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VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

NO. 16.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.

Advances made on feeding cattle or sheep.

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References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank,
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MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Livestock.

Special to the Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Aug. 3.—Receipts for July about 105,000
Texans, against 132,580 in July, '92. For
the first seven months receipts have
been 326,000 (including about 5,000 not in
quarantine), against 252,442 the same time
last year. Thus the seven months shows a
gain of about 72,000, notwithstanding the
fact that July receipts fell off 27,000 from
last year. The following comparison of
the monthly marketing of Texas cattle this
year and last will be interesting:

Receipts.	1893.	1892.
January	6,500	2,212
February	19,800	5,016
March	25,841	11,705
April	32,783	9,386
May	50,112	17,245
June	86,451	74,290
July	105,000	132,580

326,487 252,432

From the above it will be seen that up to
July every month of the year so far showed
a large gain over the corresponding period
of 1892. Monday there were only about
1,200 cattle here and the market was 10¢
15¢ higher again.

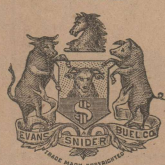
The receipts this week of all classes of
livestock have been as follows: Monday,
14,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs, 12,000 sheep.
Tuesday, 4,000 cattle, 9,500 hogs, 8,000
sheep. Wednesday, 19,000 cattle, 28,000
hogs, 16,000 sheep. Thursday, 12,000 cat-
tle, 18,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep.

There were only about 2,500 head of
Texas cattle on Monday's market, against
3,910 a week ago, and 4,000 a year ago.
The market Monday was active and the
small supply was soon cleared at about 10¢
15¢ advance. Prices were about 25¢ higher
than at the low point lately.

Tuesday's receipts were light and but lit-
tle change, if any, was noticed in the mar-
ket. Wednesday, however, made up for
lost time. The native cattle receipts were
estimated at 14,000 head and the market
opened 15 to 40 cents lower than Tuesday.
Texas cattle were estimated at 5,000 head
and the market opened slow to 10 cents
lower. The cattle market closed dull.
Good natives and Texans 10 to 20 cents
lower; common and medium natives and
Texans 15 to 30 cents lower.

Wednesday was the worst day of the sea-
son. Towards the close it was difficult to
sell at any price, and a great many were
carried over unsold. The hog market
went off \$1 per hundred. This was brought
about by the failure of a great bull move-
ment headed by John Cudahy, A. W.
Wright and others. The opening price of
pork was \$19.25 per barrel, and the close
was at \$12, showing a loss of \$7.25 per bar-
rel from closing prices of the day before.
John Cudahy, Wright, the North American
Provision company failed, and the decline
was the greatest ever known. Tuesday the
news was too late to have any influence on
the market at the stock yards, but Wednes-
day morning the hog market opened about

CAPITAL



\$200,000

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. 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.

If You
Want

PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK.

WE
Furnish
IT.

Write to the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City
Stock Yards.

a cent per pound lower than the best prices
on Tuesday.

To-day cattle are steady at yesterday's
decline. It is generally believed that bot-
tom has been touched and that there will
be no further decline without doubt prove true.
Hogs are 10 to 15 cents higher to-day
than yesterday.

Sheep are dull, low and very unsatisfactory.
Texas steers sold to-day at from \$2 to \$3.35.
The latter price was paid for a few choice
meal and cotton seed steers; bulk of grassers
are selling at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for good
ones. Good cows \$1.60 to \$2; canners \$1
to \$1.40.

St. Louis Livestock.

Special to the Journal.
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
Aug. 3, 1893.

Receipts of live stock at the St. Louis
National Stock Yards during the week
ending July 29, 1893, amount to 16,147
cattle, 11,885 hogs, and 5,043 sheep,
against 20,380 cattle, 10,685 hogs, and
6,810 sheep received during last week.
The figures show an increase of 698
hogs, and a decrease of 4,233 cattle and
1,787 sheep.

The receipts so far this week have been
as follows: Monday 2514 cattle, 1472
hogs, 1294 sheep; Tuesday, 4460 cattle,
2052 hogs, 4310 sheep; Wednesday, 3484
cattle, 3671 hogs, 1813 sheep; to-day
(Thursday) 4000 cattle, 1500 hogs and
500 sheep.

