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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK

—AND—

FARM JOURNAL.

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of

Real Estate or Live Stock

are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the

Loving Land and Live Stock Agency,

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

NO. 9---VOL. 15. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894. ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

TEXAS

Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

ASSOCIATED EDITORS:

Joseph L. Loving.....Fort Worth
R.R. Claridge.....San Antonio
Carey W. Styles.....Stephenville
H. L. Bentley.....Abilene
J. H. Dills.....Sherman
Mrs. Eunice S. Buchanan..Ft. Worth

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,

407 Main Street. Opposite Hotel Pickwick.

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter.

ONE PRICE—This is a one-price paper—one dollar a year in advance. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

RENEWALS—Subscribers are especially requested to send in their renewals at least ten days before the subscription expires. This assures the paper coming right along, with no break between the old subscription and the renewal.

HOW DATE OF EXPIRATION IS SHOWN—The date when subscription expires is shown on every paper by the label pasted thereon, or outside on the wrapper.

HOW RENEWAL MONEY IS RECEIPTED FOR.—The receipt of money for renewals is acknowledged by changing the date on the label. This is the only receipt that need be given, unless in special cases. WATCH THE DATE on your label, and if it is not changed at the end of two or three weeks write us, giving the exact date and method of remittance, so we may investigate forthwith.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—A subscriber wishing to change his postoffice must give his former as well as his present address. Unless this is done the change CANNOT BE MADE.

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

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

The Journal would be pleased to hear from all its readers regarding any matters of interest. Write, even if you do not send more than a postal. This is an important matter, and one which will materially assist in increasing the usefulness of The Journal.

No. 3 of Farmers' Magazine does not differ materially from the two numbers preceeding, except, possibly, to show a decided improvement. This magazine has a bright and prosperous future before it, and The Journal wishes it much success.

The probabilities are that the Wilson tariff bill will pass the senate in a very few days. At this writing the wool and sugar schedules have not been agreed upon, and it is impossible to say whether either or both of these articles will be made dutiable or free.

A PROSPEROUS SEASON.

The country has been blessed with abundant rains. The returns from county after county are the same. Fine rains everywhere. The natural sequence for the range and pasture country is fine grass, plenty of water and fat beeves in the future. In the farming counties the conditions are equally gratifying. The favorable weather of the spring has enabled farmers to cultivate their crops well and put them in the very best growing condition.

The splendid rains following such cultivation changed the face of the country like magic. The June sunshine succeeding such conditions forced crops of all kinds until the farmer looks with astonishment at his fields. It is entirely safe to say that never before at this season of the year were crop prospects generally brighter. To make the season more perfect there has been enough of fair weather to enable the husbandman to harvest his grain in safety, insuring him, with proper care on his part, immunity from danger of damage by mould. The small grain crop, however, is not as large as some imagine. While wheat is, perhaps, better than a good average, oats have fallen below their usual yield. The prospects are for a tremendous corn crop, while abundant crops of millet and sorghum are assured, thus relieving all anxiety as to a plentiful supply of feed. Altogether, the country is blessed.

MUST BE A RUMOR.

The Gazette of last Friday published the following dispatch from Dallas:

"It is reliably reported that the Armour Packing company has determined upon establishing a branch of its business in Dallas, to do a general packing business and to cost over a quarter of a million dollars. This information was given out here by the representatives of a rival establishment located in Kansas City. The Armour people have their eyes on three locations from which to select a site for their mammoth establishment. One of these is a tract of about 100 acres of land in Oak Cliff, and the other two are in East Dallas, one south of Commerce street and the other north of Live Oak. Owing to the character of the business, it has to be conducted in a locality remote from dwellings. It is understood that work will begin on the buildings just as soon as the trade for the land can be closed, and will be pushed to completion so that the packery may be put in operation this fall. Mr. Doty, the representative of the Armours in Dallas, said to a Gazette representative that he had no information on the matter to give the public."

The above has been the occasion of some little surprise in this city, and, so far as The Journal has been able to learn, is not credited as being more than a "windy" Dallas rumor. The Armours know a good thing when they see it about as readily as anyone, and if there was any money in building a packing house anywhere in the South, they would have already had one in operation.

And when they do go in to run such an institution in Texas, they won't go to Dallas, even though it should be the most populous city in the state. Armour would want to locate in a city which was not alone the railway center of the state, but also the place where the cattlemen preferred doing business, and every one knows that it is like pulling eye-teeth to get the average Texas cattleman to go to Dallas.

Another point decidedly in favor of Fort Worth is the fact that she already has a packing plant as fine as any in the land. When Mr. Armour wants to do business in Texas, he won't care anything about building up Dallas or Fort Worth or Austin or anywhere else, but will naturally go where the business is already being done and make things lively for anyone competing with him.

Mr. Armour knows about the Fort Worth Packing House, the Fort Worth Union stock yards, the great number of railroads centering here, how Fort Worth is the cattlemen's headquarters, and when he comes to locate a business in Texas, Fort Worth will be his first stopping point, and he won't have to hesitate long about which particular portion of the city he will locate in.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

There is no subject in which the farmers of the country are more interested than that of how to secure better roads. Some methods of procuring roads are better and more economical than others, but it is safe to say that no country ever paid more for good roads than the roads were worth, with, however, bad judgment they were planned or however bad management the work was executed. Good country roads are to the agricuitural world what railroad and water transportation is to the mercantile world. They will soon be considered indispensable, and will be demanded at any cost.

Apropos of this subject there will be held at Asbury Park, N J., July 5 and 6, under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture a meeting for the purpose of promoting organization for road improvement. Roy Stone, the special agent of the government, and engineer in charge of road inquiry, furnishes the following information concerning the meeting:

"The conference is for the purpose of promoting organization for road improvement where such organization does not already exist; for strengthening the hands of existing organizations, and the gathering and diffusion of general information on the subject of road improvement.

"We, in New Jersey, have reaped the benefit of good organization, and its results in practical legislation Several of our counties have now complete road systems, and road building by state aid is fairly inaugurated. Full details of our experience will be communicated to the conference by those who have administered the state aid law, and those who have been benefited by it.

"This is not to be a convention of delegates, but a conference of road associations, state, county, township, and municipal authorities, corporations and individuals concerned in road improvement.

"We are in communication with boards of trade, agricultural societies, wheelmen's associations, wagon and carriage builders, manufactures of road machinery, as well as civil engineers, road overseers and supervisors of roads, and many citizens interested in but not officially connected with road improvement.

"We meet to interchange views and to give and get all the information we can to promote the cause of road improvement. Manufacturers of road machinery will be present with their plants to crush rock and lay down roads, materials for which will be furnished by the municipality.

"We trust your bureau of agriculture and your state will be represented.

"The national editorial convention meets here July 2 to 6, and delegates to the road conference, or those wishing to attend it can arrange to represent newspapers, and thus get reduced railroad fare.

"Hotel accommodations will also be furnished at greatly reduced rates."

THE HORN FLY.

The prediction of the Journal made two years ago that the Horn Fly had come to saty is proving too true. These pests have gradually scattered over the country until now they may be found in every locality, excepting only sections that are and have been unusually dry. They do not seem to flourish during the drouth but may be relied on to put in their appearance in abundance soon after the rainy season begins. It is claimed by some that cattle soon become accustomed to these pests, and that therefore they do but little damage. The Journal trusts that this statement may prove true, but is not yet prepared to credit it. Cattle may, and no doubt will, in many localities get fat on the grass notwithstanding the flies, yet they would certainly fatten faster and take on more flesh if they were not continually tormented by these blood-suching pests. To say the least these flies are a great detriment and have certainy come to stay.

Bulletin No. 28 of the Mississippi Experiment station treats of the horned fly as follows:

The horn fly is a European cattle pest which first appeared in this country in New Jersey, and is supposed to have been brought from southern France, where it has been a well known pest since 1830. From New Jersey it spread Southward and Westward has been very rapid. In 1889 and 1890 it was very abundant in New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia, and in 1891 had reached Ohio and Kentucky. By the end of 1892 it became very generally distributed, and in 1893 it was so very abundant that it attracted general attention.

The eggs of the horn fly are laid in fresh cow dung and hatch into larvae within twenty-four hours. In about eight or ten days the larvae having become full grown form pupae at or just below the surface of the ground, under the ground, and in a few days the flies emerge. The length of time required for the transformation from the egg to the fly will vary somewhat with the weather. During the warmer months it requires but about ten days for the transformation, but on an average it requires about two weeks.

The flies suck blood from the cattle, producing irritation and worry to such an extent as to cause a decrease in milk of one-third to one-half. It has been our observation that dark-colored cattle are more subject to attack from the horn fly than are cattle of a lighter color; one often seeing a white and a black cow standing side by side where the former will nearly be exempt from attack by the flies, while the latter will be covered with them. Some writers claim that the thin-skinned animals are most attacked, but this has not been our observation, color having more to do with the attack than anything else; although,why this is the case, we do not attempt to explain.

During the past two seasons we have experimented with many substances which have been applied to keep the flies from the animals, most of which have proved of little value, as they evaporate so rapidly. The following, however, have been fairly satisfactory, as they keep the flies from the cattle from a week to ten days.

Crude cotton seed oil or fish oil and pine tar mixed, about two parts of the former to one part of the latter. The two mix readily and are easily applied to the animals at milking time by means of a paint brush. Applied in this manner it takes but a half minute to a cow, making the cost of the application but a small item. We have treated 350 head at a time with the crude cotton seed oil and tar in this way, using but four gallons of the oil and less than two of the pine tar.

TEXAS CROPS AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE SURPLUS.

The weather and crop reports from all parts of Texas are daily developing marvelous conditions. The seasons have been favorable everywhere, and the temperature has been just right for the rapid growth of cereals, grasses and vegetables.

The result is the brightest prospect for abundant harvest that has gladdened the farmer's heart for many years.

One who now travels over the various lines of railway that traverse agricultural belts of Texas, is amazed at the wonderful conditions of the crops on all sides, and the transcendent beauty of the country. Even though familiar with the luxurance of Texas vegetation from the earlier years of her cultivated productiveness, present conditions seem none the less wonderful, and the surprising beauty of her fields and gardens and prairies none the less attractive. During the winter and early spring the weather was all right for the farmers' work, and right nobly did he "improve each shining hour." His grounds were put in order, and his planting was unobstructed. There seemed then to be a general presentment among the farmers that they were going to have a good crop year, and they worked up to their hopes in perfect preparation, and in planting every acre that was available. Thousands of acres that had found no renters for a few years past were eagerly sought by newcomers, and thousands more of unbroken prairie were turned into cultivation, and today have on them growing crops that recall the fabulous stories of the Hesperides and the glories of the Nile.

The wheat and oat crops are just now being harvested, and are above the average. The wheat acreage was probably larger by 10 to 15 per cent than ever before planted, but the minimum estimate of the crop is about 25 per cent in excess of any previous crop. Oats are just good enough, and will measure all the way from 25 bushels to 100 bushels per acre, while corn promises a yield beyond estimate and beyond any possible home consumption.

All the smaller crops, such as rye, barley, sorghum, millet, potatoes and the grasses are equally exuberant. The gardens, too, and orchards are rich and prolific in vegetables and fruits. If the seasons continue till corn is matured, Texas will round up a crop that will fill all her graneries, barns, pens, larders, cellars, bins, silos and cotton houses.

This great crop in the Southwest is not likely to improve the prices of farm products, and it is well that the farmers begin now to lay plans for its profitable utilization. How can the surplus be disposed of to advantage? It must not be wasted, and the producer ought to be remunerated in some way or other. The pasture men and stock farmers will find a fair opportunity for repairing the ravages of drought and panic, and should restock their premises with the best breeds they can procure, and consume a portion of the surplus oats, wheat and corn in generous feeding. And then there is always money in hogs—buy hogs and feed them for market—buy sows and sires, and sell the excess of grain for a good price in fat porkers and improved breeders. The flock master may also open a channel for the consumpiton of a large proportion of the great blessing by improving his breeds and fattening his lambs and wethers for shipment.

If these domestic sources seem likely to prove inadequate to the profitable disposition of the surplus, and shippers fail to take any great quantity for export, then adopt a system of advertising in the old states and induce immigration to come to the land of milk and honey, the land of cheap rents, cheap corn, cheap bacon, cheap flour, and the greatest abundance of all God's temporal blessings Let it be known back at the old home—where most of the Texas farmer came from—that Texas has a great surplus of provisions at cheap rates, and thousands will come and rent or buy and become consumers, profitable factors and good citizens.

OUR STAFF.

With pardonable pride The Live Stock and Farm Journal calls attention this week to its editorial staff, the members of which have been selected with especial reference to their fitness to fill the different departments assigned them, and their knowledge of those subjects which will be treated under the several departments.

The horse and mule department has been placed in charge of that veteran horseman, Col. J. H. Dills of Sherman. Col. Dills is an old Kentucky horseman, familiar in every point in horse breeding, training and management. He has made this subject his life study, always demonstrating his theories by intelligent practice, and being a facile writer, he cannot fail to interest and instruct those who own or are interested in horses.

Our sheep and wool department has been placed under the management of Col. H. L. Bentley of Abilene, than whom no man in America has a greater knowledge of and interest in the subject. His knowledge is derived from long experience and profound study, and his judgment may be relied on in all matters relating to this industry. But Col. Bentley needs no introduction to the sheep men of Texas.

The Southern Texas department of The Journal is confided to Mr. R. R. Claridge, whose office is at San Antonio. Mr. Claridge was the founder, and for a long time editor of the Texas Stockman and Farmer, which he raised to a position of eminence among the live stock journals of the country. He is an able writer, and those interested in Southern Texas will find that he covers the field satisfactorily.

The department, however, of which we are especially proud, and which it is the intention of the managing editor to make of such interest that no farmer's or stockman's wife or daughter can fail to read each week, is our Household. The task of doing this has been assigned to that talented lady, Mrs. E. S. Buckhannan, who has just been established as queen of the homes, and who will not fail to greet our readers every week with a bright, cheery, useful and instructive page. No housekeeper can fail to become interested in this department.

Besides these parties in charge of special departments, The Journal retains on its staff Col. Cary W. Styles of Stephenville, with the product of whose facile pen Texas readers are already familiar, and whose ready efforts will continue to add interest to this paper.

Mr. Joseph L. Loving, familiar with Texas stockmen and live stock interests from his infancy, may still be counted on to brighten the pages and increase the usefulness of The Journal.

Oor editorial force has been further strengthened this week by the engagement of Mr. J. W. Putman, known to the old-time readers of The Journal as "Slade," whose best efforts will be united with those of the rest of the staff in making this the most attractive farm and live stock journal published. Mr. Putman has spent more than half a score of years writing of live stock interests, and can write sense as well as nonsense.

Arrangements are being made to put an experienced man in charge of the horticultural department, and another in charge of the dairy interests. With its staff thus complete, the management hopes to present a paper which shall commend itself to every housekeeper and to every stockman or farmer, as well as to all persons interested in these industries, and to merit the liberal patronage of all.

Save Your Crop.

Now is the time of push and hurry with farmers, and now is the time of all others when they should "shine things." So far as the small grain is concerned, nature has done all it is going to do for them. The grain is matured and either stands awaiting the self-binder or is in shocks awiting the stocker or separator. Tomorrow rains, floods and overflows may come and sweep a season's crop to destruction. The toil and expense of growing the grain is over with and it only remains for the husbandman to remain faithful and persevere until the plump grains are in the granary of the elevator and until the bright sheaves are either in the barns or in good safe stacks. The farmer can lay no claim to tomorrow. Today is the time to rush your forces and save the crop which is already made. Take no ease until this is done. We all know from experience how often when good small grain crops are made that they are suffered to rot or become seriously damaged by rains and overflows. It will not do to trust the weather a single day. Put the oats you mean to feed in the sheaf in the barn at once and let the whips crack over the backs of your mules until your wheat is safely in the stack, and then you can quietly await your own convenience about threshing. But if you do not mean to stack your wheat let the hum of the thresher be heard on your lands at once. Save the crop you have grown and save it while it is today.

Tahlaquah Notes.

Tahlaquah, I. T., June 15, 1894.—The Cherokee payment at this place ends today. The next is at Vinitia for nine days. The prairies are black with horse herds there already, and many are to go yet. At first good horses sold well here, but toward the last they went very low. B. S. Kinney was shot and robbed near here while returning to Fort Worth. C. M.

"Papa," said little Katie, "do you know how high these clouds are?" "No, child," answered her father with an indulgent smile. "Well," said Katie, regarding them with critical eye, "I do. They're cirrus clouds, and they're about three miles and a half high. You didn't have very good schools when you was little, did you, papa?"—Chicago Tribune.

NEWS AND NOTES

Threshing grain from the shock causes much confusion and waste. Stack it.

The Journal has no apoligies to offer to its readers this week for its many short suggestions looking to the better hygenic treatment of sheep. An ounce of preventive is really worth many pounds of cure, and too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for preventing disease among the flocks.

The Texas Press Association meets in annual convention in this city next Friday and will remain in session three days. Fort Worth will sustain her old time reputation for hospitality and see that the boys are well taken care of. Committees are at work preparing for the comfort and pleasure of the "gang."

A Journal man very recently visited a sheep ranch, where the only supply of water for the flocks was a pool about 25x50 feet, perhaps 18 to 26 inches deep, that did not run except for a few days after a hard rain. His attention was called to two significant facts, as follows: 1. That the water was dark colored—almost black—and anything but inviting in appearance. 2. That when the sheep were driven to it, not one in fifty of them drank of it at all, and then but sparingly, and with evident reluctance, which latter fact was mentioned by the herder in support of his theory that sheep care very little for water. The Journal man also observed that the corral was on a slope just above this pool, and that at the lowest point of it banked from 18 to 24 inches up against the permanent fence of cedar posts, was a compact heap of dung that in all probability had been accumulating there for years. Further, that just after a shower that fell while he was there, a stream of liquid, black as ink nearly, ran from this compost heap into the pond. He called the attention of the herder to these facts, and suggested that he drive the sheep, as an experiment, to a pond outside of his range, that was in fact clean. This was done by permission of the cow man owning the pond, and the sheep, every single one of them, drank largely of the water. The herder acknowledged the corn, and declared his intention to mend matters at home, but in all probability is putting it off from day to day, while his flock is suffering daily for water.

Conductors' Picnic.

The Order of Railway Conductors will hold its third annual picnic at Grunewald's park, in this city, on the 26th instant. Elaborate preparations have been made for one of the most enjoyable times imagiaable. Excursion trains with reduced fares will run over all the roads and ample arrangements have been made for transportation from the city to the park. Besides having everything on the grounds good to eat or drink, there will be baseball games, bicycle races, a balloon ascension, and speaking by the best orators of the state.

The big-hearted conductors do nothing by halves, and will see that no one leaves the grounds without first having had an enjoyable time.

How Milk is Made.

The udder is not a mere receptacle for the slow collection of the milk during the intervals between milkings. It is a secreting organ,made up of glandular tissue, which changes during the act of milking into milk. The milk is really made during the process of milking, and when this is well understood, with all the bearings and consequences of it, much light will be thrown on the manner in which the milking should be done. So that time sufficient is to be given to the milking to exhaust the udder of all the milk-making material it may contain. Then the act of milking should be easy, gentle, sufficiently forcible, and really have a considerable amount of action that will produce nervous stimulation on the glandular tissue, by which it is broken down from a solid form into a liquid. The process of milking, in fact, must be a sort of massage, a mechanical action of the tissues, by which the effect desired is produced. It is something to be done with study, as the milker presses the teats, and, lifting the hand at each motion, exerts the needed action on the glands, by which they are stimulated sufficiently to produce the result in the most effective manner.—London Farmer and Stockbreeder.

The Horn Fly.

Prof. Weed, entomologist of the Mississippi agricultural station, gives the following remedy for this pest:

The treatment for the horn fly is mostly preventive in its nature and consists in the application to the cattle of odorous substances which will keep the flies from the animals. For this purpose a great many substances have been recommended, but most of them have proved of little value. The following, however, have given the best results at our hands:

1. "Kanat oil," made as follows: crude carbolic acid, one ounce; pennyroyal, one-half to one-ounce; sulphur, one-fourth pound; crude cotton seed oil, one gallon. Mix well and apply with a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil is cheaper than the other oils, although fish oil or lard oil is equally as good in making the above,

2. Fish oil and tar mixed and applied as above is equally effective. The tar is mixed with the fish oil so that the odor may last longer and thus keep the flies away from the animals a greater length of time. Either of the above will keep the flies away from the animals for several days, after which the application should be renewed.

3. The flies breed in fresh manure. It is thus important that the barnyards be kept as clean and free from manure as possible. Lime placed on the manure will kill the larvae.

CATTLE.

Do Away With the Scrubs.

Have the cattlemen of Texas not learned by experience, that most stern of all stern teachers, that scrub cattle will no longer pay? Have they not time and time again, seen where money was lost by having their herds damaged by having in them a large percentage of no account cattle? Have they not heard of how tip top, well bred cattle not only sell so much better, but also take on the tallow so much better? Have not the fed cattle shipped from this state the past few years clearly demonstrated that Texas can raise as good cattle as any country, and make money out of them, too?

To all of these questions an affirmative answer can be given. That our cattlemen want to rid their ranges of scrub stock is evident; that they are just a little slow in doing so, is also as apparent. When scrub bulls are no longer found, when the herds are all graded up to a higher standard, and improved in every possible way, our cattlemen will once more be a prosperous class of people.

Some of the cattle shipped to market from our state has made as good beef as any of the dressed beef men and exporters want, and if we can raise some cattle of that class, there is no reason why within the course of a few years we should not have all our herds just as good as the few now are.

What's the matter then, with every cattleman in the state making it his business to see that the ranges are rid of scrub bulls? These animals hurt the industry as much or more than all the prairie dogs or other pests and "varmints" combined.

If you've got an old scrub bull on your ranch and dislike to castrate him, can't you get him fat enough to pay his freight to market, you would do yourself a favor to kill him; get rid of him someway, and you won't regret it. Spend some money for good blood; it's a good investment.

The Condition of Wyoming Cattle.

