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TEXAS

Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

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—BY—

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Recently some rain has fallen in the Territory and over most parts of Texas. This rain was badly needed in all parts and where it was not so heavy as was needed, still it did good and was "received with thanks." Cattlemen are always ready to "return thanks for blessings about to be received," when rain is expected.

Lots of fat cattle will be shipped to market from all portions of Texas this season. More particularly will this apply to what is known as West Texas, the Plains and the Panhandle country. There are not so many cattle, the ranges are good and not crowded and everything on the ranges will fatten. Top beeves, whether grassers or fed, always command satisfactory prices.

The demand for good bulls is increasing and Texas cattle will soon take first place in quality as well as quantity. Let the good work go on. The Journal receives inquiries from ranchmen all the time as to where they can buy improved animals and several sales are reported. A Western ranchman is now in Fort Worth to buy 100 head of improved bulls and others will follow.

The time for opening the Texas Cotton Palace at Waco has been changed from November 6 to November 8. The exposition will extend to and include December 6. Recent advices from Waco state that the building is rapidly approaching completion, and that applications for attractive exhibits are being received daily. In short, the prospect is bright for the most unique and beautiful exhibition ever seen in Texas or the South.

"The short crops in the Northwest will raise the price of feed, which will help the values of feed products of cotton-seed in the South. It will also reduce the number of steers fed in the North, which will help Texas cattle in the state and in the territory. Texas is all right." This is taken from the San Angelo Standard, and The Journal hopes it is entirely correct. Texas is all right and will ever remain so. During the panicky times Texas has been more prosperous, probably, than any other state, and always will remain so.

In renewing his subscription, Mr. J. W. Carn of the Weatherford oil mill, who, besides managing that mill, feeds each year a good number of cattle on meal, corn, sorghum, etc., in fact, is one of the most prominent and successful stock farmers and cattle-feeders of the Southwest, says: "I can't do without The Journal: need it in my business, and while I am a very busy man, I always find time to read it. Things look good at my Bear Creek farm: cattle are fat, grass is good, water plentiful and crops fine. I have recently bought a nice lot of feeding cattle from the Loving Cattle Company of Jack county." Mr. Carn has one of the finest stock farms in the state in the Bear Creek country, about eighteen miles from Fort Worth. It consists of 8000 acres of very fine land, a large proportion of which is agricultura land, and several hundred acres already in cultivation, all of it under fence, several hundred head of fine, improved stock of all kinds; good residence, barns, sheds, tenant houses; in fact, everything. Here Mr. Carn feeds cattle and hogs on corn, sorghum, etc., while at the Weatherford mill he feeds on meal. Nothing succeeds like success is an old saying and a good one, and it is evident that Mr. Carn has plenty of succees, for he has certainly succeeded.

The Journal is reliably informed by a ranchman from the Creek Nation, who is too modest to allow his name to be used, that it has been some drier than usual up there this year. Notwithstanding this, the grass has been good and all cattle have been doing well and improving rapidly. He also says that there are fewer cattle which will go to market this year than usual. There are not so many cattle in the Creek Nation as is usual, and, of course, they won't all get fat. Then, again, the number of calves, yearlings and twos sent there this year exceed the usual number. As to prospects this year, he thinks they are not encouraging, but still there is nothing discouraging about it. Last year's prices will rule again this year, and the fluctuations in the market will be about the same. Cattlemen who bought cattle right will, then, make some little money on anything like ordinarily good markets. The prospects at the beginning of the year were brighter than ever before, and this caused a little spurt in business, and gave the buyers more spirit, but this was soon knocked out and now they have settled down to hard pan, and know just what to expect—plenty of hard work, some bad luck and a little good luck. Taking all things together, they will make some little money—about enough to pay for their time, no more.

MORE GOOD WORK.

Secretary J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, whose headquarters are in this city, has reported lately considerable burning of brands in the Territory in the Cherokee mountains and surrounding country, but has not allowed the matter to be published. Now, however, it is different. Sufficient evidence has been collected to make things exceedingly warm for the fellows who have been doing the burning, and a good big bunch of cattle have been gathered and are held for their rightful owners.

Association Inspector J. M. Barkley was detailed to work on the case and he did his work well. He now has over 100 head of the cattle in question in pasture near Chickasha, I. T., and in addition can lay his hands and the strong arm of the law and the Association on the would-be thieves.

Secretary Loving has called upon all interested parties to meet him at Chickasha on the 15th of the present month to inspect the cattle and turn them over to their rightful owners. He will leave here on the 14th and will be on hand. He also desires that all the cattlemen of that section shall meet him there on that day and formulate plans for future work in that section. This will be an excellent opportunity for anyone in the Chickasha country who so desires to join the association.

Several prosecutions will follow immediately and it is quite likely that some one will see what a power the Cattle Raisers' Association is when it gets on its fighting clothes.

REDUCE THE LEASE RENTAL.

The stockmen of West Texas are unanimous in the statement that the next legislature will be compelled to reduce the present lease rental of our state school lands. The opinion is general that 2c per acre would be a fair rental for these lands, considering the present condition of the range and the depression surrounding the live stock industry.

We learn from the land commissioner of the state that four-fifths of the leases expiring are not being renewed by the lessees while but few new leases are being made. The fact is, says the Stockman, the state will be compelled to reduce the present lease rental to a reasonable figure, if these lands are to be rented at all. Should the legislature fail to make a just reduction, or no reduction at all, the revenue from the rental of these lands will be almost entirely cut off. Stockmen are willing to pay a fair rental for these lands, but everybody conversant with the condition of the live stock industry will admit that the present rental is too high by at least one-half. This question is of the utmost importance to the people of West Texas and to the whole state as far as that matter, and we trust that our next legislature will look at the matter from a business and not a sectional standpoint.

The cattlemen should take some decided action in this matter. That lease rentals are now too high is acknowledged everywhere and by every one. This can be remedied by concerted action.

Let every one write or see his representative and use his individual influence in having the reduction made.

As is above stated, but few leases are being renewed, and more, they won't be unless a reduction is given. Two cents per acre is enough and the Journal hopes to see our commissioners instructed to so lease the school lands.

IS OUR LIVE STOCK DETERIORATING?

The Live Stock Report says:

"A writer in the Farm and Dairy, published at Ames, Iowa, has the following to say concerning Mr. Richard Gibson's article in the Report of June 1 and 8, entitled "Are Steers Appreciating in Useful Qualities?"

Not long since I spent a day riding with a veteran stockman in search of some good feeding steers. "Do you know," he said, "I have bought cattle in this and adjoining counties for over thirty years, and there are not as many good steers in the country today as there were ten years ago?" Richard Gibson of Canada, who is a clever obsesrver of the live stock industry, in a recent communication to the Live Stock Report, makes substantially the same assertion, and it is confirmed by the judgment of many of our best informed cattlemen.

Mr. Gibson attributes this deterioration to the introduction of the Cruickshank shorthorn, but he is mistaken in his conslusion. We can more accurately trace it to the depreciation in cattle values followed by a loss of interest in the business, and another cause more potent than all others is the changed method of raising calves. The former method was a cow to a calf for the first six months, and that always makes good calves. Now the time for raising calves after this fashion in the greater part of the cattle-growing area is forever past and, notwithstanding the fact that it is possible to raise good calves on skim or separator milk, many of the calves see a sorry time of their early existence.

A question that naturally suggests itself is, has dairy stock suffered a like deterioration? Evidently it has not. On the contrary, a noticeable improvement has taken place. This result may be explained by several causes. First, dairying has suffered less by depreciation in values than the beef-making industry; cows have been selected with more system and intelligence, and besides the skim-milk calf stands a better chance if properly bred of growing into usefulness for the dairy than for the block. The different purposes for which they are intended demand different treatment. It does not follow that all beef cattle are inferior in quality to those of former times; many of them are better; the gap between the tops and the tails was never so wide as now. General progress can only come by selection and breeding as in the dairy line, and by due attention to properly growing the calves."

The Chuickshank shorthorn has certainly had as little or less to do with the matter in Texas as elsewhere, but our live stock shows some signs of deterioration. Why is it?

HEREDITY AND PREPOTENCY.

The Western Farm Journal publishes the following well-written article under the above caption:

There is no more fascinating subject to the minds of most farmers than that of heredity or the law of the inheritance of physical, mental and moral characteristics. It is a subject of observation and study by almost every human being. When the babe is born one of the first questions asked is: Whom does he favor, his father or his mother? As the child grows up, the resemblance to the parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and the family generally, is frequently discussed, and these discussions involve a profound conviction of the transmission of physical, mental and moral traits by what is known as the law of heredity. It may be briefly summed up in the following: Like produces like, or the likeness of something similar. The peculiarity of this transmission is that nature never reduplicates herself. Likeness and similarity there are always, and yet with it there is always variation. Were it otherwise the business of the world would be in inextricable confusion.

Were there not likeness or similiarity by transmission there would be no foundation for the breeder's art. There would be no permanency of moral character in families, in communities, in nations. Without the variation there would be no chance for improvement, for progression or development on desirable lines. When we are advised that the stranger comes of a good family we believe that he will be like his family. When we learn he comes of bad stock we are at once on our guard, so strong is the conviction in the minds of men that qualities moral and mental as well as physical are transmitted by this law of heredity which lies at the foundation of the stock breeder's art. It has always been so. When Moses, 4000 years ago, embodied in one of the ten commandments this clause, "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," he was simply stating a fact of universal experience, cruel and harsh as it may seem. The law of heredity is, therefore, one from which no human being can escape, and which none can understand too well. By it the breeders of live stock build on from generation to generation and rear the fabric of a distinct breed, confident that if the same methods are pursued by their successors and under the same environment, the good qualities of the breed will be preserved. By the same law the virtues of the family, of the nation and the race are perpetuated from generation to generation, and the achievements of the past become the heritage of the future.

Prepotency, however, closely connected with heredity, is yet something different. Prepotency is simply a superior potency, an intensified potency, or the power to transmit the qualities to the individual, the breed or the race, making these qualities the dominant and overmastering qualities with whatever blood it may come in contact. The prepotent sire is one that has the ability to stamp his breed and his personal qualities, whether good or bad, on any blood with which it may be combined. A prepotent bull is one that gets calves like himself from any cow, whether scrub or thoroughbred, and he is doubly valuable if he is able to transmit this prepotency to his get. The great advancement that the breeds of cattle have made has been through individual sires of this class who combine in themselves the highest merits of the breed, the power to transmit this to their get and, quite distinct from that power, the power to transmit the power of transmission to their get. Such bulls as this stand out in the records of all breeds like great land marks in the history of the breed. While other sires transmit the qualities that are common to the race, sometimes in a positive and at other times a feeble way, these sires transmit the superior qualities and with them the power of transmission. This is prepotency. It does not always accompany superior individual merit. Our readers who are well versed in the pedigrees of any breed and versed also in the triumphs of the show ring can call to mind many superb prize winners who were not getters of prize winners by any means. They can also recall to mind animals that would not get third prize by the judges, but which, by reason of their superior prepotency, left behind them progeny of very superior merit and like the patriarch of old, "being dead they yet speak." It is therefore well to keep clearly in mind the difference between heredity and prepotency.

FRESH MEAT REFRIGERATION.

The following interesting and well-written article on the above subject, is from the Drovers' Journal and will be found of much interest:

In the whole field of progress that has developed in new improvements, industrial developments, etc., during the past twenty-five years, there has been no revolution in trade affairs of more common and wide-spread importance than has the handling of fresh meat through refrigeration from the time it leaves the slaughter house until it reaches the consumer. This revolution had its beginning here at the Union stock yards and was first set up on a full working scale by G. F. Swift. From the beginning here the system spread rapidly until all the leading consuming markets of our country were kept regularly supplied with refrigerated meat, beef, pork, mutton, etc., in perfect condition for the table, though it may have been slaughtered for weeks before coming into use. It was soon found that meat handled in this way could be shipped across the ocean and millions of dollars worth of beef, pork and mutton have been sent to the consuming markets of Great Britain, where such meat is now being freely consumed.

In connection with this fresh meat trade both natural and artificial refrigeration is being used. While we have been revolutionizing the whole system of handling dressed meat in the United States we have been learning the nations of the old world the intricacies of the new system, and now comes even the far off countries of Australia and New Zealand with millions of beef cattle, mutton, sheep and hogs that they are making ready to send to the British markets by the new system.

The steamship Perthshire, recently arrived in London, brought from Australia and New Zealand the largest cargo of refrigerated goods ever imported. The cargo consists of 70,000 carcasses of sheep, 9000 haunches, 9000 legs, about 550 tons of frozen beef, 750 cases of butter, 150 bags of bullocks' hearts, 150 bags of oxtails and kidneys, and 7 cases of oysters. The holds have sufficient capacity to have accommodated 12,000 more carcasses of sheep.

This monstrous cargo of fresh meat was said to have arrived in London in perfect condition after its long voyage and passage under the equator.

The Engineer says: The shipment is an interesting one, as it is the first time that meat has been brought to this country from Australia or New Zealand by means of ammonia machine, and the excellent quality of the goods, as certified by the consignees, is sufficient evidence of the success of the Linde machines by which the holds were cooled. Until recently only cold air machines were used in this trade. The ammonia machines occupy far less space and apply the cold in a much more efficient manner, besides greatly reducing the consumtion of steam.

According to the outlook here comes an improvement in the production and application of refrigeration that will likely change the whole system of producing cold air in an artificial way.

We have before us a copy of the Sidney Stock and Station Journal, which gives a graphic account of the rapid strides that have been made during the past year in the development, particularly of the beef and mutton trade. One of the largest houses in the world for cooling or freezing meat for shipment has been been built at Sydney. While the Australian beef will not compare as to quality with our best American corn-fed beef, it will nevertheless go largely into consumption in the British market. The Australian mutton has for some years been largely used in Great Britain.

The Sydney paper says: Our keen, scientific men have taken a leaf out of Nature's book, and have learned how to freeze meat so that it will keep for years, and by this process the countless herds of Australia can be transferred at small cost to the tables of the hungry millions of Europe. The building in our illustration is the very center of this trade, and the steamer beside it is one fitted up specially to convey the frozen mutton from New South Wales to England. As we lack an Asmodeus, we accept the guidance of the tireless secretary of the concern, Mr. W. Tyson, and look into the mysterious workings of this magnificent building.

It belongs to J. H. Geddes & Co. (the Pastoral Finance Association, Limited), and this association is composed of 1158 shareholders, most of whom are pastoralists, squatters and graziers, a very important class in our young country. The frozen meat trade was inaugurated by the company early last year, and it has done a great work for the country.

Such is the wonderful development of the frozen meat trade that, with all their capacity, the Pastoral Finance association has offers of more sheep than they can treat or send away. They sent away in July last the first load of frozen meat in the steamship Port Pirie, since which time they have dispatched nine large steamers carrying beef, mutton, veal, pork and butter. This month they expect to load the steamships Star of Victoria, Australasian and Maori King, the latter ship alone taking for them 25,000 carcasses of mutton. The vastness of this trade is simply unthinkable. This one company sent to England in ten ships 120,000 carcasses of sheep, in addition to all the other frozen produce they took over.

They are sending beef and mutton carcasses to Sydney for shipment by sea in refrigerator cars for a distance of some 350 miles.

The progress which has now been made in the handling of fresh meats by refrigeration has shown the world that as a matter of fact beef, mutton and pork can be shipped from any point in the world to any other point and be put on the market for consumers' use in perfect condition.

In the shipment of fresh meat where long voyages have to be made, it is required that large vessels shall be provided in which mammoth cargoes can be transported.

When it is proposed to wean the pigs (the proper age for which purpose is two months) they should not be taken from the mother suddenly, but gradually separated from her an increasing number of hours each day, and thus starved into eating. They may be put into styes purposely prepared for them and having a small yard in which they may run, and both the yard and the sty must be well littered. Their food should be good, and they should have as much as they will eat. Boiled potatoes for a fortnight, and then raw food will prove useful with one feed of bruised oats every day for a month, and afterwards corn, or barley or oatmeal, unless there is a dairy in which case skimmed milk or whey may be substituted until the clover field is ready for them, which will be in the beginning of May. If the pigs are three months old they will thrive well on that food. Lettuce and cabbage especially if boiled, have also been found very serviceable, the latter not only on account of the succulance of the plant, but from its promoting an inclination to sleep which is of considerable importance to the growth of young animals. In the rearing of pigs no kind of food can bear a comparison with milk or buttermilk. During the weaning especial care should be taken to supply them with plenty of sweet straw and to keep the pigs in as clean a state as possible. This is a circumstance of so much consequence that the want of it cannot be compensated by the most plentiful allowance of food.—Ohio Farmer.



Edward Wolffarth of Jacksboro.

The subject of this sketch, one of the most widely known men on the Texas frontier, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1826. He received a good common-school education, and in 1846 removed to New York city, just on the eve of the breaking out of the war with Mexico.

Filled with a spirit of adventure, he enlisted in the Fifth United States infantry, and from the landing of the army at Vera Cruz to its triumphal entry into the halls of the Montezumas he participated in all its battles, serving directly under and with the immediate command of Gen. Scott.

The war over, and an empire added to the national domain, he returned with his regiment, which was ordered to the Indian Territory, and was there discharged in 1851, after which he came at once to Texas and settled in what is now Young county. Soon after this he served with a company of Texas rangers that co-operated with a detachment of the old Mounted Rifles (now the Third cavalry), under command of Major Simonson, that administered a complete defeat to a large band of Indians at the Olmpyia canon, on the Pecos, near the site of Fort Davis. Young county had been organized and soon afterwards Mr. Wolffarth was elected sheriff of the county. Runnels being then governor of Texas. He resided in Young county until about the breaking out of the civil war, when he removed to Clay county, having previously married Miss Charity Sanders, and here his son Joseph—the first white child in Clay county—was born.

In 1863 he settled with his family in Jack county, and during the war served, like all other able-bodied men, with the frontier troops in defence of their homes.

He was clerk of Jack county during the latter part of the war, and on the occasion of the occupancy of Jacksboro by the regular army in July, 1866, he was appointed by Capt. Cram, chief guide and scout to the command, which position he filled until the summer of 1871. During this period he rendered inestimable service to the government, as perhaps no other man on this frontier was so thoroughly familiar with the country, and with the habits of the Indians as he was.

In 1870, the post commander, Gen. James Oakes, was authorized to equip a company of citizens as auxillia... to the regular troops for scouting and other purposes, and Mr. Wolffarth was appointed captain of the company, and it performed some arduous and efficient duty—proceeding on some occasions beyond Pease river, then a howling wilderness.

Towards the close of the war, and in fact up to the final reconstruction of the state, civil law and civil processes were practically a dead letter, and during these dark and troubled times, Mr. Wolffarth secured and took charge of the books and records of the county; kept them intact at his own trouble and expense, and to his care are we indebted to their preservation. The old seal of the clerk's office—a rude affair, made of lead, was the especial object of his watchfulness—and he guarded it as one of the archives.

In the summer of 1871, the sheriff of the county having gotten into serious trouble, was disqualified, and Mr. Wolffarth was appointed, serving very efficiently as such until the general election of 1872, when he was elected county clerk over several competitors. He served Jack county as county and district clerk for four consecutive terms, retiring full of honor in the fall of 1880.