Business opened Monday brisk and
active. Buyers wanted the cattle and
calves and were willing to pay stronger
prices. The cows sold from 5 to 15 cents
higher, the advance on cows averaging
about 10 cents. The fair to medium
steer cattle were 10 to 15 cents higher,
and the better grades of steers sold 20 to
25 cents higher. It was the most active
market here for the past ten days and
values were stronger than any day last
week. The good calves sold about 25¢
per head better than last week, but the
bull trade was dull and easier. The
latest arrivals did not all sell, and the
close was not quite so strong as the
morning sales.

W. K. Bell, Palo Pinto; T. J. Lewis,
Coleman; J. M. Daugherty, Abilene;
George Simmons, Catoosa, I. T., had
cattle on Monday's market.

On Tuesday there were 103 cars of
Texas and southern cattle. Calves held
up to Monday's prices but everything
declined 10 to 15 cents. The run of
Southern cattle Wednesday was 7 car
loads, but the market was extremely
dull and unsatisfactory. The calf market
had some life to it, but calf prices were
25 to 50 cents per head lower than
earlier in the week. So far
as good steers and butcher cows
could be sold to eastern shippers or
local butchers, the prices were only 10
cents lower, but dressed beef grades and
canners were slow sale. Some cattle
went through to Chicago in first hands.
Prices were 10 to 25 cents lower, and all
the Monday advance was lost.

The fact of the business is that
Wednesday was a very odd day, one that
will not be soon forgotten, especially by

those who were unfortunate enough to
have cattle on that day's market.

The hog market declined from 50 to
75 cents, and was completely demoral-
ized.

The market to-day is steady and firm
on everything. Calves are selling at
from \$5 to \$7 50 per head. Bulls at from
\$1 25 to \$1 50. Good Texas cows and
heifers are bringing from \$1 50 to \$1 90.
Canners from \$1 to \$1 25.

Texas and Indian steers are selling at
from \$2 25 to \$3 05, price varying ac-
cording to flesh and quality.

Top hogs are bringing \$5; bulk of sales
are at \$4 50 to \$4 75, some heavies as low
as \$4.

The sheep market is dull and lower.

Kansas City Livestock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
August 3.—The receipts of live stock at
these yards so far this year have been
as follows: Cattle 759,765, calves 25,
892, sheep 363,652. This is an increase
over the same period last year of 142,702
cattle and 94,965 sheep. The receipts of
hogs fall 286,349 head below the re-
ceipts for the corresponding period last
year, while calves drop 4,318 head.

The receipts Monday were 7,011 cat-
tle and 1,327 calves, of these 1,389 cattle
and 310 calves were from the Territory
and 920 cattle and 432 calves were direct
from Texas. Notwithstanding the sup-
ply of Texans was rather large, yet the
market did not show any noticeable de-
cline, and most all were sold before
night at steady prices. The calf market
was good on Monday. Sales ranging
from \$5 to \$7 per head.

On Tuesday the cattle receipts were
only 3,961, while the calves run up to
1,442. The demand was fair and prices
ruled steady, while in a few instances it
was claimed that an increase of from 5
to 10 cents was obtained.

On Wednesday the receipts increased
to 6,483 cattle while calves dropped to
732. The supply was large. There
were 144 cars including 50 cars of cows
in the Texas division besides a good
many Panhandle and western cattle in
the native division. Stringent money
and plenty of cattle were too much for
the sellers. A bulletin of 50¢ break and
more Board of Trade failures at Chicago
were against the sellers and scared the
buyers. The decline was from 30 to 50
cents on natives and 25 to 30 cents on
Texans. Common stuff could not be sold
at any price. Wednesday was by far
the worst day of the season. The de-



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

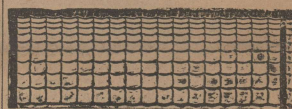
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as well as sell for full market value.



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To Gov. of S. Carolina

"It's a long ways between posts." That's what he
would say, if he should see a string of our regular
five foot farm fence now serving on one side of a
pasture for deer. End posts 33 rods apart and only
ONE post between. Send for particulars.

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cline was not confined to cattle alone,
but was greatest on hogs. These were
off all along from 50 cents to \$1 per
hundred. Nothing has occurred to
equal it in the hog market since 1873.
The astonishing feature was that there
should be such a heavy decline in hogs
when the receipts were only 6,789,
which are regarded as light for this
market.