Mr. Jno. Clay, Jr., at a recent meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association, summed up the conditions and prospects of range cattle in Wyoming in the following:

The winter has been cold and stormy, except in a few favored districts. Generally speakipng, losses have been heavy, and everywhere cattle enter the spring months far below an average in condition. Not since 1887 have range matters seem so blue, nor is there much light on the horizon. One exception may be noted, and that is the absence of cattle on the range. Lessened by death, depleted by sales, the country is lightly stocked, and such herds that have stood the storm may regain some of their old-time prestige and make money for their owners. It is not prices so much we have had to contend with in past years as a restricted range, want of feed and water, so that cattle are annually decimated, and we are unable to turn off any fat beef. These conditions are changing. With fewer cattle, with sheep men less aggressive, and with the hope of better grass years, there are just a few rays of sunshine in our path.

With the physical conditions of our herds weakened during the past twelve months, with our financial position not improved, I am glad to congratulate the cattlemen of this state on the decided improvement made in range work. The sentiment of the country as to stealing and depredations has changed for the better and the juries of the state are giving us some protection."

The Western Live Stock and Farm Journal comments on the above as follows:

We presume that the influences that have been operating in Wyoming and outlined above are operating to a greater or less extent over the entire range country, and that the result will be fewer cattle in the ranges and better care in sections that are capable of irrigation and crop production, an increase in the number of cattle, and of a better quality. When these influences have their full effect we may look for a steadier and better cattle market than we have had for some years past. It is the emptying out of the ranges that has had the depressing effect on the cattle market during the past few years.

The Coming Cattle Feed.

The Las Cruces Agricultural College and Experiment Station has issued a report from which the following is taken:

"The forage plant we call alfalfa has been grown in the Southwest for many years under the name of Chilean or California clover. It was known to Greeks and Romans 2300 years ago, and was used as a forage plant long before the Christian era. It wa introduced into Mexico in the time of conquest, thence into South America, and from Chili to California in 1854, where it has been grown more successfully than elesewhere. It found its way into this territory early in the sixties.

"Alfalfa, or lucerne, as the French call it, flourishes below an altitude of 7000 feet, and on soil that will produce no other crops, especially in these dry arid regions.

"Soils underlaid with shale, hradpan or impervious clay are not suited to its successful growth inasmuch as its roots must penetrate to the subsoil to moisture. It is the most tenacious of all forage plants, enduring more harsh treatment, more dry weather, heat and cold, after making a stand than any others.

"Its growth is exceedingly rapid. In some soils and under favorable conditions it often makes a growth of from 30 to 45 inches a month, and in some localities a cutting is made every month during the summer.

"According to analysis and practical experiments in feeding horses and cattle, the first cutting is considered the best inasmuch as it contains more fattening elements and is stronger food. For milk cows the third and fourth cuttings are the best. The feeding value of alfalfa is clearly demonstrated in practical feeding of cattle, working teams and milch cows. No other clover, grass or forage plant compares with it or contains a greater per cent. of portein substance.

"In harvesting it should be cut just as it is coming into bloom, because at that stage of growth it contains the greatest amount of valuable elements, although not so heavy. When slightly wilted it should be raked into windrows and then into small cocks to be cured. If left to cure before raking, the stems harden, the leaves drop off, the color is lost and much of the hay is rendered unfit for feed. On low land where the roots have access to moisture continually it needs little or no irrigation."

American Cattle Questions.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the subject of securing the admission of American cattle to Great Britain without slaughter on the wharves, as is now required by British regulations, has been revived by the house committee on agriculture, and a joint resolution has been reported on the subject. The resolution was introduced last September by Representative Head of Missouri, and requests the president "to cause correspondence and negotiations to be had, through the department of state, or otherwise, with the authorities of the Kingdom of Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of the regulations now enforced by said authorities, which require cattle imported into Great Britain from the United States of America to be slaughtered at the port of entry and prohibiting the same to be carried alive to other places in said kingdom." A favorable report has been made by Representative Alexander of North Carolina, who has had some consultations with Secretary Morton and Secretary Gresham, and believes that the time has come for a renewal of the efforts which were made by Secretary Blaine, Secretary Rusk and Minister Lincoln under the last administration. There was no opposition to the resolution in the committe on agriculture and Mr. Alexander was authorized to make his report unanimous in behalf of members of both parties on the committee.

The substance of Mr. Alexander's report on Mr. Heard's resolution is as follows:

"Great Britain for a number of years, has maintained an absolute prohibition against the introduction of American cattle into that country, and only permits their reception at the foreign animal wharves, where they are to be slaughtered within ten days after their arrival. The edict of compulsory slaughter is based upon the assumption that to admit the free transit of cattle from the United States to the farms and pastures of Great Britain would expose the cattle of British farmers to increased dangers of infection from pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague.

"The slaughter of American cattle upon arrival, no matter what may be their condition or the state of the market, causes great loss to the American grower. It is asserted a Canadian bullock will bring $15 to $20 more at the Liverpool or London landings than could be obtained from the same bullock if exported from the United States.

"Pleuro-pneumonia has been stamped out of the United States, and your committee know no reason why the government of Great Britain should not now admit American cattle."

Best Method of Grading Up.

The importance of grading up the common cattle has been often urged in these columns. We have many times cited the strong argument of the markets. With good grade cattle selling at $4.50@5.00 and common at $2.00@2.50 only, as now, the argument to grade up is very tangible. A successful and intelligent gentleman writing upon the best methods of grading in the Live Stock Report says that attempting to mate animals of mixed breeding is a mistake, but that pure sires of a single breed should be constantly used and that when improvement is sought through grading, the sire used should be purely bred, where it is at all possible to obtain such sires at a reasonable cost. Where this is not possible the next best thing is to use unpedigreed sires of as good individuality as can be obtained, and with as large a proportion of pure blood elements as it is possible under the circumstances to get. The results from using such sires will oftentimes be unsatisfactory, but on the whole they will be a vast improvement on those obtained from the use of common sires. These high grade sires, however, should never be used when pure breds can be obtained at reasonable prices. There may be differences of opinion as to what reasonable prices may mean; but it should never be expected that good pure bred males can be put upon the market at meat prices. In that case there would be no remuneration for the superior skill and expense required in breeding such animals. When they have to be sold at meat prices the work of breeding pure breds must cease, for the time has not come yet when men will in any considerable numbers engage in the arduous work of breeding pure bred animals, actuated by purely philanthropic motives. If good pure bred males can be secured by paying twice the meat price for the pure sire, in the opinion of the writer the buyer should be content.

While it is a great mistake to neglect to use pure bred males where they can be obtained at reasonable prices, it is even more unfortunate when inferior pure breds are chosen. Their purity of breeding renders them prepotent to transmit inferiority, unless we can be quite sure that the immediate ancestry on both sides have possessed good individuality. Of all kinds of scrub sires in the world, pure bred scrub sires are the most potent for evil. The purchasers of such make a grevious mistake, but perhaps no less so than the breeders who fail to castrate those animals. Neglecting to use the knife in such instances has probably done more to retard the progress of live stock improvement than all the other agencies combined. Thus sorely has the live stock interest been wounded in the house of its friends.

On the other side of the dam animals of common or mixed breeding will answer well for foundation stocks, provided they are good individually. It would not be correct to say that the nature of the blood element was of no consequence, but it would be correct to say that when there was an inclination or leaning in the blood element toward the end sought, improvement would be more easily and more speedily effected. For instance, when improvement was sought in the direction of meat making, it would be more quickly secured when the mixed blood elements in the female had been largely derived from beef producing breeds. It would also be correct to say that the free blending of the blood elements of various sorts in the past is no serious barrier in the way of improvement. Such blending only tends to weaken governing characters; hence, when a good, pure prepotent male is mated with such females he effects great improvements in the first cross, since, while he is potent to effect change, the dams are weak to resist such change. Continue to use pure sires of the same breed and in a few generations it will not be possible to distinguish the animals thus secured from those of the breed from which the pure sires have been chosen.

Some attention must be given, however to the size, shapes and constitution of the dams. There is as great difference in individuality in common stocks as in pure breds. To use the inferior among the common females in up-grading would be without excuse, owing to the abundance of the material.

Those who seek improvement in upgrading should shun the stupendous folly of mixing up blood elements by changing the breed from time to time from which the sires are chosen. Such experimenting in a wholesale way is altogether without excuse on the part of those who earn their bread by keeping live stock. Those who practice these methods betray a lack of the knowledge of the first principles of breeding. They remind one of the man who spent his life in building a mound of stones and taking it down again as often as he built it. He ended his work just where he begun it.

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 above 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

The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency,
GEO. B. LOVING & SON,
Managers,
Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED.

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

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

DAIRY.

Take good care of the young cows, that they may continue profitable when they are old.

Lead a cow rather than drive her. Gentleness should be the watchword to the dairy stable.

It is the comfortable cow which fills the pail with milk and the milk with butter fat. Remember this to your profit.

The dairyman with a good well and a windmill can feel about as independent as the one who has running water on his farm.

When you strip a cow's teats to the last drop in milking, do it not so much for the immediate gain as to keep the udder of prolific habit in the future.

To make the cow truly profitable, you must maintain her milk yield along natural lines of feeding. Indulgence in freaks of food stimulation does cows more harm than good.

The butter maker who fails to put his butter on the market in a neat, clean and attractive form, has yet to learn one of the most important lessons in successful dairying.

While dairy animals need shade in summer as much as shelter in winter, it should not be so extensive in the pasture as to interfere with the natural development of nutritious grass.

The wise dairyman who does not turn his cows out to pasture in the spring till it is of sufficient growth to support them, gets quality in the feed, which is of as much importance as quantity.

The cow that must graze industriously half of the summer to recover physically what she has lost by indifferent keeping through the winter is not apt to earn a dollar in real profit for her owner.

Wheat bran is an indispensible feed for butter cows. Even on the best pasture a daily feed of bran will pay well. It has recently been ascertained that the heaviest bran is not better butter producing food than that which is lighter. It should not weigh more than 18 to 20 pounds to the bushel.

Remember that a cow so milked that she does not enjoy the operation will soon retire from the business of giving milk. Do not try to milk her out in the cold, nor in a hot stable, nor where the flies torture her, nor in a muddy barnyard, nor where she is annoyed by dogs or children. It will always pay to exercise common sense in this matter.

Dairy farmers are undeniably the most reliably prosperous of those who take up specialties in agriculture. Their land is enriched by their business. Butter and cheese of the best qualities never fail to be in brisk demand and at prices that remain firm when wheat, beef and wool are low in price and slow of sale. These undisputed facts are not more true than that, as a class, they are more careful, intelligent and progressive than farmers who follow general farming.

At a recent convention of dairymen, Mr. J. H. Baker of New York said, in connection with other good things: "It is not a difficult thing to make a dairy profitable. First, you must have dairy cows, and they must be fed to keep up the flow of milk for not less than eight months. When pastures fail, a substitute must be provided by some soiling crop or grain. It is a wrong idea to think that dairying can be made profitable on pasture alone when there are only four months of the year in which grass will grow. It may grow for five months, but it is not to be depended on for that length of time. It must be an extraordinary cow that can be made to produce in five months sufficient to pay her keeping for a year, and this solves the question why the average production per cow is but 125 pounds of butter per year. The season is too short. It must be extended by energy and judgment of the farmer. There is a certain capacity for the cow, and if the time can be extended, she can be made profitable. The time for production must be extended to from eight to ten months, and the farmer must provide the feed accordingly. The cheapest way to provide such feed is to grow it on the farm in the shape of grain or roots.

There is but little doubt that the dairyman who in the future will best succeed, will be the one who raises his own cows, and fashions them, and directs in the channels of best production. The demand is now for the best and cheapest production, and to succeed there must not be any weak links in the chain of procedure. The cow is born, not fashioned differently afterwards, it is true, but at the same time it is breeding, feeding and care that bring out best this born possibility of the cow. Where milk alone is the object sought and quality is not so important, it may be true, that some men by years of experience in judging cows, may select from the thousands for sale, a line of good producing cows, and buy even cheaper than they can breed and raise them, but to do this, there must be very favorable conditions, that as a rule do not exist, coupled with close discernment of qualities. These cows, if good ones, are accidents, and to get 25 good ones, there must be 500 to select from. Very soon the quality of milk will govern its value, and then the well bred cow, with long lines of heredity behind her, will be the only profitable one, for there is greater chances for her, if well mated—to reproduce herself, while the common cow, whose make-up is a mingling of many parts—good and bad—can only by accident be the mother of another cow that is of high performance because of the chances of many unknown, and as often undesirable traits, because of her mixed breeding becoming prominent in her, rather than desirable dairy qualities that can only come by strong hereditary influences. Home-raised cows have the influences of local environment and other things being equal, must, if the sire as well as dam has pronounced dairy tendencies in his family make-up, in the very nature of the cow, be the best and most profitable cow that the special dairyman can place upon his farm. Only in special cases and favorable above the average circumstances, can the farmer chance his "luck" in buying another man's cow.

The Cows and the Hired Man.

Every discerning farmer, who has kept cows, knows in a general way that there is a great difference in milkers in the amount of milk they will get from the same cow. As between two hired men in milking ten or twelve cows of equal flow, one man will be worth double what the other is in his influence over the cows. Until Dr. Babcock made a special experiment on this matter but little was really accurately known as to the extent of this personal influence in affecting the profit of cows. How much we have learned on old, old questions in the past ten years! The doctor made a careful test, which was published in the Dairyman some years ago, but which should be mentioned frequently, on account of its importance to the dairy farmer. It is important that the size and scope of the matter become a living, vital principle with him, guiding him in his own treatment of his cows and in the education of the men he employs. A hired man who is well educated in the handling of cows, who has a quick brain, a kind heart, a patient manner, and a skilful hand is worth double the amount that a man of opposite character will cost.

Dr. Babcock found that one milker obtained from four cows 26.2 pounds of butter fat in seven days. From the same cows, the week following, another milker obtained 21.8 pounds. Here was a difference of nearly 4 1-2 pounds of butter fat depending for its value, of course, on the price of butter. Neither of these milkers were abusive, and both milked the cows equally dry. By this convincing experiment any dairyman can see how important it is to take especial pains to educate the hired man, as well as himself to an understanding of what he has at risk. The usual number of cows milked by one person in a large dairy is from eight to fifteen. In Dr. Babcock's experiment, if butter was 25 cents a pound, one man was worth, at least, 28 cents per cow a week more than the other. Where a man is milking, say, ten cows, this would amount to $2.80 a week, or nearly $12 a month. This is but one of the hundreds of fine points that throng the pathway of dairy farming. It shows so clearly that this unthinking, unreading, unskillful way of handling cows that so many farmers practice cannot pay in the nature of things.—Hoard's Dairyman.

"If all the gold in mint or bank,
All earthly things that men call wealth
Were mine, with every titled rank,
I'd give them all for precious health."

Thus in anguish wrote a lady teacher to a near friend, telling of pitiless headache, of smarting pain, of pain in back and loins, of dejection, weakness and nervous, feverish unrest. The friend knew both cause and cure and flashed back the answer, "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The distressed teacher obeyed, was restored to perfect health, and her daily duties once more became a daily pleasure. For lady teachers, salesladies and others kept long standing, or broken down by exhaustive work, the "Prescription" is a most potent restorative tonic, and a certain cure for all female weakness. Guaranteed to cure in every case or money returned. See printed guarantee around each bottle.

Fibroid, ovarian and other Tumors cured without resort to surgery. Book, with numerous references, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

International Christian Endeavor Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

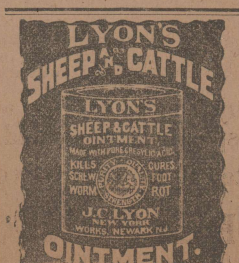
The thirteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention convenes in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11 to 15. It will be attended by about 25,000 young people, and will afford a rare opportunity for hearing the most noted Christian workers of the day and besides furnish a most delightful summer trip at very little expense. Tickets will be sold July 8 to 11 inclusive at one fare for the round trip good to return until July 21, but if deposited with the joint agent of the terminal lines in Cleveland on any date prior to July 31, will be made valid for return until September 15.

Delegates and visitors from Texas will be assigned to private homes surrounding Madison avenue Congregational church, which will be their headquarters, at very moderate rates, or if preferred hotel accommodations can be had for $2 per day.

Attractive side trips to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada, Chautauqua, and other points by boat and rail at cheap rates will be arranged from Cleveland. Texarkana is the rallying point for the state. At 7:30 p. m. on on Monday, July 9, the special excursion cars will leave there over the Cotton Belt Routs for Memphis and then via the L. & N. for Cincinnati and via the Big Four to Cleveland, arriving there in time for the opening exercises on Wednesday evening. This is the official route selected by Rev. H. G. Scuddy, excursion manager for Texas delegates and visitors, who will give all necessary information, and will mail an initnerary of the trip giving details to all persons writing him in reference thereto at Longview, Tex., or

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.
A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

Mrs. Marks, aged almost 90 years, was baptized in the sea near Rockland, Me., last Sunday.



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

Death to SCREW WORM!

Cure for FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other
OINTMENT.
Try It and You'll Use No Other.

Lyon's Sheep Dip,
No Poisoned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL.
SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

SAM'L SCALING, St. Louis. Kansas City, Mo. W. L. TAMBLYN, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Union Stock Yards. Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Cassidy W. L. Cassidy. A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis. T. E. Timmons. Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
E. B. CARVER, Manager for Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

ROBT STRAHORN. Established 1861. JESSIE SHERWOOD

R. STRAHORN & CO.
Live Stock Commission
Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. H. GODAIR. CHAS. E. HARDING. A. G. GODAIR. F. J. GODAIR

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill

THOS. B. LEE, President and Manager. E. B. OVERSTREET, Vice President. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary

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. 283 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.

HENRY MICHELL. GEORGE MICHELL

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
STOCK LANDING, - - - P. O. Box, 624; - - - - NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. box 588.

A. P. NORMAN,
Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock.
Stock Yards, - - - - - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

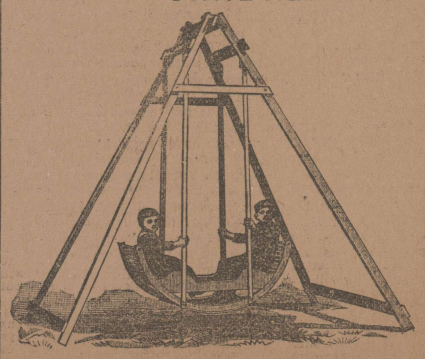
A. J. SAUNDERS. G. W. SAUNDERS.

A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,
STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN MUNFORD,
Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,
Stock Landing, [Box 684] NEW ORLEANS, LA

H. G. WILLIAMS, President. E. E. TALBOT, Vice-Pres't. C. J. BOYLE, Secretary. A. A. MILLER, Treasurer.
M. K. & T. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock $100,000.
INCORPORATED.
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
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.

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
HORSE & MULE DEPT.
THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
55107 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.

HOWARD W. PEAK,
STATE AGENT FOR

Reliable Gas and Gasoline Stoves.
"Gurney" Cleanable Refrigerators.
"Jewel" (cast) Stoves and Ranges.
Cincinnati Safe and Lock Co's. Safes, Vaults, Etc.
Adams' Lawn Swings, Milk Shaking Machines, Etc.
106 Houston Street, - - Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSES AND MULES.

A horseman speaking from long experience in handling colts, says: "Never attempt a thing with a young horse and fail. Horses may not be as intelligent as human beings, but they possess enough intelligence to know when they are, so to speak, on top. Whatever you undertake in teaching or subduing a young horse, plan thoroughly and carry it out. Be kind but firm, and from the first teach the pupil that submission is necessary and will be enforced."

Origin of a Bad Habit.

A horse that never gained his liberty by breaking his halter never became a halter breaker, says a practical writer. Poor halters or bridles have always been the cause of horses breaking loose. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that whatever a colt is tied with it be beyond his power to break it. If the first few attempts to free itself are in vain there is very little danger of the colt trying the experiment soon again. When horses have once become accustomed to breaking loose the best way to break them is to fasten them securely with strong straps or ropes and then give them an opportunity to pull away until they get tired of the sport. A few lessons of this kind will sometimes break them of the habit. As the habit is one of the worst that a horse can contract every precaution should be taken to prevent it, or when once contracted it should be broken up as speedily as possible.

Don't Whip the Horse.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness in a high-spirited animal, while gentleness will win obedience and at the same time attach the animal to us. It is the easiest thing imaginable to win the affection of animals, and especially of horses. An apple, a potato or a few lumps of sugar, says the Western Plowman, will cause the horse to prick up his ears at the sound of his owner's footstep, not with fear, but a low, winning note of pleasure. The confidence of the noble beast thus gained will lead him to obey the slightest intelligent tone of voice or indication of the bit.

There is no such thing as balkiness to be found in a horse thus treated; he shows a desire to obey, whereas a few lashes of the whip, smartly applied, if he be a horse worth having, will arouse in him a spirit of retaliation and stubbornness that may cost the owner hours of trouble and possibly danger of life and limb. Horses are made gentle by kindness. They believe in the master they love, and his voice will calm them in a moment of fear, or induce them to struggle forward even when overladen, and when a whip would be sure to bring them to a stubborn standstill.

No man knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard and confidence. The whip will never do this. A kind hand and a gentle voice will act like magic; thus we have known women who could handle and drive horses that would almost invariably show some vicious traits in the hands of a male driver. These facts apply especially to the rearing and training of young colts, something which the Arabs understand better than we do. They do not break their colts, they fondle them from their birth and pet them always. An Arab would as soon strike his wife or his daughter as his horse; and no animals in the world are fleeter, more enduring, or more docile in the performance of every task which is given them than the Arabian horse. We would like to see the whip wholly discarded.

Good Horses Always Sell.

Don't think you can make anything by saving the service fees of your mares this year because horses are low. Some farmers, at least, are not in any frame of mind to listen to reason on this subject. Horses do not sell any lower than any other product comparatively. The common kinds of cattle are dull, everybody knows the condition of sheep, and hogs are about all there is left in which there is any money.