It is not invidious to say, that no county in Texas ever had a better officer, and very few as good a one. Like most of the old settlers on this frontier, Mr. Wolffarth was for many years engaged in the stock business in connection with other pursuits, but of late years he has been engaged in the mercantile business, and at an age when ordinary men are thinking of going on the "retired list," he is as active as a man of forty; loves to hunt and fish, and is ready for any duty or reasonable pleasure that may present itself. He and his good wife have been blessed with a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Few men can look back over such a varied experience, amidst stirring scenes—extending through half a century, and tell so entertainingly of what they have passed through, as Ed Wolffarth.

CATTLE.

Canada has exported live cattle to Great Britain extensively, while the United States has sent more dressed meats and meat products. From Canada in 1890 there were 104,133 live cattle exported to the United Kingdom, of the value of $8,114,145; in 1891, 99,967, of the value of $7,381,284; in 1892, 93,206, of the value of $6,920,748; in 1893, 89,572, of the value of $6,799,638, or a total during the four years of 386,878, of the value of $29,216,815.

The United States exported to Great Britain 37,500 tons of dressed beef and 196,000 live cattle the first five months of this year, valued at $2,250,000, or $15,000,000 for live cattle and $7,500,000 for dressed beef, a considerable increase over the exports for the corresponding time last year. Added to this is 65,000 sheep, valued at $600,000. The export of hog products for the month of May was 28,445,000 pounds. The total value of all provisions and live stock exports for May was $15,045,000 or 2,000,000 more than May, 1893.

It seems to be bothering them in England that they are unable to have imported American dressed beef labeled as such in conspicuous letters when exposed for sale in butchers' stalls. This deprives interested parties of the practice once indulged in to our disadvantage of pointing out every possible ill as attaching to such meats, and thus very materially reducing the consumption of them. This is a bit of sharp practice that for the present we are relieved of by the good business sense of the powers that be across the water.

The conformation which, according to Prof. Law, usually indicates a weakness of constitution and a susceptibility to tuberculosis in cattle, is the following: Head narrow between the horns, sunken eyes, depth of cavity (temporal) back of the eyes; thin, narrow ewe neck; chest small, lacking in both breadth and depth; hollow flank and tendency to pot belly; a general lack of muscle so that the limbs seem loosely attached to the body; in breeds that show a variety of colors, animals of the lighter shades of brown and yellow. If, however, such animals are of high value for the dairy and can be kept free from infection they need not be rejected. The finest conformations of Short-horns, Devons, Holstein-Friesians, black or red polled, furnish no protection in the presence of the germ.

BEEF FOR EXPORT.

Description of a Model Steer for the English Market.

Apart from the Polled-Angus, of which there are a very few in this country, the Durham grade generally commands a first place in the butcher's eye, said T. McMillan at a Canadian farmers' institute.

It is a well-known fact that the Durhams have been more largely used for the improvement of other cattle than any other breed, and I think that, so far as experience has gone, it has borne out the wisdom of such a course of breeding, as the Durhams seem better adapted for this purpose than any other breed, owing no doubt to their better ability to transmit their own qualities to their offspring.

In breeding and raising beef animals for the British market, they should be of good quality, with soft skins and as evenly fleshed as possible. The main points are a good straight, broad back, well sprung and deep in the rib, well filled behind the shoulders, good hams and brisket, short legs, a fine, clean-cut neck and head, with nice and well-set horns. In fact, our advices from the British market are constantly calling for a prime article. During the time this trade has been in existence our beef cattle have gained a most desirable reputation in the British market, and it is the plain duty of every farmer to endeavor by a system of selection and judicious feeding not only to hold that reputation, but to continue to improve it.

A HOME MARKET.

By A. P. Bush, President Cattle Raisers' Association.

What do we mean by a "Home Market?" What does the term signify and who are its beneficiaries? While we have talked much, read much and listened to much on this interesting topic, it seems to me that the people fail to catch its full significance in detail or appreciate its full meaning. Leaving out of consideration the various products of the country, we will consider this question as applied to the live stock interests. First, then, a "Home Market" consists in having at your doors, as it were, whether in your town, your county or your state, ready buyers, for cash, for all your products. It means that at any instant and without delay you may convert your live stock into cash, without the many attendant expenses and losses to which producers of live stock have been accustomed to being subjected. It means having under your personal supervision the handling and sale of your products.

As to the beneficiaries, they consist of the producer, the transportation company and the packer or butcher who converts the live animal into product.

The first and most important consideration is that of the producer, as it is he who finally bears all the loss and expense.

At this time and in this connection, I will only refer to the cattleman and give for his benefit some figures that I think material and that are worthy his consideration.

It is a fact that through Fort Worth, the natural gateway for Texas cattle to the present established market centers, there passes annually for slaughter about one million cattle. It is also a fact that nearly all the cattle of Texas are within from twelve to fifteen hours' run of Fort Worth. Now, let us suppose we have a market at Fort Worth (and I say Fort Worth because the necessary conditions and facilities exist there for making such a market, and it is only a question of a very short time when, by the co-operation of the stockmen, such a market will be permanently created), what does it mean in dollars and cents to the cattlemen of Texas?

Leaving out all speculative conditions, I will mention only one or two items that seem to be overlooked by shippers.

No one will question the fact that fresh, rested cattle command, in general appearance, 10 cents per hundred pounds more than jaded, fevered and bruised animals. No one will question the fact that appearances affect our judgment, whether it be in a horse, or cow, or what not. Here we have then, on the first item, a loss of 10 cents per 100 pounds, or $1 per head on steers weighing 1000 pounds. This means then a loss say of $1,000,000; but to be sure, we will cut it to 5 cents per hundred, and figure it $500,000.

Load a steer this evening and unload him in the Fort Worth stock yards early tomorrow morning, and we will find a shrinkage in weight. That shrinkage consists simply in emptying the animal's stomach of food and water, but the flesh of it is all there and in prime condition. The animal dresses out well to the butcher and the appearance is attractive to the consumer.

Suppose, now, this same animal is held in the yards or put on the cars and run two or three days. The result is a further shrinkage, varying from 20 to 50 pounds, according to hardness or softness of the flesh. To make an absolutely safe estimate, we will put the shrinkage at an average of 25 pounds per head. This means a loss of 25,000,000 pounds of fat and flesh, which, at 2 1-2 cents per pound, figures the enormous sum of $625,000 on the cattle shipped direct from Texas to the market centers for slaughter. On whom does this loss fall? Unquestionably on the producer. But his loss is greater even than this, for aside from the loss of 25 pounds on the animal, the butcher must figure a decline of from 2 to 2 1-2 per cent in the "duss" of the animal, and consequently must cut his price accordingly when buying; for this shrinkage is simply a wasting away of fat, every pound of which takes away from the net of the animal and is a total loss.

Only a few days since a buyer for one of the largest packers in the Northwest told me that when they bought in excess of their daily demand it was because they figured the purchase from 5 to 10 cents per hundred under the market, which margin they must have to cover extra shrinkage from holding the cattle over one or two days before killing. Here then we have an absolute loss of $625,000 to the producer—without any compensation whatever—that he must pay for seeking distant markets. These sums seem enormous, but they are facts.

For loss in general appearance and condition, $500,000; for absolute ware of flesh and fat, $625,000; a total of $1,125,000, for which we receive no return—a loss great enough in one year to buy and build twice over the Fort Worth packing house and stock yards and have a surplus to run on.

This leaves out of calculation the benefits accruing from distributing at home the many sundry charges incurred in handling cattle, the maturing at home the interest on loans, etc.

It does not include the education of the farmer to the utilization of all his hay, grain and seed in making valuable food products, instead of sacrificing first this feed and then selling a small quantity of half fat stuff. It does not include the development of the production of hogs in the state of Texas. It does not include the general building up of values in the state and the bringing of many among us for investment, which results must inevitably follow.

But the items considered and the figures shown should stimulate every stockman in the state toward a lively and living interest in the development of this "Home Market" at Fort Worth. The plant is here, the facilities are here, every department is now under efficient and conservative management, and all the conditions seem ripe for development of this enterprise to the interest of the stockmen of the state.

"Billy" Peters Makes a Change.

"W. G. Peters, the well-known cattle salesman, has severed his connection with the firm of M. S. Peters & Co. and accepted a similar position with the Zeb F. Crider Commission company, which does an extensive business at this point. 'Billy' Peters, as he is known to the ranchmen and shippers of the West and Southwest, has been a familar figure around the Kansas City stock yards since 1872, and has a wide acquaintance with Texas, Kansas and Indian Territory ranchmen, which will be of great service to him as the cattle salesman of the Crider Commission company. Peters is regarded as one of the best-posted cattlemen in the West."

The above is from the Kansas City Star and reproduced in the Journal because of its worth as a news item. "Billy" Peters is well known to Texas cattle shippers; has sold Texas cattle all his life, not alone in Kansas City, but also in St. Louis and Chicago; is respected and liked by all who know him, and as a man of his capability never makes a change except to better himself. His friends congratulate him on securing this position with the Crider Commission company. Mr. Peters will visit Texas, as is his custom, this winter.

One feeder, or it might be proper now to call him an ex-feeder, said to a Journal representative the other day that he did not believe "there would be as many fools in Texas this year as there were last year and had been before." This remark was occasioned by the Journal man's interrogating him as to the probable number of cattle that would be fed in the state this year. This gentleman says that while feed will be abundant and cattle plentiful, still he is satisfied that fewer cattle will be fed in the state the coming season than ever before. He thinks this will be the case because of the great losses sustained by the feeders last year and because of the inability of the same people to get money this year. The same man believes the cattle markets of the country are in the hands of the Big Four; they, so he claims, control the prices, and vary prices for any they see fit, can and do work hand in hand for their own benefit and to the detriment of the shipper. He is not only discouraged, but is heartily sick of the whole business and believes that, regardless of the price of feed and cattle, the Big Four can still make the feeders lose money. The Journal hopes he is mistaken, but cannot say that such is the case. If he is correct, cattlemen are certainly in a bad hole and their only salvation will be in breaking this monopoly. How it can be done is a mystery. It might be done by establishing a home market at Fort Worth with the cattlemen of the state as stockholders—a sort of co-operative concern, as it were. Did this ever occur to any of our readers? If so, what do they think of it? The Journal would be glad to hear from any and all of its readers on the subject.

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We make specialties of Envelopes, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Legal Blanks and Lawyers' Briefs. Would be pleased to quote you prices. Everything very low.

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210 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

We cheerfully recommend the above firm to our friends and patrons.

SHEEP AND WOOL

D. R. Castiday of Rawlins, Wyoming, bought 2800 ewes and 2100 lambs for $1 a head at mortgage sale.

In Wyoming some flockmasters are using Oxford rams and merino ewes and report "the finest lambs you ever saw."

Some ranchmen in Southern Texas are preparing to put lots of lambs into the market early next spring. They will try winter feeding.

If somebody is getting better prices than you it is safe to conclude that your products are below par and that you got all they were worth.

Probably inside of five years we shall see farmers of Nebraska falling down over each other trying to get into the sheep business.—Nebraska Farmer.

Texas in 1893 had upwards of 4,000,000 sheep. Suppose they were worth $5 a head, wouldn't they have been a grand element in the make up of the sum total of wealth of the state?

In 1893, according to the New York World, there were 47,273,533 sheep in this country. And yet we lacked a great deal of producing at home the wool demanded for home consumption.

It is reported that Texas railroads are making consignors of sheep pay the freight in advance to insure against loss, should the price received at the destination not be sufficient to pay the freight bill.

"Wool must be free." Yes, Democrats are not as afraid of a sheep as they are of the sugar trust and the sugar grower Besides, the sheep don't carry a bank book during the campaign.—Inter-Ocean.

Democrats continue to howl about "the enormous pensions paid to veterans," but the fact remains that the loss on wool alone from tariff tinkering would pay every dollar of "the enormous pensions," with money to spare.—Inter-Ocean.

A Democratic banner for 1896 should have painted upon its ample folds a dead sheep and a black queen poking her head above a sugar hogshead. It would be historically suggestive of the sheep-killing, flag-pulling, sugar-trust party.—Inter-Ocean.

The dorsets are gaining every year in the estimation of American flockmasters. Field and Farm says that a Mr. Hurt of Wyoming used forty dorset rams last fall and is pleased with the experiment, and that Mr. Stuyvesant of Estis Park, Colorado, had remarkable success with the breed the past season.

An exchange says: A few years ago the farmer sold his lambs and wethers to the "buyer." This man sold them to "feeders" and the feeders sold them to shippers and this enterprising class handed them over to the consumers. Today an occasional shepherd finds that he alone is to blame if he does not manage to rake in the profits from all three of these transactions.

For many years Rev. George W. Carey has made a practice of stepping into the Echo office when he sold his wool and depositing a dollar for our support and encouragement. True to this time honored custom he came in and handed us his dollar, remarking that he had that much left from the sale of his wool after paying off the shearers. The Lord always prospers those who pay the printer.—Vermontville (Mich.) Echo.

It don't require any more food for a No. 1 sheep than for a scrub. Instead of feeding the food grown in sheep to scrub sheep, therefore, suppose all hands start in at once to feed it to good sheep. We, the flockmasters of Texas, can add from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to the wealth of the state in the next ten to fifteen years if we will all work together to get rid of our scrub sheep by butchering them or by breeding them up by use of only No. 1 rams.

The relations of the goat to mankind are in certain ways peculiar. The creature has long been subjugated, probably having come into the human family before the dawn of history. It has been almost as widely disseminated, among barbarian and civilized peoples alike, as the sheep. It readily cleaves to the household and exhibits much more intelligence than the other members of our flocks and herds. It yields good milk, the flesh is edible, though in the old animals not savory, and the hair can be made to vary in a larger measure than any of our animals which are shorn. Yet this creature has never obtained the place in relation to man to which it seems entitled.

Said a friend of the Journal in our office recently: "Two of my neighbors have sold their wool, but neither they nor their merchants will tell what they got for it. This is not right. When I sell I am going to tell it to the marines and everybody else who shall care to hear about it just what I get for my wool. I don't at all understand why some people are so much like clams." The Journal says amen! Let your neighbors at least know what you get for what you sell. The information may help him; and surely you wouldn't withhold it if you thought he would be benefited. We know there are a few such selfish men in Texas, but very, very few, thank the Lord! And we wish they were fewer. Only a "clump" desires his neighbors to receive short prices because he has not gotten as much for his stuff as he expected. And the Journal despises a clump.

Two Taylor county farmers wee discussing the situation recently. Said A: "I am going to give up grain. If I make a big crop I get nothing for it, and if I make a small crop I don't get much more on the bushel, and therefore I am the loser anyway." Said B, who owns a flock of good sheep: "I never fail to get good prices for all the grain I can grow. I feed it to my sheep and there never was anything like a sheep for turning corn, oats or wheat into cash. I never even ask now what speculators and others are offering for grain. I neve have any to sell, and as long as I can hold on to my sheep I never expect to sell another bushel. And just now, instead of getting rid of my sheep, I am figuring on increasing my flock. Even if wool is flat and mutton is low down, I can get more profit out of them than out of anything else; and my land is richer each year besides."

The American sheep Breeder says that a Chicago firm is quoting prices of sheep and wool 100 per cent too high and offering to advance 10 cents per pound on wool. If this is true, and we have full faith in our neighbor whom we quote, Texas flockmasters had better be cautious about risking consignments to them or to any other firm of which they know nothing. The fact is, it is never safe to deal with entire strangers, especially new firms. If the only thing that can be said against them is that "they are new," they can get rid of that difficulty in the way of their success by giving good references, and if they fail or refuse to avail themselves of this plan they need not expect strangers to trust them. As a rule it is best to "stay with" those whom you have tried and know to be all right, rather than run off after those you don't know and who make offers and promises that you must know to be rash and reckless.

The following letters appeared in the Wool and Cotton Reporter:

Paradise, Russell Co., Kan., July 26.—There are no sheep in this country, only the feeding sheep in winter; they are sold in March and April. Last year some were held later and sheared. There were a few flocks in our county last year; they were fed last winter. We will not handle sheep under this administration. D. V. MARR.

Helena, Montana, July 24.—The condition of sheep this spring is better than that of 1893; the loss on an average was less. The increase from reports in many cases is about 90 per cent; there are cases under this, however. During last fall some of our largest flockmasters disposed of a large lot of their sheep, realizing but little, keeping the general grower from offering sheep for sale, but a small percentage was sold. Wool this year averages better, is cleaner and better grown, had a very favorable winter, quite uniform. Much wool is consigned for sale; the first sales made here were between 9 and 10 cents; late sales are reported, one lot 12 1-4 cents. There seems to be a good demand for Montana wool.

T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT.

A Pointer.

From time to time our exchanges indulge in statements as to "the highest price ever paid for a single sheep." The Journal has not made a point of keeping up with this business, but for the benefit of one of its exchanges, which last week said that "no sheep ever sold for $1000," it wants to state that in 1890 the Scone ram Hero Prince was shipped to Australia and sold there for $3675, and that one American breeder shipped to that country seven rams and sold them at an average of $1690. Certainly it would be unwise for any Texas breeder to figure on selling many of his rams at such fignres; but it is worth while for him to figure on the thought that if he gets only from $10 to $25 for his best rams, and considers them well sold at these figures, and Hero Prince was really worth $3675, then what an awful difference there must be between him and the Texas rams? The chances are that the Scone rams had lots of fancy points which the seller was able to cash at fancy figures. But no flockmasters anywhere understand better the real merits of sheep than the Australians, hence the conclusion that the animals purchased by them were very superior. It is in order, therefore, for the Journal to draw from the facts stated above the point, viz: that as in Texas as fine sheep can be grown as are grown anywhere in the world, it will not be a bad idea if Texas flockmahters will take a hand in the profitable business of breeding rams and ewes with the view to selling them for hundreds or even thousands of dollars, rather than remain content with breeding and selling $10 to $25 animals. But if they wish and hope to even grow $100 animals they must not forget that only first-class rams must be used, and that no first-class animal was ever the result of a cross of second or third-class sires and dams.

WEIGHT OF SHEEP AND WOOL.

Wool and Cotton Reporter.

The growing introduction of delaine merino blood in the United States is having an important influence in enlarging the weight and fineness of the fleece, without diminishing the weight and mutton qualities of the carcass. The thoroughbred Southdown ram "Rapid Transit," which was presented to the Wool and Cotton Reporter by the rapid transit committee of the Massachusetts legislature of 1892, and is now upon the Reporter's experimental farms in Maine, weighs 175 pounds at two years of age. An equally perfect thoroughbred Hampshire buck two years old, upon the same farms, weighs 220 pounds. These animals are of the distinctly mutton breeds of sheep, being light shearers of wool, but producing strong lambs which mature early. Many of the Hampshires shear but three or four pounds of wool per head, and it grades mainly as quarter blood in the Boston or Philadelphia market.

But the delaine merino sheep, while averaging 10 to 12 pounds of fine delaine wool per head when well kept, make also excellent mutton carcasses. One of these rams weighs 230 pounds, and their weight often runs up to 250 pounds. The ewes are much better mothers than the Spanish merino ewes, and very many of them produce twins and are good milkers.

