of green grass, manifest no inclination to feed, it is almost certain that they are simply tired of the old, and long for a new range. Feed a man on quail on toast and nothing else for thirty days and he will long for corndodgers and buttermilk. A change of range will often prove of advantage to sheep and other live stock, when everything will fail to keep them in good condition.



NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS: management opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle all classes of stock and are GS That are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter Of all grades, while buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments allye direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle via Chicago. Let the watchword of the stock-grower be the establishment of a home market, which they have it in their power to de without delay. SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

8

OUR DENVER LETTER.

A Journal Man Visits the Queen City of the Great Plains and Sees the Stock Yards There.

Denver, Col., July 17, 1894. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: The strike and consequent depressing influences have been felt at Denver, but I find that the live stock men here are hopeful to a degree that would cause one to believe that they fully realized the fact that "it is hard to keep a good man down." During a visit to the Denver Union stock yards company a few days since, I had a talk with Mr. G. W. Ballantine, the general manager of the yards, and while it would be unjust to give any figures during the present blockade, a report of past business will convince the reader that Denver is coming to the front as a live stock market. These yards were established in 1886, and the officers at present are: C. F. Morse of Kansas City president, E. E. Richardson,, who is well known to Texas and Indian Territory shippers, as the secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City stock yards, also holds the same position with these yards. Mr. G. W. Ballantine, general man-ager, and Mr. J. W. Hurd, assistant treasurer, preside over the destinies of the company at this place, and to them I am indebted for a courteous reception and such information as I am able to give the Journal readers The capacity of the yards at present is 10,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, 5000 sheep, and 1000 horses and mules. Since its organization, eight years ago, it has received nearly 2,500,000 head of live stock by rail, divided as follows:

stock by rail, divided as follows: Horses and					ceived us with open arms, and after hearty welcomes, Mrs. S. gave us a din-		
	Year	Cattle Hogs	Sheen		ner fit for Mr. George M. Pullman.		
					How we did enjoy it, too. Watrous felt		
	1886	54229 23461			the depressing ffects of the strike keen-		
	1887	38412 53578	- 86879	5260	ly. Mr. H. D. Ranken, who is always		
	1888	105792 63807	108582	7125	folly and happy, looked harrassed and		
	1889		157648	6645	troubled. He said his trouble began		
	1890		.17789\$	5720	when he lost his warehouses, which were		
	1891		165616	8630	consumed by fire on the 20th of June,		
	1892		134398	11938	caught from an engine it is presumed,		
	1893		130373	7987	and destroyed several thousand dollars'		
	Total	928282 548410	937363	58260	worth of merchandise for Mr. Ran- ken, which was insured. Govenor Had-		

Total928282 548410 937363 58260 Of which 355,210 head were received in 1893, as follows

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 1893. Horses. Cat Hogs. Sheep. and Mules. Month. 2,899 495 January... 5,493 6,981

Month. January	·	Hogs.	Sheep. M 2.899	and fules. 495	out this section of country. The Phoe- nix ranch report an unusually good
Feb		4.284	7,671	328	yield of alfalfa. They are cutting their
March		6.179	7.000	466	first crop now. No sales of stock nave
April.		5,351	6,894	577	been made lately. Mr. Lopez has a
May		4,898	6,837	948	car load waiting shipment when the
June	27,438	5,071	7,916	921	(Gus) has been making purchases in
July		2,409	9,288	1,442	the southern portion of the territory
Aug Sept		3,813 4,919	8,529 11,704	385 651	for the Montana feeders. He now
Ootober		5.996	21,180	742	has two trains of cattle tied up at
November		5,429	32,825	589	Ratoon, two at Vegas and two in the
December	9,417	6,786	7,700	443	vicinity of San Mareial. At Ratoon the company offered to any one. wno
Total1					woud take the cattle out to pas- ture "herding them during the stripe"
Nearly 50,000) head	above	the ave	rage.	\$4 a day but so much in a strife"

Total.... .. 154,789 62,111 130,373 7,987 Nearly 50,000 head above the average. During this time there has also been driven into the yards over 200,000 head of stock from the ranges of Colorado and territories tributary. There were also driven out of the yards during this 1,509,000 head, of which about 170,000 were used in 1893, proving conclusively that Denver is pushing rapidly forward as a consumer. I could go on ad infinitum with statistics to prove that Denver and the Denver Union Stock Yards are doing themselves proud, but I do not deem it necessary. I regret that portions of our great state of Texas are unable to avail themselves of the Denver market. These yards are accessible to the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico, and do a business which is for the present at least, satisfactory. There are six commission firms at the yards and all are well There are six commission