Suppose that horse breeders go out of the business and undertake something else. Will they raise wheat? If they do, can they be assured of any more profit? Wheat was never so low as it is now. The same is true of all other grains. A study of market quotations will show conclusively that no one is in any better condition than the farmer.

Horse breeders can bear one fact in mind as a guide. There is little, if any complaint from those who have bred to superior stallions. The speed speculative market is discouraging, but blood and performance, especially if combined, bring profitable returns. Good draft animals are taken at prices which leave the breeder a profit. Good gaited saddle horses are in active demand and stylish carriage horses are sought at figures which pay well.

If you are satisfied that you know nothing about horse breeding, get out of the business without delay. If you are opposed to paying a good price for the service of a good stallion you had better leave horse raising to some one else who has money to burn. If you think a horse is merely a horse you have missed your calling and better quit before the sheriff levies upon your possessions.

But the man who has a well-assorted group of mares, who understands how to mate mares and stallions so as to secure a given type, who isn't afraid to risk something on high-class stallion fees, will succeed, even in face of present discouragements. Merit will always bring good prices whatever the conditions of the business may be.—Farm and Home.

The Horses for Farmers.

The breeding of the light harness performers has been one of the most profitable branches of the horse business says the Drover's Journal, and if properly conducted will continue a paying and pleasing investment. Speed will always be in demand and sell for good prices, both for pleasure driving and racing purposes. The strife among wealthy horsemen to own the fastest drivers has led such gentlemen as Bonner, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, and other millionaires to compete for the best specimens for their private stables. Dexter, Sunol, Maud S, Rarius and other stars of the turf were retired at long prices and became the kings and queens of the side drives. The healthgiving amusement of pleasure driving will always make the fast trotter and pacer high-priced luxuries and the business of breeding speed a profitable investment when rightly managed. The price of speed is governed largely by its earning capacity on the turf. Outclassed speed, although it may be of the extreme class, becomes worthless for racing purposes, but if developed in conjunction with a good individual will command a good price for pleasure driving. The numerous associations in every state and almost in every county in the Union, as well as the growing popularity of harness contests in Europe, are creating a demand for racing speed that promises to be both active and constant. The stability of speed production promises a safe and permanent industry to farmers qualified for the enterprise. But the profit in the business is in marketing speed prospects and not the developed article itself. Speed comes more uniformly through certain families, and a fine individual well bred in the best racing strains and showing fine action will frequently bring more than a 2:30 trotter. But to develop all the produce of the farm would be an expensive affair and the loss on the animals that did not make speed would eat up the profits on the more promising youngsters. If farmers would only breed good-sized roadsters from the best trotting families, and sell them on the merits of individuality and a speed prospect, the industry would be a profitable investment.

A percentage of animals thus richly bred will develop a high rate of speed and the farmers owning the dams and sires of these remarkable youngsters will be able to sell their full brothers and sisters at handsome prices. To the farmer, therefore, who has a taste for fine horses breeding the ideal roadster and the light harness performers offers a pleasing, permanent and profitable industry.

SWINE.

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

The more the pig is pastured the less will the grown hog and the bacon have cost its owner.

A pig pastured on alfalfa and fattened on wheat ought, when he grows up and is properly cured, make gilt-edge bacon.

When Texas gets to be like Kentucky, where every farmer, great and small, is a fine stock breeder, we shall have better times.

Pigs should be given plenty of water and shade during the hot summer months. Nothing else will be so conducive to health.

The markets of the great cities of the United States show that horses are selling cheaper than at any time in the memory of most men.

Farmers who make use of a great deal of green feed this time of year will find the health of their pigs benefitted and that they have fed cheaply.

It is a threadbare saying that it requires no more feed to raise a thoroughbred than a scrub, but it ought to be repeated until every breeder begins to profit by it.

A hog that is worth having is worth looking after. If you have one too sorry to deserve attention make "soap grease" out of it before wasting any more feed on it.

Always confine a sow in a pen or apartment to herself before she farrows, and never allow her or her pigs to be worried by other hogs until the pigs are able to take care of themselves.

Sorghum cane is the finest kind of feed for stock hogs, it comes in at the time of year when other feeds are generally somewhat scarce, and in Texas it can be raised as easily and plentifully as broom-weeds.

The time test and the money prizes won by Texas-raised horses have demonstrated that this is a great horse country, but the fast ones and the winners are not accidents. They are the produce of good sires and good dams.

While common plug horses are selling at $25 to $40 in the country, where the common plug is the rule, good trotting bred yearlings in Kentucky are changing hands at from $500 to $1500, while 2-year-olds are selling all the way up to $2500. It pays to raise the best.

It is our purpose to let the readers of this paper know what is being done in Texas in the rearing and training of fine and fast horses. All trainers and breeders are requested to communicate with this department and help us in giving the public information of what is being done in this line.

In order to change from the monotony of mile-heat trotting races three best in five that have held the boards for so many long years, some of the Northern associations are now giving two and three mile dashes, and the public seems to enjoy the change. Why should not our Texas meetings do likewise and keep abreast of the times?

Unless the price of wheat very much improves a great deal of that staple will be utilized in Texas this year in fattening hogs. With corn and wheat at approximately the same price per bushel the latter is by far the cheaper feed. The usual way of feeding it is to keep a barrel near the pens and have a supply of wheat always "in soak" to be fed as needed. It takes a much quantity of wheat than corn to satisfy the hunger of the hog and weight is put on much more rapidly with the wheat diet. Some swine feeders mix buttermilk and slops with the wheat, and this is said to be a very satisfactory method of feeding.

While hard times prevail and well-bred stock are selling cheap we suggest to every stock breeder in Texas that this is the golden opportunity to secure a fine horse or a good brood mare or two. It may take the produce of several acres of oats, or wheat, or corn, or cotton, to get the right kind of breeders, but the man who has the foresight to invest now will reap a rich harvest in the days when business revives and prosperity comes again. These hard times are manufactured for the occasion and are the result of the "grandest combine" in history, to intimidate legislation and preserve certain privileges to the conspirators engaged therein. This great country of ours is too rich in all the elements of wealth to let the wheels of progress stand still for very long, and the individual who invests his money in good stock will never regret it.

The senseless desire of a certain class in the United States to ape everything English has, it seems, securely established the cruel habit of docking that class of horses known as hackneys, and a city swell can no longer claim to be fashionable unless he mutilates his poor horse in conformity to the custom across the Atlantic. If this brutal fashion had a single point of merit to recommend it we would not feel called upon to condemn, but it is wholly unjustifiable. The bob-tailed racer that England gave us has its advantage in the convenience of grooming and cooling out after a hot contest, and carries no extra weight in a race on a muddy track, but a hackney is never used in this way, and needs all the tail that nature gave, to preserve his symmetry and fight flies, while his silly owner stops at the ale-house to chat in cockney brogue with some kindred spirit, who, like himself, is out for an airing. If there are no laws to punish "cruelty to animals" that will apply to this class of cases, it is about time they were enacted.

Dr. Robert Roberg, writing on the subject of lameness in horses, says that "all lameness and all diseases of the feet are traceable to an unbalanced footbone," and the method of cure is to balance the foot. The work is dedicated to Robert Bonner, who has devoted more time and study to the horse's foot than any other non-professional man in America. Mr. Bonner once had a fad that trotters could be greatly improved in speed by giving them the "rolling-motion," and this motion could be secured by shoeing with rocker-shaped shoes. The great Dexter was made a victim to the experiment, if reports of that day are to be believed, and after wearing his rockers or rounded-bottomed shoes awhile the grand horse bucked in the knees and lost his speed entirely. We trust Mr. Bonner's great experience has been useful to this late author, and that the work dedicated to him may be really useful to all horse owners. Horse-shoeing is a fine art, and few there be that have mastered it. Ignorance in the blacksmith shop has been destructive to more good horses and caused more vexation and pecuniary loss to owners than any other single evil affecting horsemen. The smith who really understands his business is very hard to find, and when found, in our Western country, is rarely patronized as he should be.

It is a wonder that swine breeders of the Southwest do not make more use of alfalfa than they do at the present. Notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary, alfalfa is not a difficult crop to grow. The only difficulty about it being to get a stand to begin with, after which it bids defiance to all kinds of seasons. If the attempt to start an alfalfa crop happens to be succeeded by a severely dry season a failure result for that attempt, but if on the contrary, a favorable season follows the planting a "stand" is assured and there need be no apprehension as to the future crops. It is admitted everywhere that the pork and bacon produced by this feed are the best made and it is even predicted by market journals of high authority that the time is not far distant when alfalfa made pork or bacon will be classed separately and sold for higher prices than is paid for the product of hogs fattened on other feed. Experts who have given the subject much attention estimate than an acre of alfalfa will produce more than double the number of pounds of pork or bacon that can be made from an acre of corn. Alfalfa can be successfully grown on any deep, rich and porus soil and comes nearer being an all-the-year-round feed than any other grown. Besides its use as swine feed, it is unnecessary to state that it is splendid feed for all kinds of stock. Nothing can excel it as feed for dairy cattle. The wonder is that more of it is not cultivated in this country where experiments have proven that it can be so successfully grown.

The Grand Prix.

The greatest race in the French sporting world, that for the grand Prix de Paris, was run on the 17th inst. at Long Champs. It was won by Dolma Bagchtch. Match Box was second and Mansur third.

The post odds were 7 to 4 on Matchbox, 11 to 2 against Dolma Baghcht and 20 to 1 against Mansur.

The colt Ravioli, which is also the property of the owner of the winner and Matchbox, were first away. They led until the straight was reached, when Dolma Baghcht took the place of Ravioli and ran a neck-and-neck race with Matchbox, Dolma Baghcht winning by a head. Mansur was two lenghts behind Matchbox.

The time of the winner was 3:25 2-5.

Dodge rode Dolma Baghtche: Cannon, Matchbox, and Bridgeland Mansur.

Baron de Schickler, the owner of Dolma Baghcht, has now won the grand prize three times in four years.

It Will Be Great.

No coming turf event of the year on the trotting tracks of America will attract more attention than the great two mile contest to come off at Buffalo at the grand circuit meeting in August. The two long distance champions, "Greenlander" with a record of 2:12, and Hamlin's Nightingale, 2:10 1-2, will meet on this occasion, and both will be heavily backed by their respective admirers. It will be the first two mile match race ever trotted on the grand circuit, and the winner will be awarded by a purse of $3000.

At Nashville in 1892 Nightingale reduced Fanny Witherspoon's record of 4:43 to 4:33 1-2, and the performance was the sensation of the year.

Last year Greenlander started against that record and went the distance in 4:32. These game and fast trotters will be handled by skillful reinsmen who are each confident of the ability of his horse to win, and with a good day and good track, it would not surprise experienced horsemen to see the record reduced to 4:25 or better.

The "Kodak" Also.

Joseph Cairn Simpson, who always leads in suggestion for the promotion and improvement of racing, has advanced the novel idea of using electricity for accurately timing a race, and coupled with this, a device for dropping the distance flag by the same instantaneous power.

At the great meetings where so many are interested and so much money is involved, such a device will greatly assist in honest racing. We beg to make a further suggestion and have a "kodak" attached to catch the horses at the instant of going under the wire by the same touch of the electric button.

We have seen so many errors committed by the judges in placing horses in a close finish, and so many deadheats declared where there should not have been any doubts, that this new device comes to us as almost a revelation. That wonderful little "kodak," operated by lightning itself, is sure to see a finish without getting excited, and can play no favorites. Human sight is uncertain and the mind is oftentimes confused by the excitement of a close finish. An instantaneous picture will furnish conclusive evidence of the position of the horses and should be used wherever possible. Why can't our Dallas association signalize its ability to lead by first adopting the kodak?

Prosperous Berkshiremen.

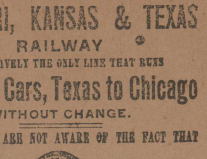
President N. H. Gentry of the American Berkshire association has written a letter in which he says, "the books show unprecedented activity and growing interest in this breed of swine. The cash receipts for the first four months of this year exceed those of any similar period for twenty years, and are 95 per cent larger than the average of this period for ten years past. According to cash receipts for these four months, Texas stands first, Illinois second, and Missouri third. Other states follow in the following order: Iowa, Tennessee, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, etc. Ontario stands 15, and Michigan 16. Last year Illinois was 4, Kansas 9, and California 11. The following state and provincial fairs have accepted the offer of the association and will advertise the premiums for exhibits of old and young herds this fall: California, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, Province of Ontario and Province of Quebec."

Paralysis In Hogs.

Few swine owners but have now and then had hogs otherwise perfectly healthy lose the use of both their hind legs, or "break down in the back." By some this is attributed to kidney worms, while others claim that it is simply paralysis. Without attempting to give the cause or name of the disease, "A Breeder" in The Western Swineherd, thus speaks of the result of the remedies he has tried for the patient:

"There are several remedies for this affection, and I have tried them all so far as I have learned them. The only one that I ever had any luck with was turpentine poured over the small of the back and rubbed in with a corn cob. The cob should be used freely as well as the turpentine at least twice a day. I used this remedy on a sow last spring and I succeeded in getting her on her feet and she still has good use of herself. Two years ago I had a sow affected the same way. I fed her arsenic and anise seed, but I did not help her in the least. I then split her open over the kidneys and poured turpentine in the place for two weeks, twice a day. Several years ago I doctored a sow for this disease with arsenic at first and afterwards gave her turpentine and also poured it over her back, but she never got well. Why the sow got well last spring without giving her any medicine internally, and only rubbing the turpentine in with a corn cob, is more than I can tell, and she was down flat and saved a litter of pigs while under treatment.

Sir Frederic Leighton owes the start of his career to Powers, the American sculptor.



TO SICK PEOPLE.

Dr. Hathaway's

Celebrated 64-page MEDICAL REFERENCE BOOK for Men and Women

Sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps. The most valuable book ever published. A sure health bringer to sick men and women. The Doctor is known as the leading and most successful specialist on CATARRH, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, KIDNEY AND URINARY TROUBLES, NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, FEMALE WEAKNESS, Etc. Address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
129 W. Commerce street,
San Antonio, Texas.

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

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

Makers of the **Pueblo Saddle**

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

Awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Southwest Texas Magazine,

Devoted to the development of the great state of Texas. Every Texan should read it, and then send it to some friend. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, and contains a great deal of interesting matter about Texas history, soil, climate and crops.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00 A YEAR.

Or, we will send to every one subscribing and remitting $2 the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, free of charge. That is, the Live Stock and Farm Journal one year, is $1; Southwest Texas Magazine one year, is $2—we will send both one year for $2. Sample copies 25 cents. Address all orders to

SOUTHWEST TEXAS MAGAZINE,
T. J. Skaggs, Proprietor,
Beeville, Texas.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY

—OVER THE—

Houston, Texas & Central R'y,

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

Through Sleepers Between

DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

—VIA—

HEARNE AND AUSTIN.

Through Sleepers from New Orleans to Denver via Houston and Fort Worth.

Through Sleepers Between

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND ST. LOUIS

—VIA—

DALLAS AND DENISON.

Superior Route to Points in the

Southeast Via Houston and New Orleans.

Write or call on H. & T. C. Agents for Information.

M. L. ROBBINS,
G. P. & T. Agent.
C. W. BEIN,
Traffic Manager.
C. A. QUINLAN,
Vice President.

FEMALE MEDICINE.

I want agents for the sale of Dr. A. P. Sawyer's Female Medicine. Send all orders for medicine or applications for agencies to

MRS. ANNA POOLE,
1211 Peach street, Fort Worth, Tex.,
or Colorado, Tex.

"Texas Panhandle Route."

Fort Worth & Denver City R'y

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE, } Receivers.

THE SHORT LINE FROM TEXAS TO COLORADO.

CHANCE OF TIME.

April 1, 1894.

Two nights and one day, instead of two days and one night between Texas and Colorado.

Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 p. m., arriving at Denver at 7:15 a. m. passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO,

And the greate Wichita, Red River and Pease River Valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

The Only Line Running Through Pullman and Free Reclining Chair Cars Without Change.

For further information, address

D. B. KEELER
G. P. & F. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.
N. S. DAVIS,
C. T. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS

Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago

WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT

MKT — MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

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 cuts 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

Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston,

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

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.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

For further information as to rates, routes, maps, time table, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address your nearest Ticket

W. G. CRUSH, Gen. P. & T. Agt. M., K. & T Ry C. of Tex. DENISON, TEX.
JAMES BARKER, Gen. P. & T. Agt. M., K. & T. Ry. System, ST. LOUIS, MO.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

"GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR."

A Selection of 192 Gems of the White City Seen Through the Camera.

This handsome volume, containing 192 photographic half-tone views of the entire Exposition, showing all main buildings, all state and territorial buildings, all foreign buildings, grounds, statuary, lagoons, and about forty views of the great Midway Plaisance, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents and five cents for postage.

This book has been issued by the greatest of Southern railroads—the Queen and Crescent Route—and its excellence is without a flaw.

A most delightful collection of exquisite views, in a small and convenient-sized book. Many such collections are large and cumbersome.

Send your address and 30 cents to
W. C. RINEARSON,
General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address,
W. C. FORBESS,
Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE.

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday

Effective, April 30, 1894.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive.	
Mineral Wells	7:00 a. m.	Weatherford	8:52 a. m.
"	2:50 p. m.	"	3:30 p. m.
Weatherford	12:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells	12:02 p. m.
"	5:00 p. m.	"	6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF

REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, - - Fort Worth, Texas.

Handles on commission all kinds of real estate and live stock, and does a general commission and investment brokerage business.

Those wishing to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate, live stock, merchandise or other property are respectfully requested to correspond with us.

All business intrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Managers

AGRICULTURE.

There is no good reason why the farmers shall not make their community pleasant to the young men and women, says the O. C. Farmer. "There are agricultural sections held by the same family or families for generations, and generally it will be found that these contented farmers, who never feel the inside repulsion or the outside attraction to force them from their farms, are men and women who make wise use of the social side of life. They have pride in their 'old homesteads,' and their sons are ready to take their places in holding and tilling the ancestral acres. Their daughters are well educated, and they are wise enough to value correctly the independence of the farmer's daughter. They feel that it is better to be 'plain country women' than to be dubious 'hired girls,' or type-writers or stenographers, or telegraphers or dressmaking drudges, or sales-slaves in the city. To them farm life has not become repulsive, because they have learned and been permitted to develop farm life along the lines of pleasant social life mixed with the necessary work of farming. Every farmer knows, although he may pretend not to know, just what has made the farm distasteful to his sons and daughters. It may be hard work, but in most cases it is the lack of social life, the utter ignoring of the strong gregarious instincts of young men and women, and the utter lack of provision for mental improvement that force young men and women away from the farms into the dangerous whirlpool of the cities. Why shall not the intelligent daughter of the well-to-do farmer have as good an education as the daughter of the city business man? In that question, extended to the son as well as the daughter, lies the solution of the problem of keeping the young people on the farms. Farmers in only moderate circumstances do contrive to educate their children well."

A Weather-Proof Whitewsh.

The whitewash used by the United States government for the lighthouses and beacons, chosen for its permanence under the most extreme exposure to the weather, is made as follows: Fresh hydraulic cement of any good standard kind, not of the more costly imported kinds, three parts, and clean fine sand one part, are mixed well with cold water and immediately applied. This gives a light brownish white that is not so glaring as the common lime, and has been found to resist moisture better than any other wash. It adheres to brick or stone or wooden walls or fences very firmly. In its application the walls are first wetted with water, by which the adhesion of the wash is made stronger than if applied to a dry surface. Another good wash is made in this way. Half a bushel of good fresh lime is slacked with boiling water and kept covered from the air during the slaking to prevent weakening of the lime by the carbonic acid of the air. It is strained through a fine seive or cloth and seven pounds of salt are added; three pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish white and one pound of broken glue steeped in cold water and then dissolved in hot water are then added, and when well mixed by stirring five gallons of hot water are mixed in and the whole again stirred. This is kept a few days closely covered, when it is ready for use. It is applied hot, being kept in a kettle over a fire. This may be colored a light brown by burnt umber or a cream yellow by yellow ochre. A light gray is made by adding a small quantity of lampblack previously mixed with water and thoroughly stirred. One pint of this wash covers a square yard.

Uses of the Smoothing Harrow.

Albert Lee in American Agriculturist.

In the olden days the chief work of the harrow was the preparation of the seedbed, and it was laid aside when planting was done. Then the weak sprout was left to crowd its way through packed or crusted soil, and when at length it reached the surface it was destined to find a mass of weeds already in possession of the land. During all of those years spent in deploring such condition as irremediable the needed implement lay on the premises unused. Now the harrow follows the planting, weeds are not allowed to get a start, and the soil is kept mellow all the time. Under these conditions the young plant has no difficulty in reaching daylight, and it has the field to itself when it gets up. The value of the work in preventing too rapid evaporation of moisture is no small item in the account. After the crop is up, the harrow is the very implement with which to do the early cultivating, which it does rapidly and well. Here is where this tool is not used half as much as it might be with profit. Those who do not have success in this work, may trace their failure to neglect or lack of care in execution.

The teeth of the harrow for best work must be small, slender and sharp, and should have a backward slant of from forty to fifty degrees. Good work can not be expected where the surface of the field is covered with course rubbish. Here is a matter of forethought that should receive attention in the preparation of the soil. Anything that clogs the teeth is likely to tear up the plants. If the soil is mellow and free from obstructions the teeth glide through the hill, doing the best kind of work without injury to the plants. Even in the garden I often run a light harrow over the ground when the peas, beans, beets, etc., are nearly ready to break through the soil. It helps the plants, and saves a great deal of handwork in its wholesale destruction of weeds. Here it is necessary to slant the teeth so as to do very shallow work; and I try to drive so that the horses may not step on the rows. The lever attachment with which theslant of teeth is so readily changed to any desired angle, was a great improvement on the rigid old-style harrow.

A New Mexico Farm.

C. E. Magrow of La Plata, N. M., writes the Epitomist as follows:

If your circle is not too select to admit a rough Western frontier farmer, I will talk to you a few minutes about how we farm in New Mexico. I am situated in the extreme northwestern part of the territory, about six miles south of the Colorado line, and in San Juan county, which is one of diversified resources, but the principal industries at present are farming, stock-growing and fruit raising. Our market and distributing point for the adjacent mining camps at present is Durango, Col.