The fineness, length and soundness of staple of the improved delaine merino sheep of the United States, together with their hardiness and ability to herd in large flocks, renders them greater favorites each year with those who are using them. It has been said that the merino is the careless shepherd's sheep, meaning that the merino will survive with less attention than the Hampshire or Southdown. The delaine merino is a substitute for the common merino in endurance and shearing qualities, and a substitute for Hampshires and Southdowns in weight of carcass and meat-producing qualities.

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Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

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

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Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

G. B. VAN NORMAN & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore.

Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

35107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and *must be as represented or no sale.* Write for market report mailed free. Address. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

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CATTLE SALESMEN—A. A. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Casparis—being a Texas cattleman will make a specialty of Texas cattle. HOG SALESMAN—W. H. Wilson.

SHEEP, SHEEP SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE.

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

LYON'S SHEEP AND CATTLE OINTMENT

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS. Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers.

Death to SCREW WORM!

Cure for FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT.

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Lyon's Sheep Dip,

No Poisoned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL.

SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

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Texas wools a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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Established 1858. Liberal Advances. Commission 1c a pound.

Reference—First National Bank and any good business houses. CHICAGO.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 9.—Receipts of cattle and hogs on this market the past week have been light. The demand for good fat cows, steers and hogs has not been supplied. The buyers on this market offer good prices for anything in their line and prices paid compare favorably with prices on other markets and often exceed them. Good cows and hogs always find ready sale.

The following sales made by J. F. Butz & Co., will show what is being paid for different kinds of stock:

Hogs—Fifty-five hogs, average 210 lbs. $4.80 per 100; 1 hog, 300 lbs., $4.35 per 100; 2 hogs, average 380 lbs., $.15 per 100; 1 hog, 222 lbs., $4.40 per 100; 22 hogs, average 183 lbs., $4.50 per 100; 49 hogs, average 193 lbs., $4.65 per 100; 15 hogs, average 127 lbs., $3.50 per 100.

Cattle—Ten cows, average 767 lbs., $1.45 per 100 lbs.; 22 cows, average 835 per 100 lbs., $1.55 per 100; 1 bull, 1320 lbs., $1.25 per 100; 1 bull, 960 lbs., $1.20 per 100; 1 cow, 1020 lbs., $1.55 per 100; 29 cows, average 777 lbs., $1.50 per 100; 5 cows, average 946 lbs., $1.65 per 100.

These sales are given as representative sales, and are only a sample of what is done.

Stock Yards Notes.

Z. W. Green of Mineral Wells was on yards with hogs this week and sold to the packing company.

Taylor & Barrow of Oklahoma marketed hogs here this week. These gentlemen have something on this market nearly every week and are always pleased.

E. M. Daggett, the Fort Worth cattleman, sold some cattle here this week.

Will Harrell, a Tarrant county stockman and farmer, had cattle on this market.

George Harris, another Tarrantite, sold cattle here.

Col. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, visited the yards Tuesday.

W. O. Johnson, a large stockholder in the packing plant, spent several days here, leaving Wednesday for his home, Chicago.

President Simpson of the packing company, spent a week here. Found everything running smoothly and left yesterday for a business trip to Boston and Chicago.

R. L. Gray of Farmersville marketed hogs.

J. A. McShane of Omaha, president of the stock yards there, spent Wednesday at these yards. He is highly pleased with the business here and says its bound to be a success. And as to the hotel at the yards, it can't be beat anywhere

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto stockman, was here Wednesday and took dinner with Mine Host Hale.

J. D. Farmer says Fort Worth is good enough for him and sold his cattle here this week.

D. H. Miller lives in Tarrant county and brings his cattle to this market.

G. W. Rowland sells his cattle here because it beats shipping to other markets.

Manager Skinner reports lots of inquiries for feeding cattle and says this will be a great feeder market if the cattle will only come here. This ought to be easy.

Brown & Witherspoon of San Angelo fed a train of cattle here. They were en route for Shreveport.

J. A. Gelzander of Fort Worth had cattle on this market.

W. L. Fuller, a substantial stock farmer of this county, sold hogs and cattle on this market.

J. W. Boyd patronized the home market with his cattle. Tarrant county people believe in home institutions.

J. C. Smith, another home man, had cattle on this market three different times this week.

Chicago Market.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., August 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; native canning cows, $1.50@2; fair killers, $2.25@2.75; good to best, $3@3.50; native steers, dressed beef, $3.30@4.50; export, $4.20@4.25; Texas grass cows and heifers, $1.60@2.30; canning Texas steers, $2.10@2.55; dressed beef, $2.65@3; fed Texas steers, $2.75@3.75.

Receipts of Texas cattle much below the average for this season of the year. Northwestern range cattle arriving in moderate numbers and selling $2@3.30 for cows and heifers; steers, $2.75@3.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; stronger. Heavy, $5.10@5.50; light, $5@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; market active. No Texas on sale. Good to prime mutton would bring $2.50 to $2.85.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 8800 head; shipments, 1800. Market for Texas cattle steady, natives weak; Texas steers, $2.15@3.15; beef steers, $3.00@4.65; native cows, $1.25@3.10; stockers and feeders, $1.75@3.40.

Hogs — Receipts, 13,100 head; shipments, 2500. Market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales $5.00@5.15; heavies, $5.05@5.20; packers, $5.10@5.20; mixed, $4.90@5.10; lights, $4.85@5.10; pigs, $4.70@5.10; lights, $4.85@5.10; pigs, $4.75@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 3600 head; shipments 300. Market slow and steady.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 6.—Dear Sir: There has been a liberal run of beef cattle since yesterday, and the market was well supplied with fair to good beeves and cows, and closed with a fair supply left on hand. Good fat stock rules fairly active at quotations, but poor and rough old stock is hard to sell.

There is no material change in the calf and yearling market, good stock is active at quotations, the supply left over is composed mostly of poor to medium stock.

The hog market is quiet but steady.

The sheep market continues low and in an unreliable condition.

On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 389; calves and yearlings, 702; hogs, 229; sheep, 643.

Texas and Western Cattle.

Good fat beeves pr lb gross..2 1-2@3c
Common to fair beeves ....1 3-4@2 1-4c
Good fat cows pr lb gross..2 @2 1-4c
Common to fair cows, each..$7 00@10 00
Bulls .....1 1-4@1 3-4c
Good fat calves, each..... 6 50@ 7 50
Common to fair calves, each. 4 00@5 50
Good fat yearlings, each..... 8 50@9 50
Common to fair yearlings, each ..... 5 00@7 00

Hogs.

Good fat cornfed pr lb gross .....5 @5 1-2c
Common to fair pr lb gross.3 3-4@4 3-4c

Sheep.

Good fat sheep, each ..... 2 00@ 2 25
Common to fair, each..... 1 00@ 1 75

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3200 head; shipments, 1200. Market active and strong to 5c higher; native steers, 1200 to 1400 pounds, $3.90@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.35@2.50; Texas steers, 900 to 1000 pounds, $2.65@3.05; cows and heifers, $2.00@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4600 head; shipments, 600. Market active and strong, 5@10c higher; best heavy, $5.40@5.42 1-2; good mixed, $5.25@5.40; good light, $5.35@5.40; pigs and common, $4.90@5.20.

Sheep — Receipts, 3100 head; shipments, 200. Market dull; sheep and lambs, $2.50@3.10.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Letter.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7.—For the past few days the market for Texas cattle has been in little better shape. Supplies have been abnormally light, and the difference as compared with one year or two years ago is astonishing. Nearly every day half the receipts belong to slaughterers who are obliged to purchase them at other markets, thus demonstrating that Chicago could utilize about twice as many Texans. Prices are 15@25c higher than a week ago for good steers, either grassers or fed stock, and calves are 50@75c better than the low time last week. Stockmen here seem to think that the outlook is rather encouraging. After the strike dealers anticipated heavy runs, but it developed that receipts were diverted to other points. The decrease in the supply of Texas cattle for July was 74,000 head, but of course there were two weeks when none was received, which makes the comparison rather unfair. Western cattle are coming freely, but the quality is very good and they are not likely to interfere with grass Texans. Good fed steers are selling at $3.25@4.00, grassers mostly $2.50@2.75, cows $1.50@2.25, calves $2.50@3.75. Included in the week's sales were:

304 steers,	1014 pounds	$3.20
17 steers,	1262 pounds	4.10
309 steers,	995 pounds	2.90
101 cows,	714 pounds	2.15
66 calves,	148 pounds	3.00
192 steers,	975 pounds	2.55
131 steers,	880 pounds	2.30
323 steers,	798 pounds	2.70
228 steers,	901 pounds	2.90
202 steers,	901 pounds	2.40
233 steers,	836 pounds	2.45
101 calves,	130 pounds	3.75

Sheep have not changed much this week. The demand has been for the good qualities while inferior sheep were neglected. Western are coming freely and never sold lower, sales being mostly at $2.40@2.60. Among the Texas sheep sold during the week were:

901, 95 pounds	$2.50
123 fed, 91 pounds	2.80
91 fed, 79 pounds	3.00
271, 65 pounds	1.50

Lambs have sold from $1.50 to $4.50, but mostly at $3.75@4.25 for fat lambs and $1.75@2.50 for culls.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Aug. 4.—Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle and sheep receipts have been rather lighter than last week over a year ago, but the supply of hogs continues very liberal. The figures are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week..	8.341	66,659	1,678
Receipts last week..	11.435	71,004	1,433
Same w'k last year	12,045	15,673	2 939

Receipts for the month of July show a considerable increase all around as compared with last year, and for the past seven months the receipts of cattle have fallen, but about 20,000 short of the corresponding period last year.

In sheep the shortage amounts to nearly 15,000 head, while there has been an increase in receipts of hogs amounting to nearly 350,000 head. The figures are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July receipts...	53,721	222,653	7,925
June receipts...	55,278	217,639	16,979
July, '93, rec'ts	46,849	130,229	10,023
Rc'ts 7 m'ths..	428,839	1,154,061	132,629
Same '93.....	448,173	809,135	147,011
Same '92.....	387,878	1,041,763	96,009

While Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis were tied up by the Pullman strike, Omaha went right along doing business, but Omaha has been getting a dose of strike medicine this week, and don't like it a little bit. The beef and hog butchers at the local packeries went out on a strike Monday, mainly in sympathy of their unsuccessful brethren in Chicago. They stayed out all week, and now their places are gradually being filled by non-union men. All the houses announce their intention and ability of opening up next week with an entirely new set of men if necessary.

Under the circumstances, the cattle market was decidedly erratic during the greater part of the week. Toward the close, however, the houses were in better shape, buying was freer and prices for useful beef cattle, either natives or rangers, 10@15c better than the week previous. The same held true of the market for butchers' and canners' stock. There was a good undertone of strength to the trade, and every prospect of a strong market this week. Comparatively few Western range cattle have arrived as yet, and hardly any Texans. In consequence local packers have been compelled to depend on other markets for their supply. During the single month of July four houses have purchased over 500 Texas cattle at Kansas City alone and had them shipped here and slaughtered. It is difficult to see where the Texas cattleman gains by this operation. It would pay far better to ship the cattle direct to this market.

The long drouth in Nebraska and Iowa has been only partly broken, and much of the state has been burned past resurrection. Pastures are dried up and corn cannot possibly make more than half a crop. This has almost ruined the feeder trade and prices have been very low. Of late, however, some demand has come from those parts of the country that have had rains and prices have advanced 15@20c. It will be some time before the entire extent of the damage to the state can be ascerained.

Current cattle quotations are about as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lb	$4 25@4 50
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lb	4 10@4 40
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 lb	3 90@4 20
Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 lb	3 30@3 90
Western steers	2 80@3 90
Texas steers	2 25@3 15
Good to choice cornfed cows.	2 40@3 00
Poor to medium cows	1 00@2 25
Fair to choice feeders	2 40@3 00
Poor to medium stockers	1 75@2 25
Bulls, oxen and stags	1 25@2 75
Veal calves	1 50@3 25

Sheep values are lower than ever before on this market. Eastern markets have been in bad shape, and this together with the strike, has paralyzed the trade here. The demand is very slack. Good western wethers would not bring over $2.50, and the top for lambs would not be over $3.50.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Kansas City Letter.

Kansas City, August 7, 1894.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Cattle—Receipts the past week, 32,209 cattle and 3486 calves; shipments, 17,074 cattle and 1108 calves; drive-outs, 19,588 cattle and 1903 calves.

Week previous: Receipts, 31,833 cattle and 4687 calves; shipments, 14,038 cattle and 614 calves; drive-outs, 17,819 cattle and 3996 calves.

The run of cattle to market contiues heavy. The very dry weather in many sections forcing in large numbers of cattle that otherwise would be held back in the country until later in the season and better matured. And this liberal supply, and a large per cent of it being made up of only medium fleshed stuff, naturally had a bearish influence upon the market.

Trade since our last letter has been draggy, and most of the week values lower. The short corn crop is interfering much with the demand for stockers and feeders, and as many of the cattle now coming in belong to this class, a draggy market resulted.

The number of range cattle in the quarantine division last week was 17,739, against 14,121 the same week last year. The quality coming in is fair, but no better, and with the increased offerings and medium-fleshed cattle in the native division, they sold hardly so strong as the week previous. Yet the actual decline during the week was light. Sales Monday was much the same as the same day last week. Some toppy 1100-pound steers sold as high as $3 and 1000 to 1050-pound steers $2.60 to $2.70, or about 10 cents lower than a week ago. Cows are unchanged, they holding up better than steers.

T. A. Coleman, San Antonio, Texas, sold here Monday 61 grass steers, average 910 pounds, at $2.50; 101 grass cows, average 771 pounds, $1.90; 177 grass heifers, average, 674 pounds, at $2, and 120 calves at $4.50.

Harris Bros. & Childress, San Angelo, Texas, sold 52 grass steers, 1021 pounds, at $2.70; 258 grass cows, average 750 pounds, at $2.05, and 70 grass heifers, average 649 pounds, at $2.17 1-2.

Gamel Bros. sold 54 grass steers, average 883 pounds, at $2.50; J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 156 grass cows, average, 699 pounds, at $2.05; A. S. Gage, Marathon, Texas, marketed from Eureka, Kan., 144 grass steers, average, 836 pounds, at $2.20; J. H. Hopkins, Canadian, Texas, 206 calves, average 183 pounds, at $5.50; 32 grass cows, average 785 pounds, at $1.95; 65 grass cows, average 774 pounds, at $2.15; J. W. Light, Ninekah, I. T., 106 grass steers, average 882 pounds, at $2.55, and 30 grass cows, average 767 pounds, at $2.10.

The Northwest cattle have now commenced to run, and must from this on prove an important factor in the market.

Maj. W. A. Towers had a shipment of cattle in Chicago from his Montana ranch last week. They sold fairly well. He says the number of cattle marketed from Montana this year will be lighter than last, and from all reports a good many of the Southern cattle taken to the Indian Territory last spring to graze will have to be held over another season, hence the late supply of cattle should be higher, and market then better.

The fed range cattle, as well as grass ones, suffered a slow and weak market the past week.

Natives, too, dragged, and everything moved down a peg. Hot weather, dulness in trade, the injury to corn are all working against the market. The sales Monday were: Native steers, average 1250 to 1500 pounds, at $3.60 to $4.50; lighter weights, $3.25 to $3.60; native cows, $1.15 to $2.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.15 to 3.25; grass Texas steers, $1.75 to $3; grass Texas cows, $1.25 to $2.25; fed range steers, $2.15 to $3.60 as to condition.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week 57,543; shipments 10,626, and drive-outs 50,367. Week previous, receipts 51,128; shipments 6885, and drive-outs 41,316.

In marked contrast with cattle, hogs the past week worked higher. The sharp advance in corn and the assurance now that the fall feeding must be light and the cost of making the late fed hog greater, encouraging packers and they bid up stronger for all fleshy lots and the market for them made a substantial improvement during the week. But a good many half-grown and half-fat hogs are coming in from the dry districts, and such are selling at a discount. Buyers only paying good prices for good hogs. The extreme range Monday was $4.60 to $5.10; bulk of sales $4.80 to $5.00.

Sheep—Receipts for the past week were 13,011; shipments 1765; drive-outs 7773.

Week previous receipts 10,350; shipments 5258 and drive-outs 4109. There continues a rush of this class of stock to market and most of it from the range country, and many of the offerings were poor in quality and undesirable for killing purposes; and as corn is very high and pastures not over good in many sections. There was not the demand from the country for thin sheep had ordinarily at this season. Hence a draggy market and values are again lower. And at present prices most sheep should be worth more at home on the range than here. Sales Monday: 75 lambs, average 62 pounds, at $3.50; 27 lambs, average 84 pounds, at $4.00; 49 stock lambs, average 55 pounds, at $2.65; 111 Utah, average 101 pounds, at $2.10; 447 Utah, average 90 pounds, at $2.10; 360 Utah, average 92 pounds, at $2.10, and 98 stockers, average 87 pounds, at $2.00; and 50 muttons, average 95 pounds, at $2.75.

A number of cattlemen have been in from Colorado the past week and bring most encouraging news from that country. Ranges are said to be good and cattle doing well, and a good many good beeves will be had from there this fall.

But in the Indian Territory the reports are variable. In the valleys there are said to be a good many fair fleshed cattle to come to market, but back from the streams it is getting dry and cattle are not doing so well, and many of the Southern cattle put on the range there this spring will not be fit for market this season.

The following parties had in cattle the past week:

Burk & Aitchison, Eagle Pass, Tex.; Seaton Keath, San Angelo, Tex.; Geo. W. West, Oakville, Tex.; D. Boaz, Fort Worth, Tex.; Samuel Oldham, Whitewright, Tex.; Sam Lazarus, Giles, Tex.; Wade Bros. & Hazard Bros., San Angelo, Tex.; P. S. Doxie, Mangum, Tex.; W. C. Randolph, Minco, I. T.; J. H. Winton, Pottsboro, Tex.; J. L. Harris, Paoli, I. T.; W. H. King, Rising Sun, Tex.; Wm. Elkins, Abilene, Tex.

Boston Wool Letter.

Boston, August 4, 1894.

Again we have to report a strong and buoyant market, with prices on all grades established firmly on a basis of at least a cent per pound above the quotations current ten days ago, and some wools are held by the more sanguine owners at even a greater advance.

Although sales have not aggregated as large as last week, the demand for almost all grades has been brisk, and the volume of business would certainly have been larger if there had been more wool opened and ready for sale, but many of the houses are now very busy delivering stock already sold and therefore have not had time to refill their lofts with any large lines of wool. Manufacturers have been further encouraged in buying wool from the fact that they continue to receive liberal duplicate orders for heavy weight goods, which will keep their mills running busily for some time yet, and where in many cases the outlook a week or two ago caused some of the leading mills to question whether they could find employment for their machinery during the summer, these very mills are now, under the influence of increased orders, feeling much more hopeful of the future.

The continued disagreement in Washington over tariff question still forms the leading factor in the situation, and most of the buying during the past ten days has been directly the result of a growing belief that the senate and house are now so far apart that it will be impossible for them to amicably agree upon any basis for a compromise bill.