*f***EXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.**



Hal K. is another royal bred son of Lady Knight by Dan Harding. He is a most promising animal. having made a record of 2.20 in 3-year-old form. He is entirely capable of a d 20 mark. Joe Allen is a beautiful trot-ting stallion, owned by Mr Knight. In his 2-year-old form he made a trial mile in 2.45. Ben Franklin, a sturdy, pure bred imported Spanish jack, is not the handsomest animal on Mr. Knight's farm, but for real usefulness and money-getting he does not step, aside for any of them. His son, Mammoth, 15 1-4 hands at 2 years old, promises to eclipse his father. One jennet on the farm has raised colts which have sold for \$3000. Mr. Knight finds that his jacks and jennets are ready sale at good prices. He has a number of mares all splendidly bred, all produeing valuable progeny. Sam does not stop at breeding fine horses and jacks; he also raises fine Durham cattle and a lot of pure-bred. Berkshire and Poland China hogs, with which he intends to help supply the Fort Worth packery. His farm of 300 acres is this year teaming with abundance of all kinds of produce, and it is safe to say that there will be no scarcity on this place.

rustle up some sort of a conveyance, and were fortunate in finding Mr. Francisco Garcia of Wagon, Ind. We soon struck up a bargain, climed into his uncovered wagon and set out, six of we unfortunates in a small vehicle Sam Knight is an example of what industry and intelligent application to a definite purpose will do. I predict that both his name and those of the splendid animals he is developing will but we got there just the same. And glad we were of the accommodations Mr. Garcia offered. Our friends, Mr. H. T. Sinclair and wife of Watrous, resome day be famous in the turf and live stock world. SLADE. REVIEW OF THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

An Interesting Letter From Messrs. Campbell, Hunt & Adams of Kansas City.

Editor Journal:

Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1894.-The sheep trade is and has been in such a deplorable condition of late that we be lieve those shipping, or intending to ship, should call a halt and carefully review the situation. We would se-riously advise you, in the condition of the trade, to hold your thin sheep on range, where it costs you but little to do so, until there is a demand for feeders for, them, rather than ship them when everything is so unfavorable and unsettled, believing it will not be a great while before a change for the better will take place. It might be as well, however, to let fat sheep come to market, as this kind are bringing a fair price.

There seems to be a prevalent idea among sheep men that should a free-wool clause, which is being agitated in the new tariff bill, go into effect It will further demoralize the sheep industry and the aim appears to be to get rid of the sheep and go out of the busi-ness. All are too apt to jump at conclusions without fully thinking over and thoroughly understanding the bearings. Is it so evident that with free wool the trade will be further demoralized?

While this, and perhaps other causes, has led to the present depression, we think it wrong to take such a view of the matter, and though the argument may seem plausible, it is one to be used by politicians for political effect. We think most sheep men can remem-ber instances of prices being, if not lower, as low as they are now; this with high tariff on wool in force, and even now the price of wool is below the price of the same article in other countries which have no tariff. Upon investigation you will find this de-pression caused by a combination of dealers and manufacturers, perhaps mainly to defeat the free wool clause. There is but little question this congress intends to place wool on the free list, and time alone can solve the prob-

For Sale or Exchange: LOST BROTHER. J. W. Swendson of Hawthorns, Kans wants to know the whereabouts of his brother, rank FB. Swendson, last heard of in December, 1892. Was then work-ing in the Indian Terrimors. Any in-formation as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Please address

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

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

H. H. HALSELL, Decatur. Texas.

FORT 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 soll; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illus-

trated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, -Texas.

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

Smith Co., Tex. A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE. A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their value. Easy terms'. Investigate this.

N. M. GAY, Round Rock, Texas. OMTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,

40 to 46 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Most successful veterinary instituion in America. Experienced teach-ers. Fees, \$65. Season begins October ers. PROF. A. SMITH, F. R. C. V. S. 17.

You Can Make a Success Of shorthand by home study if you will take our scientific course of mail inturctions. The cost will not be onetenth as much as attending school in and you ca Dickson school of shorthand, Bayard building, 1214 Main street, Kansas City, Mo. Hundreds of successful graduates Ten years of continued success.

FOR SALE.