We grow all kinds of grain and vegetables here, also apples, pears, peaches, nectarines and all kinds of small fruit; in fact the farmer here can come nearer growing all the necessities of life than in any other place I know of.

I own 160 acres of land here in the La Plata valley, which I took up as a homestead eight years ago. We get our water for irrigation purposes from the La Plata river, and our irrigating canals are owned and operated by the farmers whose land they water. The ditch company of which I am a member consists of eight farmers who took up lands adjoining, and then we organized ourselves into a ditch company, and each man furnished a man, team and scraper and paid his share of the expenses, etc., until the ditch was completed. Our ditch is about six miles long, and is six feet wide and has a carrying capacity of 1008 cubic inches of water, and will irrigate about 1000 acres of land in crop per year. To complete this ditch, cost about $5000, mostly in work, and as our streams here are fed by melting snows in the mountains, the water is consequently very muddy during the fore part of the summer, and of course, a certain amount of this sediment is deposited in the ditch each year, so that it is necessary for us to clean the ditch out each year and place it in good repair, otherwise its carrying capacity would soon be diminished. This work has cost me from fifteen to twenty-five cents per acre each year for the amount of land watered from the ditch, so you can see what the cost per acre for water is where the farmers own and operate their own ditch; but now that you have had a glimpse of our irrigation system, I will close by promising to take you on a trip over my farm at some future time.

More Dogs Than Hogs.

C. Glover in Journal of Agriculture.

I have as much sympathy for the hard-prsessed farmers as any man living today, but I have no apology to offer for directing this article to a certain class of shiftless farmers who are always sorely pressed for a scant support from year to year. And I am one of those who believe that there is no condition of humanity so low as to be beyond reformation, provided they can be prevailed upon to exercise their reasoning faculties, and why farmers having a desire to benefit others in the same calling, and suffering humanity generally, should make no effort to help others, is more than I can imagine.

I have known farmers who were in debt and in needy circumstances to keep more dogs than hogs. I have known them to leave their dilapidated fences down and gates wide open, and when the hungry horses, cattle or hogs walked in in search of something to eat they would whoop and yell for the dogs, and such a pandemonium as they would raise chasing the poor dumb brutes! I have known them to take the slow team after a hard days work on short rations and ride them over the hills and rocks until 12 or 1 o'clock at night following the hounds in a fox chase. Oh, what a sin and a shame! And they would lie in bed next morning until the sun was high in the heavens, and their frugal and industrious neighbors had been at work for hours, and then come to breakfast complaining of poor fare and short rations. How could it be otherwise? They know all the hollows and hills, dens and caves for a circuit of five miles, and can talk dog very glibly, but know little or nothing as regards politics, morals or religion, and seem to care less. Such men are influenced by designing demagogues to "vote by straight" every time regardless of consequences. I have known them to borrow a small batch of breadstuff from a kind neighbor and feed it out to their dogs. I have known them to contract debts for bread and meat, and feed it out to a pack of worthless, sheep-killing and egg-sucking dogs, and when asked why they did such things they would reply, "Oh, it is such fine sport to hunt."

Such homes, if homes, they are worthy of being called, are only temporary stopping places for shiftless men and worthless dogs, and a hell on earth to women, children and horses. You will invariably find the families of such men discontented, poorly fed, poorly clothed, poorly educated. They live on poor farms, have poor fences, poor houses, poor stock, skinny dogs, poor credit, poor everything. But the day has arrived when the survival of the fittest are pushing the slow boats to the wall, where they will become objects of charity unless there is a speedy reformation. I am truly glad to note the fact that such farmers are growing beautifully less every year. Many of them have been compelled to reform in self defense. Knowledge has been thrust upon them, and they have been forced to adopt new methods in farming commensurate with the times in which they live. The father who neglects his family in order to raise dogs and neglect the chase, and rears his children to follow in his footsteps, does so at a fearful cost. The knowledge of hunting will be of no practical benefit to his children when they go out to be bread-winners. But instead of becoming useful citizens they often join the great army of tramps.

But doubtless many are ready to ask, "How are we to acquire this knowledge" to do by remaining in the old ruts, of course, but by turning over a new leaf and resolving to do better in the future. Take two or three good agricultural papers, read them, study them, and learn what others are doing, and don't forget the great book of nature which hath open lain for ages, and he that will may read its pages. Apply yourself and study the great problem of agriculture, and you will find the subject inexhaustible. Money cannot be pitted against knowledge gained in this way by yourselves and your children. It is more value than millions of that yellow dross called gold.

Value of Improved Agricultural Implements.

Edwin Montgomery of Starkville, Miss., one of the best agricultural writers in the South, in a communication under the above heading to the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture says:

In these days of low prices and close competition the farmer must aim to raise his products at the least possible cost. To do this requires capital and a good deal of it. The great majority of farmers either lack capital to carry out fully their plans, or else practice a false economy in spending as little money as possible to make a crop. A farmer ought to give exhaustive thought in mapping out his special line of farming; and having fully matured his views and plans, he should have ample working capital to carry them out. He must work out the line distinctly in his mind, then adhere to them closely. He must not only plant the seed in good soil, but he should be sure the seed are good and the preparation of the soil thorough, and the cultivation of the crop well performed. He will find that to prepare the soil as it should be, to cultivate to the best advantage, and to harvest with the greatest degree of economy and satisfaction, he must needs use not only a good class of plows, seed sowers, cultivators, mowers and reapers, etc., but he must use the best.

Ante-bellum implements and methods must be discarded for good. The best and most improved implements of this progressive day must be used and the most practical and scientific methods pursued. The teams must be ample for the work, without too much crowding. The plow must be suitable for the soil and special crop, and perform its work easier and better and more expeditiously than any other plow that can be had.

On every crop farm there ought to be several kinds of harrows, suitable for many kinds of soil and work. All seeds should be sown by drills or planters, and these should be of the best pattern and of the most approved practical value. Several kinds of cultivators are needed. The aim should be to substitute as much as possible machinery and animal use in place of manual labor. The machinery will not only perform better work than the human hand, but do it so much faster that the cost of the implement is soon saved.

One reason why more agricultural machinery is not used in the South is due to the prejudice against such by our class of laborers—the negro. The negro is a creature of habit, and he is non-progressive to an extreme in his instincts and views. He loves old ways, and it is hard to get him out of the old ruts, and to keep him out when he is out.

The cost of farm machinery is heavy in the aggregate when the farmer buys the best, and all that is needed, but the largely increased profit by its use will soon pay the cost, if the machinery is not abused and is cared for as it should be. But it is hard to teach the average Southern farmer the necessity for keeping his machinery in good repair, and in sheltering it from the weather when not in use. We Southern farmers must change our methods, and that soon, if we expect to make agriculture profitable. We must not attempt to work so much land, but to work fewer acres and work it better. We must practice an intelligent system of rotation of crops to save our lands from becoming poverty stricken and unprofitably productive. This rotation and diversity of crops will not only aid in the line of maintaining the fertility of the land, but will give us a variety of crops to put upon the market, so that we avoid the risk of dependence on one or two crops, the price of whose products are liable to be low, so low as to prove unprofitable to the producer; but when many crops are raised instead of one or two, then it is not likely that all these will be so low in marketable value as to result in a loss of profit by the producer.

One of our neighbors last year purchased a piece of land that has been cultivated by negro tenants for nearly thirty years, and no one in this section remembers to have ever seen a good crop of corn or cotton grown on the land. The land, under this negro tenantry system, would barely average 10 or 15 bushes of corn per acre. Now this new purchaser, a retired merchant, who has had some experience before in farming, and who is an intelligent and progressive man, opened the old ditches on this land, made others, and then plowed it as deep as two strong, heavy mules could pull the plow. He then thoroughly harrowed all the land with a harrow on the disk order (not the solid disk harrow). Following this, he ran the Thomas smoothing harrow. He used a first-class planter and planted the forty acres in corn. He worked the crop, and with suitable cultivation, and at the last working sowed cow peas (using the corn planter) between the corn drills. The season was not very favorable, yet the average yield of corn was fully 50 bushels per acre, and there was a heavy crop of pea vines to turn under as a fertilizer. Good implements and good culture, in this case, gave an increased yield of 35 bushels per acre over the vicious methods of negro tenantry. By the use of improved implements and intelligent management, 40 acres of land is made to produce 2000 bushels of corn where for 30 years previously, by the use of mean implements and ignorant and shiftless management, the land had never exceeded 600 bushels. Here is a gain of 1400 bushels, which at 50 cents per bushel (the market price now) represents an increased product of $700. Say the extra preparation and cultivation of the soil over the negro method was $1 per acre, $40; say the cost of improved plow is $10, cultivator $5, two harrows $30, one corn planter $15, making a total of $100. The increased profit then would be just $600 for the 40 acres. We give this as a simple illustration, in the case of a neighbor, to show just what can be done by intelligent and practical farmers in this country, who are progressive enough to use improved implements and use them to their best advantage. The same land this year, after thorough preparation, has been sown to red clover and Lucerne, and from the manner in which the soil was prepared, we expect to see a fine crop of the two clovers grown on this land the present year.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When the tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHEYNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Five World Beaters.

"SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS.

All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at $8.50, $9.00, $10.00, $15.00 and $25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. *Ask your harness dealer for them.* Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

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

Coast Country.

640 acres on San Antonio bay; soil is sandy and especially adapted to fruit, vegetables and grapes; land is under fence, and has some improvements, which are in good repair.

Good pure water can be obtained at shallow depth.

Land lies high above, and presents a beautiful view of the bay. Would be very desirable tract to cut up and sell off in small blocks for fruit and vegetable growing.

CLAUDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Tex.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STOCK FARMING.

It costs as much to feed a scrub as a thoroughbred. Butcher the scrub and breed the well-bred animal.

Good fences prevent stock from becoming "breachy." Dispose of your "breachy" animals and build up your fences.

A flock of sheep will discount a frost in cleaning out a field of weeds, and weeds thus turned into mutton become valuable.

In a corn raising country the hog is the great debt preventer and mortgage lifter, and the farmer who patronizes him well will be rewarded.

If you keep a stallion, keep a good one. If you own a jack, let it be one that makes you proud of the progeny, and let no razor-backed boar escape the knife and slaughter pen.

A pair of mules well fed at night will enjoy an hour's dozing under the shade of a tree at noon more than a bucket full of oats in a hot stable, and it is better for their health.

There should always be stock on hand to eat the grass in the pastures, and then plenty of feed to take care of the stock in case the pastures do not hold out as expected.

It may cost $10 more to breed your mare to a good stallion or jack than it would to breed to a scrub, but if the colt from the good animal is worth $50 more than the one from the scrub, you can afford to breed to the good one.

While wheat is selling so low it may not be amiss to remark mixed with oats or barley it makes the very best feed that can be given to horses. It is too rich to be fed alone, and when fed to anything except hogs should be mixed with some less nutritious grain.

One of the most economical luxuries to have about harvest or threshing times is a fat young kid to butcher; you can keep them from eating out the garden and nibbling off the top of the lightning rod, the cost of raising a goat is about the same as that of propagating a bed bug, and for a mess of fresh meat in hot weather nothing comes in so handy.

There are numberless expedients for curing a balky horse, says the Breeder Gazette. The worst of them are those that inflict severe pain or come from the anger of the driver. Any simple device that turns the attention of the animal in a new direction will frequently cause him to forget his obstinate whim. As simple a one as any perhaps is to take the front foot by the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it this way for three or four minutes and then put the leg down and the horse will probably go. No balky horse was ever cured by punishment.

On the subject of feeding, the Rural Canadian says: "Too little attention is paid by farmers to the science of feeding. It is a matter that is within the comprehension of all, if only they would pay attention to the matter and study it a little. If you are feeding cattle at all, or are in the dairy business, it will pay you to get a good work upon this subject and study the feeding tables. Economic and scientific feeding means the combination of the different food stuffs so that there shall be neither an excess nor a deficiency of either albuminoids, carbohydrates or fat. Not a very difficult subject to master, but one that is simply neglected by too many of us."

Ohio stands at the head of the list of states for having the largest number of farms, 251,430; Illinois comes second, with 240,681; Missouri third with 238,043; Texas fourth with 228,126; New York fifth, 224,223; Iowa sixth with 201,902, and Kansas seventh with 166,617. In the amount of area under cultivation, however, Illinois comes first with 25,669,060 acres; Iowa second with 25,428,809; then Kansas with 22,303,301; Texas, 20,736,215; Missouri, 19,792,313; Ohio, 18,388,824, and New York, 16,389,280. The returns of the census bureau furnish a surprise in respect to the amount of unimproved farm land in the Eastern and Southern states as compared with those of the West and Northwest. It is a very remarkable thing that less than half the farm land in Maine and New Hampshire is under cultivation, while in Massachusetts 1,341,258 acres are uncultivated, and only 1,341,258 acres are cultivated. Taking the entire North Atlantic states, from Maine to Pennsylvania, the total area of farm lands is 62,743,525 acres, of which nearly one-third is idle, while in the Middle and Northwestern states—that is, from Ohio to Dakota in one direction and to Kansas in the other—the proportion of uncultivated land is very much smaller. In none of the states in that section does the uncultivated area bear so great a proportion to the cultivated as in New England.

Chicago Drovers' Journal says: Continuity of purpose is essential to any calling in life, and is equally applicable to the profession of agriculture. Violent and rapid changes on the farm are nearly always attended with losses, and farmers in times of depression should pursue the even tenor of their ways, as times run their cycles and values return to their old standard. The rolling stone gathers no moss, and the husbandman who, when cows are high, sell their sheep that are low and engage in dairying, and return to sheep raising when the wool and mutton are high, will always find themselves in debt. This axiom is equally true in breeding horses, the present low prices tempting many farmers to close out the business, while the outlook promises a great future to horse breeding. Not, however, that kind of horse breeding that projected the great Western ranches, where ordinary stallions were turned loose with herds of native ponies and the produce resulting in animals unsuited to any public want. Such stock is now unsalable, while choice specimens of useful grades of horses, saddlers, drivers, chunks, carriage horses, expressers and heavy drafters still sell for as handsome profit as any branch of live stock industry. This is not the time for farmers to discontinue horse breeding because of current low prices, as all branches of farming are depressed by the hard times, but rather the time to weed out his poor stock and put his finest animals to breeding. It takes about five years after the colt is foaled before he is at the best age to market, and the breeder who anticipates the future demand puts himself in shape to be benefited by it is sure to make money. A farmer should not be tempted by good prices to sell his best mares, but rather breed them to the finest stallions of their class and then feed liberally the foals, keep them growing and when they are of marketable age he will have no trouble to dispose of them at remunerative prices. The farmer who aims to breed fine fine horses will always find a good market to encourage him in the enterprise.

Feed Carefully.

Farmers' Magazine.

Feeding stock can never be carried on economically where the animals do not eat clean all that is put before them of suitable food. When hay is coarse and when ripe cut, it may not be sound policy to require cattle to eat up everything, but when such is not done the residue should be carefully removed before any fresh is given. The amount that is wasted from inattention to this matter every year is simply enormous and would go far to defray the expenses of the help required in feeding. But this is not the only item of loss, nor perhaps the most formidable one. The fact is undeniable that animals fed to the extent of having food remain in the manger or trough, as the case may be, between the times of feeding, do not progress like those with whom the opposite method of feeding is adopted. In many instances indigestion is brought about, one prominent symptom of which is the indifferent way in which the food is eaten when it is given. With animals as with human beings, they are in the best way of fulfilling the ends required of them when they have a good appetite. A herdsman who pays strict attention to this matter, other things being right, is indeed a treasure.

About Feeding Teams.

Farmers may learn something from the draymen of the cities concerning the feeding of teams at work during hot weather.

The drayman feeds only twice a day. At night he puts in the trough and manger all the grain—oats preferable—and hay that his animals can eat by morning, at which time more feed is put in the troughs which are empty. The animals are then harnessed up and brought to the barn no more until the day's work is done. This is not for want of time, as might be supposed, but because the experienced feeder thinks it will do his mules more harm than good to fill their stomachs with grain in the hottest part of the day, and then put them to work at once. He argues that it makes the animals stupid and lazy to feed them at noon and put them to work at 1 o'clock. He finds that mules will eat plenty during the night to do them all day, and claims that experience teaches that those fed only night and morning stand the work better and keep in better flesh than those fed heartily at noon. He is careful, however, to have them watered often. This might not be the best treatment for horses, but the light of experience justifies the statement that mules do better on two meals a day when at work hard than they do on three. If fed at all at noon the feed should be a very light one, but for animals accustomed to it, there is no danger of feeding too much at night.

Sell Something.

The man who is to make money from the farm must be constantly producing something to dispose of. Every year—yes, every month—something ought to be marketed. A good jack this month, a fine colt next, a few cars of fat steers the following, a standard milch cow now and then, a thoroughbred bull occasionally, a few fat muttons often, a valuable jennet sometimes, with plenty for home use, and future markets coming on all the time, enable the farmer to read his titles clear to coming ease and affluence. It will not do to simply produce abundance for home use and to keep up the farm. Something must be sold off the farm and must keep being sold to make the farmer prosperous, and this something ought generally to be live stock, for the way markets have been of late it hardly pays to market grain until it is disposed of in the shape of beef, mutton, pork, or active live animals. It does not pay either to keep animals until they are old. Feed one no longer than there is a good market for it, then "turn it over." In stock farming push and energy and quick action are just as requisite and indispensible as in the most active and bustling commercial pursuits. Keep nothing until it is overripe. Shave the production, rush sales. Your taxes, your interest, your insurance and your thousand and one other expenses are going on all the time; you are growing older every day, and if you don't keep finding something about you to sell, some of these days you will find yourself old and feeble with assets consisting principally of worn-out machinery and a mortgaged farm. Raise something to sell, and then sell it.

Good Feeding Necessary.

Generosity in feeding valuable young stock has always handsomely rewarded as the extra expense thus incurred by breeders hastens maturity and the early marketing of colts. Breeders whose youngsters are expected to develop into stake winners, practice feeding a liberal grain ration of ground oats, rye and bran to their colts while they are running at pasture, and the yearling thus fed goes into winter quarters as large and lusty as ordinary 2-year-olds, and the following winter can pull a sleigh over the snow with the power of an old campaigner.

The breeders of California and the Southern states who race their colts have practiced liberal feeding of their stock during the season of pasture, as well as the winter months, with the result that nearly all the champion records of young performers are held by them.

Nothing can be more detrimental to the constitution of young stock than to stunt their growth by the starvation system of feeding. How much money is annually lost by owners of high bred stock turning their youngsters into scant pastures or some wood lot and leaving them all summer to starve and be tormented by flies, going into winter quarters thin in flesh and without having made any perceptible growth during the season.

The blood of royal ancestors is of no avail unless the offsprings are favored with liberal treatment as to food and shelter. It is an anomaly to see breeders pay long prices for brood mares bred in the purple and send them to the harem of high priced stallions, and then rush the resultant foals by parsimonious feeding.

The multitude of dwarfed high-bred trotting stock that sells for less than the cost of production in many instances is the fault of breeders raising them on the starvation system. Aside from the possibility of a well-bred youngster turning out a stake-winner, his value for an ideal roadster is doubled by liberal feeding. The starved colt matures into a scrawney, angular animal, while his well-fed brother developes into a handsome, good-sized individual. The starved colt is never ready for the market, while the well-fed and properly cared for animal is sought after by a score of buyers. High condition in growing animals tends to soundness of constitution, while the starvation system generates unsoundness and hereditary diseases. Improvement in stock implies a liberal course of feeding, and a royal family can be bred back to scrubs by shiftless management. To make money in breeding high-bred horses the same painstaking and diligence is required as to raise a fine crop of corn, and the farmer who uses good foundation stock and properly cares for the resultant foals will never have ccacsion to cry "the bottom has fallen out of the horse business."—Drovers' Journal.

Improve the Stock.

E. S. Peagarden.

Improvement in all lines should be the watchword of all farmers. It is just as well to aim at improvement as to drag along in an uninteresting way and fail in the end to accomplish desirable results.

Unless there is a desire to improve there will be no improvement. Improvement does not come by charm, but comes only by persevering effort intelligently directed. All kinds of stock should be improved from the horse on down to poultry. It costs no more for the keep of improved stock than it does for scrub stock. The advantages to be realized by keeping all kinds of improved stock will make up the difference between profit and loss by the average farmer, and eat the extra cash need not be any very great consideration.

Intelligence must precede improvement. It must be known first that there is no profit in scrub stock and it must be realized that there are advantages in improved stock. A realizing sense of these two truths will impel the farmer to make the effort to improve, and when he arrives at this stage the last link that binds him to scrub stock will be severed. When the prices of stock are low as at the present time for all stock except swine, it is important that every step be taken to improve.

How can improvement be made? Take the best of common stock and breed to sires of some of the thoroughbred strains. This will secure a decided improvement, and then follow this up by the best "keep"—that is, the best care from "start to finish." Even this alone would establish great improvement. And it will not matter what other steps may be taken, if stock is neglected no improvement can result. If the only protection given to stock in winter is a wire fence no profit can be realized, and if suitable feed is not provided there can be no reasonable expectation that desirable results will be realized.

It costs as much to keep poor stock as the very best. Just as much feed and the same time and labor will be required to keep scrubs as improved stock, while the profit from poor and inferior scrub stock is less than nothing. The best horses sell in the market at from $150 to $250 while the scrubs bring from $40 to $75, and a like difference in the market price of other stock is always seen

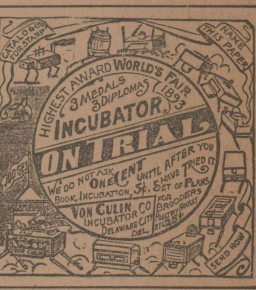
To do the best in all lines should be the ambition of all farmers. In this is found the remedy for the universal complaint that the boys rush off to the city. By aiming to do the best there is an interest created and that interest is very greatly augmented by securing the best results and these results beget contentment and satisfaction, and secure ample rewards for time and labor expended.