While this feeling has support in many quarters, we cannot ourselves fully make up our minds that the chances of a new tariff bill have entirely disappeared. We are much inclined, therefore, to advise our friends to carefully consider what the state of the market is likely to be in case a tariff bill should pass, and before they decide to hold their wools too long or at too high prices, they must remember that free wool and the duty on woolen goods proposed in the bill emanating from the lower house in Washington, or even the protection on woolen goods that may be reasonably expected under a compromise measure, would unquestionably throw a damper on the expectations of many who are most sanguine of the outlook today and as a result, we might have a less active market to work on, and, in consequence, be unable to obtain the outside prices which are always the result of selling wool when it is really wanted. Until the experiment has been tried, no one can definitely state whether the duty on woolen goods, as proposed by the Democrats, is sufficient to enable our home manufacturers to successfully compete with their foreign rivals, and hold our home market against their attacks.

We have always found it good policy to sell wool when there was a good demand for it, and, therefore, in continuing to advise our friends to send all their wools forward promptly, we believe we are acting for their best interests.

Our latest advices from abroad continue to report the market substantially unchanged. Several orders for wool suitable for America have been placed in London during the past week, and, as a result, some 500 to 1000 bales are now on the way to Boston.

Sales for the past week foot up about 6,750,000 pounds against about 1,270,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year, and about 9,722,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of Territory about 3,000,000 pounds; of domestic fleeces about 1,000,000 pounds; of Texas about 500,000 pounds, and of scoured about 500,000 pounds.

The sales of spring Texas have been in all 510,000 pounds. A lot of 10,000 pounds sold at 10 1-2 to 13c, and 175,000 pounds eight months brought 11c. Prices for all grades are firm, and good conditioned lots move at full figures. We quote twelve months' at from 35 to 37c; eight months' at from 33 to 35c, the scoured pound.

FENNO BROS. & CHILDS.

CATTLE WANTED.

Among our customers we have buyers for the following lots of cattle, viz:

One thousand good four year old steers. These are wanted by an East Texas feeder—who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.

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

Two thousand ones and twos (steers) mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not less than 500 in Jack county.

Five hundred yearling steers for a Clay county pasture. This party wants good cattle, but must be cheap.

One thousand twos and threes.

Five hundred two year old steers.

These all want good Central Texas cattle, raised and located below the quarantine line.

We also have a customer for 5000 yearling steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be delivered in lots of 1000 or over at Amarillo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central plains country.

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

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

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

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If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at 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 wanting to buy.

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPT. POOLE IN ARIZONA.

Phoenix and Tempe the Two Leading Towns of the Great Salt River Valley—An Interesting Letter on That Country.

Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 3.—Editor Journal: After coming to this place to see my brother, Capt. Dave Pool, whom I had not seen in seven years, and as I find so many points of interest to write about, will begin with his family.

I found my brother and family in the best of health, and as he is doing a fine and extensive farming business will mention the fact that he daily milks forty cows. His butter and cheese demand a standing price all the year round, and simply because he uses a process in which the cream is separated from the milk and thereby using both pure from the cow. He is making money in spite of the hard times. He has a very nice home of 160 acres and all paid for.

I was utterly astounded to find such a country away out here in Arizona. The lands in Salt river valley are very rich in soil and also fertile, as deep as the soil is from ten to twenty feet, though I cannot speak highly of the water. The health of the country is excellent.

I actually see so much to write about that I scarcely know how to commence.

I met many old familiar faces here that I have known in former years, and one and all are delighted with this country. Among them are Col. Frank Byler, Capt. James W. Hall, Perry Wilson, J. W. Kincaid and my dear old-time friend Col. B. J. Franklin, ex-congressman, of Kansas City, of the Kansas City district of Missouri, and many others too numerous to mention.

Col. Franklin while in congress introduced a bill to have what is known as Oklahoma and the five civilized tribes made a state, but he failed to get it through. I well remember he quoted in one of his great speeches what a noted Indian, who was opposed to the bill, had said to him, and it is this, that "wherever the white man set down his foot there he staid." Col. Franklin is an elegant gentleman and one of the brainiest men in Arizona. He also is delighted with the country, and speaks very favorably of the same.

This is one of the best fruit countries I ever saw, and never laid eyes on such alfalfa grown anywhere in the United States or anywhere else. In regard to vegetables it cannot be beaten, and onions—don't mention it—they are perfectly delicious.

I want to remark that I like the people of Phoenix very much, and they are just chock full of pluck and energy. And lo and behold, I find the Journal is not a stranger in this vineyard and is hailed with as much delight as if it were at home. Sixty-three of the best citizens planked their silver dollars down in one afternoon for the Journal; and how is that for high, or subscribers, which is it? That was surely the best half-day's work I have ever had, and am proud of the result.

My brother hitched up his best team and buggy and for two days drove all over the valley, and I was so impressed it is impossible for me to say enough in regard to this beautiful country. In my wanderings over the valley I saw several beautiful young orange groves.

Jerry E. Wilson cleared over $3000 on seven acres, but planted mainly in vegetables, melons and berries.

It is remarkable and astonishing how this land produces when watered properly by irrigation.

My brother feasted me on all kinds of fruit, vegetables and melons, all his own product.

The fruits here are a great deal earlier than in California.

Now, boys and girls, I shall tell of my visit to the ostrich farm, so listen as I relate, or read as I have written.

Just imagine—I mean the ostrich farm. It is located three and one-half miles from Phoenix. Upon it there are forty-four grown ones and six little babies about two weeks old and about the size of a full-grown chicken hen. They are perfect little beauties. The hens lay two litters each season of from ten to twenty-five eggs each. The males are black and the females are brown, and their plumage is just lovely. How many of my lady friends I would like to present each with one of the birds, and I know they would enjoy such a present very much, for a sealskin sacque and an ostrich plume are usually the delight of the ladies. When I first got in sight of them, grazing around in the pasture, they reminded me of buffaloes. The keeper was very kind, and gave me all information at his command of their habits, etc. It was quite a lesson of interest to me. They are the biggest chickens I ever saw. The keeper assured me they would weigh fully 300 pounds each, and I think he told the truth. The males fight like Turks. When they go to battle they come at each other sideways, like a boar hog going to war. They are fully eight and a half feet high when they straighten themselves up to their full length. The eggs are immense, weighing over three pounds each. I offered the keeper the Journal one year for a dozen eggs, saying "a dollar a dozen was a big price for eggs in any country." He looked at me for a minute and then replied $250 would not buy them; they were not for sale at any price. Anyway, I will show you an ostrich egg all the same when I get to Fort Worth. These birds are worth from $300 to $500 apiece. The owner started here five years ago with one pair and has now fifty head and quite a number almost ready to hatch. It requires six weeks, or forty-two days, for them to hatch. These birds pay a tremendous revenue. They pluck them in two or three times a year. They are kept in a little pasture of about twenty acres in alfalfa, which they devour greedily. I threw a whole ear of corn to one of them and he swallowed or gobbled it down whole as easily and with as much relish as a chicken would a green pea.

Now I shall describe the most extensive irrigation enterprise of the San river valley, and that is the Rio Verde canal company of Phoenix. This company was the first to formulate a definite and feasible plan to store flood waters for use in dry seasons. They have spent nearly $100,000 in surveys under direction of Donald W. Campbell of Denver, as consulting engineer, and in preliminary expenses. Their main storage reservoir is on the Verde river, exactly at the center of Arizona. The impounded water will cover 3402 acres, with a maximum depth of 150 feet, and at one filling will hold enough water to cover 205,000 acres a foot deep. The immense storage capacity is a continuing guarantee against water famine.

A contract for the completion of the main reservoir, the diversion dam on the Verde river forty-five miles northeast of Phoenix and ninety-eight miles of main canal was entered into in June last with one of the strongest contracting firms in the country. This work the company call their primary construction, and expect it to be completed in the fall of 1895. It will enable to serve water for 220,000 acres of land. These lands lie to the north of the Salt and Gila rivers, and embrace nearly all the lands which can be practically irrigated between existing canals and the mountains. Their altitude is from 200 to 500 feet greater than that of Phoenix, and they are largely sheltered from the northerly winds by protecting mountains. These advantages result in a greater freedom from frost, and because of them and of the great depth and fertility of the soil they are claimed to be the most valuable and productive lands of the valley. Captain Scott and Mr. Deputy, whose orchards lie at the southern boundary of Rio Verde lands, are able to put fruit into the market ten days earlier than growers at lower levels.

When the company commenced operations the lands to be watered were all vacant government lands. Something over 70,000 acres have been taken up since that time, and the remainder are subject to entry under the desert land and homestead laws.

The completion of this magnificent enterprise must assure for all time the intense prosperity of the Salt river valley. I will say that Phoenix is the county seat and also the capitol of the territory. It has 12,000 inhabitants, is a beautiful town and elegantly located. The Territorial insane asylum, county courthouse, city hall, temporarily used for territorial offices and the legislature, county hospital and United States Indian school, are located at Phoenix and the Territorial normal school at Tempe. The site for the capitol building has been selected at Phoenix for the Territorial legislature, and $8000 expended in beautifying the grounds.

Barley and oats are largely grown for hay, and cut while in the milk. Alfalfa, however, is the leading crop for hay. The yield of alfalfa per acre is from one to two tons per cutting. It is cut from four to six times per year, thus yielding from eight to twelve tons per season. The value is from $8 to $12 per ton, baled, according to the season.

Alfalfa is unsurpassed as a forage plant, and is equally valuable either for hay or pasture. Hogs are a growing and lucrative industry. You turn them in the pastures and alfalfa does the rest.

Such vegetables as lettuce, onions, beets, turnips and radishes grow all the year round; potatoes, tomatoes and green corn two crops, in fact green peas are shipped to Kansas City by April 1. Chickens sell at $4 to $6 per dozen, turkeys at 10 cents a pound, while eggs average 25 cents per dozen.

Much interest has been caused in large green fruit circles, especially in regard to the fine orange culture. "Washington Navels," from the orange growing district near Phoenix, and have actually taken the first prize at the midwinter fair after having been picked four months off the trees. No one can realize what this country is that has not paid a visit to it; it is astonishing.

Tempe.

Tempe, Ariz., Aug. 4.—I have now arrived at Tempe, eight miles south of Phoenix. Here I met my old time friends, Judge Charles O. Austin and his father, Albert Austin, and had the pleasure of taking supper with them, which I enjoyed very much, during which time I had an old-time chat which brought back memories of bygone days. Albert Austin, forty years ago, when I was a boy, extended me the hand of true friendship, which was to me, as a stranger, something never to be forgotten. This transpired in Fannin county, Texas. Albert Austin is an honest, true Christian gentleman, loved and respected by all who meet him.

Tempe is a pretty, thriving town, is beatifully situated in almost the center of the Salt river valley, and with so many natural advantages that some day in the near future she will occupy a foremost position among the leading cities of the Southwest.

Tempe is located on the south bank of the Salt river and forty feet above the normal bed of that stream. She is also situated eighty feet above the surrounding valley, at the base of the twin buttes, giving her an exceptionally dry, pure and healthy atmosphere. The temperature here is about six degrees, on an average, lower than that of Phoenix, resulting in a climate so uniformly mild and temperate that it would be a difficult matter to find another locality in Arizona so generally healthful and agreeable for the habitation of man.

Tempe has at the present time a population of from 1800 to 2000 souls, and these figures are multiplying each each year with astonishing rapidity. All the country lying south of Salt river is, in my judgment, equal if not better than that on the north side. The fruit ripens here much earlier than in California, and you will find the palm leaf growing here to perfection.

Tempe, for her size, has an unusually large number of lodges and social orders. Her people as a class are very refined, and were recruited from the best circles of our agricultural and business brothers in the east.

The irrigation of the valley may be specified as follows: North side, following the Arizona canal forty-seven miles and the Grand canal twenty-seven miles, Maricopa canal twenty-six miles, Salt river valley nineteen miles, water power from canal four miles, Farmers' canal five miles, St. John's canal twelve miles in length. On the south side Mesa consolidated canal forty miles, Highland canal twenty-two miles, Tempe canal thirty miles, Utah and Eureka canal twenty miles, and the San Francisco canal six miles in length.

In conclusion I wish to remark that I have not said half enough of the beauties of this country, but as I am fatigued from all the various trips that I have made, and not wishing to intrude upon too much of your valuable time and space, I will shortly expect to see all my friends in the best of health and spirits.

C. C. POOLE.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

Good Rains and Splendid Crops. Trading in Live Stock and Land Brisk—Irrigation a Success.

Baird, Callahan county, Tex., Aug. 7.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal:

You may report the late rains throughout Callahan county, not only as general, but abundant, for all present purposes. Our cotton crop is now assured, and is certainly the best ever raised in the county. No boll worms nor other pests as yet. Other late crops all good, and grass simply immense. There will be no uneasiness now as to grass for winter.

Trading in cattle, horses and lands has revived wonderfully within the last ten days, several bunches of horses have been sold or traded. Cattle trading on a small scale is lively. There is also some trading in lands, and a better feeling in all lines of business.

Experiments in irrigation have been made this season on a small scale, and results are so satisfactory that we predict a decided increase in interest and effort along this line. We usually have all the rain we need from May1 to October 1, the shortage that hurts being in March and April. The water supply to obtain which is usually the greatest difficulty, as well as the main cost, is an easy problem with us. We not only have large and permanent supplies in our creeks that can be raised and distributed by wind mills, but almost every farmer has enough hills or high rolling lands to gather in ground tanks or pools, a supply for irrigating five to twenty acres of the lower valleys without any expense, except his own time and labor in building a dam. The hills and skirts of timber distributed throughout the county furnish a degree of protection against strong winds and sand storms, that can hardly be found elsewhere in Northwest Texas, and we feel sure that the enterprising farmers who are laboring so faithfully to establish permanent and prosperous homes in this new and undeveloped section, will not be slow to realize and profit by these natural advantages. A. G. WEBB.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

1000 Feeders Cheap.

We have one lot of 1000 well bred gentle feeding steers, mostly fours, will average over 925 pounds. Price $20. Also extra large well bred steers weighing 1050 to 1150 pounds, cheap.

Those wanting feeding steers should not fail to write or call on us.

The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency
Fort Worth, Tex.
Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

$3000 FOR $2000.

A Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds Its Value.

We can give some one who wants a good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 82 1-2 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land, located near Handley, nine miles east of Fort Worth, good four-room house, 10 acres in cultivation, good crop, 30 head of fine cattle, a few exceptionally well bred hogs, farming implements, etc. The entire outfit including live stock, growing crop, etc., will be sold for $2000.

This land is really worth $25 an acre, while the live stock, growing crop, farming implements, etc., are cheap at $1000.

We give long time on $600 or $800 of the purchase money, but will not exchange for other property. To any one having the required amount of cash we are prepared to give a great bargain. Write or call on,

The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency
Fort Worth, Tex.
Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Make Money

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

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

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

That is New. WHY?

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

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded.

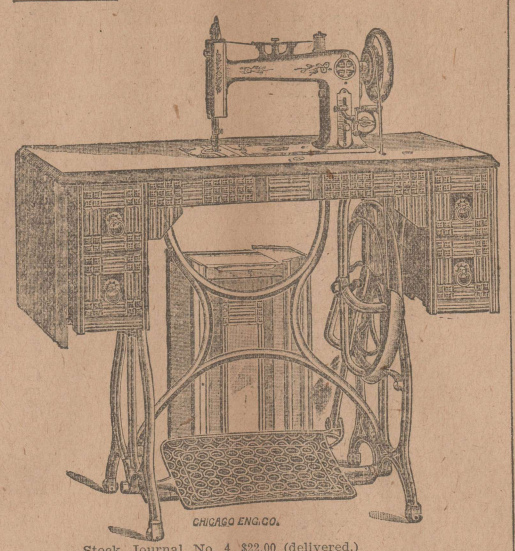
It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from $50 to $90. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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



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

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

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

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

SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION

Permits change from light to heavy work, or vice versa, with no change of tension.

ATTACHMENTS.

With each machine is furnished free one full set of attachments, which are warranted of solid steel, polished and nickel-plated and warranted for five years, which no other manufacturer in the United States does.

ACCESSORIES.

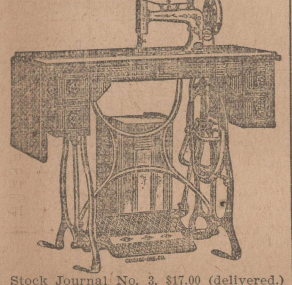
The following accessories are also included: One dozen needles, one sewing gauge, six bobbins, one large and one small screw-driver, one gauge-screw, one oil can filled with oil, one wrench, and one elaborately illustrated instruction book containing complete directions for operating the machine and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

WOODWORK AND STAND.

The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trimmings being polished and nickel-plated. The stand is of the very latest construction, having both treadle and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickel-plated casters, and the treadle support has oil cups.

The machine No. 4, as per cut above, will be shipped f. o. b. factory for $22, which will also include a year's subscription to THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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



Stock Journal No. 3, $17.00 (delivered.)

ADDRESS,

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, - Fort Worth, Texas.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.,

GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

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

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

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

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

Write for market information.

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

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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 reshipping 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 business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

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

J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt. D. G. GRAY, Asst. Supt.

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

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	**1,746,728**	**1,948,373**	**569,517**	**35,097**	**99,755**
Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	**1,566,046**	**1,948,357**	**458,869**	**22,522**	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

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

SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	150,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,073,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,349	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	892,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

HORSES AND MULES.

Get quality and action with size.

Grass is nature's greatest remedy.

Low mangers are the best for horses.

Early training is as good for horses as man.

Colic in horses is largely caused by carelessness in feeding.

Horses should be taught to walk fast until it becomes a habit.

Teach a horse what you want him to do and he will always do it.

Good style and good individual merit will always find a purchaser.

At present prices the more poor horses a farmer raises the poorer he is.

Never be satisfied with an average crop or an average animal, but work for the best.

A writer says the most miserable looking horse is the horse persecuted by the check-rein.

Horses are better for out-door exercise even in winter. A horse in the barn pawing and tearing around is bad business.

Kill the vermin on colts. Liberal and frequent applications of Persian Insect Powder well rubbed into the hair will exterminate them. Apply every day for a week.

The majority of horse stables are too dark and poorly ventilated. Light and better air would aid materially in maintaining better health and would also help in preserving the eyesight.

To improve the roads increase the value of farm lands and facilitate the marketing of products. As civilization advances the roads improve. You can always judge pretty correctly the people of any community by the condition of their roads.

The success of nearly every breeding establishment traces to one or two great blood mares, and the small breeder who gets a hold on one or two young mares now that prove great producers is the man who will make a clear profit in the future.

It is said that a set of harness is on exhibition in London, England, which automatically slips off a horse when it falls down, leaving the animal perfectly free. If safe, this harness will meet a long-felt want, especially in cities with asphalt pavements.

Good digestion is one of the indispensible requisites of a really good horse. No matter how well formed or how intelligent a horse may be, if his digestion is poor he will be an expensive animal to keep, and he cannot be nearly as serviceable as he otherwise would be. Health, strength and efficiency are each and all very largely dependent upon digestion.

The nobility of Europe have always given great encouragement to horse breeding. Kings held their throne by the superiority of their horses of war, and since the horse has entered the industrial world it has been the pride of the best men in modern times to breed and to improve the horse. It is the fashion and the practice in England and Scotland for the nobility to breed pure bred horses and to encourage the breeding of the very best class of horses by providing the best pure bred stallions regardless of price.