Three hundred stock horses, 100 saddle horses, all Northwest Texas raised and well bred. Also single and double drivers of the Hambletonian strain. For further information apply to A. E. Dyer, Albany, Texas.

four I was but three



The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET. IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the cen ter an eighth of a mile long, and a seat ng capacity of 6000 people, is the great-est horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fire drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the count ry. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the ε tock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the entire and and the man continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.



equipped for handling consignments. They are as follows: J. P. Adams, R. H. Barnes & Co., H. A. Smith & Co., Blanchard, Shelly & Rogers, Lawrence, Sweeney & Horn, and the Denver Live Stock Commission Company. Mr. Adams has been identified with

the stock business of Colorado for twenty years and has been in the commission business here for the past 18 months, and if there is any feature of the business he does not understand It is simply from the fact that some of the leaves had been eradicated from the the leaves had been eradicated from the book before he went to studying it. Col. Earnes, the senior member of R. H. Barnes & Co., enjoys the distinction of being the first man to ship a train load of cattle over the Fort Worth and Denver road. They came straight through from Fort Worth to Denver and when I askd him if they did not come through in good shape he answer-ed with an alt indicative of some stir. ed with an all indicative of some sur-prise at my presumption, "Why, of course they did!" It was not my pleas-ure to meet the other firms as they had perhaps taken advantage of the full in business to absent themselves, any rate I paid my respects at headquarters. JNO. O. FORD.

MORE ABOUT THE STRIKERS.

New Mexico Las Vegas, N. M., July 9, 1894.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

We have but little stock news to re-

port, as the strike has demoralized trade in good shape up here. We left

El Paso on the 28th of June, heard

Slade on a My regular weekly letter would have

liftle or nothing of the strike up to that time, but scon found that the chances were good for us to be laid off at Albuquerque. Fortunately there was a crew found who lived in Las Vegas,

a crew found who lived in Las Vegas, and who were willing to run the train through to that point. Upon our arrival here we found the yards full of trains (both freight and passenger). Engines were standing in a group, dead and sullen looking. Passengers wer grum-bling even then, far some had been in three days. The road refused to feed anybody. many people being totally

anybody, many people being totally unprepared for delay, and the situation looked bad for those short of funds.

The strikers some came to the rescue and fed all the delayed passengers.

There were several very sick people on the trains, some of them clinging to life by a strand of hope that they might be spared to reach their homes

and loved ones in the far East, there to close their eyes in death. To hear of a strike causes a feeling of sym-

pathy to creep into the heart of every human creature for the discomforts of

innocent women and children involved.

But to fully realize its terrible effects

you must be in the midst of the fray,

which you own never imagine. Suffer-ing of every description, even death

grows more horrible when it comes into a railrcad car to claim its victim. We wanted to continue our journey twenty

miles further on. and as there was no

of us unfortunates in a small vehicle

drawn by a pair of little Mexican po-nies. We did not make Santa Fe time,

ley was not so fortunate. He had stored

about eighty tons of baled alfalfa

insured.

mate.

which was burned, and but partially

The range is reported good through-

\$4 a day, but so much in sympathy

with the strikers are the people up there not even a Mexican could be

found to do the work. There in Vegas no one can be induced to sweep out the cars. Times were dull before now

no one can prophesy the end. The Grand

closed. The is no talk of its being

opened again soon. Business men shake their heads when appropried with any scheme relating capital. Wool is beging in to come in Low, and

will help matters some for awhile. But

one thing they have here which Texns can never boast of, and that is climate.

It is cool and refreshing morning, noon-and night. It certain's is a luxury for

one to leave the dust and neat of Fort

Worth for awhile and revel in the re-

freshing breezes of this glorious cn-

S. C. M.

Montezuma hotel at the springs

chance to go by rail, we set out to

you

then you see horrors all around

arrived at your sanctum by due course of mall Wednesday morning but for the fact that I have been momentarily expecting a message from President Debs ordering me on a strike, in which case, in order to discommode the public as much as possible, so as to make Mr. Pullman make some concessions to his former employes, I didn't wish to have any copy on hand. Perhaps Debs never thought of it or he would have brought the public and Pullman before him on suppliant knees by ordering me on a strike. It being so much easier to strike than to write. I should have obsysted an order to welk out unbed obeyed an order to walk out unhest tatingly, and not only till I have lost all hopes of such an order on account of surroundings which Debs cannot to hand to be a surrounding to be a surrounding to I take much the land to of surroundings which Debs cannot control. do I take my pen in hand to write you these few brief lines, hoping they may find you and yourn enjoying the same great blessing. Soon after the ides of the present in-

stant, to-wit, on or a little anterior to the 1st of July, when bill collectors had become a burden in the land and bills were as-thick as leaves in Valambrosta. I found it convenient to make soon found myself domiciled at the hospitable mansion of Sam Knight, some six miles north of the city. where it may not be generally known, but is true all the same, that there is lo-Climate Good, But Business Bad in,

cated one of the most prosperous stock farms in this country. Sam keeps all kinds of improved stock. including trotters of approved records, pacers of gilt-edged pedigrees and jacks of great by hand and tested them on the 7th potency and proficiency. Among his day, and to my surprise found all the

whether rill help mental to the industry, and as the ef-fect of this measure has aready defect of this measure has scready de-pressed prices of wool below the point where even free wool should place prices, we believe our advice is correct?