DO YOU
RIDE A SADDLE?
Save money and secure comfortable riding by using
DON'S IMPROVED PATENT-SEAT STOCK SADDLE
Write for prices.
Don's Improved Saddle Co.
1012 CONGRESS AVE.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
FOR LOWEST PRICES MENTION THIS PAPER.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also 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.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

HANDY COBBLER

Most complete outfit ever offered for home repairing. boots, shoes, rubber boots and coats, harness, wire fences, etc. Thousands sold. Better tools than in any similar outfit and nearly twice as many. It saves lots of money. Any one can use it. Weight 17 lbs. Agents making money. Retails for $8.00. Sample outfit by freight or express only $2.00 if you mention this paper.
KUHN & CO., MOLINE, ILL.



F. F. COLLINS MFG. CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PUMPS,
PIPES,
CYLINDERS, FITTINGS,
HOSE,
Belting, Packing,
ENGINES, BOILERS,
Mill, Gin and
Well
MACHINERY.
Largest
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE AND TANK SHOPS
in the State.
Best quality
Brass and Iron Castings.
REPAIRING
OLD MACHINERY
A SPECIALTY.
The Best Galvanized Mill and Tower on Earth is the
"STEEL STAR."
Buy No Other. Write for Prices.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

She spoke of the rights of woman,
In words that glowed and burned,
She spoke of the worm downtrodden,
And said that the worm had turned!
She proved by columns of figures
That, whatever a man essayed,
A woman could do far better,
In politics, art or trade.

She painted in fervid colors,
The origin, millenial law,
When man should bow submissive
'Neath woman's wider sway.
She said—but her words were frozen,
Her eyes were wide with fear;
She mounted the chair, the table,
Then faintly gasped, "He's here!"

Curiosity—excitement—
Dread—overwhelmed the house,
We were rising for her rescue
When—we saw a little mouse!
He skurried over the platform,
And swiftly the monster ran,
Yet he was killed in a moment
By that paltry thing, a man!

Then what sympathetic murmurs
Rose quivering on the air!
And smelling salts were proffered
To the heroine in the chair * *
Lastly, one resolution
Was read and passed in a trice;
"Resolved, though men are useless,
They're needed for killing mice."

The following represent the best meats for children, in the order of their digestibility: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloin, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit meat and chicken. Veal, pork, turkey, goose and duck should be excluded from the children's bill of fare.—Popular Health Magazine.

"It gives a deeper, finer, more lasting pleasure to call the happy light to your neighbor's eye, the smile to your friend's lip, the glad, brave ring to your brother's voice—and uttered love and helpful deeds can do these things—than to transfer to the canvas the grace of the lilies or the glory of sunlit hills, or to interpret the musician's or poet's thought. For whoever loves, and loving, serves his neighbor, helps interpret to him, to the world, and to his own heart, both the mysteries of earth and the harmonies of God's purposes."

The real objects of a good man are so few that three phrases will include them all—something to love, something to hope for, something to work for. The true spiritual economy is to put these first; and in the second place put the means by which we serve these few important ends. Something to love! Expand these words and what fine qualities and virtues appear—loving and being loved, trust, mutual confidence, honor, sympathy, affection, friendship, charity, home—worthy objects to love, and worthiness that one may deserve these noble things. Put this great need of the worthy life in its proper place of honor, then have something to hope for and something to work for, the tasks of life fall into their proper place and relation. All work will be better done, of a finer quality, with less friction, when chosen as the honorable means of maintaing the fire on the hearth and the warmth in the heart which feeds it. Something to love, something to hope for, something to work for—love, hope and duty—put these at the center, make for these a large place, and you will have release from many a care and trouble. But you will have not less, but more, of the care and drudgery of this busy world—only it will be no longer drudgery.

Home.

A prize which was offered by a London paper for the best definition of "home" brought about five thousand answers. Some of the best were the following:

A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.

Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of fallen humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity.

The father's kingdom, the chilren's paradise, the mother's world.

Where you are treated best and grumble most.

A little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world, where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.

Cooking for Workmen.

Just at this season when harvesting and threshing keep the farm hands of the different neighborhoods somewhat bunched together, the good housewife who is accustomed to provide for only her own family is sometimes sorely vexed and "put to" to know what to "fill in with" when she has an unusual number of workmen to provide for. The subjoined receipt from a correspondent in the Country Gentleman, writing on this subject, is opportune and meritorious because of the ease of obtaining the materials and of the substantial and delicious nature of the dish:

Shepherd's Pie.—Take the requisite quantity of beef—no matter how coarse if it is gently stewed beforehand—cut it up into small, neat pieces, and have plenty of peeled potatoes; season the meat nicely with salt and pepper, and after cutting the potatoes in slices, season them also; then arrange a layer of the latter at the bottom of a large pie-dish and sprinkle them well with finely chopped onion; next put in some of the beef, cover with more potatoes and onion, and so on until the dish is sufficiently full, after which moisten with water, cover with a light, rather thick crust, and bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly cooked. If the crust is done enough before the meat and potatoes, as often happens when the pie is a very large, substantial one, lay a piece of greased paper over the top to prevent its burning, and just before serving, pour in through the hole, which of course should always be made in the top to allow of the steam escaping, some nice gravy, made by boiling down any bones, cooked or uncooked, which may be at hand. Boiled greens and more potatoes should be served as accompaniments, as we all know that vegetables are so thoroughly wholesome, and help so efficiently in making meat go as far as possible.

Some Summer Reading.

Take time, these long weary summer days to rest and read awhile every day. Will you not? It is so hard to convince busy housewives that time spent in this way is time well spent. Every month brings out many good books, which are both profitable and pleasant to read. Because there are so many worthless books published, is no excuse for one not reading the good. A book that takes a woman out of her surroundings—makes her forget the routine of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, takes her into a new field of thought, be it not deep nor learned, is a benefit. There is no reason why women in the small towns and the country should not keep up with their city sisters in the best literature of the day. Read the good books, they will give you something to think and talk about. If you can't get away from home for a little rest this summer find recreation and refreshment by losing yourself in a good book every day.

"Ships that Pass in the Night," is a new book which is being read by everybody. It is short, and will be delightful to read aloud to your tired husband some evening, it will take you to the cool mountains of Switzerland. Can be bought here in paper back for 10 cents.

A writer whose short stories will make any evening pleasant for the home circle or an afternoon of leisure, all too short, is Richard Harding Davis. Get his Van Bibber or Gallighes. Another is Eugene Field's "Little Book of Profitable Tales."

I am old-fashioned enough to like all of E. P. Roe's books. Some of his descriptions of country life are beautiful. His scenes on the Hudson and among the Catskills, are so well drawn you will feel that you have been there and wish to go again. You pick down one of his books in sorrow and nobler than when you took it up, and full of good resolutions.

Suffrage.

I have before me a letter asking if possible to get the opinion of every woman of my acquaintance upon the suffrage question. I in return ask every woman reader of the Journal to send me her opinion on this much discussed subject.

At the state equal suffrage convention assembled here the first week in this month the ladies were in yellow. A facetious young doctor remarked that in his profession that was the signal of danger—contagion. Were they thus chosen to show that the contagion is spreading?

There is reported to be a town in Kansas where the council is composed entirely of women. The first thing they did was to pass an ordinance prohibiting a married man being seen on the streets after 9 o'clock at night without a permit from his wife. Who can say Kansas women do not know how to use their rights when they get them?

This question of suffrage is one upon which there are many attempts at witticism; many successes at ridicule. It is one upon which many speak without thinking; some few think without speaking. I see where the editor of the household department of a neighbor paper is "on the fence." To me it seems, as long as men continue to be the producers of the world it is but justice to them to be the voters. What woman, amply and kindly provided for by man, envies him this privilege—for privilege it is, but one that carries with it a grave weight of responsibility. To concede to man alone this right is no evidence woman is not capable of using this privilege as intelligently as he—no evidence of inferiority on her part. Is not woman's life already full to overflowing of responsibility? Why court this new one? The interests in this life of man and woman are identical, but the ways of furthering these interests are different. She who thinks because woman has not the right of suffrage her influence is not felt at the polls is mistaken. Her influence goes wherever her husband and sons go. Can she who devotes twenty-one years of her life to rearing an intelligent and conscientious voter believe her position in life inferior—her influence not felt? Nay!

Helpful Hints.

In putting up hot preserves or fruit of any kind in glass jars, you can be saved the trouble of heating the jars by simply dropping a silver fork in each.

An easy and simple plan for exterminating red ants in a cupboard, is to place in it an earthen dish containing a pint of tar on which two quarts of hot water have been poured.

Fruit skins hold germs that develop rapidly if taken into the stomach. Children should be carefully watched, and cautioned concerning the danger of eating unpared fruit.

A small lump of sugar added to turnips when cooking will correct the bitterness which sometimes spoils this vegetable.

A little ammonia in the water will be found very effective in washing greasy frying pans and such ware.

A small box of quicklime kept in the pantry will tend to keep the air pure.

A good way to drive away ants is to draw a deep chalk mark around the article to be protected.

Always keep a box of powdered borax on the sink shelf. It is helpful in all kinds of cleaning, as well as helps to keep the hands smooth.

A spendid remedy for spring and summer freckles is a paste made of powdered borax and lemon juice.

There are but few housekeepers in this country who do not have to spend considerable time daily in the kitchen. At this time of the year kitchen work is particularly trying. Here are two hints which will make it less so. First dress suitable for your work. When pretty, cool summer calico is only 3 cents a yard, you can have an abundance of cool, neat, loose-fitting kitchen gowns—not Mother Hubbards—for the kitchen however—made with an unlined belted waist is cool and neat; have a thin summer corset that is not tight, and low, comfortable shoes. Second, take into the kitchen a cool, sweet temper—not an easy thing to do? No, but as you are mistress of your household, be mistress of yourself; feel sure the comfort of your family and yourself depends on keeping cool and sweet this fractious member. Comfort your self with the assurance there is no more important place in life than here, administering to the physical wants of those you love. Remember their mental and spiritual development depends on the wisdom with which these physical wants are attended to three times daily. So dress comfortable; while the pot boils keep the temper cool.

The Code of Honor Among Women.

A titled English woman in a recent newspaper article says something about her sex which will be a surprise. She says: "Women have no code of honor; therefore, when they are not dishonorable they are more deserving of honor than men, because no external pressure compels them—only their own goodness." This is incorrect. There is a code of honor pressed sharply by both man and woman upon woman. We know there are certain laws of honorable womanhood, the violating of which women never forgive one of their sex. We have grown accustomed to hearing ourselves called uncharitable to our sex—unforgiving to a weak sister. To forgive is to forget. Now, if we readily forgive and forget in a woman say two br[illegible] of the code of an honorable life—drink and unchastity, for it is said the two go together in woman—would we not deserve to be called a sex without a code of honor? Men forgive these things in each other, and puff themselves up with the belief they have more charity than women. Now, it is readily acknowledged by both men and women that women are better than men. Why? Because they have a code of honor, and must live up to it. Any failing to do this has ever been looked upon with such severity by honorable women as to have established a world-wide belief in their uncharity to their sex. Now, instead of uncharity, is it not due to woman's demand of her sex to keep inviolate the greater laws of her code of honor, that she is better than man? Men have a code of honor; no one has ever accused them of not having. But is not man's moral laxity partially due to men not requiring of each other a daily living up to this code of honor? Would men not be better if they did not so readily excuse in each other those violations of the code of honor which women most condemn in each other? Men say women forgive moral laxity in them as much too freely as they condemn it in their own sex. Is this true? If you have never thought out clearly the code of honor which should govern life—I do not say woman's life, for I do not see why the same code of honor should not govern both sexes; there is no sex in honor—I ask you to take time today from your domestic duties, even if something has to go undone, seek the silence of your own room, stretch yourself on your couch, close your eyes, and on a tablet in the inner temple of your soul you will find inscribed "The Code of Honor for Women"—and see if it does not say, "For Men" also.

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAGE.

It is with much pleasure I address for the first time the readers of The Household Department of The Journal. It may never be my good fortune to meet any of you personally, but I hope from this time on, we will not only cultivate each other's acquaintances through the medium of these pages, but become the best of friends—friends in the true sense of the word—in an exchange of ideas and sympathies. I feel that I am going to have one of the greatest pleasures of my life in making the acquaintance of the mothers, wives and daughters of the subscribers to this paper. You know it does not require a personal acquaintance to know one. Indeed, I believe the majority of men and women express the true inward self better through the medium of pen than tongue. I will begin at once, dear readers, to address you as my friends, and eranestly hope we shall have many heart-to-heart talks; many exchanges of confidences, and mutual benefits from this page, the editor most generously wishes to devote more fully and completely than ever before to the women readers of the Journal.

I invite your correspondence. Address all letters to me personally. They will not pass through the office, but come directly to my home, so you need have no fear of curious eyes reading anything you do not wish published. If there is any subject in which you are particularly intersted, but upon which you desire information, or to hear the opinions of others it will be my pleasure to aid you all I can. There is something which broadens, expands and improves by exchange with others—it is ideas. There is something else—it is the nearest approach to divinity in our human natures, the more of which we give away the more we have—it is sympathy. The women all know what a comfort it is to express our mind to one sure to sympathise and understand—such an one please consider me. This Household Department cannot be made interesting without your co-operation. It is my desire in future, if the editor can spare the space to devote a column to answers to correspondents. I invite all questions of interest to you that can be briefly and with propriety answered through this column. Anything that is of interest to a woman or girl reader of the Journal, it will give me pleasure to look up, be it upon the home, current events, etiquette, or literature of the day. I would not show such temerity had I not recourse to an encyclopedia. In answering questions in this column the initials only of the questioner will be given, so you need have no fears of undesired publicity. Trusting that this date will be remembered by us in future as the beginning of a most pleasant and lasting friendship, I am sincerely yours,

EUNICE S. BUCHANAN.

On the Wing.

Madera, Cal., June 15, 1894.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

Dear Sir: I boarded the Texas and Pacific train on the morning of the 8th instant at Fort Worth for New Mexico, Arizona and California. My trip proved very tiresome ere I landed at my destination. From Abilene west as far as Big Springs, bountiful rains have fallen, and I found the country in quite a different condition compared to its condition a few weeks previous—stock improving. At Colorado City I jumped off and shook hands with several of my old friends. They told me the Colorado river was higher than for several years. I saw plenty of water in all the branches and creks—also all the basins adjoining the Texas and Pacific track, were full to overflowing. Grass is growing, and the cattle seemed to think they had been resurrected from the dead. I was gratified to see the vast change since my last trip. Colorado and surrounding country if it had plenty of rainfall, would be indeed a great country. The land is rich and fertile, and all that's needed is plenty of rain. The people are rustlers and generous to a fault. I met my old friend W. J. Wilkes, who had the misfortune to loose his "sombrero" at the cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth last spring. I forgot to ask him if he had explained to Mrs. W. J. how he happened to loose it. But Billy is an all around good fellow and a hustler. The Texas and Pacific railroad is in excellent shape and makes fast time as usual. It makes connection with the Southern Pacific road at El Paso. Here I boarded the through Southern Pacific express for Los Angeles. At El Paso I met Mr. W. Holt of San Antonio, who is chief clerk of the purchasing department of Texas, I found him to be quite a congenial companion, full of life and always ready to join in a good joke. Mr. Holt was on his way to San Francisco, where he goes for pleasure and to recuperate for a few days. N H. Frazier, also joined us at El Paso, en route to Madera, as he has recently located thirty-eight miles north of Madera, near Coarse Gold. Mr. Frazier says he left Austin, Tex., for a better country and knows he has found it. We crossed New Mexico and Arizona, taking breakfast at Yuma, then crossed the icy waters of the great Colorado river. It's the dividing line of Arizona and California, and empties into the Gulf of California eighty miles from Yuma. After crossing the river we struck the great American Desert (or Colorado and California desert). This desert is something over 150 miles across. At a little station called Satan, it is 464 feet below the sea. To say it was hot, hardly expresses it, but hades can't be far distant from this point—apparently not more than six inches. Indeed, I was thankful to get back on top of the grand level with the sea again. The senery at and near Los Angles is grand and beautiful. It's a beautiful sight to gaze upon acres and acres of golden fruit almost bending the trees to the earth. Oranges grow there are as common as mosquite trees grow in Western Texas. The orange tree is peculiar, having ripe fruit, green fruit and fragrant blosoms on them all at the same time. I must say as well as I love the old Lone Star state, I can't refrain from saying a good word for the Golden State, for it's a great and grand old state, to say the least. My next stop of any importance was Fresno City, where we took breakfast our last time, it is a beautiful city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated twenty-five miles south from the mountains. Fresno is the great raisin center of California. Fresno City is surrounded by thousands and thousands of acres of raisin vinyards. Here the Muscat grape (or raisin grape) flourishes to perfection. Fine fruits of all kinds grow excellently here. At Fresno City I saw my first Chinese woman, I remarked to Holt that those were the prettiest Chinese boys I ever saw, and he smilling informed me they were two Chinese women and a little girl. Dad gast them, they ought to have been boys, they had "britches" on anyhow.

Twenty-three miles northwest of Fresno I landed at Madera, my destination, 1725 miles from Fort Worth, Texas, I can see from where I am writing lofty peaks covered with snow fifty miles north—while here in the valley the thermometer registers 98 in the shade. I am reliably infarmed that this has been quite an exceptional season in this vicinity, as a heavy rain fell here the 10th of this month, something that has not occurred in many years before. Usually no rain falls here from April to November, and the people depend upon irrigation. The water is brought down from the mountains by two rivers—the King's river and San Juaquin. These rivers are tapped by mammoth canals and the water distributed wherever desired. After I have recuperated and rested a few days I will have something to say nothing upon the resources, scenery, etc., of Madera county, also Fresno county.

C. C. POOLE.

From Clyde.

Clyde, Tex., June 16, 1894.

Live Stock Journal:

You ought to have been with the good people of Clyde and vicinity for several days. This attractive village is beautifully located, and should have been the city east of El Paso. Then instead of a number of small towns, a metropolis would have graced those fertile prairies. But alas, man proposed and the railroad company, combined with a prodigious hill, dictated otherwise.

Crops are fine, and the fields are groaning under their burdens. Only wheat is indifferent, the rains coming too late to accomplish anything. Corn is better than for many years, and cotton promising. Oats will average twenty-five bushels, wheat only about eight. It still rains, but we don't complain, as we have never seen too much rain in Western Texas. The Portugese settlement around Clyde is in a flourishing condition. Mr. F. Searr and F. M. Silver are leaders, and they are all known for their strict honesty, industry and economy. I was hospitably treated by everyone, and shall look forward with pleasure to my return.

Our cattlemen predict the rain and fine grass will check somewhat the shipment of cattle to the Indian Territory. I am off for Dudley and Tecumseh.

E. P. POINDEXTER.

"Aren't you astonished at the facts brought out by the Lexow committee?" was the question asked of an old New Yorker by a friend. "Not at the facts," he answered; "but I acknowledge that I am astonished." "At what then?" "At the fact that the facts have been brought out."—New York World.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

COTTON BELT ROUTE

—TO—

Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE ONLY LINE

—WITH—

Through Car Service

—FROM—

TEXAS TO MEMPHIS,

Connecting with THROUGH TRAINS to all Points East, North and Southeast.

TWO DAILY TRAINS,

—WITH—

Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers,

—FROM—

WACO and FT. WORTH,

—TO—

MEMPHIS.

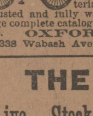
All Texas Lines connect with and have Through Tickets on sale via the

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

For Rates, Time Tables and all Information, apply to any Agent of the Company.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex. S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. $14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 20 Days Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. FREE OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.



WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS

"A" Grade, $67.50. "A" Grade, $45. "A" Grade, $120.

and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (D) of every kind of vehicles & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE DEALER'S AND AGENT'S PROFITS. $12 Buys our Oxford Rose Bicycle, suitable for either sex, made of best material, strong, substantial, accurately adjusted and fully warranted. Write to-day for our large complete catalogue of bicycles, parts, repairs, etc., free. OXFORD MFG. CO. 338 Wabash Avenue, - CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.

Office in Peers' Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

SHORTEST ROUTE,
BEST ROADBED,
QUICKEST TIME
—VIA THE—
COTTON BELT ROUTE.
THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on

J. W. BARBEE,
General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas.

All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY
THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE **Queen and Crescent ROUTE.**

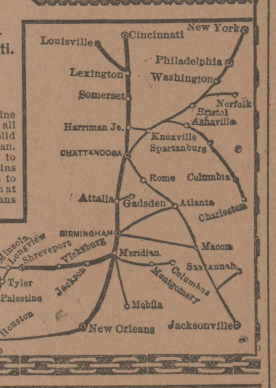
To the **NORTH AND EAST**

Choice of Routes via
New Orleans or Shreveport.
Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.
Through Cars Shreveport
To Atlanta, and New Orleans
To Washington and New York.

Shortest Line New Orleans To New York, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Chattanooga.

The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

J. R. McGregor, T.P.A. Dallas, Tex
R. H. Garratt, AGPA, New Orleans
I. Hardy, A.G.P.A., Vicksb'g, Miss
W. C. Rinearson, G.P.A., Cin'ti,



The Great Santa Fe Route.

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

J. L. PENNINGTON,
General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

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

Half the Money

spent for harness and shoes could be saved if they were treated right. Whether leather lasts or not depends on the care it gets.

Vacuum Leather Oil

is the care-taker.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS
RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE

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, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

TEXAS **Sandwich**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF TEXAS JOKERS.

DEADNER ON THE BLUES

Sold on all trains, newsstands, and by newsboys. All postmasters authorized agents. Send for sample copy. Canvassers and correspondents wanted all over the State.

Sandwich Pub. Co., 178 Elm St., Dallas, Tex

S. H. COWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

General attorney cattle raisers' association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office 501 Main street, corner Fourth.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SHEEP AND WOOL

Don't neglect the sheep because they are cheap and wool low. If the profit on them is small the more need of avoiding losses.

"Free wool" would be infinitely less injurious to wool growers than is shoddy, even if a tariff on wool made its price higher.