Receipts of cattle to-day 2,400, hogs
1,400, under these light receipts the
market on both cattle and hogs has
rallied to some extent, and is from 10 to
15 cents better than yesterday.

The sheep market is away off and
badly demoralized.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live
Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Land-
ing.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The market
closed steady and with a fair demand
for good beefs, good, fat cows and
heifers, good calves and fat yearlings.
Poor to medium stock of all classes con-
tinued firm and slow sale.

Hogs firm. Sheep not wanted.

Beef Cattle	Calves and Yearlings	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts, 1474	1884	101	
Sales, 1596	2079	277	150
On hand, 360	280	200	450

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.
Good fat grass beefs, per lb. gross, 3 to 3 1/2¢
Common to fair beefs, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2¢
Good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2¢
Common to fair cows, each, 80 to 120.00
Good fat calves, each, 7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair calves, each, 5.00 to 6.50
Good fat yearlings, each, 8.00 to 10.00
Common to fair yearlings, each, 6.00 to 7.50
Good milk cows, 25.00 to 30.00
Common to fair, 15.00 to 20.00
Attractive springers, 15.00 to 20.00

HOGS.
Good fat cornfed, per lb. gross, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4¢
Common to fair per lb. gross, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2¢
SHEEP.
Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50 to \$2.75
Common to fair each, 1.25 to 2.00

DRUMM-FLATO

Commission Co.

Live Stock Salesmen and Brokers,

CAPITAL, \$200,000

KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Union Stock Yards, National Stock Yards,
WADDELL & WILLIAMS, Soliciting Agents, Colorado, Texas.

CATTLE.

Prospects are that the fall will develop a strong demand for feeding cattle, but at present good young cattle are worth more at home than on an overstocked and stagnant market.

Market your cattle young. It costs less to raise three 1000-pound steers than to raise three 1500-pound ones, and you will get a greater profit in less time. The market would rather have good two-year-olds than four-year-olds.

Two yearling cross-bred steers of each of nine different breeds, from high-grade Short-horn dams, were fed ten months in different ways at the Iowa station. The eighteen gained an average of 2.4 pounds per day, and sold at Chicago for 6 cents a pound.

The problem of the cattle grower is the same as that of all other manufacturers—how to improve the quality of the product without increasing the cost, or to decrease the cost without impairing the quality. Good breeding and early maturity are the direct roads to this end.

It is curious that every advance in the price of cattle increases the demand for pure bred stock. As soon as farmers see good prices in sight they are willing to grow what the market wants. It would be wiser to produce them all the time, and so be ready to meet the demand any time.

If there ever was a time when good blooded breeding stock could be bought worth the money that time is now. If there ever was a time when good blood was needed as evidenced by the character of stock being thrown on the market that time is now. A few years ago choice breeding stock was so high-priced as to be out of reach of many, but no such excuse can now be offered.

If one wants hornless cattle, and yet objects to dehorning, why not try the polled breeds? A good herd of Red Polled cattle ought to be good enough to satisfy any man. The cows yield good, rich milk in generous supply, and the steers and dry cows fatten easily and make good beef. When handled for beef alone they make unusually heavy weights.

Prof. Henry very truly remarks that the successful management of live stock is dependent upon good judgment in handling the cattle. If one lack this, all his other qualifications count for but little. He may understand the theory of cattle-breeding and how to compound rations from a scientific standpoint, he may know the chemistry of the foods he handles and of the bodies of the animals to which they are fed; he may have the literature of the stock business at easy command, but, if he lacks sympathy for his animals and judgment in handling them, all his knowledge is of no avail.

The Cattle Industry.

By H. R. Hilton, in Kansas World's Fair Report.

The general belief that the demands will exceed the supply of beef in sight for several years, we believe, is well founded. The recent reports of the Government Agricultural bureau shows the reduction to have been 1,700,000 in one year in beef cattle. The next report will probably show a further decrease. It will require at least four years to increase the herds to equal the number of cattle for 1892, and seven years to equal the number of beef cattle per capita for that year based on an annual increase of 2 per cent, in our population during the present decade. A brief review of the past twenty years of the cattle industry in the West will help us to a clearer view of this question of the short supply.