In France the government directs the horse breeding and maintains extensive breeding stables which provide the best high-class stallions the world can produce. In charge of this work is the combined skill of the veterinary and military of France, that since the days of Napoleon has produced the Norman war horse, great and powerful in war, and later these heavy Normans and Percherons are the modern artillery horses, and the lighter military horses, the Demi-sang, or as we call them, French Coach horses, have been developed especially for the army out of the English thoroughbred and the Arab horse, of which the French government is justly very proud. They recognize them as the greatest military horses in the world.

The fall meeting o fthe Paducah Fair and Exposition, which takes place at Paducah, Ky., September 11 to 15, inclusive, promises to be one of the best ever given by that association. A number of stake races have already closed, all having filled satisfactorily with the exception of the yearling stake for trotters, which has been reopened to close September 5. The class races now open are as follows: 3:00 pace, $200; 2:40 pace, $200; 3:00 trot, $250; 2:27 trot, $500; 2:30 pace, $250; 2:25 pace, $300, and horses eligible to these classes July 1 are eligible to the race, but entries do not close until August 15. Entry blanks, giving full program for the five days, can be had by addressing Dr. W. H. Sanders, secretary, Paducah, Ky. In addition to the stakes and class races above named there are several special races and overnight running events, all together making a program of rare excellence, and one that should attract a good class of horses.

"There is a key to every horse's mouth," and it has been remarked with equal truth, "There is a key to every horse's temper." It is certain that severe punishment, when administered to a disobedient horse, generally makes him still worse, and confirms him more than ever in his bad habit or vice. More can be done by kind than by harsh treatment, although a judicious meed of punishment is sometimes necessary ,and suggests itself as the only remedy for insubordination. But all depends upon knowing your horse. What will cure one horse will completely spoil another. Different horses require different treatment to make them tractable and obedient. The lymphatic and nervous, the stubborn and irritable, whether man or beast, should not be treated alike; yet this is the too common practice of ignorant horsemen. Great tact and judgment are required to educate some horses—to know how to humor the wilful into submission, inspire confidence in the timid, and soothe the feelings of the fretful. All this can be done, however, by careful study of the particular horse's individual characteristics. However difficult the task may be, it is well to remember "there is a key to every horse's temper."

In 1888 Samuel Taylor of Eagle Rock, Idaho, having bought a rather blood-like looking mare named May from Ben Holliday, the old-time stage-coach man, who stated she was by Ulverston, a son of the thoroughbred Lexington that figures so largely in trotting pedigrees, concluded to breed her to his stallion Ledger, Jr., by Ledger, a son of Robert Bonner, not with any idea of getting either a racehorse or even a road horse, but he did believe the mating would result in a good range horse. The union was productive of a bay colt, like many another, was turned out on the plains, and there is many a disconsolate backer of the now famous but fanciful trotter Ryland T. that wishes the gelding had been allowed to remain on his native heath. His speed at the trot was first noticed under the saddle, says The Horseman, and a half-interest in him having been purchased by L. F. Pierce, that gentleman had him broken to harness in his 5-year-old form, and the following spring, that of 1890, he entered on his campaign, starting first at Iowa City, Iowa, where he took the race in the last three of five heats and a mark of 2:33 in the fourth heat. Altogether he started in eleven races his first season, winning only two; was not only behind the money six times, but five times behind the red banner; and, more or less vicissitudinous, such has been his career in the four years which have followed. Possessed of almost unlimited speed, he is so erratic in his performances as to be wholly unreliable in races under any circumstances. His campaign of 1892 was not unlike the one he has entered upon this year. After being behind the flag in a race or two he suddenly coucluded to trot, and the result was at that time the fastest five-heat race ever trotted and a record of 2:11 3-4. The previous year he started seven times, with two winning brackets. Last year he got the word nine times and first money only once, but got a part of the purse in six of the races. Altogether up to the close of last season he had faced the starter thirty-nine times, out of which he secured but eight first. His performances the present year are fresh in the minds of the public. At Detroit he demonstrated that he had both his old-time speed and erratic disposition, for after winning the first heat in 2:12 3-4 and being second in the next, the third, on account of one of his irretrievable breaks, saw him hopelessly outside the flag. At Cleveland he was in the mood, and without the semblance of a mistake went the fastest three heats ever placed to the credit of a trotter in a race. In appearance he is an angular, muscular and ragged gelding, and has been quaintly described as a "moody, turbulent and ramshackle old freak." He was named after the well-known breeder, Col. Ryland Todhunter, and during his first season's campaign was sold to W. J. Kerlin of Montgomery, Ala., who in turn sold him to John Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., his present owner.

Maud S. has been deposed from her proud position as queen of the Cleveland track, and in her stead reign Ryland T. and Alix, who in the 2:11 and free-for-all classes trotted respectively in 2:07 3-4 and 2:08. The range-bred gelding proved himself a veritable wonder, and disposed of Lord Clinton and Ellard in commanding style, redeeming the laurels he lost at the Blue Ribbon meeting, turning the tables on Ellard and clipping a second and a quarter from the gelding record. Alix, who was decisively beaten at Detroit by both Lord Clinton and Pixley, did not meet the former, but fought out the battle with the daughter of Stranger and demonstrated again her superiority, though she had to lower the world's record for three consecutive heats to do it.

Alix's triumph in this great feat was, however, short-lived, Ryland T. putting in his heats in faster time. Alix trotted in 2:08, 2:08 1-4, 2:09 1-2; Ryland T. in 2:08 1-4, 2:07 3-4, 2:08 3-4. The free-for-all pace was also, all things considered, a remarkable race, and showed that Robert J. is likely to wear the pacing crown before the season ends. He took the second heat in 2:05 3-4, negotiating the fastest mile of the year.

Crawford and Saladin were the contending factors in the race, and the merry war of the heats give promise of some sensational battles when the season shall have grown a little older.

Goldsmith drove Mary Best to a race record of 2:12 1-4, and now this 4-year-old sister to Muta Wilkes, 2:11, takes a prominent place with Dancourt, Silicon, Margrave, Alfivo and the others who will trot for the great stakes for colts and fillies of their age. On public performance she is the fastest of them all, her mile referred to being the best shown by a 4-year-old in a race this season. Joe Patchen again won against a strong field of pacers, reducing his record, while Cobwebs and Azote won with comparative ease in the trotting contests in which they were engaged.

Rex Americus though beaten by Cobwebs, showed great speed, and is, without doubt, a very fast stallion.

The performances of these two unsexed sons of the half-bred Whips are meritorious in the extreme, and it is more than a pity that Senator Stanford did not live to see them. As at Detroit, Ora Wilkes showed much speed, and the prediction is freely made by good judges that he will some day figure in the records as the fastest of the San Mateo colts that have been raced up to this time. The 2:11 pace, which was the last number on the card, developed the most approved style of "horse race," and though conceded by almost every one to the great 4-year-old Online, brought to mind once more most forcibly the glorious uncertainty of horse-racing.

Online was supposed to outclass his field, though against him were pitted the Tennessee stallion Reflector and the somewhat peculiarly-gaited Moonstone. How this mare could have been so completely overlooked is a mystery, for at Detroit she just lost the second heat of the 2:12 pace through inability to get through next the rail, and as it was suffered defeat by a very narrow margin in 2:09 1-2.

In her race at Cleveland she lost the third heat, which was won by Reflector in 2:07 3-4, through the adoption of similar tactics by Geers, who, being again shut off, was compelled to take back, and finished a good third. The fourth, fifth and sixth heats Moonstone won handily in 2:09 1-2, 2:11 and 2:17 3-4. She is essentially a Village Farm product, being by Mambrino King, out of Carisse, by Almont, Jr., 2:26, and is the first of her sire's get to beat 2:10. In the race of 3-year-olds the judges distanced Red Bud for foul driving on the part of Gul Curry. The footing was best toward the outside of the track. Expressive was coming home far on the right, and Curry, in the hot finish, bore over so strongly with Red Bud that McDowell was forced to pull Expressive up or scale the fence. The foul was not considered to be intentional, and so the judges, in accordance with the rule, sent Red Bud to the stable and gave the Electioneering filly the heat.

Rain on Monday afternoon delayed the racing so that the program was not finished until Saturday, but despite the delay the meeting was a grand success from every point of view, and showed more conclusively that any one which has preceded it how greatly the general speed average will be reduced this season.—Horseman.

The European markets are always good for high class horses; the old countries do not produce enough good horses to supply the demands of the cities and here is the opportunity for our country to supply this demand—but we have not got the horses. With 16,000,000 scrubs our importers urged improvement and made large importations of the European draft and coach stallions and the improvement began when the farmers and breeders lost their courage and the improvement is declining, and the horse buyers look trough a state without finding a car load of export horses, yet the land is full of cheap, worthless horses and our opportunity is lost to supply the European markets with ship loads of horses as we do of our beef cattle simply because we will not raise the kind of horses they want and are willing to pay big prices for—big, heavy draft and large, stylish coachers.

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

POULTRY.

Never fasten the nests to the wall.

Put the poultry house in or near the orchard.

Do not depend too much upon the old turkey hen.

If you expect to use an incubator, get ready in good season.

Whatever kind of chickens you have give them thoughtful care.

A clean, dry, sandy soil is no place for gape worms to breed in.

It is pleasant to theorize with poultry but practice pays best.

Save the feathers from all of the fowls; they are all marketable.

The falling over of a rooster's comb shows that he is in bad health.

Kill or sell all the young cockerels that are not wanted for breeding.

Plant a plum thicket for the chickens to run in. It will be good for both.

The poultry house should be well ventilated day and night at all times.

Arrange to raise some late chicks. They will make fine fries in due season.

Shade is an important consideration for fowls of all ages and conditions just now.

Always keep a little flock of guineas to watch out for hawks and other intruders.

If coal ashes are used in the dust bath, the coarse cinders should be sifted out.

There is no excuse for breeding the worthless dunghill fowl. Get something good.

It is easier to keep the flock thrifty than to cure disease when once it becomes prevalent.

Fumigate the building frequently and keep them clean and you are pretty safe from cholera.

Ten or twelve drops of carbolic acid is sufficient in a quart of water; too much is dangerous.

Young fowls are better for roosting outdoors in summer in a suitable place prepared for them.

Successful egg farms make a rule to permit but ten fowls to roosting space of 100 square feet.

Have the duck-house dry. While ducks can stand hard rains, dampness gives them the cramps.

An active, medium-sized cockerel should always be selected in preference to one that is large and clumsy.

Don't raise up a fine lot of birds ready for market and then let the skunks get them for want of care.

It is an item in shipping fowls to market to have the coops sufficiently high so that the fowls can stand up.

Prepare good clean nests for the hens in proper places and you will not be troubled with the hens stealing nests away.

If the poultry are closely confined, provide plenty of gravel, green food and fresh water, if you expect them to do well.

Large males bred on small hens are apt to produce long-legged stock while small males on large hens give short legs and fine bodies.

So far as it is possible the fowls should be given a full range at this time; they will not only thrive better but will be less trouble.

Do not use round poles for roosts. Flat strips at least two or three inches wide, and two inches thick planed smooth are much the best.

With both young turkeys and geese the better plan of management in nearly all cases is not to give any water until after they have had a good breakfast.

Geese live many years and it is of no advantage to sell off the old stock as they are the best for breeding purposes. If a change is made however, old ganders should be mated with young geese and young ganders with old geese.

The best known preventive for cholera in a flock of poultry is extract of logwood, says Field and Farm. Put in only enough to redden the drinking water the least bit and once a week is sufficient. This precaution is recommended by many of the leading Colorado poultry fanciers who are using it.

Turkey raising is becoming popular and profitable. Like sheep they grow and fatten in the fields on what would be lost besides eating myriads of insects that of itself is a benefit to the crops, and a good crop of turkeys give a good income for the small expense. For the first few days they should be fed bread crumbs or shorts mixed, not too wet; after that, meal and bran mixed with milk will bring them on nicely. When turkeys get to some size, they will scour the fields in every direction, looking for grasshoppers and crickets, and will do a great deal of good. Their long legs enable them to move easily among the newly cut grain stubble.

Concering poultry houses, a ranch woman in the Rocky Moutain Husbandman says: "The best cheap house we know of is produced right at home. Take a sod plow and plow up your building material, cut in cement lengths, lay up like logs, beat in good around windows and doors, put common dirt on top, cover that with sod and you have a great improvement on any other cheap house we have seen for looks, warmth and cleanliness. The top is green all summer and the walls can be whitewashed. So many really beautiful locations have the whole face of nature marred with log shacks. Nothing could be uglier than an ill-constructed one. They belong on the frontier. We are no longer there. A sod houses may not have a very aristocratic air, but it hasn't that crude, distorted look about that a log one has. It is substantial too. If one has running water, the nearer we locate the poultry quarters the better, for the feathered tribe requires a great deal. Another thing we would suggest is to hang small vials of carbon bisulphide under the roosts. We have never used anything with such happy results. Fleas are our worst enemy in this locality unless it is magpies. We get the carbon bisulphide from any drug store."

A Dozen Photographs Free.

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

SWINE.

Corn, clover and milk make the best and most wholesome pork.

With swine, one must be both a good breeder and a good feeder to succeed.

An advantage of swine raising is quick returns and large profit in proportion to outlay.

Nothing can make up for a stunted growth during the first three or four months. Feed liberally and give them as much milk as can be obtained.

With swine and poultry both on the farm not much need go to waste that has any food value. Hogs will consume more different kinds of provender in unattractive condition than any other stock.

THE BERKSHIRE FOR PROFIT.

Paper Read by F. O. Lash, Bloomington, Ill., Before a Meeting of the National Berkshire Breeding Association.

There are five reasons why the Berkshires are becoming so popular:

1. They are prolific breeders of large even litters.
2. The dams are good sucklers and the best of mothers.
3. They have an abundance of what is commonly termed constitutional vigor.
4. They are easily fattened at any age.
5. They make the kind of pork the market demands.

The cost of keeping a brood sow a year forms an important item in our expense account, and all other things being equal the one that produces ten pigs at a litter is worth at least double the one that only produces five, and the former is not an unusual number for a full-developed Berkshire sow. But they often run as high as twelve and fifteen at a litter. But it is not only important that the litters should be large; it is equally important that the pigs should be uniform size, for if they are not the stronger will take more than their share of the mother's milk, and as they grow older the rations of the weaklings will steadily diminish. And it is the common experience of feeders that the results are always more or less unsatisfactory whenever hogs of different sizes are fed together. Uniformity both as to size and form is attained by the Berkshire to a greater degree than by any other breed, for the reason that they have been bred pure longer than any other; consequently their characteristics are more firmly fixed and are transmitted to their offspring with more certainty.

The first few weeks of the pig's life is a critical period, and there is no food so well adapted to his needs at this time as the dam's milk, and unless this is furnished in liberal quantities it is very doubtful whether piggy will ever make a respectable hog. The experience of breeders proves conclusively that with proper care it is seldom a Berkshire sow will fail to furnish an abundance of nourishment. But with all these excellencies the brood sow is a failure unless she is a careful mother, and the most pronounced enemies of our favorite are compelled to admit that they are unequaled in this respect. It is very provoking to own an otherwise valuable sow that is in the habit of over-laying her pigs apparently for no other reason than that she is too lazy or too indifferent to get off of them. And with the owners of some breeds this is not uncommon experience. But the breeder of Berkshires is never tempted to profanity on this account, for if he has provided his sow with comfortable quarters he can rest assured she will take good care of her pigs.

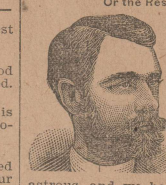
We now come to the third point under consideration—constitutional vigor. This is not generally given the consideration which its importance demands. If we are to be rewarded for our labor it is absolutely necessary that our swine should be healthy. The hog is a machine to convert the raw products of the farm into pork. And the work of that machine depends on the power of the assimilating organs. The annual loss to swine-breeders from the ravages of disease is enormous, and it is apparent that an animal with a strong constitution is better prepared to resist disease than one with a weak constitution, and our favorite is not lacking in this respect. His straight back, well-sprung ribs and deep chest are strong external evidence of well-developed and healthy internal organs. Such a frame cannot inclose a weak constitution.

There is such a diversity of opinion among feeders as to the proper age to put hogs on the market and differences that can not be easily reconciled, owing to the fact that conditions are not the same in all parts of the country, some being so situated that they can grow frames at but little expense while others can not. Consequently a hog can not win popular favor unless he is easily fattened at any age. This requirement is fully met by the Berkshires and in addition they are rapid growers. A spring pig can be easily converted into a good porker before snow flies in the autumn. But some contend that the Berkshire is too large and point to the fact that as a rule very heavy hogs do not bring the best prices on the market. Now if it were true that the Berkshire would weigh no more at six to eight months old than the small breeds we would agree with them, but it is not. If there are any of the small breeds that will equal them in weight at any age we have never seen them. If the prices of beef were to change so that 1000-pound steers would command a premium in the markets would cattlemen commence breeding Jerseys for beef? They certainly would not. They would continue to breed the Short-horn and Hereford. Neither would they attempt to reduce the size of their breeders, for they have learned that rapid growth is essential to success, and that in this respect the small breeds are sadly deficient. The same is true of swine, and if the market demands 200 to 250-pound hogs, sell them at those weights and your neighbor that is breeding for small hogs will sell his a few months later.

Only a few years ago the hog that carried the most fat was the best seller. But there are forces at work that are making radical changes. Cottolene and other cheap substances have reduced the value of lard, and as the nation increases in wealth people become more discriminating in their tastes. They have learned that pork does not consist of a good deal of lard and a little bit of meat, and they demand a more equal distribution of these two elements. They have issued their edict and swine-breeders must accept it whether they want to or not. Some will probably object, but the Berkshire breeder will not, because he is breeding a hog with a large proportion of lean to fat, and that is the kind of hog that is wanted. The Berkshire has never been pushed to the front as he deserved, but breeders have at last been aroused from their long lethargy and will hereafter wage an aggressive campaign. A new epoch has begun in the history of swine-breeding, and viewing it either from the standpoint of the professional breeder or general farmer, the breeders of Berkshires have a bright future before them.

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

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Or the Result May be Disastrous.



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

SPECIALTIES.

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

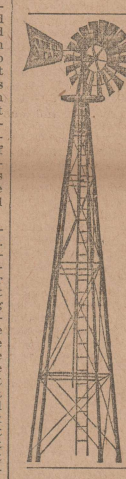
Address or call. Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 129 1-2 West Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

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.

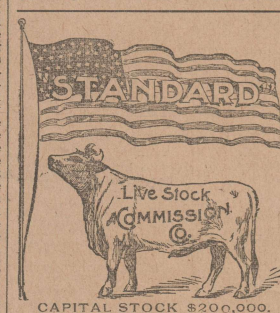


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The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good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

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MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT
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Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers 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
AMERICAN 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.
THE KATY REACHES
from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through
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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 connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.
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For further information as to rates, routes, maps, time table, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent.
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ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FARM.

In moving away hay, sprinkle in a little good dairy salt. The salt may not improve the color or cause the hay to keep longer, but the stock will be more fond of it.

Stock raising makes farmers more independent of the good or bad seasons. While the grain crop is destroyed by a wet or dry season, our stock on the pasture is maintained with a variety of crops of grain, grass, roots and ensilage. Stock improves the soil, grain robs it of its fertility.