After shearing, the ticks of the whole flock colonize on the lambs; dip the latter sure. To neglect is more expensive than you can afford.

Sheep are not rooters, and the root-hog-or-die system of economy in sheep raising soon reduces the flock to a standard of no meat and very little wool.

The consumption of mutton is rapidly increasing in this country, and as quality improves consumption will more rapidly increase, for good mutton is far and away the best meat eaten.

The Wool and Hide Shipper of Chicago is responsible for the statement that a Devils River, Texas, sheepman recently shipped a bunch of sheep to Chicago and the firm to which they were consigned drew on him for 20c per head, that amount being short of paying expenses.

My advice to every farmer having the required facilities is to keep on his pasture fields a few good ewes, says a writer on sheep. They will pay their way as filth-destroyers, keeping in check many troublesome weeds, and eating largely of plants that other stock reject, and be sure that no legislation can ever destroy for long the splendor of the golden hoof.

Put this on the shelves of memory, where it can be found and used when wanted: The rams not designed for breeders must be castrated young—at two or three weeks old. They do better and sell better in the market than if the operation is delayed until the fellow has nearly got his growth.

When a combination of manufacturers can reduce the price of wool in this country below the price of the same quality in any other country in the world, in the face of the highest wool tariff in our history, how can a retention of the tariff or an increase of it give any hope to wool growers while the combination exists? An answer is requested.

Sheep owners seem to be in a veritable panic to get rid of their sheep, judging by the heavy receipts of common ones in the markets. It will not be long before the same owners will be in a panic to get into the sheep business again; and so between panic to get in and panic to get out they will go through life without making a penny on sheep, and will probably die detesting those useful, harmless animals, and wondering for what purpose they were created.

Regarding the effects of sheepmen generally to get out of the business as soon as possible, the American Sheep Breeder says sheep husbandry has always been attended with a zig-zag growth. We have had times of adversity the sheepman is seized with an ardent desire to dispose of his flocks, to be followed with an impassioned longing to buy again when the opposite conditins are brought about. No other kind of fram stock has been subject to such conditions. Political agitation and other conditions will arise, and in an evil hour epidemic is spread among the flock owners of the country, to the financial loss and ruin of many hseep owners.

Periodic cleansings of the woodwork of the corrals are quite as necessary as that the droppings of the sheep should not be allowed to accumulate. Whitewashing and the liberal use of lye water are desirable to prevent scab, particularly where permanent pens are built and used with posts buried in the ground, this is both expensive and tedious. Hence, the suggestion of the Journal is that movable fences only should be used for corral purposes. Then, too, the location of the corrals cannot be too often changed. In fact, where sheep are trained, as they can be easily, to rest and sleep outside of corrals, they are almost invariably more healthy than those shut up every night in pens.

Cleanliness is said in the Bible to be next to godliness. This is generally supposed to apply to folks, but it is quite as applicable to beasts. Especially is this the case with sheep, since they are necessarily held in bunches, and are less able to protect themselves against filthiness. The herder, as a rule, in Texas, is faithful in the discharge of his duty in the matter of giving his flock the benefit of the best range possible. But in nine cases out of ten he never thinks of cleaning the corrals, which week after week and month after month, the flock is made to occupy at night. The Journal's editorial force have time and again seen the pens a foot deep in sheep dung, and yet have heard herders and owners express surprise that the sheep were not healthy. Recently a herder said to a Journal man: "This ranch is on the unhealthy side of the creek. Over on the other side the sheep never are sick, while on this side some of them are always in bad shape." The fact was, over on the other side "the corral happened to be on the side of a hill, so that every time a good rain fell it was washed clean. While on "this side" the corral was in a flat, and the filth that had accumulated for years was fully 12 inches deep. The matter of surprise was that the sheep that were made to spend fully one-third of every 24 hours amidst such surroundings did not all die of disease.

Sheep in 1893 and 1894.

The January-February 1894 report of the Statistican, published by authority of the secretary of agriculture, has reached The Journal. As usual, this little publication is full from cover to cover of interesting and suggestive facts and figures.

According to this report, which confirms what nearly every flockmaster in Texas has realized for months, Sheep in the United States have suffered a rather abrupt decline in numbers, price and, of course, aggregate value, since January, 1893.

There were several causes tending to produce this result, including the ravages of dogs, which are generally referred to as one of the serious checks upon the progress of the industry of sheep breeding and wool growing.

The numbers and values of sheep in the United States are compared as follows:

Sheep, in 1893, say 47,372,553, while in 1894 there were only 45,048,017, showing a decrease of 2,225,536, the percent being 4.71. In the matter of values the following figures are given: Value per head of sheep in 1893, $2.66, as compared with $1.98 in 1894, a decrease of 68 cents, the per cent of decrease being 25.6. The aggregate values of the sheep in the United States in the two years mentioned, is given as follows: In 1893, say $125,909,264, while in 1894 they are only $89,186,110, showing a clear loss to those engaged in the sheep business in a single year of $36,723,154, or 29.2 per cent of the entire value of the investment.

The above figures are startling, indicating as they do that the industry has been very severely crippled. Ordinarily a business man considers that he is doing well and is getting rich fast when his books show at the end of each business year a profit of 10 per cent on his capital invested.

The average flockmaster in Texas, or elsewhere in this country for that matter, would be fairly well satisfied with such a profit, though considering the extra hazardous character of the business, he should realize more. In one year, however, his losses were nearly three times 10 per cent, vis.: 29.2 per cent. In connection with the above figures it will be interesting to compare the market prices of sheep in the Chicago markets in the years mentioned.

In the first week in January, 1893, they were:

Native	$3 90 to 5 40
Western	3 00 to 5 25

While in the corresponding week in 1894 they were:

Native	$1 25 to 3 75
Western	1 40 to 3 90

It is suggested above that these shrinkages are due to some extent to the ravages of dogs, but The Journal feels that it risks nothing when it states that had there been five times as many sheep killed and injured by dogs as have been reported, there would have been no such loss to sheep and wool men, had congress not manifested a determination to sacrifice the producer and the consumer to benefit the manufacturer. It is not strange therefore, that nine out of every ten wool growers in Texas are "down on" congress.

Depression in Wool and Sheep.

E. P. SMITH.

Wool and sheep-growers were never more depressed and demoralized in their work and in the outlook for the future than they have been during the past year, and not a few take such a gloomy view of the whole matter as to abandon all hope. Flockmasters are disposing of their sheep in the sections of the country where the depression has been felt the most, and were prices for mutton high just now, it would not be predicting too much to say that the number of sheep in the country would be reduced nearly one-third this season. Sheep, however, are also very low, and in most of the markets they have been dragging as much as wool. The question with many is, will it pay the most to hang on to the sheep under the present gloomy outlook, or sell them at a loss for whatever can be obtained? Not a few want to get out of the business altogether.

Despite present gloomy appearances for sheep and wool, the industry is one that is going to pay big profits to those who go into it rightly, and millions of dollars will yet be made by careful flockmasters. Some writers recommend that owners should get rid of their sheep as rapidly as possible, even at a sacrifice, and await developments in the future. To me this is a wrong policy. I should rather advocate purchasing sheep now, when they are so cheap and while grain and all feeding material is extremely low. No business has ever yet been exterminated by a year of depression; but, on the contrary, a reaction always sets in that often swings the pendulum to the other extreme. Within a year or two many of those who have disposed of their flocks today because the times are hard will find that both mutton and wool will be higher and better, so that money will come easily to them who own sheep.

It is impossible to get into the causes of the present depression in wool and sheep, any more than it is possible to explain why all business has been so dull and unsatisfactory. There are thousands of merchants in all lines of business who have been badly crippled by the hard times, and many have been forced into bankruptcy, but very few of them conclude therefrom that their line of work is no longer profitable, and that they will get out of it. On the contrary, they get along as best they can until brighter days come, knowing the reaction must arrive sooner or later, and those who have the capital take advantage of the universal depression to buy more stock. Buy in low markets and sell in high ones is the successful man's business creed.

In the history of the sheep industry in this country several epochs can be pointed out when it was generally claimed that the sheep and wool industry would never succeed in this land. Everything was dark and gloomy. Farmers were discouraged, and it was said that wool could no longer be grown at a profit. But since then wool has paid to the flockmasters as much profit as any other farm produce. There will be depression in every business at times, and the farmer who is not patient to wait for it to pass away before getting discouraged does not deserve success. So long as this country's population increases, flockmasters must raise wool and mutton to clothe and feed them, and they will not continue to do it at a loss. More sheep will have to be raised, and more purchasers will have to grow up and buy them and their wool.

Probably fancy sheep breeding has suffered the most in this panic, and this industry has evidently been overdone a trifle. There are too many high-priced sheep in the market, and they are not today worth nearly their value. The ordinary farmer and flockmaster are on the safest side. They have built up good, productive flocks, but not fancy animals. They have the good blood of the old American Merinos in them, and they will yield more returns to the owners on the money invested than many of the fancy, high-priced sheep.

We need to strike a happy medium in all agricultural work, and neither go the extreme of raising poor, scrub stock, nor to that of building up only fancy animals that have great records and good show qualities, but comparatively few useful, practical points. With good Merino stock to begin with one can with proper selection, build up a flock slowly but surely that will well repay him in the future. He may have to wait a year or more for his returns but they will surely come.

GET RID OF THE DOGS.

A constant reader of the Journal has this to say in a recent letter to the editor: "Your sheep and wool scribe is always on time when it comes to condemning congress because of its unfriendly attitude toward the wool grower. This is all right. Confound that parasitic crowd up at Washington. I wish each one of the lot had a good case of scab that couldn't be cured until the whole concern was willing to do the producer of the raw material justice. But I want you to say to your said scribbler that we have an evil on nearly every sheep ranch in Texas which is about as dangerous to the health of the sheep on the ranch as the ravages of the scab mite and almost as much an enemy of the flockmaster as the average congressman. I refer to the dog that the average herder regards as indispensible to his work. I am no enemy of the trained sheep dog, regarding him as I do as a very useful animal under some circumstances. But any dog that hangs about a sheep ranch carries parasites hanging on his body that he can and does communicate to the flock. As a carrier, therefore, of disease he is dangerous to the health of the flock, and I wish you would give him his full share of cussin'. I am just now undergoing the torture incident to dipping 1700 sheep that have not been exposed to scab to my certain knowledge any other way than by being brought in contact with a dog that my new herder brought with him from a flock in another county, which flock, I am told, is literally eaten up by scab mites. I can't swear this dog communicated the scab to my sheep, but I believe it, and I want you to tell me if, in your opinion such a thing is profitable."

In answer to which inqury the Journal "scribbler" has this to say: The mass of testimony is overwhelming that dogs can and do communicate parasites to flocks of sheep with which they are brought in contact. In the little book entitled "Animal Parasites on Sheep," published in 1890 under the direction of the bureau of animal industry, a writer says: "In the list of parasites of sheep there are at least four such common to the dog and sheep, viz: Toenia marginata, Butsch; T. Coenurus, Kuch; T. echinocous, V. Sidbold, and linguatula tocioides, Reed. The last is rare and in justice to the dog should not be used against him, although it may subsequently afford as damaging evidence as the other species. By reference to the description of the other three species it will be found that dogs harbor in their intestines the adults of these species, and that they scatter the eggs of the parasites broadcast for the infection of sheep. Thus lost dog harboring, one or more, is a constant menace to the health and lives of the flocks in the neighborhood."

Of these four parasites the first is most common in the United States. The young embryos tunnel the liver and destroy the vitality of the sheep. The last has been seen in this country, the female laying its eggs in the nasal cavities of the dog, which are scattered on the grass, where they lie until eaten by the sheep. The other two are rarely if ever seen in this country, although very destructive to sheep in Europe. As to whether the dog also communicates the common scab to the sheep is a matter of conjecture, with the best of the argument in favor of the affirmative. The scab mites have been known to live in a moderate temperature on a piece of scab from ten to twenty days, and it is probable that they may live after being subject to intense cold. The experiments demonstrating these and like facts show that that they can live about the sheep cortwelve to fifteen days after being serals and fences and on the range for arated from the sheep. It is about certain that they can and do cling to anything they touch when so separated from the sheep, and it is fair to infer that they can and do attach themselves to grass which communicates them to the sheep.

In Europe flockmasters have their dogs regularly treated for internal parasites. Worm medicine is given to them whether they are known to have worms or not, and the books are full of suggestions as to the best treatment. The Journal, however, has its own favorite remedy, which is to cut off the dog's tail about three inches back of its ears, or it may be as well to use strychnine or buck shot, or, as a matter of sentiment, somebody may be found to accept the dog as a present and take him from the range. The point is to get rid of the dog. If, however, the dog is a trained and specially appreciated collie, for instance, the flockmaster should see that he is made to take his two hot baths when the sheep are dipped. It may be pretty rough on him, but if he will wear hair and will stay on the sheep ranch he should be required to submit to the bath. As long as he persists in mixing with the sheep he should be treated like they are treated in this matter; though the Journal desires in this connection to emphasize the suggestion it has made perhaps a hundred times, viz: that the dog on the sheep ranch is a nuisance that ought to be abated.

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

Do Not Waste Money, Time or Patience.

If you need power for any purpose whatever, send at once for a catalogue of Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines. They are simple, strong, safe and substantial. Their economy, reliability, strength and superior workmanship are beyond question, and we defy tests to the contrary. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, manufacturers, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco.

The Scarff & O'Connor Co., Agents, Dallas, Texas.

Hog and Chicken Cholera.

I have a positive, sure, tried, proved and guaranteed cure for hog and chicken cholera, which has stood the test for six years in thousands of cases without a single failure. My father (the originator) is, and has been for forty years, one of the leading farmers and hog raisers in this country, and has lost a great many hogs and chickens with cholera, but has never lost a single one since the discovery of this remedy. One dollar will buy enough of the ingredients at any drug store to cure from 50 to 75 head of hogs. I will send the recipe and a family right for only 50 cents (the price is $1). This is almost like giving it away. Send at once and use the remedy and you will never lose a hog or chicken with cholera. Order within twenty days and I will send you a valuable book, worth $1, which ought to be in the hands of every farmer, stock raiser and poultryman in the land. References, my postmaster, express agent, pastor Baptist church, of which I am a member, or any business house or good citizen in this town. Agents wanted. Address

MRS. RACHEL V. THOMAS,
Cowarts, Alabama.

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 sheep write to us. Remember we handle sheep only; nothing but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN & ADAMS,
Wool Commission Merchants,
207 and 209 Federal Street,
Jacob F. Brown. Samuel G. Adams. Boston.
Texas wools a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

WOOL GROWERS
SHOULD READ THE
WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER
The Highest Authority on
WOOL AND SHEEP....
Sample Copies Free. $1.00 a Year
WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO.,
86 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

A. M. Lewis & Co., WOOL Commission House, 141, 143 and 145 Kinzie Street
Established 1858. Liberal Advances. Commission 1c a pound.
Reference—First National Bank and any good business houses. CHICAGO.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ELECTRITE'S COMAL, Fee for 1894 has been reduced to $100 cash. Mares will be booked in the order of their positive engagement until book is full. 2:26; fee, $25 cash.
LOMO ALTO FARM,
HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

THE VALLEY FARM
On account of hard times and to reduce stock we offer for sale:
20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at $90 to $125 each.
Grade heifers at $40 to $60 each.
All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.
TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors
Terrell, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY. (Limited.)
Postoffice, Espuella, Dickens Co., Tex.
FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.

Have for sale two year old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls in the straight spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

Registered and Graded
HSREFORD BULLS
AND HEIFERS
PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize winners; also
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
For sale by
W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Hereford Bulls.
Write us at once if you want a carload of
Pure Bred HEREFORD BULLS Yearlings
this spring. They are in good condition and well bred. Have a few heifers also for sale. Will price these cattle reasonably.
LEONARD & SMITH,
Fayette, Missouri.

Hereford Park Stock Farm
Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

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

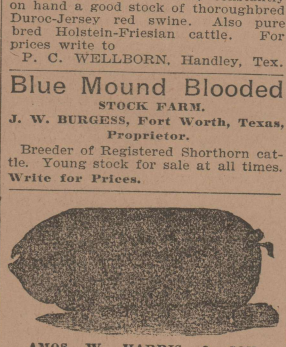
SHADE PARK STOCK FARM,
Kaufman, Texas.
Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds.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

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

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

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

Blue Mound Blooded
STOCK FARM.
J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas, Proprietor.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. Write for Prices.



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

J. H. BEAN, IOWA PARK, TEXAS.
Breeders of the best strains of Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. Young stock for sale. Bulls from one to three years old.

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

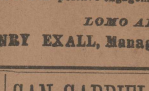
W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas.
Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

Registered, Pure Bred
HEREFORD BULLS.
Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to
U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Texas.

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels.

Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scotch Tarrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.
J. G. McREYNOLDS,
P. O. Box 25. Neches, Tex.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM
D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props.,
Georgetown, Texas.
Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale.
Correspondence Solicited.



BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry. Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.
S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna

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

TEXAS LANDS.
We haven't any Texas land to exchange for other property. It will soon be wanted, and at good prices, to supply homes to the countless thousands who are now coming to, or at least have their eyes on the Lone Star state. It is, therefore, too much in demand and has too bright a future to be swapped off or offered in exchange. Among our clients, however, there are a few who are overloaded, in debt, and must sell; consequently we are authorized to offer some rare bargains, among which are the following:
NO. 1—12,000 acres alternate sections on Colorado river in Runnels county; 60 per cent good farming and all first class grazing land; 15 miles from railroad. Price, 2.50 and acre, one-third cash, balance on terms to suit.
NO. 2—10,000 acres immediately on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway in Donley county; first class agricultural land; splendid location for an colony and flourishing town; railroad station already on the land. Price, $4 on usual terms.
NO. 3—18,000 acres located in alternate sections in the western part of the state; good grazing land but not suited for agricultural purposes. Price, 50 cents per acre, one third cash, balance one, two and three years at 8 per cent. A fine opportunity for a good speculation.
NO. 4—7000 acres of fine grazing and rich agricultural land located in Jones county near Merkel, a thriving town on the Texas and Pacific railway. Nearly every acre of this tract is good land; just the thing to buy and cut up into small tracts and sell at 100 per cent profit. Price, $5, one-fourth cash, balance to suit.
NO. 5—8000 acres of the richest land in Texas; soil 15 feet deep; will produce a bale of cotton or 60 bushels of corn to the acre; located immediately on the Southern Pacific railroad in the valley of the Colorado river in Wharton county; nothing better in Texas. Price, $10, with small cash payment; 10 years time will be given on balance at 7 per cent.
NO. 6—12,000 acres under good fence in western edge of Nolan county, 15 miles southwest of Colorado City; this land is well supplied with an abundance of lasting, living water; one-half is good agricultural, while the entire tract is first-class grazing land; a splendid ranch or stock farm. Will rent for money enough to pay good interest on the investment. Price, $2.50 per acre, easy terms.
NO. 7—10,000 acres under excellent new barbed wire fence and cedar posts, located near flourishing town on Texas and Pacific railroad in Palo Pinto county. This land is subdivided into small pastures, has several hundred acres in cultivation and is especially suited for a cattle ranch, fine stock or feeding farm. Will sell on unusually easy terms, and would take part pay on good rent paying unincumbered city property. Price, $4.
NO. 8—3000 acres of black rich prairie land on Oliver creek in southeastern part of Wise county, between and within a few miles of the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroads. This is a splendid tract of first-class agricultural land. If cut into small tracts and sold on easy terms it would readily bring from $12 to $15 per acre; it must, however, be sold in a body to enable the owners to settle up and dissolve a partnership, and to insure quick sale is offered at $8, one-third cash, balance to suit.
NO. 9—29,000 acres in a solid body in Erath and Hood counties, immediately on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad and within 50 miles of the city of Fort Worth. This land is in the midst of a rich, thickly settled agricultural belt and is especially adapted to either grazing or farming. It is owned by a cattle company who have closed out their cattle and must now dispose of the land to enable them to wind up their business Small tracts of the same class of land in the same locality is now worth from $6 to $10 per acre, while this tract is offered at $4, one-fourth cash, balance to suit
NO. 10—26,000 acres in the valley of the Colorado river in Coke county, nearly all rich valley land; will grow corn, cotton and all the small grains in abundance. This property is all enclosed and subdivided, has good new cotton gin, grist mill and other valuable improvements. This land could be cut up into small tracts and sold to immigrants at from $8 to $10 per acre. The present owner is now using it for grazing, and for this purpose is willing, in the event of sale, to lease it from the purchaser at a rental equal to about 5 per cent on the investment. Price, $5, one-half cash, balance to suit.
NO. 11—10,000 acres in Tarrant county, only 12 miles northwest of the city of Fort Worth. The Trinity river, the Rock Island and the Fort Worth and Denver City railroads run through this land. Two depots and several other valuable improvements on the property. Fully 75 per cent of this land is as rich and productive as can be found in the state, while the remainder is first-class grazing. This is a splendid property on which to locate a colony of farmers and build up a prosperous town and community. It is also well located for fine stock or feeding farm. Price, $10, one-fourth cash, balance to suit.
NO. 12—160,000 acres in a solid body, 20 miles from a railroad, in the southern part of Central Texas, in one of the richest agricultural counties of the state. This property is splendidly watered, beautifully located and combines all the elements necessary to make it exceedingly desirable. Ninety per cent of the tract is rich agricultural land. Similar land in the same locality is producing every year from three-quarters to one bale of cotton and 50 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and is selling at from $8 to $12 an acre. This immense property must be sold altogether to enable the owners to close up a partnership. One of the present owners will gladly, in the event of sale, lease the land for grazing purposes at a rental of 20 cents an acre and take it for ten years. Cut up into small tracts this land can be sold for $500,000 more than the price now asked for it, which is $4 an acre.

We have seen and personally examined each and every tract above referred to, consequently our descriptions are not from hearsay. We have these properties direct from the owners and are fully authorized to act in the premises. We invite correspondence from parties who mean business, and to such will gladly furnish any additional information desired.
GEO. B. LOVING & SON,
Managers,
Opposite Pickwick hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

A BARGAIN
FOR SOME ONE.
A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their value. Easy terms. Investigate this.
N. M. GAY,
Round Rock, Texas.