From 1870 to 1883 men had grown wealthy in the cattle ranch business; capital, private and corporate, rushed into the business, breeders were eagerly sought for new herds, and nothing but fully ripe steers reached the markets; everything seemed to combine to stiffen the prices of all kinds of cattle, and every jump of prices increased the demand for more breeders. But the day of reckoning was reached, and from 1884 to 1892 the Western States have been as crazy to unload.

The great range demand for stock induced many Kansas farmers to enter into competition with Missouri and other states to supply the demand for blooded stock. Here was an item showing enormous shrinkage, amounting to 200 and even 300 per cent. Not only were the large ranches stocked up with breeders, but nearly every farmer in Kansas had a small herd of cows from which he raised his steers. But when he could buy two and three year old steers, ready for the feed lot, at 2 to 3 cents, as was the case from 1887 to 1892, the Kansas farmer could no longer afford to keep his farm stocked with brood cows, to compete with big ranches.

The big corporations and ranchmen were quite anxious to quit the breeding business as were the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska. As a result, all the stock was sold as fast as possible as many female calves were marketed as possible; spaying knives were used, until there are about one-fourth the number of cattle there was ten years ago, and the crop of 1893 will not exceed 25 per cent, of what it was in 1883 in the same territory. Breeding on the large scale of the ranches, is now confined to the south half of Texas and New Mexico, and their supply will be of a lower grade than the Kansas farmer has been feeding for the past ten years.

Thus it will be seen why the markets of Kansas City and Chicago were flooded for the past six or seven years, materially reducing the number of brood cows and cutting off the future output of steers. In the territory west of Kansas City the number of steers over one year old has never been so few during the past ten years as at this time. Cattlemen are just awakening to this fact, and this spring cows that could be bought for \$15 per head two years ago, now command \$25 and \$30 each. This demand quickly withdraws from the market all the brood cows and female calves. Only fat steers will now come forward if prices are maintained through this summer.

I do not predict a famine for beef. High feeding and early marketing will supply part of the shortage. Pork and mutton can be increased rapidly, and

poultry can be so increased in one year as to supply part of the beef deficiency. We do not anticipate as high prices as in 1882, but predict that good corn-fed beef will rarely sell below \$4.50 per hundred in Kansas City or half-fed cattle finished on grass below \$4, during the next five years, and that prime beef will often reach \$6 during the same period. The Kansas farmers are confronted just now with this problem: An average annual corn crop of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, which can all be converted into beef at home; a very small supply of available feeding steers in the state; a very much reduced supply of good range feeding steers by reason of large shipments to Montana of yearling steers of the best grades.

Kansas farmers cannot longer depend on the resources of supply of the past years. The day of large range herds north of the 36th parallel are numbered. Small herds must take their place, giving more certain and uniform supply.

Western Kansas is needed and is especially adapted for this purpose. Oklahoma will, after a few years, supplement this supply, for the eastern half of Kansas can fatten more cattle than can be raised in a territory three or four times its area. Home saekers with necessary capital find two phases of the cattle business in Kansas from which to make choice. One is the breeding of cattle in western Kansas; the other is the fattening of steers in central Kansas. The former can be handled with less capital and expense than the latter.

Texas Cattle Fever.

In a paper recently prepared by Theobald Smith, chief of the Division of Animal Pathology, referring to Texas fever, he said:

The field investigations concerning the causation of this disease have been carried on from July to November of the past year. At the same time a special report or bulletin has been prepared, which includes the details of the experimental work from 1888 up to the present. This bulletin contains chapters on the nature of Texas fever, its symptoms and pathological changes, and on the microorganism which produces it. It also contains chapters on the life history of the cattle tick and its precise relation to the disease; on immunity and preventive exposures; on the infectiousness of sick natives, and on the probability that Texas fever is a cosmopolitan disease, limited in its distribution by latitude rather than by continents. The practical deductions are brought out in a final chapter which, owing to its importance, is incorporated in part into the present summary.

THE CATTLE TICK THE CARRIER OF TEXAS FEVER.