The West with our broad acres of cheap feed must supply the markets of the world with meat, the price and profits of which depend upon the quality. The cheap grades have an overproduction that does not pay, while the great and increasing demand for the best quality of meat at double the price is poorly supplied. The only solution is to take courage and grade up to pure bred sires. Breed, raise nor feed any more scrubs.

The modern science of feeding, feeds more stock to the acre than was ever dreamed of before the days of special soiling crops of ensilage, of roots and the saving of our immense corn fodder crop. Still there are farmers who do not read the stock and agricultural papers, who know nothing of those who feed their scrub cattle in the old wasteful way and complain of the times. They must get out of the old ruts and improve the stock and methods of feeding.

The largest yield of wheat in the variety test at the Oklahoma experiment station was Currell. It produced at the rate of 37.6 bushels to the acre and tested sixty pounds. This difference, with the marked contrast in the manured and unmanured plats in the "time of seeding test," shows plainly the benefits to be derived from stable manure the first season. The yield of the same variety in 1893 was 20.3 bushels to the acre which tested 56 pounds. No manure was used.

We do not look favorably upon this fourteen hours a day on the farm as the period set apart for hard labor. It is a slavish practice and never ends well. A man may occasionally in some unforseen way get into circumstances that compel such a sacrifice for a limited time, and this is excusable, but to go deliberately about arranging one's affairs with the expectation of putting in this amount of time at manual labor in each twenty-four hours of the season is out of reason. It is not consistent with the fundamental ideas of existence. From dawn till dark is a long time in early summer. It should afford a period of rest in the middle of the day for farm laborers who begin early and work late. It will pay better in the end.

George B. Hendricks of Fort Worth, superintendent of the North Side street car line, and who has a fine farm north of town, was exhibiting some specimens of a new variety of corn—the Golden Beauty—in the city a few days ago. The two ears shown The Journal man averaged twelve rows to the cob, and each row contained about sixty kernels. It was about the finest corn The Journal man ever saw, and The Journal would recommend every one to get some of this Golden Beauty seed and put it in a crop next year. Mr. Hendricks only planted eight acres of it and will use it all for seed. Says he did not plant it heavy and the yield is not near as much as it might have been, but even now he will make 45 or 50 bushels to the acre. Next year he expects to raise more corn than our old friend Carter did of oats.

Mexican farmers according to Prof. Blount of the New Mexico agricultural college, plow their crops once and irrigate six times. The professor believes in reversing the order, however, and cultivates from 4 to 6 times and irrigates from 1 to 3 times. It is said that by this method he raises from 10 to 12 times as much produce as the Mexicans. Prof. Blount says that a great deal too much water is habitually used by the native and American farmers upon orchards and crops. He is irrigating fruit trees only twice a year, viz., in March and November, and finds that by using this small amount of water the wood opens better, and the fruit, if rather smaller, is of decidedly better flavor and keeps better. Many vegetables also need no more water than is necessary to start them into growth.

The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil plowing, was recently received by the secretary of agriculture from Mr. Peter Youngers, Jr., of Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.:

Having practiced subsoil plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables.

The ground was prepared by subsoil plowing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum forty bushels per acre, and the average not exceeding twenty bushels), we harvested a crop of seventy-five bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats, corn, and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest, but not subsoiled—will yield ten bushels per acre.

Oats on land subsoil plowed in fall of 1893 will yield forty to forty-five bushels per acre, oats on land subsoil plowed in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining, under ordinary cultivation, will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil, and planting being the same.

The superiority of sub-soil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground.

The results of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes cannot at this time be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on subsoil plowed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will, in all probility, exert its influence in demonstrating the value of subsoil cultivation.

FROM FRYING-PAN TO FIRE.

Breeders' Gazette.

A reader of the Gazette at Decatur, Ill., in the course of a recent letter says: "It looks as though farmers in this country were about to stop breeding cattle entirely; pastures are being plowed up and put into grain, and no interest is manifested in cattle, horses or sheep."

We have already stated that never in the history of our Western agriculture has there been such a ruthless ripping up of rich blue-grass sod as was witnessed this spring in what is generally called the "corn belt." In such famous cattle-growing sections as Central Illinois, Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri this tendency has been especially marked, and the inevitable result must be a still further deterioration in the quality of our cattle stocks as a whole, a reduction in the number to come into future markets, and a distinct loss of fertility to the soil. With ordinary prices for grains, viewed from any standpoint, it is indeed difficult to see wherein farmers are to be benefited by this stampede from cattle to corn. That they should have grown weary of the burden imposed by discouragingly low prices for ripe beef is not surprising; but in entering the ranks of the grain-growers and soil-robbers are they not taking on a still heavier load? As between hauling one's fields to the grain markets on the basis of 20 to 30 cents per bushel for corn and 40 to 50 cents per bushel for wheat, and the maintenance of bullocks worth from $4 to $5 per cwt., or the handling of herds of dairy cows capable of making 200 pounds of butter and upward per year, with hogs at from $4 to $5 per cwt., there should be no question as to the desirability of standing by the live stock. How many of those who are now crushing out their blue grass, timothy and clover, have been handling live stock on rent business principles? How many head of steers and milch cows have they been carrying that have been mere pensioners instead of rent and interest payers? Have their steers always been bought or bred with a keen eye to their ability to turn grass and corn into beef rapidly and go into the stock yards before they are three-year-olds? Do they know that milch cows that will not make an average of from four to five pounds of butter per week all the year round are running in debt to the farm all the time?

The trouble is our farmers do not keep their books accurately enough. They do not know definitely what their stock is doing. They do too much "guessing" and not enough testing and weighing; and not many of them give the stock credit for the value of the manure. In fact some handle this product in such a way as to get litttle or nothing out of it. A soil of apparently inexhaustible fertility and a long era of good prices for farm products have in many instances begotten shiftless methods, which will not win at all live times. We must have an intelligently ordered system of "mixed farming" and a stricter regard for real economy of production; and this means that he who abandons the right sort of live stock at this juncture to enter the ranks of the grain-growers in competition with India, the Baltic and Argentine is simply getting off of a griddle into a bed of the livest kind of hot coals. Good cattle, good sheep, good hogs, and even good horses with "close" farming, the free use of clover, roots and other profitable renovating and forage crops will in the long run pull any careful farmer out of any ordinary "hole;" whereas grain-growing as a business in the Central West leads directly "over the hill to the poorhouse." We hope many of our Western people will realize this truth before it is too late.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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

The International Route.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman 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.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Litt e Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

Parties wanting to buy cattle, may find it to their interest to carefully inspect the following list:

1650 good 3-year-old steers, in Donley county, price $18.25, with 10 per cent cut.

1000 4-year-old steers, in Donley county, at $21.

3000 3-year-old Donley county steers, at $18.

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

2500 Menard county 2 and 3-year-old steers, in good flesh and fairly well bred, will be delivered on board the cars at Brownwood, at $10.50 for the 2's and $13.50 for the 3s.

1000 good Tom Green county 4-year-old steers, at $21.

1000 Jeff Davis county steers, yearlings, good ones, at $8.25.

500 Jeff Davis county 2-year-old steers, $11.25.

1500 yearlings, raised in Bell and adjoining counties, one-third heifers, balance steers, at $5.50 for heifers and $7.50 for steers.

1000 Hays county steers, yearlings, at $7.

1900 Williamson county steers, yearlings, at $7.25.

1000 mixed cattle in Nueces county, cheap.

1000 mixed cattle in Val Verde county at a bargain.

1000 good Indian Territory raised 2-year-old steers at $14.

1000 yearling heifers from the upper Pecos country at $7.

500 Palo Pinto county feeders, good ones, at $20.

300 Stephens county feeders at $21.

3000 mixed yearlings from Runnels and adjoining counties, good cattle, at $6.25 for heifers and $8.25 for steers.

We also have several good herds of mixed stock cattle, ranging in numbers from 1000 to 8000 head, that we can sell cheap and on easy terms. These cattle are located in Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico and will be sold with or without the ranges.

We respectfully invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
GEO. B. LOVING & SON,
Managers.
Fort Worth, Texas.

HORTICULTURE.

You plant an orchard once in a quarter of a century. Do it right.

For transplanting seedlings a teaspoon is much better than a trowel.

A Missourian reports that he is experimenting with growing the bunch yam.

Never buy stunted trees from the nursery, and then do not stunt them in the orchard.

Soap wash or lime wash is of great benefit in helping orchard trees to shed the old bark.

Canning fruits with the stones in them is known to add greatly to the flavor of the fruit.

Spraying is only in its infancy, but it is a good healthy infant and promises a great deal at maturity.

It is not best to grow garden truck too many years in succession on the same ground. It tends to invite disease.

A wooden protector has been devised for young fruit trees that is said to effectually prevent the work of borers.

You can burn all worms' nests by the use of a corn cob torch. Saturate the cob with coal oil and pass through the nest.

To make strawberries do well when coming into bearing see that the vines keep up a thrifty, vigorous growth the first year.

An acre put to orchard on the farm and well attended has about as important a function to perform as any part of the farm.

It is now universally understood that the proper thinning out of fruit will help to give a greater quantity and much better quality, and that it is not only good practice for market growers, whose profits depend on good, evenly graded fruit, but that it pays from every point of view in private orchards. One advantage of thinning not generally taken into account is explained by Professor Taft in the current number of the American Agriculturist. A tree which is allowed to ripen too great a number of fruits will be weakened so that it will not be able to mature fruit buds for next year's crop, and the tree will then waste half its time in recovering. The flesh of the fruit is largely water, it is true, but the seeds contain much mineral matter, and when we remember that a bushel of peaches from trees in which the fruit has not been thinned contains three times the number of pits which a bushel does from the thinned trees, we can see what a draught this makes both upon the soil and upon the tree, and how it helps to account for the irregular bearing and the premature exhausting of orchards. Peaches, plums and other stone-fruit trees are particularly liable to injury from excessive bearing, but other fruit trees are injured in the same way, although to a less extent.

The strawberry leaf blight is particularly injurious in old plantations. When the plants are to be kept over the third year or longer the beds should be burned over after gathering the crop. If there is a small amount of mulch between the rows, the beds will burn over clean, destroying the spores of the fungus and weed seeds. When setting out a plantation select varieties least subject to leaf blight; if then troublesome, spry the vines thoroughly before the growth starts, repeating the application once in two weeks until the fruit sets. If the new leaves that form after the patch has been burned over show signs of being attacked spray at once. Unless a severe drouth follows, the plants soon put up a new, vigorous and healthy growth; mulch as usual in autumn. In a dry season burn with caution, but where burning is followed by rain, the process has in all cases proved a complete cure for the leaf blight. Formula for Bordeaux mixture (half strength) for strawberry leaf blight: Sulphate of copper 1 pound, quick lime 1 pound, water 22 gallons. Pulverize the sulphate of copper and dissolved in two gallons of water heated to hasten the solution. Dilute with 14 gallons of water. Slack the lime, which should be fresh, with 6 gallons of water added slowly and stirring to a smooth paste. After standing, stir and pour slowly into copper sulphate solution, stirring rapidly. Never pour in the coarse sediment. Make the Mixture fresh for each application. Use with knapsack sprayer or wagon pump.

Sheep in the Orchard.

A writer thus enumerates the advantages of keeping a flock of sheep in the apple orchard:

Sheep, if properly fed, will keep down the weeds and grass, eat the fallen apples and add very materially to the fertility of the soil. Orchards are continually overrun with insects, which are multiplying on every hand and are more destructive than ever. Among them are the caterpillar, the trypeta or maggot, borer, etc. The spraying pump will subdue many, but one little fellow that bores through the fruit right and left we cannot reach by spraying—the trypeta. The only way is to destroy the fallen apples containing it as soon as they drop. The apple grower has no better assistant than sheep. To use the sheep to advantage there must be a sufficient number to keep the grass grazed short. A ten-acre orchard must have a hundred sheep, and smaller in proportion. Put in twice as many as the lot will pasture, with a liberal addition of grain or bran. It costs $3 a week to feed 100 sheep, and with this money buy 250 pounds of bran and an addition of meal. This will give them fifty pounds a day or one-half pound for each sheep.

Three special objects are thus obtained. The sheep are the best insecticides and will exterminate the codling worms and all the apple maggots that fall. They crop the weeds and enrich the soil with their droppings. The spraying pump fails to accomplish a part of these, and the machinery costs more than that of the sheep when already owned. Mr. Woodward states that he has an orchard that has not been plowed for seventeen years in this way, which is remarkably healthy and makes an annual average growth of full fifteen inches on the limb. The leaves are dark green, and he ascribes its good appearance and health to his overstocking it with sheep. They are kept from gnawing the bark by wire cloth with meshes 1 1-2 inches in diameter and three or four feet wide. All the winter-made manure is applied at least every second year, and every method for manufacturing manure and for enriching the soil is adopted.

Be Economical.

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

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DAIRY.

There is no iron-clad rule for milking a cow.

Oleomargarine is a product of corruption in politics.

Good cows coming fresh this fall will be worth the keeping.

Improper treatment will spoil a good milch cow in almost no time.

Fall pasture is getting to be a thing somewhat of a serious nature.

Common farm cows should be the most healthful cows in the world.

Nebraska's dairy interest is such that farmers cannot afford to ignore it.

See that your rule for keeping salt before the cow is strictly carried out.

When it rains sufficiently put out something for quickly made pasture.

The proportion of creamery butter shipped to Eastern markets is steadily increasing.

The breaking of heifers to milk should be done by a very careful and level-headed person.

You can raise good milch cows if you like, and thus save yourself the trouble of hunting them up.

Every farm herd will show that the natures of cows vary. You should not try to treat them all alike.

Whistle for the cows when about them in place of for the dogs and you will get more milk and butter.

A New York dairyman is trying the experiment of feeding fat into the milk by feeding the cows tallow shaved into the meal.

California is exporting butter to New South Wales, a shipment of 10,000 pounds, the largest ever made, going to Victoria from San Francisco last week.

Supply cream for the manufacture of ice-cream while butter is cheap and hard to sell. It may be sold at a low price and yet exceed the current price of butter.

The Middletown, N. Y., condensed milk factory, which uses the milk from 200 dairies, has on the list of foods inderdicted in the dairy, ensilage, glucose meal, either wet or dry, brewers' grains, barley sprouts and oil meal.

Irregularity of milking does more damage to cows than many persons are aware of and the same holds good as regards feeding. To secure the best results there should be as little excitement as possible and all reasonable care should be taken to milk, feed, water and care for the cows at regular hours.

Test your cows and find the exact value of each one. This may be done with little trouble, and without any scientific work, merely by churning the cream taken from the milk of one cow at a time, by itself, in a small churn, or in a fruit jar, even, which will answer every purpose, and thus test the character of each one.

First, give the cow plenty of fresh water; second, feed her enough food and in a proper manner, using those substances, properly mixed, that contain large per cent of the elements that is found in milk, and to properly combine them; third, good care; fourth, warm stable, well ventilated and lighted in winter; and fifth, cleanliness at all times and in all places.

The key of the whole situation of successful dairying lies in good grass ground. Unless the ground is well seeded, fertilized, occasionally cultivated and favored by keeping too much stock off it, the best crops cannot result, and poor crops reduce the output and income. There ought to be a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

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The receipts and exports of butter and cheese at New York from May 1 to June 26 amounted to 350,000 packages of butter and 398,000 of cheese received and 1,354,000 pounds of butter and 15,488,000 pounds of cheese exported. During the same period last year the receipts were 300,000 packages of butter and 300,000 of cheese. The exports were 625,000 pounds of butter and 14,450,000 pounds of cheese, a gratifying increase for this season.

Chemical analysis of milk does not show the butter fat much more accurately than the Babcock test when properly used. By adding one-seventh to the amount of butter fat shown by analysis, you get the average amount of butter. At one Vermont butter factory this method of reckoning showed 9364 pounds of butter as the product for a certain month, and the butter actually obtained was 58 pounds more. No greater difference was found in several tests.

Tennessee Jersey Tests.

Athens, Tenn., July 20.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

Allow me to report the following butter test recently made at Ingleside Farm of three daughters of my Jersey bull King Koffee, Jr., 12,317.

Flouncing Queen 61,548, dropped bull calf March 20, 1894, and in the seven days ending June 17, gave 229 pounds of milk and made fifteen pounds of butter. Age of cow, five years; sire, King Koffee, Jr.,12,317; dam, St. Helier's Flounce, 23,589; test for me fourteen pounds two ounces.

Juliet of Ingleside, 61,831, dropped a calf May 25, 1894, and for the seven days ending June 27th, gave 215 pounds of milk, which made fourteen pounds and one and one-half ounces of butter. Age of cow, five years; sire, King Koffee, Jr., 12,317; dam Belle St. Helier, 26,127; test for me fifteen pounds three ounces.

May Day of Ingleside, 84,364, dropped calf June 7, 1894, and for the seven days ending July 16th, gave 236 pounds of milk, which made fifteen pounds and two and one-half ounces of butter. Age of cow, four years; sire, King Koffee, Jr., 12,317; dam, May Cambrige, 23,140. The butter was well worked and salted one ounce to the pound. Owing to the cold dry weather in the spring preventing any growth of grass and the extreme heat and multitude of horse flies this summer, the season has been very unfavorable for testing cows. It has been stated that these Jersey cows cost too much feed during the tests. Allowing them credit for three weeks work at the market price of all the butter made at my dairy delivered in express office here, and charging them with 25 cents each per day for feed, the butter account of the above cows for the seven days would stand thus:

Cr. by 49 1-4 lbs. butter at 33c, produced in seven days	$16 25
Dr. to feed of 3 cows, including pasture for seven days	5 25
Profit	$11 00

I have twelve daughters of King Koffee, Jr., in my herd and believe that eleven of them will go into the fourteen pound list.

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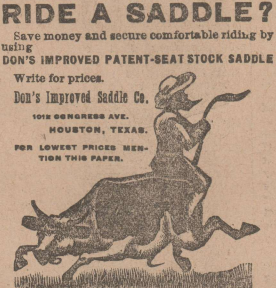
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" "	5:00 p. m.	" "	6:00 p. m.

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Weatherford	11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:00 m.

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

HER FIRST CAKE.

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air:
The milk and sugar also; and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly and to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft omit.
Then she stirred it altogether and she she baked it full an hour—
But she never quite forgave herself for for leaving out the flour!
—Springfield Homestead.

Self Constituted Martyrs.

A friend was spending the day with me. We were discussing woman's innate inclination towards self-martyrdom, and what an almost tragic thing it is. In some instances it is deeply tragic. You and I have known self-constituted martyrs whose martyrdom was entirely useless; the necessity for it existed only in their minds, or their mistaken idea of duty. It is no woman's duty to be a martyr to domestic duties, to husband and children. A man does not wish a martyr in his wife. Children, in the bright hopefulness of life do not wish to run to a martyr with their many confidences and demands for sympathy. Husband and children would rather be neglected than served in a martyr like sense of duty faithfulness. A home had much better be neglected than kept scrupulously clean and orderly at the price of martyrdom for the mothers. A home presided over by a self-constituted martyr is an unattractive soulless place. I prefer dust and disorder with a bright sympathetic face, and cheerful active movements, to perfect order and and cleanliness with an always tired, lifeless face, and the weary mechanical movements of the self-constituted martyr who can fold her hands at the last and say, "I am ready. I have left no duty undone." Duty is not all of life. Oh no! Do your duty always, but keep the knowledge of it in the background. Let your family feel you are true and faithful to them through love—through innate womanliness. It is natural for woman to wish to be a martyr to something or somebody. But it is wrong. Through this comes most of the mistakes of her life.