DRS. WILKINS & WILKINS,
THE PAINLESS DENTISTS.
(Over Twenty Years Experience in Dentistry.)
Teeth Filled Without Pain, Teeth Extracted Without Pain, Teeth Without Plates, Teeth on Plates
FORT WORTH and DALLAS, TEX.

DR. ALDRICH,
SPECIALIST.
TREATS IMPOTENCY Sterility and all Nervous, Private, Chronic and Blood diseases.
STRICTURES treated without cutting or pain and Syphilis positively and permantly cured.
MEDICINE furnished in all cases.
Office No. 349 Main Street, DALLAS, TEX.

DROP A POSTAL IN THE SLOT
of the mail box and draw an answer that will be of great advantage. Write on the card—where you live, how many acres of land you own, how much live stock, what kind of fence you have, what it cost per rod and how much new fence you need to make your crops safe against unruly stock from within or without. Address card to
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

All for Only 45 Cents.
The Rocky Mountain Globe illustrates the grandest scenery in America. Best paper in the West. Brim full of Western stories, anecdotes, history and valuable information. Will, for only 45 cents, send their great paper six months, and the following valuable articles free of all charges. Nine beautiful colored panoramic pictures of famous scenes in the Rockies; a little book of 64 pages, "Rhymes of the Rockies," beautifully illustrated, and each illustration described; last, but not least, a bundle of different mining journals, giving valuable information about gold and silver mining. We make this liberal offer solely to introduce our great Western paper.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLOBE,
Box 108. Denver, Colo.

Burlington Route.
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
—FROM—
Kansas City
—TO—
Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis
WITH
Dining Cars
Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars
Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).
THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM
Texas points via Hannibal
To CHICAGO
Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway
—AND—
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE
Atlantic Coast
AND EASTERN POINTS.
4 Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha. 4
D. O. IVES,
eneral Passenger and Ticket Agent. ST. LO

MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., June 21.—Receipts have been light the past week. Demand good for all desirable stock. There have been a number of bunches of steers sold weighing from 1000 to 1150 pounds at $2.75@3.00 per hundred. There is a liberal demand for cows of good weight and fair flesh, $1.65@1.80, owing to quality. There is a strong demand for hogs at Kansas City prices. One hundred and seventy-five pound hogs and over have been selling the past week at from $4.50@4.65.

Notes.

J. H. McKinney had cattle on the market this week.

J. J. Beckham of Mexia disposed of a car of good cows.

Bennett & Longwell had a car of steers on the market this week.

A. M. Withers of Cresson marketed a car of 1478 pound steers here this week.

J. D. Hammon disposed of a fine lot of hogs Monday.

G. W. Pool of Nevada, had a car of fancy hogs on the market this week, which sold for $4.60. H. W. Coit of Renner, also had a car of hogs Wednesday that were good enough to bring $4.60.

We would advise those having hogs ready for market to send them in as our market is strong and active at Kansas City prices.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Reported Specially for The Journal by the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 20. Cattle receipts 18,000; best 15 cents lower; medium 25 cents lower. Native canners, $1.50@1.90; butchers' cows and heifers, $2.50@3.50; dressed beef steers, $3.60@4.40; export steers, $3.90@4.60; Texas grass steers and cows, 25 cents lower today. Grass steers, $2.00@2.80; grass cows, $1.40@1.90; fed steers, $2.80@3.90.

Receipts of hogs, 37,000; 10 cents lower. Heavy, $4.75@5.00; light, $4.65@4.75.

Receipts of sheep, 9000. Market quarter higher than low time last week. Good to prime Texas muttons, $2.85@3.25; medium killers, $2.25@2.60; feeders, $1.40@2.00; culls, 75 cents to $1.00 per hundred. Trade very sluggish.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600 head; shipments, 1300; market slow, 10@15c lower for natives; Texans nominal; native steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.10; Texas steers, 1000 pounds, $2.50@3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 6200 head; shipments, 700; market active, 5@10c lower; choice heavy, $4.85; good mixed, $4.75@4.80; medium light, $4.60@4.75; common to fair light, $4.00@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1600; market steady, feeling better; natives, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $3.75.

New York.

New York, June 20.—Beeves—Receipts 2973; 56 cars on sale; the market opened weak, closing 10c lower; native steers, choice, $4.85; prime, $4.70@4.80; good to fair, $4.45@4.65; medium, $4.25@4.45; inferior to ordinary, $3.85@4.15; common, $3.50; ordinary bulls, $2.25@2.80; inferior to prime dry cows, $2.05@3.40.

European cables quote American steers at 9 1-2@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7@8c; exports today, 748 beeves and 2840 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts—3973 head; market active, 1-4c higher; veals, poor to prime, $3.50@5.00; choice, $5.25; buttermilk calves, $2.50@3.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7184; 40 cars on sale; sheep demoralized; not wanted at any price; good to choice lambs 3-8c higher; under grades a shade stronger; sheep, poor to prime, $2.00@3.50; lambs, very common to choice, $2.70@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,406 head; market nominally weak at $5.00@5.30.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 6100 head; shipments, 1000; market 15@20c lower; Texas steers, $2.25@3.70; Texas cows, $1.45@3.25; beef steers, $3.40@4.35; native cows, $1.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.65@3.65; bulls, $1.25@3.00

Hogs—Receipts, 8800 head; shipments, 2900; market 5@10c lower; bulk of sales $4.60@4.70; heavies, $4.65@4.75; mixed, $4.55@4.70; lights, $4.50@4.65; yorkers, $4.60@4.65; pigs, $4.30@4.50; packers, $4.65@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000 head; shipments 600; market slow and lower.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report a very active trade in horses of all grades. Prices, $2.50 to $5.00 stronger than they were during the previous week on anything with quality and finish. The Southern demand, to the surprise of all, is keeping up fairly strong. The Eastern trade is dropping off somewhat. Rough, thin, and leggy horses are hard to sell at any price. Shippers cannot buy them low enough to make money.

Prospects for the coming week very fair.

Mules—Considerable trading in all classes, especially in extra heavy mules, 15 1-2 to 16 hands high. There are a number of new and permanent dealers located in Kansas City, and this has materially helped the market. Prices strong.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, La., June 18, 1894.

Good smooth fat beeves are in light supply and in fair demand. Good fat cows and heifers are active and firm. Poor beef cattle weak and slow sale. Good heavy calves and fat yearlings are firm. Baby sucking calves should be two to five months old and in good strong condition; sucking calves under two months, or in poor order, are very hard to sell. Poor trashy yearlings are slow sale and at short figures.

Good cornfed hogs are firm; poor stock is not wanted.

This market for sheep is very unreliable. The "mutton butchers' combine" being fully supplied—they concontrol and make prices.

ON HAND AT CLOSE.

Beef cattle, 258; calves and yearlings, 498; hogs, 78; sheep, 223.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good to choice beeves per lb gross, 3@3 1-2c.

Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-2c.

Good fat cows, per lb gross, 2 1-4@2 3-4c.

Common to fair cows, each, $8 00@13 00.

Bulls, 1 1-4@1 3-4c.

Good fat calves, each, $7 00@8 50.

Common to fair calves, each, $4 00@6 00.

Good fat yearlings, each, $8 50@11 00.

Common to fair yearlings, each, $5 00@7 50.

HOGS.

Good fat cornfed, per lb gross, 4 3-4@5c.

Common to fair, per lb gross, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, $2.50@2.75.

Common to fair, each, $1.25@2.00.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT MONTGOMERY,

The total receipts of live stock at Kansas City from January 1 to June 1 were 587,321 cattle, 9802 calves, 1,110,942 hogs, 236,334 sheep, 17,756 horses. For the corresponding period last year, 521,-195 cattle, 7791 calves, 852,810 hogs, 262,-611 sheep, 17,970 horses.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, Ill., June 19.—Last week's receipts of Texas cattle were 1205 head, the heaviest week of the season so far. About half the receipts were grassers. A year ago this week 21849 Texans arrived, which was the largest week in June last year.

Owing to the liberal supply, last week, prices for all kinds of Texas cattle declined anywhere from 10c on the best to 40c on the common and medium grades. The proportion of cow stock is getting larger as the season advances, and already enough is arriving to fully supply the requirements of the trade. The choice and common grades of cattle are drifting further apart, and will likely continue so the balance of the season. So long as grass is good cattlemen should endeavor to get their cattle fat and in first rate marketable condition. Thin, half fat cattle will get the market down at the start, and it will be a hard matter to get it up again. Cattle now coming seem to be in better condition than they were a year ago at this time, and all things considered, are bringing very satisfactory figures. We quote good to choice corn fed steers, $3.75@4.25; medium, $3.25@3.60; grassers, $2.50@3.25; cows and bulls, $1.50@3.25; calves, $2.50@4.00.

The sheep situation is deplorable. During the past week it has hit low-water mark, and is lower than ever known in the month of June. Common and inferior sheep are almost unsalable at any price, but can be sold at $1.00@2.00. The best natives sell at $3.00@3.25, and lambs at $2.50@4.25. Some choice eighty-pound Texans sold at $3.00; medium, $2.25@2.50; feeders, $1.50@1.75.

GODAIR, HARDING & Co.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. Stock Yards,
South Omaha, June 16, 1894.

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Receipts of cattle were not as heavy as last week, but still show a considerable increase as compared with a year ago. The figures are as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts this week	14,405	56,833	6,508
Last week	17,056	57,657	4,908
Same week last year	11,938	26,539	1,062

The sharp advance in cattle values during the first week of June could hardly be expected to continue, and during the past week there was a reaction of 25 to 40 cents on all beef grades. There was a very fair demand from all sources, but as receipts continue to hold up well as compared with the previous years at this time, and the industrial situation shows little signs of improvement, all classes of operators have been inclined to be cautious. In order to maintain an advance one of two things must happen. Either supplies must fall off considerably or there must be a big increase in the consumption demand. As there is little prospect for either of these things to happen, it is more than likely that the market will continue to see-saw along with prices advancing or declining within narrow limits as supplies are either heavy or light.

Comparatively few Western rangs cattle have been received as yet, and slaughterers are watching for Texans to fill in the gap between the corn fed beeves of the winter and the fat range cattle of the late summer and fall. On account of the recent protracted drouth the market has not been surfeited with native grass stock, and as a result prices have been fairly well sustained, the decline on this class of stock not being over 15 to 25 cents. Packers have been buying freely at Kansas City and other points and reshipping here. Now that the rate on Texas cattle to South Omaha has been reduced to the St. Louis basis, Southwestern cattle raisers should consult their own interests, and instead of glutting Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, consign a part of their holdings to this market.

The market for stockers and feeders was rather bad during the early part of the week but good rains throughout this section of the country caused pastures to look better and improved the demand somewhat, although values were very little enhanced. Current values are about as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	$4.35@4.75
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs.	4.20@4.40
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 lbs.	3.90@4.25
Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 lbs.	3.40@3.85
Western steers	2.90@4.10
Texas steers	2.75@3.75
Good to choice cows	3.00@3.80
Poor to medium cows	1.25@2.75
Fair to choice feeders	3.00@3.30
Poor to medium feeders	2.60@2.90
Bulls, oxen and stags	1.50@3.50
Veal calves	2.00@4.50

Sheep values have been on the down grade all the week, and values are off pretty close to half a dollar even on the best grades. All markets have been oversupplied and the demand has fallen off accordingly. The sheepman has had a hard row to hoe for some time, and present prospects are anything but encouraging. Quotations:

Fair to choice wethers	$2.75@3.25
Common and stock sheep	2.00@2.75
Fair to choice lambs	3.00@3.75

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Coast Country.

640 arcres on San Antonio bay; soil is sandy and especially adapted to fruit, vegetables and grapes; land is under fence, and has some improvements, which are in good repair.

Good pure water can be obtained at shallow depth.

Land lies high above, and presents a beautiful view of the bay. Would be very desirable tract to cut up and sell off in small places for fruit and vegetable growing.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.

POULTRY.

Give your fowls plenty of pure fresh water.

Healthy chickens need no medicine or stimulants.

Sick chickens should not be allowed to run with healthy ones.

More roosters than pullets are hatched from a given number of eggs.

One hundred hens should have at least half an acre of ground for a range.

The equivalent of five pecks of corn in a year is said to be sufficient feed for a healthy hen.

Keep the little chicks dry and in clean places if you would make them comfortable and healthy.

An expert says you can make every hen hatch and rear twenty chickens and lay 144 eggs in a year.

Very many of the cases of sickness in fowls are due to scanty grinding materials to aid in digestion.

Continuous growth, steady in character from the start, will give the best distribtion of fat in the system.

Alfalfa will make hens lay almost as well as will meat, and it can be fed to them four or five times a day with profit.

While in some cases it may be advisable to help ducks out of the shell it will be an exceptional case when chickens should be helped.

This chicken business is not all wind and smoke. It is a money making business where business principle must be followed up in every detail.

To have good layers we must breed from good laying stock and cultivate their quality the same as any other important points of usefulness.

Don't crowd too many chickens into one enclosure. Like hogs, they will not thrive or be healthy when a great number are crowded together.

From this time on the ducks should be penned at night, in order to secure the eggs, as, if well sheltered, they will commence laying now at almost any time.

Your fowls must have shade during the hot months. If you have no natural shades you must improvise artificial ones, and this can be done at small cost.

The brooder must be kept at an even temperature of about 90 degrees, evenly distributed through the brooder so that there will be no inclination to crowd together.

The principle cause of chickens dying in the shell is too rapid evaporation during incubation. It is often a good plan to immerse the eggs in warm water a day or two before hatching.

It is asserted that a dozen Pekin ducks beat a barrel of Paris green in eradicating grasshoppers and bugs from the garden or truck patch, and that they do not molest the vegetables.

While the hens require grain they require something else as well and should not be overfed with one kind or stinted of the others, as the conditions must be favorable to secure best results.

Under favorable circumstances a good hen will lay fourteen dozen eggs in a year. Multiply fourteen by the average price of eggs in your market and you have the producing value of your hen.

Young chickens should not be allowed to run among wet weeds or grass. It is almost sure destruction to them. The red bugs which inhabit weeds are also a deadly foe to the little chicks.

Australian poultry raisers have experimented with supplying the London market. The first consignment of 100 frozen fowls has just arrived in London, and are declared to be as good as if they had never been frozen. They were already dressed, their heads and feet being left on to prove their age. Each fowl was wrapped in paper and placed in a perforated cardboard box, three dozen such boxes being in a skeleton frame. The fowls sold well, but the profits were about eaten up by excessive freights.

Pekin Ducks.

Mr. James Rankin of Bristol county, Mass., who it is said raises 10,000 ducklings annually, has the following to say in favor of the Pekin ducks: "The Pekins are earliest eggs, first young ducks in the market, highest price, easily bringing 45 cents per pound, late birds as low as 16 cents. Pekins mature earlier, are more hardy and domestic in their habits, never wander far, and return home at night; are not mischievous, require less water; weigh at maturity from seven to ten pounds; are ready for market when ten weeks old, when they are near full weight; bring double the price, and save three or four months' feed. Their feathers are fine and sell at 40 to 50 cents per pound.

Cure for Cholera.

A corespondent in the Farmer's Review gives the following treatise on chicken cholera: I believe nine-tenths of the cases are caused by a filthy, damp resting place or improper food. Whatever the cause may be it should be removed at once, then go to work on the disease itself and stamp it out.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR

Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomitings, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the **stomach and livers**; *put these two organs right and all will be well.* From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Of all druggists. Price **25** cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 23

But how can this be done? I tried many different so-called cholera remedies but to no avail. Returning to the house one morning, after a visit to the poultry house, where I had found the cholera had once more made its appearance, as I passed through the dining room I chanced to see a bottle of pepper sauce. A happy thought struck me; why would not that be a good remedy? I was desperate. Anything that I had thus far tried had done no good.

I took a cup, went down cellar and got it half full of fresh milk; into this I put about four teaspoonfuls of the pepper sauce, a strong dose, I hear some one say; yes, it was, but cannot handle chicken cholera with gloves on. After doping those that I saw were afflicted with the cholera, I returned to the house, obtained a four-quart panful of milk, into which I stirred about half a teacup of pepper sauce. This I put in the poultry house after removing all other drinking water. This dose I gave them for nearly two weeks, every other day. From that day to this I don't believe that I have had a chicken die of cholera. Since then I have found that the above remedy is also good for roup and a specific for mixing with food (not quite so strong) for young chickens having the diarrhoea. By its use I have saved many chickens that would have died, as I have doped them when they could not stand on their feet, and they have recovered. A good pepper sauce may be made for this purpose by taking a quart bottle, put into this red peppers (small variety preferred) until nearly full and fill with good cider vinegar, stop up tight and set away until needed. If a remedy is needed at once and there is no pepper sauce at hand, take several teaspoonfuls of ground black or red pepper, put this into half a cup of milk, put this onto a stove and let it come to a boiling point, but do not boil, and use. Feed nothing but ground feed until the cholera is through with.

Live Stock Statistics.

Illinois owns more horses than any state in the Union. The census credits this state with the possession of 2,335,-281, and shows Iowa to be a close second with 1,312,079. Then come, in the order named, Texas with 1,026,002, Missouri with 946,401, Kansas with 930,305,- and Ohio with 880,677. In the value of the live stock owned Iowa stands at the head of the lists of states with a valuation of $206,436,242. Illinois comes second with $180,431,962, and then comes Missouri, $138,701,173; Kansas, $128,068,-305; New York, 124,523,965; Ohio, $116,-181,690; Texas, $103,259,503. It is a curious fact that Iowa has nearly twice as much money in live stock as Texas, and yet Texas is the great cattle state of the Union, the number of oxen, cows and beef cattle reported by the census being 6,201,552. Iowa reports 4,895,550; Kansas, 3,118,033; Illinois, 3,063,119; Missouri, 2,966,716; Nebraska, 2,142,597; New York, 2,131,292. For milch cows Iowa heads the list with 1,498,418; New York second, 1,440,230; Illinois third, 1,087,866; then Texas, 1,003,439; Pennsylvania, 927,254, and Missouri, 851,076.

The Southern states are short on milch cows but long on oxen. Texas heads the list for the largest number of oxen, having 98,284; Alabama is second, 97,300; Mississippi third, 95,577; and then come Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee in order.

Although Iowa has the largest number of cows, New York produces the most milk and heads the list with 663,-919,240 gallons annually. Iowa is second with 486,961,411; Pennsylvania, 368,-906,480; Illinois, 367,369,464; Ohio, 326,-925,396; Wisconsin, 303,701,134 gallons New York also heads the list of the butter-makers of the Union, producing 98,241,813 pounds. Pennsylvania is second, 76,803,041; Ohio, 74,990,307; Iowa, 77,893,079; Illinois, 57,021,486; Indiana, 48,477,766; Wisconsin, 46,295,623; Kansas, 46,017,076.

New York is the largest cheese state also, producing 4,324,928 pounds. California comes second with 3,071,525, then Ohio with 1,078,083; Iowa, 1,038,358; Wisconsin, 906,266, and Kansas, 759,210. In dairy products Illinois holds a conspicuous place, being credited with the production of 567,269,464 gallons of milk in the census year, 57,021,486 pounds of butter and 343,456 pounds of cheese.

The great hog state in the Union is Iowa, where the census agents counted 8,266,779 swine. Illinois is next with 5,925,818; Missouri, 4,997,432; Kansas, 4,022,933; Nebraska, 3,815,647; Indiana, 3,320,817, and Ohio, 3,275,922.

Ohio is the champion wool state with 4,060,729 sheep; Texas comes second with 3,454,858; California, 2,475,140; Michigan, 2,400,318; Montana, 1,859,016; Oregon, 1,780,315; Pennsylvania, 1,612,-107, in New York, 1,518,979. In the production of wool Ohio comes first with 20,987,514 pounds; California second, 16,338,547 pounds; Texas, 14,917,068; Michigan, 12,378,318; Oregon, 9,482,910; Montana, 9,335,551; New York, 6,710,696; Pennsylvania, 6,441,164.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms, and will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Ta ke no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

CAPITAL $200,000

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Live Stock Commission Agents

The Largest Exclusively Live Stock Commission House in the World. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consignments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests carefully protected by members of the Company.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill. UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
P. O. BOX 140.

K. B. STEWART. E. E. OVERSTREET.

STEWART & OVERSTREET,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, Ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

J. F. BUTZ & CO.,
LIVE : STOCK : COMMISSION : AGENTS,
Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

S. R. TROWER. O. B. TROWER. HARRY TROWER.

THOS. TROWER'S SONS,
Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards
Correspondence Solicited. Rooms 242, 243 and 244, Live Stock Exchange.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.,
LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.
Capital, $50,000. Capital Represented, $100,000.

We do a strictly commission business. The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL. A. B. HUNT. J. W. ADAMS.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS
Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO.
A. Drumm, Pres.
F. W. Flato, jr., Vice-Pres.
T. S. Hutton, Treas.
W. J. Ewart, Secy.
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS.
CAPITAL $200,000.
KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

Ship Your Stock to the Old Reliable
CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.
AT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY OR
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
We Want Your Hogs at Fort Worth.
Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth.
Write to us at any of our Houses.

SUNSET ROUTE.
SOUTHERN - PACIFIC.
[Atlantic System.]
T. & N. O. R. R. CO.
G. H. & S. A. R'Y.
N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Railways.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.
We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs.
Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. C. R. R.
For rates call on or address
W. J. CRAIG, G. F. A., Victoria, Tex.
JAMES BRAUMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. R'ys,
JAMES McMILLAN, Cow'l Ag't, San Antonio, Tex. Victoria, Tex.
H. A. JONES, G. F. A., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. O. R'ys, Houston, Tex.

Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars on all trains.
L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. A., Houston, Tex.
C. W. BEIN, T. M.

JAMES R. ROBINSON. AUTHUR SPRINGER.

ROBINSON & SPRINGER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Rooms 42 and 43 Riley Office Building. - - - FORT WORTH TEXAS

SAM. J. HUNTER. SETH W. STEWART. IRBY DUNKLIN

HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
500 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

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

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

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ed Townsend, a stockman of Midland, was in the city yesterday.