In the investigations carried on up to 1892 the precise relation of the cattle tick to the disease had not been positively demonstrated. It was known from our former experiments that young ticks placed on susceptible cattle produced Texas fever. It was known in 1889 that when the fine tick was prevented from falling to the ground, and a future generation was thereby destroyed in the egg, so to speak, the disease did not appear. Owing to circumstances the confirmation of this important experiment was delayed until this year. Prior experiments in 1890 and 1891 had failed because the ticks had not been entirely removed. During the past summer, however, the fact was again demonstrated that when ticks are removed (picked off by hand) from southern animals, the latter may freely mingle with susceptible Northern cattle without communicating with Texas fever. Two experimental fields were set aside for this purpose. In each two southern and two native animals were placed. From the southern animals the ticks were picked off as far as possible, just before they were placed in the field. They were examined from day to day for several weeks to remove any that had escaped notice, owing to their small size. In general control fields chosen and set aside from the same farms from which the ticks were not picked off, all exposed natives were attacked with Texas fever, while in two fields mentioned no disease appeared, although the blood of the exposed cases was carefully examined from time to time, so that no mild, transient attack should escape our attention.

Experiments with the cattle ticks have thus been carried on in three different directions:

1. Adult egg-laying ticks have been scattered on pastures, and the natives placed on such pastures have contracted Texas fever in the absence of Southern cattle.

2. Eggs have been incubated in the laboratory, and the young ticks placed on native cattle have produced the disease.

3. When the cattle tick is prevented from attacking native cattle by being removed from the Southern cattle before it falls to the ground and lays its eggs, Southern and native cattle may freely mingle without the appearance of Texas fever.

These three lines of investigation point to the cattle tick as the carrier, and the only carrier, of Texas fever; yet we do not wish to maintain that the Texas fever virus may not occasionally be transferred through other still unknown channels. A case was referred to in the preceding report (1891), which gives some support to the assumption that this disease may be at times conveyed without ticks. On the whole it is safe to maintain that if Texas fever is transmitted without the tick, such transmission will probably be confined to one or a few animals and not become epidemic, since every fact relating to the disease, especially the period of incubation, points to the tick as the exclusive carrier of the infection, so far as the territory north of the permanently infected region is concerned.

THE TEXAS FEVER MICRO-PARASITE. The tick as the carrier of the Texas fever micro-parasite might perhaps be regarded at first thought as the true and only host of this organism, and the southern cattle being insusceptible to little or nothing to do with the infection. This is not true, however, for the experiments of the past summer revealed a quite different condition of things. It was found on injecting the blood of southern cattle into the veins or under the skin of northern cattle that the blood produced Texas fever in the native animals. Not only was the blood capable of producing disease when the cattle were fresh from the southern pastures, but even after they had been deprived of ticks for several months. In one case (a North Carolina cow brought to the station in 1889), the blood was capable of producing Texas fever though the animal had been away from southern pastures for three years.

The facts make it all the more strange

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

that Southern and native cattle may mingle on the same pasture and yet no disease appear when ticks are absent, although the micro-parasite of the disease is carried about, in exceedingly small numbers to be sure, by Southern cattle in their blood, and although it requires the transference of only a small amount of blood to start the disease among the natives.

PREVENTION.

Texas fever, in the territory outside of the enzootic region, is the result of the distribution of ripe egg-laying ticks by cattle from the enzootic region. Hence, such cattle should not be allowed on uninfected territory during the warmer half of the year. It is also evident that during the same period all cars carrying Southern cattle contain a larger or smaller number of ticks, which have dropped off during the journey and which are ready to lay their eggs. The sweeping of such cars, wherever deposited, may give rise to a crop of young ticks, and these, when they have access to cattle, will produce the disease. Wherever Southern tick-bearing cattle are kept within twenty-five to thirty days after their departure from their native fields, they are liable to infect such places, since it requires the period mentioned for the smaller ticks to ripen and drop off. But under special conditions even this period is too short, and the Southern cattle may remain dangerous a long time. This would occur when such cattle remain in any one enclosure long enough (four to five weeks) for the progeny of the first ticks, which drop off to appear on the same cattle.

SWINE.

It is economical to keep pigs growing from birth.

Give the pigs good treatment and little medicine will be needed.

Hogs grown under cleanly conditions make clean and wholesome pork.

Hogs will not thrive in crowded quarters. They need room for exercise.

The product of the first cross are usually good feeders and good growers.

For the early market medium sized hogs in good condition bring the best prices.