Of course, under the altered condition it is well to shape your future course by it, and as the mutton demand is largely increasing each year, by blending the two breeds, wool and mutton, would in all probability result, under ordinary careful management, in meeting the requirements of the future trade, and solve the problem of profit.

The statistics show that on January 1894, the decrease in sheep in this ountry was 2,225,536 head. If-such a decrease continues, and it certainly has so far this year, what the ultimate re-sult will be is plain. CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS.

A Splendid Indorsemnt.

The following letter explains itself and is cheerfully given space as a mat-ter of interest to our readers who are engaged in raising chickens: Reliable Incubator and Brooder Com-

pany: Twenty sixth and East Avenue, Erle, Pa., April 15, 1894.—Dear Sirs: I have just completed one of the greatest hatches I ever heard of with our grand "Old Reliable" and thought you would like to hear the particulars.

Three weeks ago last Wednesday 1 put 150 eggs into my 100 egg capacity machine by removing the turning rack, and started her up. I turned the eggs

looking for a good hatch but the grand result was better than I ever expected I got 144 ehicks from this hatch in my 100 size incubator. Now what do you think of that? Does it not beat the best of them? Let the people know this. I am spreading the news far and near.

Wishing you the success you so justly merit, I am, yours truly, LOUIS LANDER.

In France to fatten fowls for market they are closely confined in coops or stalls and a feeder inserts a tube down into the throat and the crop is filled by forcing food into it. That is to say, the food is pumped into the fowl. The principle involved in this method of fattening is that lots of fowl. rich food without much physical exerise in hunting for it. is the best way to crowd fat on to a carcass. This forcing plan is not recommended for adoption on a sheep ranch. but it sug-gests the thought that carcasses are not apt to take on fat very rapidly when they have to travel from five to ten miles every day to find about half as much food as it needs to even make it comfortable. At this time there is plenty of rich fresh grass everywhere, and if sheep are not fat, or fattening it may be fairly concluded or fattening it may be fairly concluded that they are being allowed or forced to travel over too much terittory every day; It is posible to run fat and flesh off of a sheep about as fast as they can be fed on them .Let herders bear this fact ni mind, and see to it that their sheep are not permitted to travel too much in search of food.

Total Sold in Kansas City. 1,566,046 1,948,357 458,86 22,522 E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. **IOHN A. McSHANE**, Pres. J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer. UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Official Receipt for 1893.

Slaughtered in Kansas City. Sold to Feeders

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

1,746,728 1,948,373

1,427,

10,125

956,792 249,017

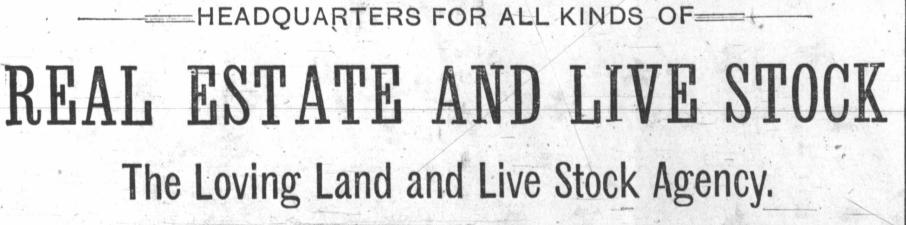
85,097

569,517

99,755

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RECEIPTS	FOR.	NINE '	YEARS:	
a species and a second se	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885		130,867	18,985	1,950
1886		390,187	40,195	3,028
1887		1.011.706	76,014	3,202
1888		1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889		1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890		1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891		1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892		1,705,687	185,457	14.269
1893		1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.



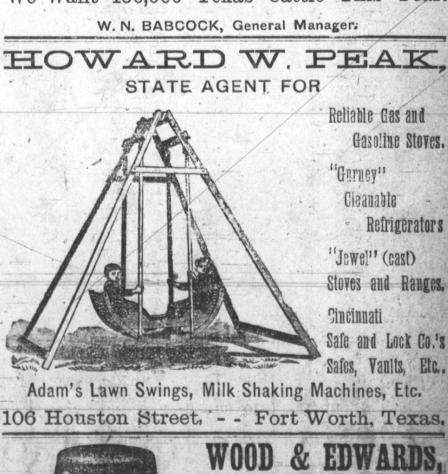
· Opposite Pickwick Hotel, - - Fort Worth, Texas.

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, nive 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. GEO.B.LOVING & SON, Managers



Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed. sti arimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaran class. Orders by mail or express paramptly a