W. Bird Lewis of Coleman wants to sell 2000 steers. His "ad" will be found in the "For Sale" column.

W. H. Peckham of Throckmorton wants to buy a flock of sheep. See his advertisement in another column.

Mr. H. D. Arnold, a prosperous farmer and stockman, from Palo Pinto county, was in the city early in the week.

Mr. H. O. Samuell advertises in our "For Sale" column high grade South Down ewes. Prospective buyers will do well to correspond with him.

Mr. J. Callahan of Midland advertises in this issue of the Journal a well watered pasture for sale or lease. See his proposition in another column.

Mr. H. G. Bedford was down early this week and reports grass in Knox and adjoining counties finer than he has ever before seen it. He says beeves from that section will be of the finest quality this season.

Messrs. J. M. Shannon and W. E. West, stockmen from Crockett county, were in the city Wednesday and made this office a pleasant call. They report splendid rains and fine range in their county, and say cattle are rapidly getting in condition for the markets.

C. W. Wells, one of the prosperous stockmen of the west, whose home is at Midland, is in the city. He reports fine rains and splendid grass for his county, but says another good rain will be needed to make the condition of the range perfect.

Mr. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, has just returned from a business visit to the Indian Territory. He reports live stock interests in that country in a most prosperous condition and expects a very heavy run of beeves from there later on.

Mr. J. M. Edwards, one of Tarrant county's most prosperous stock farmers, paid The Journal a pleasant call Wednesday, and joins his evidence to that of every one else to the fact that the country is just ready to overflow with milk and honey. Mr. Edwards usually feeds beeves quite heavily on his farm near Smithfield.

W. B. Featherston, representing Greer, Mills & Co., was in the city Tuesday. He reports that grass cattle from along the Denver road are already beginning to run to market. Rogers & Edrington shipped ten cars from Henrietta Monday, on which day Sam Davidson of Henrietta sold a trainload of strict grassers in St. Louis for $2.90.

L. M. Barkley, the old-time, well-known range boss, has gone to "nestering" right. The corn on his Birdville farm is a jungle in which fire-flies flash and whipporwills sing in the day time, his onions are so large that he has to use a stump-puller to get them up, and other crops correspondingly fine. He was in town early in the week inquiring who had a good hye draulic ram, saying that he decided to breed a recently purchased ewe to such an animal, having heard that the cross was a good one.

Col. W. R. Moore of Ardmore, I. T., spent the early part of the week in this city and left yesterday morning for his home. Col. Moore is manager of the Ardmore oil mills, which have a sixty ton capacity, and which will resume operations about the middle of September. Last season the oil mill company fed 1700 steers, made weigh right around the 1400 notch and, luckily, made money on them. They sold most of them at the pens at $3.90 per cent. The company will feed 3000 the coming season and expects to do even better than in the past. Col. Moore reports that grass beeves are already beginning to run to market, and that ranges are as fine as can be.

Mr. S. H. Cowen, attorney for the Northwest Texas Cattle association, has returned from a business tour to the Panhandle counties, where he has been aiding in furnishing permanent homes for certain gentlemen who have developed too great a fondness for horse and cattle flesh. At Sherman he sent Jim Mask to the pen for two years for theft of cattle from L. F. Wilson, and had a hung jury in the case of Buck Mask, charged with theft of cattle from Witherspoon Bros. At Memphis he was instrumental in giving Rip Pierce five years for horse theft, and one Messel pleaded guilty to theft of cattle and got two years. Mr. Cowen reports the range in the Panhandle as simply splendid, the whole country being carpeted with green. He leaves tomorrow for Amarillo, where he is to assist in the prosecution of Mat Atwood, charged with theft of cattle. This case is brought from Hartley county on change of venue.

From the Plain.

Mirage, Tex., June 15, 1894.

Editor Journal.

Of late it seems I am reporting nothing from this section but rain. Bear with me a little longer; this rain business is a new experience to us; we may get used to it in time, if it continues to hold as good a hand as it has for the last three weeks. One heavy rain follows another two or three times a week, with good showers sandwiched in between. The ground is wet down to the white clay that is about four and one-half feet deep. Grass is in better condition than it has been for years. All stock started on grass in good condition, and with this grass your buyers that want fat cattle in a short time had better come this way.

The plains country of the Panhandle is now recognized as one of the best, if not the best fine stock country on earth, as far as cattle and sheep are concerned, but it is not generally known that it excels all other countries for horses. It is the natural home of the horse. Everything seems to be especially built and arranged for them. Even aged horses brought here from other sections seem to grow and develop, especially speed horses, as their lung power increases to a marvelous extent. A horse can stand at least twice the amount of fast work here—after they are acclimated—that they can do in any country below here that I know of. Mark it, the fast horses of the near future will be raised and developed on the plains of the Panhandle or a similar country.

In a letter received recently from George E. Brown, Decatur, Wise county, Tex., he speaks of Texas as a horse country. Mr. Brown is known all over the United States as one of the best posted horse men to be found, and he speaks from experience, as he has had extensive ranch interests elsewhere. He says: "Have 6000 acres under fence—the best land for horse racing I have found. Rolling limestone land will produce the best horses, and besides, I would not raise horses when it is necessary to board horse." This means a great deal, coming as it does from a horseman of Mr. Brown's standing. If he were on the plains he would like it still better. We have been raising trotting horses for several years and are going to devote our time still more to it. As we have one of the largest trotting stallions in the state and some good mares we should get something nice. We aim to develop everything that can trot or pace. Will begin work on a mile kite shaped track as soon as the ground is in condition.

Mr. Kibbie of Deaf Smith county also believes in the future of trotting horses on the plains and has recently brought in a number of nice ones from Iowa. Mr. Beard, treasurer of Deaf Smith, has recently purchased one of the best trotting bred fillies to be found in the state. He will probably have her developed. Pat Jowell, Lewis Bradley and others have a number of trotting bred horses that will be the producers of stock that will show to the world at large what the Panhandle is good for. This is too good a country not to be good for something, and it has been found that the raising of fine stock is the thing that will pay.

Yours truly, L. H. HALLAM.

Kansas City Letter.

Kansas City, June 18, 1894.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 24,261; shipments, 10,091, and drive-outs, 15,459; week previous, receipts, 21,949; shipments, 8,445, and drive-outs, 14,015.

The number of cattle in the Texas division during the week was 9,774, against 13,959 the same week last year. The proportion of range cattle to natives, it will thus be seen, is growing, though they are coming in less freely than a year ago. In quality the grass cattle arriving are only fair, too "green," and all know how "slippery," Western beeves sell. Killers dislike to handle them even at low prices, as they kill out badly. They may have weight enough, but their meat is "slippery," and sells badly. And many cattle that are now coming in would be in much better selling condition a month hence than now. It is the general opinion among most Western cattle salesmen that a large part of the grass cattle now being received are being run too soon. While the grass in the "Territory" is said to be fine, yet they have had so much rain that it is too watery to lay on firm flesh. These are points for ranchmen to consider. On Monday J. G. Thompson, Ninekah, I. T., sold here 163 grass steers averaging 875 at $2.77 1-2, and H. J. Pool, Sugden, I. T., 116 grass steers averaging 910 pounds at $2.70, and thirty-four grass-fed heifers averaging 483 pounds at $2, and thirteen cows averaging 809 pounds at $1.80. These prices are about 25 per cent. lower than a week ago. Fed cattle are also off, and are coming less freely and hardly so good in quality. The spirit in the market last week caused a rush of cattle to market all along the line, and a break in prices has followed the increase in the supply everywhere. Even dry lot corn cattle have been affected, though less than any other class, as no great numbers of these are thought to be back in the country. The $5.00 cattle that sold here last week created an excitement in the country that proved disastrous to many shippers, as it caused them to pay too much for cattle on the farm, and some heavy losses have been sustained by country shippers the past few days. While there are no grounds for excitement in the market, there seems to be a well grounded faith in the future of all well matured cattle. But medium stuff and "green" cattle promise but little. Prices, however, it is thought, will hold up well as compared with last year, and there are some who claim better prices. Sales here Monday were: Good to choice native steers averaging 1250 pounds to 1500 pounds at $4.25@4.60; lighter weights, $3.50@4.00; native cows, $1.50@3.00 as to quality; Texas cows, $1.50@2.25; grass Texas steers, $2.50@2.90, and fed Indian and Texas steers, $3.00@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week, 55,437; shipments, 10,671, and drive outs, 43,891. Week previous: Receipts, 48,878; shipments, 12,746; and drive-outs, 47,878. There is little new to note in this market. The run has been somewhat better than the week previous, and on days of heavy runs prices were broken, but the loss was recovered as soon as the supply fell off, and sales Monday were not only fully as high as a week ago, but a little better under lighter receipts than expected. In short the market is healthy and all hogs arriving are wanted and at what should prove fairly satisfactory prices to growers. Extreme range $4.50@4.77 1-2, bulk of sales $4.60@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts the past week, 10,401; shipments, 227, and drive-outs, 3822. Week previous: Receipts, 4934; shipments, 3498; and drive-outs, 6285. There has been a further and bad break in this market since our last review. The higher prices here compared with other markets drew in measure supplies, and with them came mean selling and lower prices. If buyers have had to heretofore dance to the music of sellers, they have made the latter pay the fiddler the past few days, as they have dictated terms the past few days with a vengeance. Prices are said to be 50 per cent lower than a week ago. On Monday, F. M. Cole, Mobeete, Tex., sold here 451 good muttons, averaging 77 pounds, at $3, 155 Texas ewes, averaging 75 ponds, sold at $2.30, and 237 New Mexicans, averaging 75 pounds, at $2.25.

As to the future all depends upon the supply. Liberal receipts would perpetuate low prices, while with moderate runs a revival of the market might be expected.

NOTES.

A settling of the coal strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, it is estimated, returns to work 50,000 men. This cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the cattle market, but to what extent it cannot be told as yet.

J. M. Coburr, manager of the Hansford Land and Cattle company, whose range is in the Panhandle of Texas, brings up some glorious news from that country. He says the streams are all full of water, and the lakes back in the interior are all full, the first time since 1886. Grass is fine and abundant and the outlook for cattlemen in that section most encouraging.

W. H. Jennings, Jr., San Antonio, Tex., who was here all last week, returned home Saturday.

Pollock & Moore Canadian, Tex.; W. Scott, Fort Worth, Tex.; Sidney Webb, Belleview, Tex.; William Andrews, Lampasas, Tex., were in Monday with cattle.

Capt. Arriagton, Canadian, Tex., was a visitor at the yards Monday.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

TEXAS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

June 26th to 29th at Galveston.

The Texas State Teachers' association will meet in Galveston June 26-29, and it is expected there will be a large attendance, as action is to be taken to select a permanent location for the annual meetings of this association.

The Santa Fe Line was the pioneer line to make the very low rate of 1 cent per mile for this occasion.

Tickets will be on sale June 24, 25 and 26, limited for return June 30.

Arrangements are also being made to organize a party to go via the Santa Fe Route to the National Educational association at Asbury Park, N. J., leaving after the Galveston meeting.

The hotel and boarding house accommodations are first-class.

The beach has no equal for comfort, safety and unfailing fitness for the bather, a perpetual breeze, and unbroken drive twenty-seven miles long, just moist enough to be cool under foot, but dry enough for the daintiest slipper.

The most elevated railroad in the world is the Lima and Croya in Peru. It ascends to an elevation of 15,840 feet above the sea.

HORTICULTURE.

A tree which bears fruit only once in seven years might as well be cut down.

Study to find out which varieties of trees will bear fruit oftenest, and then cultivate those varieties.

For a faithful every-year bearer and never-failing money-bringer, the blackberry is the king of the orchard in this section.

Tales of disaster to the fruit crop come from all sections of the South, and it is pretty safe to predict that a great part of the fruit eaten in Dixie land this year will be shipped here.

The two past seasons the fruit crops in Eastern Missouri were very light, and this season promises a still greater failure. Peaches were all killed in the bud. Plums, pears and cherries bloomed some but most of them got frosted, and those that escaped have since dropped off. Of apples, there will be a very slim crop; not one-tenth of a crop.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at Indianapolis on the Second Wednesday of June, 1895. The officers of the association are: President, J. H. Hale, South Galstonbury, Conn.; vice-president, N. H. Albaugh, Tadmore, Ohio, treasurer, N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; secretary, Geo. C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, Irving Rouse, Rochester; George Peters, Troy, O., and A. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

Blackberry Culture.

A correspondent of the Home and Farm gives the following on the culture of blackberries:

"The essentials of successful blackberry culture are high fertilization, thorough tillage, judicious pruning and heavy mulching. The blackberry in its native hedge row is annually mulched heavily by decaying vegetation. The soil about the roots is always loose and open, and the finest berries are on canes that grow in some spring run where one needs rubber boots to get them. Native varieties bear berries 1-4 to 1 1-2 inches in length, on canes 6 to 8 feet high. Transplanted to the garden, they fail to grow and change their character entirely. I believe their rampant growth to be due to a soil exceedingly rich in vegetable mould, and to the unfailing supply of fresh clean water that spring runs furnish. It is not stagnant water that sours the soil, but a constantly changing supply of sweet spring water that seems to be the blackberry's special delight. Give the plants high cultivation early in the season and a heavy mulch as soon as hot dry weather comes on. Use bone and potash in some convenient form pretty liberally at the start, and the heavy mulch applied annually will supply the rest as it decays. Pinch out the tips of the young canes when from 3 to 4 feet high, thus forcing them to branch and incidentally to more thoroughly ripen their wood. If the plants have many side branches it is well enough to thin them a little, or possibly it may do to cut back the ends of a few buds, but I had rather take my chances for a crop from an unpruned plantation than from one cut back by one who was not an expert."

In Selecting Trees.

One of the drawbacks to fruit raising in Texas, and the South generally, is the uncertainty of the crop.

Some years the crop of apples, pears, and even peaches in certain localities, is almost an entire failure, and every year of this kind lessens the profit of the business very materially.

The remedy for this is not plain. In fact, there is perhaps no absolute remedy short of being able to control the weather in the spring of the year. This being impossible, the horticulturist cannot act more wisely than to make a close study of the varieties which are less liable in this climate to have the blooms killed by late spring frosts. His own experience with that of old and thoughtful horticulturists might assist the farmer in selecting varieties of fruit trees much less liable to injury an loss of fruit by frosts than varieties which might be selected regardless of this point. Generally speaking the fruit of early bearing trees is in less danger from spring frosts than that of trees whose fruit mature later in the season, the reason of this being that the tree which bears the latest fruit usually blooms earliest. So, then, in this climate, it would appear that when certainty of fruit is what is sought for, it is safest to plant for early fruit. Of course, however, no live hrticulturist will be satisfied with raising very early fruit. He will be content with nothing less than having fruit every month in the year in which it is possible to have it, and in order to do this, he must utilize not only his own experience, but that of men older in the business than himself, in selecting the kind of trees and vines he will grow. He must not be content with personal experiences, but must make a study of some reliable work on the subject, written by an author acquainted with the climate and conditions of the country. The variety of peaches or plums that would be most likely to bear fruit every year in Maryland or Missouri might be a variety that would "hit," or produce, in Texas only once in a half score of years.

It does not pay to plant an orchard or vineyard from which you are to gather fruit only every six years. Land is too valuable and life too short for this, and the only way to be sure that you are not planting with this very prospect in view is to know what you are doing when you begin to make your orchard. It is safe to say that more money and time has been wasted in putting out orchards without study or research than in almost any other way. It takes money, the use of land and valuable time to raise an orchard, and the time to be careful is when you commence the work. Not every tree which the nurseryman recommends will be found suitable for your soil an the climate in which you live. If you would not have your land encumbered by barren trees let your selection result from mature study and research.

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, Little 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.

A recent letter from Japan says that at the close of last year of the 377 churches in Japan 78 are wholly and 299 are partially self-supporting. The additions during the year numbered 3636. The present membership is 37,534. The largest part of these are men.

For Sale or Exchange.

For Sale

200 ewes. High grade Southdowns; one and two years old.

H. O. SAMUELL,
Dallas, Texas.

P. O. Box 249.

For Sale or Lease.

A pasture containing about 100 sections, enclosed by a wire fence, abundance of water and the best of grass. Excellent winter protection. Apply to

J. CALLAHAN,
Midland, Texas.

FOR SALE.

2000 Steers, 2 to 4 years old in lots to suit purchasers. Have also some fine pastures and farms for sale. Address

W. BIRD LEWIS, Coleman, Tex.

SHEEP WANTED.

I want to buy a large or small flock of sheep, all cash or part in cash and part in unincumbered land. Must be cheap. Write at once, giving full particulars. Address

W. H. PECKHAM,
Throckmorton, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.

I want 3000 to 5000 cattle to hold in my King county pasture. Water and grass fine. Good fence.

H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FOR SALE

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

Three head of standard and and fashionably bred trotting stock.

Brood mare, "Nannie L." bay color, foaled 1873, now bred and prepaid to Earl, record 2 23 3-4; sire Messenger Duroc 106, sire of 21 in 2:30 list and sire of dams of 23 in 2:30 list; first dam Mary Sanford by Boy Hambletonian.

Ceylon bay mare, foaled July 23, 1891, sire Kentucky Wilkes, 1854, record, 2:21 1-4, son of Geo. Wilkes; first dam Nannie L. by Messenger Duroc 106. See above.

Yearling filly, foaled 1893, not named, sire Madison Wilkes 1331, record 2:28 1-2 (full brother of Kentucky Wilkes), son of Geo. Wilkes; first dam Nannie L. by Messenger Duroc 106.

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

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

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

I will take for pasture as many as 10,000 head of cattle, steers preferred, or will lease a 100,000 acre subdivision. If cattle are taken for pasture will give the best of attention; guarantee an abundance of good range and water; Canadian or Red river runs the full length of the range. Will deliver cattle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 60 miles of Clayton and 70 miles of Springer. Splendid winter protection. For prices and further information address Arthur Tisdall, Mgr. Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M.

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

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

H. H. HALSELL,
Decatur, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

480 acres of good land in the Pecos valley for sale cheap, or will trade for sheep or cattle.

J. O. CAMERON, Eddy, N. M.

FORT WORTH

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

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

CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and 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.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.
Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

$2.75 Buys our $9 Natural Finish Baby Carriage complete with plated steel wheels, gears, springs, and one piece steam bent handle. Made of best material, finely finished, and warranted for 2 years. Shipped on 10 days' trial. FREIGHT PAID; no money required in advance. 75,000 in use. We are the oldest and best known concern of our kind, reliable and responsible. Reference furnished at any time. Make and sell nothing but what we can cause to be represented, and at the lowest factory price. WRITE TO-DAY for our large FREE illustrated catalogue and learn how and why we are published.

OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THOS. S. WEAVER
Breeder of High-Class
MORGAN HORSES.
Seven Oaks, : : : Nashville, Tenn.
Young stock by Ben Franklin (sire of 29 in the 2:30 list) the greatest living Morgan sire, for sale.

Papa—"Are you sure that you and mamma thought of me while you were away?" Little Grace—"Yes; we heard a man just scolding awful about his breakfast, and mamma said: 'That's just like papa."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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.

E. 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	99,733
Slaughtered in Kansas City	936,792	1,427,768	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,464	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	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,201
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

T. L. BURNETT,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Stoves and Queensware,
Jewell Gasoline Stoves and Ranges.
Builder's Hardware a Specialty,
Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators
Ice Cream Tools, Picks, Etc

10, 212 and 214 Houston Street. FORT WORTH. TEXAS.

WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 344½ Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for $1.25. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

DR. S. G. ROBINSON, Veterinary Surgeon

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. All diseases of Domesticated Animals treated on Modern Principles.

Office at Nielsen's Drug Store, 503 Main Street, HOUSTON, TEX.

AGENTS WANTED

In every town and county in the West to sell the

Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills And Steel Towers.

These Mills are substantial ly built and we guarantee them to be as powerful as any mill made and are especially adapted for

IRRIGATING PURPOSES,

as they run in very light winds. Send for prices and circulars. Manufactured by the KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kan.

Home Made Netting.

Pat'd by A. G. HULBERT, St. Louis, Mo.

25c to 45c per rod.

SAFE, DURABLE FENCE: ONLY $80 PER MILE.

LAND-OWNERS save one-half the cost & avoid dangerous barbs

Agents make $200.00 per month and expenses Cash

The best local and traveling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory; address A. G. Hulbert, Patentee, care of Hulbert Fence & Wire Co. 304 OLIVE STREET, St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers.

Factory Catalogue with 200 engraved designs and prices, sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work or city, cemetery and farm fences, etc.

A Vigorous Protest.

Back in the eighties Tom Green had the best organized wool growers association in Texas, which did more than any other to keep alive in Texas interest in the sheep and wool industry. Evidently those engaged in the business in that country are again getting together, a fact that calls for congratulations on the part of the Journal, and which it cheerfully and earnestly tenders. On the 14th instant, they and those interested with them in the matter expressed themselves in the plainest possible terms. At San Angelo a mass meeting was held. No political lines were drawn. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, in the pending tariff bill before congress, in which wool is the only so-called raw material remaining on the free list, and which is receiving the support of our senators, and

Whereas, our representatives in the house from the wool districts of Texas, have persistently advocated and voted for free wool against the interests and protests of their constituents, and at the same time consenting to and supporting protection for the industries of other sections of our country, and

Whereas, the wool growers of West Texas and the interests dependent upon them, are threatened with immediate destruction, as is evidenced by the depreciated value of sheep and wool, and

Whereas, knowing as we do that free wool means total destruction of the wool business and the financial ruin of thousands of wool growers; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the business men, wool growers and citizens of West Texas in mass meeting assembled, ignoring party lines, solemnly protest against the action of our senators and representatives in their unjust and unpatriotic discrimination against the interests of their district; and be it further

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves not to give our support to any candidate for congress from our district who will not pledge himself to work and vote for an adequate duty on wool so long as the industries of other sections are receiving the benefits of a protective tariff; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be wired to our senators and representatives in congress, and that the interests of our district demand that they cast their vote for the Sherman amendment of 40 per cent ad valorem duty on wool."

Excursion Tickets

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.

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