The pigs' quarters should always be arranged so they can be cleaned out readily.

During the next two months keep the pigs free from lice. A lousy pig will not thrive.

If necessary to keep the pigs confined at this season be sure they have plenty of green feed.

All the milk to be spared on the farm should be fed to the pigs while it is yet sweet.

Teach young pigs to eat as soon as possible and give them all the skim milk they will drink.

Corn alone is not the most economical food for growth—middlings, wheat and barley should be added.

The pig with a long body, a level and broad back and full ham is worth more than any "chunk."

The best management of breeding boar is that which supplies him with plenty of pure, fresh water, sound grain and clover.

One of the most important points in making cheap pork is to get the hogs ready for market in the shortest time possible.

A person raising pigs might as well keep enough sows to make a business of it in their season as to let one or two go haphazard.

Brood sows especially are benefited by a liberal diet of roots both before and after farrowing. It is a safeguard against weak, puny pigs.

To know what to feed saves the pocket-book; how to feed saves the man; when to feed saves the pig; the combination makes a feeder and breeder.

Lice on pigs stunt them. A teaspoonful of kerosene in a half pint of lard, a few drops put on the back of each shoat every ten days, will kill the lice.

Fine-boned hogs must be selected if you wish to make them ready for market at eight to ten months old. The coarse-boned

will make heavier hogs, but they cannot be fattened too young.

At this season the hogs will thrive if given the run of the orchard with very little grain feed. Besides, the orchard will be benefited.

For the average farmer the best breed of hogs is the one that will keep themselves the best and make the most meat from the cheapest food.

Cheap corn makes many hogs, for it is then that their services are most needed as freight condensers. Quick growth, early maturity and compact form are essential in this combination.

With the present demand for lean meat, instead of a carcass larded with fat, it is comparatively easy to keep pigs in condition to market at any time. A little grain with the grass will do it.

When you go to feeding corn find out how much hogs will eat up clean, and feed no more than that. There is no economy in throwing out a single ear of corn to be trampled and soiled.

If you cannot breed full-blood swine, at least have the boar pure and the best of his breed. But why not have the herd like him? Such stock sells well for the breeders and if not sold makes equally good pork with grades.

With hogs, as with many other crops, there is much in knowing when to harvest. Don't let them get too ripe, that is, to a point where they no longer pay for their food. The scales will help determine when this point is reached.

Because hogs have given good profit during the past year one is not justified in going into raising them too largely. They are stock that can be raised so rapidly that any unusual profit in breeding generally results in overdoing the business.

There is no one cause more responsible for lack of success than falling into a rut. "Let well enough alone" is a proverb that should have no place in the vocabulary of an enterprising man. To let well enough alone is to stand still, to thresh over old straw year after year till finally one goes the way of all the world. Had the swine breeders of fifty years ago been satisfied to let well enough alone the magnificent development of the various breeds we have today would never have taken place and the \$100 hog, let alone his \$500 rival, would never have been heard from. Because you can live by present methods is no reason why you should not try to do better.

"Nothing ventured, nothing won," is true in every walk of life. It is the man who takes every advantage of opportunities who succeeds best in the world. And to such men the world owes a great debt of gratitude. It is better to wear out than to rust out, and the live, wide awake man is of more value to himself and to the community ten times over than his neighbor who is conservative to the point of timidity. Swine breeders, in this Columbian year ought to make a great stride forward. The opportunity the great exposition will give for comparing stock and methods will prove an object lesson such as was never before seen.

And those who will profit most by it are the ones who will put to practical test the new ideas they gain. By keeping eyes and ears open even the best of us may learn something that we can turn to practical value, and it is only by utilizing the new ideas we gain that greater success is possible.

If you are in a rut, get out, if you are out of it, keep out. The methods of ten and twenty years ago were good in their time, but they are "back numbers" to-day.

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STOCK FARMING.

Attempting to feed animals whose growth is not apparent, is largely a waste of feed. There is no economy whatever in raising an animal that will not sell readily at good prices.

It is poor economy to keep an animal for breeding that has not got individual merit to recommend it.

Many insect pests can be kept away from animals by bathing them in reasonably strong walnut water.

Keep only a sufficient number of teams to do the farm work well, and keep them in good condition.