What to Leave Undone.

Mrs. Whitney, I believe it is, says a writer in an exchange, who has made one of her original characters utter these truthful words: "Something must be crowded out."

The housewife and mother finds out every day of her life how true are these words. Even the smartest of women cannot do everything. Something must be crowded out. The question is: what shall that something be? Each one must decide for herself what is of first and what is of secondary importance. First, I think it is every woman's duty to take proper care of her body. A bath, a little rest and recreation each day, takes time to be sure, but with the added vigor they bring, how much more one can accomplish. If there are children in the family, their care should come among the important duties. I have seen mothers rushed with their housework and sewing that they almost neglected their children. It seems too bad. There will always be work to do, but the little ones will soon be grown and out of the way. One will surely not regret the attention they have given them.

Pen Names for Writers.

Perhaps no novel writer of the present day is more widely known than "The Duchess," and yet there are comparatively few who know that the nom de plume covers the personality of Mrs. Margaret Hungerford, whose home is in Ireland. She is a woman past middle age, and has kept her literary self so distinct from her personal self that many of her neighbors do not know her to be "The Duchess."

John Strange Winter is Mrs. Arthur Stannard, while Mrs. Partington was first known as "Dame Partington," and is, in truth, Benjamin P. Shillaber, a Boston newspaper man. "Oliver Optic," whom all boys know and love, is Wm. Taylor Adams, living in Dorchester, a suburb of Boston.

"Samantha Allen" is known to her friends as Marietta Holley, and those who are privileged to count her as their friend are fortunate indeed. The author of the famous "Elsie" book is Miss Martha Finley; though she uses the queer name of Martha Farquharson.

George Elliot, whose reputation is almost world wide, was Mary Ann Cross, but her grave at Highgate, England, convinces us that fame cannot lengthen life, and those who knew her history best knew of a life wonderfully sad in some respects. "Mark Twain," who has helped so many to fulfill the proverb to "laugh and grow fat," is Samuel Clemens.

"Grace Greenwood," who was a favorite writer of a few years past, is Mrs. Lippencott. Edna Lyal, who is decidedly a favorite novelist of the present time, is Ada Ellen Bayley, the invalid daughter of an English lawyer. "Ouida," whose name at once proclaims her nationality, is Louisa de la Ramee, and it is said her nom de plume is the way a little sister, who could not talk plainly, pronounced the name Louisa.

Many who read "The Story of Margaret Kent," and a later work called "A Daughter of Eve," by Henry Hayes, do not know that the writer is Mrs. Ellen Only-Kirk. Mr. Kirk was the editor of Lippincott's Magazine when it published Miss Olney's first stories.

The list is too long to be gone through, but knowing the real name and something of the history of a favorite writer is a satisfaction to me and to most people, I fancy.—EX.

Helpful Hints.

Bits of toilet soap which are very small may be utilized. Make a bag of Turkish towelling about nine inches square and put in it all the small pieces of soap. When three-quarters filled, sew up the end and use the same as if it were a cake of soap.

Paper torn into small pieces make a comfortable stuffing for a cushion, especially if a layer of cotton wool is placed over it. The paper should be put in a canvas case, or one of any strong material, first sewing it round; then lay on the cotton wool, and over that the cretonne.

Do you know that the ordinary way of placing an umbrella on its point to drain is all wrong? The water collects about the center and rusts the ribs and rots the silk. The proper way when through, putting aside an umbrella, is to place it in the rack with the handle down.

Though papers for pantry shelves look very dainty when fresh, oilcloth in white or a light color is much better to use in every place that is to come in contact with the food. It can be wiped as often as dusty or otherwise soiled without injury. If one chooses, the tissue-papers used for china closets may be used on the edges of the shelves. The floor of the pantry, unless of hard wood, or even close and well-painted, should also be covered with oilcloth or linoleum.

Bluing added to the rinse water does not whiten the clothes, only covers dirt and need not ever be used.

Letting clothes hang after they are dry, or letting them hang through a storm, or in windy weather to slat about, is not conducive to long wearing or to help the good man's pocketbook.

A clothespin bag made of bed-ticking or something stout, in the form of a pocket with a slit on the front side is much easier to get at than a common bag. A bed-ticking apron with a pocket across the bottom is better than either. A basket exposes the cothespins to dust and the clothes suffer accordingly.—Good Housekeeping.

About a tablespoonful of coal oil put into a quart of cold water makes a nice preparation for washing windows. Wipe dry first with a damp cloth, then rub dry with a dry cloth, and the glass will polish like a piece of china.

A rug made of coarse sacking, such as that in which phosphate is sold, has a very pretty effect. Cut the sacking in about four-inch strips; ravel it down to four threads; sew these strips on closely to a firm foundation. The effect is very much like a gray fur rug.

Nothing is better to keep slugs from roses than road dust. First sprinkle the bushes well with water, then sift the dust over them. If this is done while the roses are in bud they will bloom bright and fresh in spite of the dust.

Equal parts of sweet oil and vinegar, or raw linseed oil and vinegar, makes a good furniture polish.

Using Fruits.

At this season farmers' wives and many other wives are hurrying up their housework to get time to go out in the hot sun perhaps a mile or more from home to pick berries to put up for winter use. This ambition to provide some delicacy for the family is praiseworthy, and the women deserve sympathy and more aid than they usually get from the menfolks. But there is such a thing as going too far with this business. Hot weather, when the berries are in season, is when they are relished and needed most, and daily wants should be supplied first. Some women will be careful when planning a house to have windows to let sunlight into the living rooms, and when they move in will fill every window with house plants so no light can get in or sight get out. Others will pinch and contrive to get berries enough to fill a certain number of jars to show their neighbors, and use dried apples in the family all summer to do so. These are some of the results of trying to do as much or a little more than some other woman has done in the same direction. But it would be better to keep some of the plants in the yard and use the dried apples in the winter. —Mirror and Farmer.

Some Good Recipes.

Fried bread—Cut the bread in medium thick slices and fry brown in a hot-buttered spider. The bread should be first placed in the hot butter. Pour over it a little boiling water, and turn quickly. Then cover it for a few moments and serve.—Western Rural.

Chicken croquettes—Minced chicken, a quarter as much bread crumbs, one egg to each cup of meat, peper and salt and enough butter or gravy to moisten the whole, not very wet. Roll in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry a nice brown.—Rural New Yorker.

Corn muffins—Sift together one cupful of corn meal, half a cupful of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. To one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk add one well beaten egg and the prepared cornmeal. Beat briskly for two or three minutes and bake quickly in hot greased gem pans.—Country Gentleman.

Raspberry cream—Half box gelatine, half cup cold water, half cup boiling water, one cup sugar, one pint cream, whipped; one pint raspberry juice. Soak the gelatine one hour in the cold water, then put it with the sugar and boiling water in a double boiler over the fire, and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Add the raspberry juice; strain and set in a cool place. When it has begun to form stir in the whipped cream, turn into a mould, and set on the ice to harden.—Harper's Bazar.

Rice gems—Beat thoroughly together one teacupful of cold boiled rice, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two well-beaten eggs and flour enough to form a batter rather thicker than for griddle cakes. Beat vigorously, add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and bake in muffin rings or hot gem pans. Indeed, the secret of success in making gems, muffins or crumpets with baking powder lies in quick making and baking. A few crumbs of bread or cake soaked in the milk are a delicious addition to white flour gems.—Country Gentleman.

A Letter.

My Dear Mrs. B.—I have not written you a letter for some time. I got myself in so much trouble over the "Story of A Lead Pencil" I was afraid I should be annihilated. Father and mother were real mad. They said I ought to be ashamed to make public our family affairs. I insisted that no one will know who it is as I did not give our last name. But they say they feel that every neighbor who reads the Journal knows that it is us.

I have been very much interested in the letters—wish more would write. The one from Henrietta was pretty severe on you. The letter of C. M. M's. is very good. It is very sweet and womanly, but she and I would never agree on the suffrage question. I don't want any substitute to record my vote—would be afraid to trust him. I want to record it myself. I do not agree with C. M. M. again in that to one intelligent woman voter there would be a dozen ingnorant servant girls. I do not believe these sweet, dependent, clinging kind would go to the polls, but these robust, hardy, intelligent mothers of woman's progress, the hearty supporters of her advancement and rights would be there—and their number is legion.

The stronghold is to be found in the North. The Southern woman still believes in the old idea of clinging vine and sturdy oak. Beyond a doubt Southern women have retarded the progress of woman's rights, and will continue to do so until they grow more independent and self-assertive. I read the little book you recommended—"Ships That Pass in the Night"—and must say I was disappointed. I never heard of as hateful a man as that disagreeable man. The idea of his telling her she must pay her share of everything. What girl would fall in love with such a man? I think it was abominable to have her die. I shall be afraid to read any books you recommend hereafter.

Please don't lose your interest in our page, but keep up as well as you began. I enjoy it. ISABELLE.

The Sayings of Others.

It is necessary to meet good luck half way, but bad luck will chase you.—Atchison Globe.

Every man has an agreeable side to him; but it is sometimes necessary to go entirely around him to get at it.—Galveston News.

Mike (on the road)—How fur is it to Chistnut Hill, sir?

Native—About five miles. Whom do you want to see there?

Mike—Faith, I'm anxious to see myself there before night.—Philadelphia Record.

Mother—Why don't you study harder and get into a higher class? Tommy—Don't want to git into a higer class. Mother—Why not? Tommy—'Cos I kin lick everybody in my class, an' if I git higher, everybody in de udder class'll be able to lick me—see?

"I don't mind a woman bein' neat," said old Mrs. Jason, "but one woman I used to know was jist a little too neat for any use. Why, that there woman used to take a couple of goldfish she had out of their tank every Saturday night and give 'em a bath."—Indianapolis Journal.

Men's and Women's Homes.

In England the establishment is carried on with a prime view to the comfort of the man. In America the establishment is carried on with a prime view to the comfort of the woman. Men are more selfish than women, consequently the English home is as a rule more comfortable than the American home. Men demand more and receive more for their money than do women, hence it is likely to follow that a man's house, while it will be less attractive aesthetically, will be more carefully furnished with an eye to material comforts than that of a woman.—May Forum.

A Fire Place Fernery.

Look after your deserted fireplace. It offers great possibilities in a decorative way. At present it is the most forlorn spot about the house. You miss the brilliant glow of coals, or the merry crackle of burning logs, and the Japanese umbrella, though extremely gay in tint and designs, hides in stiffest fashion the yawning gap made by the absence of cold weather cheeriness. If you live in the country, or just upon the suburbs of a big city, you will not have much trouble to secure fresh looking grasses and bits of flourishing greenery, the only outlay being a little time, strength and energy.

You can fit up a fireplace fernery at a comparatively small cost by using a little judgment. Select your ferns and let them be hardy ones. The tender varieties are worthless. You must first get a box long enough and wide enough to fit the fireplace. This rests on the floor. It is also punctured with several holes for drainage, and a shallow pan is placed under the box to receive water. The front of the box may be decorated in any way preferred. Sometimes it is enameled in a pretty shade of green, and sometimes decorated with brush and paints. Fill the box nearly to the top with rich soil, then plant your ferns. Vines that thrive in the shadiest forest nooks are the ones to select. Let them be good runners, so that they may be trained to climb over the mantel. Ivy is especially pretty for this purpose.

A Hospital Garden.

We must all have fads, and one of my neighbors is enthusiastic over the care of withered and almost dead plants. To show her a thrifty geranium covered with buds would not interest her a particle, but one day she was passing the back gate when the refuse barrel was being brought out, and in the top was a withered rose plant. It looked dead indeed! But she seized it and said, "There is life in it, for the stems are green and hard." Would you believe it? she made it grow and bloom. She has her tumblers with moist cotton inside for slipping, her saucers of sand and boxes of fine soil. We carry her all the withered bouquets, and how her eyes sparkle and her hands tenderly handle the stems to see if there is a spark of life in any of them. She arose at midnight once, dressed warmly, went into the garden and covered some of her choice invalid slips for fear they would suffer from a chill. I asked her if she thought they could enjoy or suffer. "Most decidedly," said she; "take a sensitive plant, stand a little distance and see the pretty leaves rejoicing in the sunlight, but put your hand close to them and see the repungance and dislike they show so plainly. My conscience reproaches me for days trying an experiment with a thrifty fuchsia. I wanted to see if it would really show symptoms of poisoning and tucked a teaspoonful of "rough on rats" in the soil. In a few hours the leaves began to droop and seemed to reproach me for my heartlessness. The next day it was dead past all rescuing, and I am convinced the poor thing had real sensations of pain."—Detroit Free Press Household.

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

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Breeder and Shipper of
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Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.
Mention this paper.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM
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Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale.
Correspondence Solicited.

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THE VALLEY FARM
On account of hard times and to reduce stock we offer for sale:
20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at $90 to $125 each.
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All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.
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Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.



700 SHROPSHIRES.
Largest and oldest breeding flock of Downs in Wisconsin. Won $1000 cash prizes at World's Fair. Prices bed rock. Send for list. Also McDougal Sheep Dip. Wholesale by car or gallon. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures.
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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS,
Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. Address,
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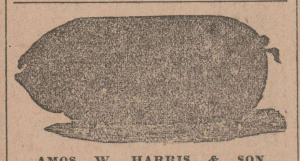
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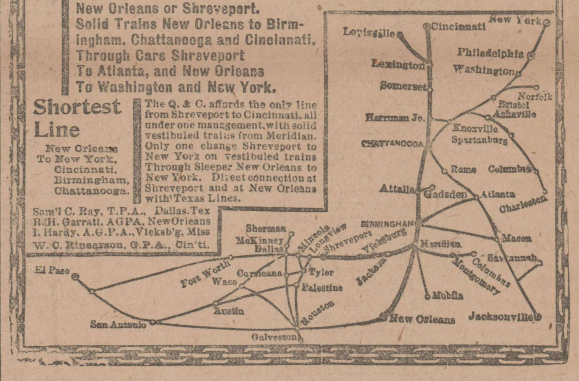
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Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most
Improved Stock and Stable Cars
For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chilicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to
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General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.
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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 cheerfully answer all questions as will
E. J. MARTIN, Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

PERSONAL.

O. P. Jones, a prominent cattle dealer of Callahan county, was in the city yesterday. He says cattle in his section of country are in good shape.

Don Bell, a well-to-do stockman of Baird, Tex., was here yesterday. He says Callahan county never was in better shape than it is at present.

Capt. W. S. Ikard came down from his Oklahoma ranch. He reported that section as dry. That was before the late rain, hence The Journal concludes that all is now well.

T. D. Woody, the Decatur cattleman, was here Tuesday shaking hands with his numerous friends. Says things are all right everywhere he has been, and he is not at all discouraged.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo was here Wednesday. Tol says the Panhandle country is in fine shape; in fact, was never better, and he predicts a good crop of fine fat cattle this year.

Dr. W. H. Simmons of Weatherford, who is quite an extensive dealer in cattle, was here Monday. The doctor has a very fine lot of twos in King county, which he reports as doing fine.

John Millsap, foreman of the "Rocking Chair" pasture in the Panhandle, was here yesterday. He reports plenty of rain and an abundance of grass all through the country, which he has recently traveled.

G. W. McDonald of Palo Pinto, merchant, cattleman and capitalist, was here Monday, en route to the Decatur convention, and spent Thursday here en route home. Mr. McDonald reports Palo Pinto county in good shape and cattle doing well.

W. K. Clark, a well-to-do farmer and feeder of Parker county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Clark wants to buy 100 well bred steers to feed this winter. Persons having such cattle for sale can find a buyer by addressing Mr. Clark at Weatherford, Tex.

The Vassar Real Estate Exchange of Vassar, Mich., have an advertisement in this issue of The Journal in which they offer on reasonable terms to sell first-class bicycles. Bicycles are all the go now, and everybody needs one. See their ad. and write them.

Col. E. M. Daggett of this city, who has some 2500 head of good steer cattle twelve miles north of Fort Worth, reports his pastures in splendid shape and says his cattle are doing fine. His steers are twos, threes, fours and up, and are a fine lot. They are for sale.

Capt. Jno. A. Lee, manager of the Magnolia Cattle company, Borden Co., was in the city Wednesday. He reports an abundance of rain through that section, and says the range is as good as it has been in ten years. He says all Western Texas now has more grass than cattle.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene came down from his pasture in the Indian Territory, Tuesday night, spent Wednesday in the live stock center and returned to the "B. I. T.," Wednesday night. Mr. Daugherty says that some parts of the country is still needing rain badly.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is advertised by Messrs. H. W. Williams & Co., wholesale druggists of this city, in this issue. That Rudy's is a reliable remedy is evidenced by the Messrs. Williams handling it; every one knows the house of Williams & Co., know they are reliable and only handle the best of goods.

J. T. Blanks of Reedville was here Wednesday, en route to the Territory, where he has a contract to supply the government's pets with good beef. Says he's giving them beef to their satisfaction, but he isn't much stuck on government contracts; they ain't such a picnic as they "ustser was." Mr. B. says it has begun to rain some in his section now, and crops will be good.

Gen. F. W. James, president of the First National bank of Baird, was in Fort Worth Wednesday night. Gen. James has been intimately associated with the stockmen of Western Texas for many years and is well and favorably known to all of them. He reports everything in good shape in Callahan county, says the crops are fairly good while the grass was never better.

Charles Coon, the Weatherford cattleman, was here Wednesday. Says he has not heard from his Territory pastures in the last few days; was up there ten days ago, and things were pretty dry, but he believes it has rained now, hence he is feeling very good. Has lately shipped out some cattle, which brought satisfactory prices; will ship again soon and does not anticipate any very tough markets.

B. A. Bywaters of Paris, who besides being tax assessor of Lamar county is also an extensive cattle operator, was here Tuesday. Mr. Bywaters has recently moved about 1000 head of fine yearlings from his section to the Territory. They are in the 6666 pasture and doing fine. Mr. Bywaters says he would sell this bunch of cattle on account of having several irons in the fire, but thinks he can hold them comfortably.

Jesse Hittson, an erstwhile Texas cattleman, one who in his day, counted his cattle on a thousand hills, but was unfortunate in the crash, was here recently. Jess is now engaged in mining at Guadalupe y Calvo, over on the Pacific coast in Old Mexico. Mr. Hittson's many friends will be glad to learn that he is making money, and expects to some day return to Texas loaded down with gold dust and diamonds. The Journal congratulates you, Jess.

Messrs. Martin & Robinson of Austin, Tex., wholesale dealers in grain, hay, feed, meal and seeds, have an advertisement in this issue of The Journal, in which they solicit business from the readers of this paper. Any one desiring to either buy or sell anything in their line, is requested to write them or if in Austin, to call upon them. They will be found to be perfectly reliable gentlemen with whom it will be a pleasure to do business. See their advertisement.

Charles Davis of El Paso, Tex., spent Wednesday and Thursday in Fort Worth. Mr. Davis is collector of customs at El Paso and also owns and manages a large cattle ranch near Valentine, in the eastern part of El Paso county. While here Mr. Davis bought two car loads of Shorthorn bulls from Col. J. W. Burgess, proprietor of the Blue Mound stock farm in the northern part of this county. The bulls are said to be an exceptionally fine lot, mostly yearlings. They were sold ot $27.50 per head, which was regarded as very cheap for them. The sale was negotiated by the Loving Land and Live Stock Agency of this city.