In purchasing animals to feed, it is very important to secure good growing animals that are not difficult to keep in good, thrifty condition.

The quality of wool depends largely on the condition of the sheep between the clippings. Improper handling of wool entails a greater or less loss to wool growers. To get the first class price the best care must be given to the sheep before they are clipped, to keep them out of dirt, etc., as well as the wool afterwards. To obtain first class prices the sheep should always be housed during storms and regularly fed and watered. The entire flock should be kept from plowed ground, burs, wild oats and chaff and be well tagged before shearing. After shearing each fleece should be tied by itself inside out with two strings each way, using regular wool twine. As a rule, it never improves in looks and weight and my experience leads me to conclude that it is the best plan to put it on the market immediately after it is clipped.

Hogs fed on corn right through hot weather will be very apt to develop hog cholera. The diet is too heating and fattening for the systems in summer. Poultry fed on grains, corn and chopped meat daily and given little else will lay on such quantities of fat that they will quickly succumb to the effects of the heat. There is little danger of sheep and cows suffering in this way, for they are turned generally in to the grass fields and are compelled to pick up their living in this way. And when you come to think of it, how very few summer diseases either the sheep or cows have. They are rarely sick, and it is seldom one loses either in hot weather. Their diseases come chiefly in winter, when they are exposed to the inclement and severe weather. Now, is not this largely due to their cooling diet of green grass, leaves and vegetables? This keeps their blood cool and healthful, and their systems are not clogged up with undigested food.

The philosophy of feeding is the greatest problem of the day. By feeding is meant the giving to the plant or animal that which is essential to its growth and to the production of desirable qualities and commodities. To the flowering plant the food necessary to the production of flowers, to the cereal grains the production of seed, to the fruit trees fruit, the dairy cow milk, the growing animal a thrifty and vigorous body, to the horse muscle, and to the maturing hog or beef flesh and fat; and the list might be continued indefinitely until it embraced every animal and plant grown upon the farm and intended for profit. But the philosophy of feeding is not comprehended or understood; indeed it is hardly

given a thought by one in a hundred, whose duty it is to feed something to promote growth and furnish him profit. Who of the many highly scientific men employed at the leading experiment stations in the United States can, with all their knowledge, so inform an audience in an hour's talk as that they individually may return to their homes and practice what has been told to them? That under certain circumstances the employment of animal excrements, as manure, is productive of an increased crop on a given acreage all understand, but why and how they do not; nor why one fertilizer is commended for one crop and another found to be more profitable for other. Why then is there not here a problem worthy of study and of careful painstaking elucidation on the part of those whose duty it is to teach the world the fundamental principle underlying all successful agriculture?

The Laws of Breeding.

Breeding is reproduction. It is a maxim among breeders that "like produces like." But this is to be taken, as with many other rules, with considerable allowance. Animals bred together certainly reproduce themselves, and the progeny is like the parents, but this likewise does not exist only in outward appearance, form, or figure, or even character and ability of performance, but in the general disposition and natural tendency to any weakness that may have existed in either parent. The likeness, therefore, is to be considered as including every feature that may be visible and every disposition that may not be. And in this disposition is to be considered that natural tendency to revert to the characteristics of former parents, whose marks will inevitably appear at some time in the progeny.

Thus, it is indeed true that "like will produce like," but who knows precisely what this likeness is except through a long pedigree of which the complete history is known? And this is the reason why a pedigree is of the greatest importance in the selection of breeding animals. It is the complete history of the animal. And when judged by the maxim above mentioned, it becomes a sort of equation, as it is the complete history of the animal. And when judged by the maxim above mentioned, it becomes a sort of equation, as it is termed in mathematics, in which certain known values involve together will always produce the same result. If this is true, as experience seems to show, then the breeder, by the exercise of due knowledge and good judgment, may get the results he desires by mingling together the blood of two selected animals, and may produce something that will be like the parents.

We see the result of all this law in the so-called pure breeds of all our domestic animals. The progeny of such animals are so like the parents and each other that they may be distinguished at a glance, and we may be sure when breeding them together to get the same kind every time, and there will be no more difference between the progeny and the parents than may be expected to occur between individuals under any circumstances. And this long continued breeding and inheritance of characteristics have given these pure breeds such a strong influence on other animals upon which they are crossed as to make a marked difference for the better in the progeny.