D. S. Combs, a prominent stockman and citizen of San Marcos, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Combs is the senior member of the firm of Combs & Cincaid Bros., who own a herd of about 10,000 head of well bred cattle located near Haymond, in Buchel county. While here Mr. Combs sold to J. M. Daugherty 1000 cows and calves, to be delivered on Mr. Daugherty's range in Eddy county, N. M., on the 15th of next month. These are said to be an exceptionally fine lot of cows. The price paid was $15 per cow and calf. The sale was negotiated by the Loving Land & Live Stock Agency, this city.

Eugene W. Miller of Aledo, this county, returned from Chicago the other day. He marketed fourteen cars of cattle while there. The tops weighed 1193 pounds and brought $3.75 per 100 pounds; the tailings, if they could be so called, weighed 1076 pounds and brought $3.55. 'Gene always buys good cattle and knows how to feed them so that they get the big tallow on them. He is a practical, thorough cattleman, and what he don't know about the business isn't much. He has some 300 more to ship out, the first installment going forward tomorrow. He says they will all average with the last shipment. Mr. Miller is another man who has a fine stock and feeding farm, as fine as there is in the state, and he knows how to make money out of them.

Clabe W. Merchant of Abilene was here last Saturday. That is The Journal believes Abilene is where he goes once or twice a year to vote, and at other times he can be found most anywhere between Chicago and San Antonio, St. Louis and Fort Worth or Kansas City and Arizona. He is most of the time to be found in the territory, where he has a lot of cattle bought up through Texas last winter, and which he is now putting on the market as fast as they will do, to market. Clabe also has a fine steer herd in Kansas, of which he is very proud, and well he may be, for The Journal is reliably informed that they are daisies and no mistake. Mr. Merchant seldom has time to talk to a newspaper man, but has promised that on his next trip through Fort Worth he will let The Journal man get his anger into him and will try to tell him something of interest to others. The Journal hopes he will do so for he knows as much about cows as anyone in the business.

J. H. Parramore of Abilene, one of the heaviest Texas-territory cattle operators, was here last Saturday. Mr. Parramore has a big string of cattle in the territory which he is now shipping to market as fast they are in marketable shape. He also has several thousand fine steers in Kansas on pasture, besides his interests in Texas. Mr. Parramore reported the territory dry in most parts and rain needed most everywhere; stock consequently were not doing extra well. However, cattle were in very good shape and had been bringing fairly good prices on the market, and while prices were not as satisfactory as they might have been, still he was not very blue at the outlook. The late rains have no doubt made Mr. Parramore feel considerably better, and The Journal hopes he may come out on top with his cattle this year. He is an old-time, biz-hearted Texan—one of the kind that are each year getting scarcer, and as their number grows less are better liked by all who know them. If there's anyone wanting to know anything about the cattle business, The Journal young man would advise them to have a talk with Mr. Parramore.

The Heavy End of a Match.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint at the breakfast table as he asked for a second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd expect of such a thing, but what is it?"

"I have found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus, with a grin that would have adorned a skull.

Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery, too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called a 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben who had consumption and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it she was a pale, sickly thing, but look at her; she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs 165 pounds. That, Cyrus, is a discovery that's worth mentioning."

Young or middle-aged men suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Illustrated book sent securely sealed for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cheap Cattle.

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

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

CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Texas.

Jere J. Burnett No More.

Jere J. Burnett, a prominent and well known stockman of Wichita county, brother of S. B. Burnett of this city, is no more.

Monday, the 6th of this month, near Wichita Falls, after an illness of two weeks, his spirit passed over the river, and is now at rest with his Maker.

Jere J. Burnett was born on Denton creek, Denton county, Texas, about thirty-three years ago. He has always been in the cattle business, and for a number of years past has been associated with S. B. Burnett in the "6666" ranch.

He was widely known, and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

He leaves a wife, besides his other immediate relatives. Was married early in this year, and his young wife and relatives have the sympathies of a host of friends in his sad passing away.

His wife loses a faithful, loving husband, his relatives a brother, friend and protector, his friends a friend who has been proven true and tried, and the community a most worthy citizen. Jere Burnett will always live in the memory of his friends, and one and all will sorely miss him in the home, on the ranch and in business circles. Peace to his ashes.

Working Harness

will last longer, be tough, won't gall the horses, and is pleasant to handle if oiled with

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SOUTHERN TEXAS

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

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

Mr. Wm. Gerfers, the well-known Bexar county stockman, was in to buy some saddles last week. As he had been selling hides on a free trade basis for several years, he wanted to buy saddles on the same basis, but soon learned that the price of saddles is out of all proportion to the price of hides. In other words, Mr. Gerfers had rubbed under his nose a practical illustration of tariff reform, as elucidated by a cuckoo congress.

* * * * *

"They say" that I have the "future sheep" for Texas down about right.

* * * * *

The ablest, most conservative and by all odds the fairest manufacturer's paper printed in the United States is the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia. It asks no more for its own constituency than it is willing to grant to other interests. In its treatment of the financial question, it embodies just enough of the Western and Southern idea to make it honest, and just enough of the Eastern idea to make it safe.

* * * * *

Mr. Johnson, a Bexar county farmer, was in this week and reports his spring corn crop a failure, but has procured seed of the Mexican June corn, and says he will raise corn enough for his own use this fall, and so sure is he of this, since the late rains, that he has decided to sell 500 bushels of corn left over from last year. Another thing, he is harrowing the ground where his early corn was planted, and will sow to Colorado bottom grass, and will not thank anybody to insure him a good crop of hay. It is a great country—that getting knocked out in the spring, comes up smiling in the fall. I asked Dr. Johnson if he thought the man can raise and mature a good crop of the Mexican corn planted this late. He said, "without a doubt."

* * * * *

Gov. Hogg delivered an address here the other evening, which seemed to please everybody except the anarchists. The anarchists, who think that corporations should have the right to do anything on earth they can, and more if they want to, didn't like it. Neither did the other style of anarchist, that have nothing, want nothing, and hate everybody who has anything. However, I believe that the address suited good citizens who desire to see a government of, by and for the people, with justice to all, and a special "pull" for none.

* * * * *

The San Antonio horse market is looking up—that is, the demand has been better at the very low prices ruling for some time.

* * * * *

Col. Wm. Lawrence, president of the National Wool Growers' association, has my thanks for marked copy of Dakota paper containing information regarding a big water power, irrigation and wool scouring scheme in the great Northwest. There are several points in Texas where the same combination might be worked to good advantage.

* * * * *

Messrs. Buchanan and Putnam ("Slade"), on their return to Fort Worth from a trip to the coast, made a pleasant call at the Journal office. I had just read 'Slade's" bathing experience at Corpus Christi, and how he hid his face in his hands, as he came in sight of the ladies with his bathing "panties" on, and do you know that I had serious doubts about the genuineness of his terrified modesty. And then, when I got a look at his "phiz," why, that settled it. Anyhow, I'll bet he wouldn't let a woman drown if he had on the same suit he wears when he takes a plunge in "Big Fossil Creek."

* * * * *

From the best information I can get it has been raining over at least twenty counties of Western and Southwestern Texas ever since Friday night, and this is Sunday, and it is raining yet. It reminds me of the remark of the old lady who said: "It never rains in Western Texas, and when it does it never quits." Come down in about three weeks and I'll show you a green country and "old brindle" with head and tail up, like a cuckoo congressman on his way to the White House.

* * * * *

It has been the talk down this way lately that there will be very little cotton, rain or no rain. I have heard such talk before at about the same time and under about the same conditions; but somehow when the August rains come those cotton fields surprised their long-faced owners, just as they will do again this fall. Three years ago a renter had seventy acres in cotton on a place of mine, and while he had a good stand the spring and early summer had been so dry that the cotton had made but little growth, and the weeds had kept well up with the little growth it had made. I happened to be on the place at the time the farmer had decided that further work upon the crop would be lost. I encouraged him to clean out and cultivate the crop, which he did with a large force, quickly. In a few days the rain came and he got about a half bale to the acre. For a good many crops a long wet fall could be made worth more to Western Texas than a long dry spring, and I have observed, too, that the long wet fall is apt to follow the long dry spring. Our people should pay more attention to fall farming.

* * * * *

I have been trying to make myself believe that bossism in politics is dying out, but instead I am sometimes led to think that it is just getting a good hold. If the best people were the bosses the boss system would not be so bad; but the trouble is that our conventions are dominated by men whose profession is politics and whose lead is maintained by the support of the most viscious elements of the community. Is it any wonder, then, that good citizens, whose only interest in politics is the conservation of good government, should on election day often be left the alternative to choose between several candidates in none of whom they have confidence, or else decline to vote at all? Office-seeking is the cause of bossism in politics, and while it may seem a trifle heroic, the voting down by the people of every man who seeks an office would prove a most effective remedy; and when our present system of office-hustling and vote-buying gets so bad that we can't escape its effects by shutting our eyes and holding our noses, the trouble will doubtless regulate itself in the manner above suggested.

* * * * *

I observe that Farm and Ranch agrees with me that the farmers of America embody the great conservative force that may be called upon to save this government from the Carriggles, Pullmans and Havemeyers on the one hand and the Debses and Sovereigns on the other. The danger is that they will be so confounded conservative that corporate and pauper anarchy will send the government to Heligoland before the farmers get ready to save it.

* * * * *

Ida Wells, a colored damsel, is engaged at home and abroad in slandering the Southern people, and at home and abroad is receiving entirely more consideration than she is entitled to by reason of her personality or the business in which she is engaged. If the colored folks have no friends among the better class of Southern people they have no friends anywhere, and instead of shielding and apologizing for negro outrages of white women they would better, by their daily walk and conversation, court the good will of the Southern people who understand them. A close and friendly understanding between the better class of white and colored people would be better for both races, and would serve as a protection to both from the vicious elements of both

* * * * *

A farmer in Western Kansas writes interestingly in an exchange about his experience in pump irrigation, from which I give an extract. But it is well to understand that his well was shallow: "I put in the first 8-inch pump made under the Gause patent. It is an 8-inch cylinder with a 12-inch stroke and is run by a 14-foot Halliday windmill, which in a fair wind will pump in 24 hours 4400 barrels of water, as it throws 2 1-2 gallons of water per stroke. It will furnish enough water for 10 acres of land even though it never rains. Irrigation will produce any kind of a crop that is raised in any country in the known world. The Arkansas river water is clear and free from sediment, being the finest to irrigate vegetables, strawberries and orchards I know of. Orchards may be raised by any man on the prairies while he is producing other products on 10 to 20 acres, and at the end of 8 or 10 years when the trees come into bearing he will have a living from his orchard alone. He will hardly know how he got it if supplied with his own water and owns his own plant. My well is 13 feet deep and I raise the water 4 1-2 feet above the level of the surface, making a lift of 17 feet, when it empties into the reservoir for storage. In one dry season one of these plants would pay for itself and make a living for the family or save an orchard. It is certainly the thing for gardeners who are producing seeds in a country where dry seasons are occasional visitors. I raised last year 172 bushels of sweet potatoes on an acre and sold them at 75 cents per bushel. I tried for three years before I had my plant to grow strawberries, but always failed to get the plants to grow. Since that time I have grown them successfully on a plot 40x75 feet. Two years ago I had over 100 gallons of berries. There are now in Finney county, Kansas, 112 pumps, ranging in sizes from 4-inch to 12-inch, being used by windmills and are irrigating about 1000 acres of land. I have nothing to say against steam pumps, but they are too expensive where fuel is high as it is with us. Wind may not move an engine, but it will make the water flow."

* * * * *

Time to plant turnips and millet, besides several other things.

* * * * *

Coorado bottom grass is spreading in Western Texas. Can't have too much of it.

* * * * *

I have seen but one good crop of Johnson grass this season, and it was irrigated. But it was a wonder.

* * * * *

An old Californian said to me the other day: "You have a grand fruit country here in Western Texas, if you would only put the water on the land." I asked him: "How about the water; where is it to come from?" He said: "My dear sir, besides the water that runs and the water that falls, the earth is full of it."

* * * * *

How long has it been since you saw a bunch of really fat Texas grass cattle on the way to market? I have been invited out to the depot to see them, but they were not there; that is, sure enough fat cattle. Jim Harris took me out one time to show me some beeves he had paid Sam Walcott of Encinal county $30 a head for. They were about half fat. Cattle used to get fat on grass in Texas, but will they ever again? Not in a thousand years, unless we have the kind of grass we used to have. By the way, don't you believe that with careful handling of the pastures and reasonable attention to grade cattle, we can make fat, 1000-pound 2-year-old steers on grass? If you don't, say so and give your reasons. If they can't be grown that big at that age on grass, there must be a feed farm behind the pasture. If we can't manage in some way to make a thousand-pound 3-year-old, we might as well quit paying taxes and turn the country out to free grass. "Old Ten Per Cent" has got a good deal of the land now, and if we keep up this half fat "fours and over" scheme long enough he will have it all. Can you see it?

* * * * *

This part of Texas will be in fine fix in a few weeks, and then we will see them overstocked if they can get the wherewith.

* * * * *

If the abortive misfit known as the senate tariff bill fails to become a law, as it is at present indicated, sheep will be good property. Indeed, there is a well-grounded feeling even among the advocates of tariff reform that the death by inanition of the senate monstrosity would give a stimulus to all kinds of business.

* * * * *

Bill Irving, while here the other day, got word from his LaSalle county ranch that his biggest tank was washed it away and didn't seem to worry him much. Seemed to be satisfied if the ranch was left.

* * * * *

The rain, the rain, the glorious rain,
Has come to bless the earth again,
And to ease the terrible strain
That so long has caused us pain.
It fills the tank and the water-hole,
Swells to bursting the cotton boll,
And, maybe, 'twill relax the soul.
And in good time turn loose the "roll"
Of "cent per cent," in which said case.
Don't ever hesitate to place your cash
on Texas in the race.
She'll be a winner or break a trace.

* * * * *

If the Big Four make a beef contract with China and Japan, and make it quick enough, it may do much to relieve the boys who have cattle in the Territory. Maybe this rain means a change of luck all 'round.

* * * * *

San Antonio, August.

R. R. Claridge: Dear Sir—The late rains have prepared our fields for sowing turnips. The long fall season we enjoy here gives promise of a good crop of this vegetable. Every farmer should at once sow his turnips. Land where the corn crop has failed will raise them, and thus help out the stock of feed so needful the coming fall.

Select the best and richest land; put it into thorough condition by plow and cultivator, harrow and brush to a fine tilth. Be sure to get seed that is fresh, as none other will produce vigorous plants. If sown in drills, 2 1-2 pounds of seed per acre will do.

If sown broadcast, use four pounds per acre. To assist the distribution of the seed, mix with dry ashes. Stake off the field in lands; sow one way; then sow across the lands; when finishing off, sow a land around the field on its outer edges; use a light brush to cover the seed; one-half to three-quarters of an inch is deep enough for turnip seed; as a final finish run a light roller, or a broad plank over the field to pack the earth about the seed; especially is this required if the land is a sandy soil. Sowings should be made every week during August. In this way a part of the field will escape the attacks of the black beetle. As soon as the second, or coarse leaf shoots up the beetle fly's work is over. And in certain atmospheric conditions he is inactive.

As to the kind of turnips to sow, further north the Flat Dutch is a suitable kind; here in the South, any good variety of the Swedes will do well. Upon very rich land, if newly cleared of brush, the Mangel Werzel yield heavy crops when sown in drills and cultivated. Whenever it can be done a top dressing of ashes, bone dust, old manure and superphosphate of lime, hen manure, or all mixed in a compost heap, often turned over, will repay the expense of its application, and should be harrowed in before sowing the seed. Remember that a vigorous, quick growth of the turnip plant is our best preventative against the fly and beetle.

Yours,

GEO. B. JOHNSTON.

* * * * *

Col. J. S. Taylor and Mrs. Charles C. Pierce of California are here and made to a reporter of the Daily Express the following irrigation talk, which may be of interest to The Journal's readers:

"We are up here, as you no doubt know," said Col. Taylor, "to increase our irrigating plant, which we already find to be inadequate to the demands placed on it, and at present consists of a 160-horse power boiler on the bank of the Rio Grande, and pumps, the capacity of which is 3,000,000 gallons of water a day. The company owns an 8000-acre tract of land at what is known as North Laredo, of which about 500 acres are already under a special irrigation system, the water running through five miles of ditches, and have spent nearly $100,000 on improvements. We have been running the plant for three years and have practically demonstrated the fact beyond a doubt that Texas, and especially the Rio Grande valley, is as much the home of the grape and olive as the vales of either France or Italy.

"Yes, this climate is peculiarly adapted to the healthy condition and early production of this fruit, and it is not generally known that Webb county received the premium at the Chicago exposition, 1893, for the earliest grapes raised in the United States, a large quantity having been on the market right in Chicago on May 27 of that year. They mature down there between May 25 and June 15, forty to fifty days earlier than any place in the states. With irrigation Texas is going to lead the world in the matter of fruit and vegetables, and California won't be in it, as we can produce earlier and the markets of the East are nearer. No grapes from Webb county have sold for less than 10 cents to the producer, and the black Morocco produces fruit on the vine from July until frost in November. Think of it! Four to five crops a year. When the frost strikes the vine there will yet be found fine young bunches of green grapes. Of course the frost kills them.

"There are 130 acres of the 8000 acres planted with grape vines three years old, of the following varieties, and are for table purposes only: Muscat of Alexandria, Tokay, black Morocco, Emperor, Rose of Peru, Mission and black Hamburg, and average $500 to $800 an acre, and," added Col. Taylor, "what will surprise your people is, we can cure raisins on the Muscat vine, on the vine, mind you, in twelve days, which in California take three weeks to bring to the same state of perfection.

"Another product that we are interested in is the olive, of which we will have planted this fall 5000 trees, as from experiments we find that they can be grown as successfully in Texas as in California or the islands of the Mediterranean. What we have already planted have stood the past three winter seasons and are a decided success. The main point about the olive is that it steadily increases with age and lasts for several generations.

Sixty acres are devoted to truck gardening, principally tomatoes. The fine tomatoes that were on the San Antonio market last October and November and caused so much surprise as to where they came from to your residents, were from this same land. Yes, sir, after the Texas varieties are gone and the Floridas not in, we ship them in October, November and December." Mr. E. D. Lampshire last year, as an experiment, planted one and three-quarter acres, and produced from the month of August to the latter part of October 20,000 pounds, from which he made 5 cents per pound net on the cars.

Mr. Taylor is also interested in the Eagle Pass Irrigation and Water company, a corporation lately chartered under the laws of Texas, and will irrigate from the Rio Grande river above Eagle Pass through a canal of about four miles in length.

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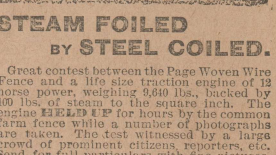
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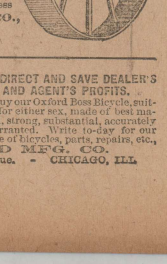


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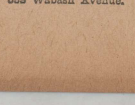
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