This is so apparent that one may distinguish the breed of the sire in the progeny of any common animal, and this strength of blood is such that by repetition of this line of breeding we may get all the valuable qualities of the pure breeds in the crosses. Thus, among horses six crosses of a

thoroughbred makes an animal eligible to entry as a thoroughbred, and to any observation, or as to quality, except for the best line of breeding, the cross is indistinguishable from the sires. But for this purpose of breeding a dub selection is to be made, taking into account the special line and the character of the progenitors. And this is precisely where the value of a pedigree comes in, for it is quite reasonable to believe, and experience teaches it, that the longer the line of breeding the stronger is the influence of the sire.

HOUSEHOLD.

There is nothing that adds more to the enjoyment of a family than music. It matters not how small the instrument, or if only a song, how each one will be entertained. What a soothing effect it has on unstrung nerves which are apt to follow busy days. Just see what a part it played in our wars. Many weak hearts were kept from fainting by the sweet refrain of some familiar air. Song sweetens toil. This is one reason why parents should encourage their children to sing. It will strengthen their minds and hearts for labor to be borne in mature years. If possible have some musical instrument about the house. The investment will bring good interest in the amount of "dull care" it drives away.

The Prophet Micah presents a beautiful picture of rural home life in the fourth chapter of his prophecy, illustrating the idea of thrift industry, peace and contentment. "But they shall sit every man under his vine and fig tree and none shall make him afraid." This suggests the idea of home; such a home as every prudent, industrious laborer in this free country may possess; one where there is intelligence, comfort, taste and happiness; one, however humble, that makes it the center of attraction to every member of the home circle. No discontent, no envy of what another possesses. "Every man shall sit under his vine and fig tree." Not on a goods box on a loafers' corner; not the seat of the scornful, the idle, complaining herd that say the world owes them a living, and will not work; not the rendezvous of the tramp. It means none of these. It means the quiet inner-world home, where peace, contentment and competency reign, acquired by intelligent, honest, frugal industry, where independence defies the executions of sheriffs, and none dare molest and make afraid.

Of all things, which wreck home happiness aside from temperance debt is the worst. Deny yourselves all luxuries and be able to say, I owe no man. When people once contract a debt it is so easy to do so again. Farmers sometimes make greater plans than they can accomplish. They go in debt. They borrow from this man to pay that. They neglect to pay interest and finally become so involved that they lose all. Then when the farmer and his wife come to old age, instead of resting and living on the fruits of past labors, as they should do, they have to work harder than they are able. To sensitive people debt hangs like an ax above their head. They cannot get a gown to cover them without thinking they owe it to their creditors. Young man, you who have selected farming as your life work, who have recently taken a partner in the fair girl who has given you her love and trust, if you would have your life end as sunnily as it has begun, never go in debt.

Young people must have fun; if they do not find it at home they will seek it elsewhere, and perhaps in less profitable places. When once home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in the work is begun that ends in a downward career and everlasting degradation. Let the children romp, let the fire burn brightly in winter when they come home from school, and make the old homestead resound with joyous laughter. Never try to subdue the buoyant spirits of your children, a half hour of gladness frolic before retiring to bed will blot out the cares and troubles of the day, and furnish them with matter for sweet dreams; and the best protection they can take with them wherever they may go is the knowledge of such a happy fireside at the

old homestead, "Home, sweet home, there is no place like home."

Hints to Housekeepers.

To pickle tomatoes select those of even size and not overripe, and throw into spiced vinegar from time to time. When you have enough take out and lay in a jar and cover with boiling spiced vinegar. It takes three months to pickle thoroughly, but they will be found to retain much of their natural flavor. In spicing the vinegar let the flavors of capsicum, ginger and allspice predominate.

A few drops of carbonate of ammonia put into a small quantity of rain water will prove a safe and easy remedy for cleaning spots from carpets.

Instead of putting food into the oven to keep hot for late comers try covering it closely with a tin and setting it over a basin of hot water. This plan will keep the food hot and at the same time prevent it from drying.

To wash silk stockings, use tepid water and white soap, ivory or white castile, and wash only one at a time, as on no account must they be allowed to lie in the water. Rinse carefully in cold water and squeeze, lay them flat on a towel, and roll the towel up tightly, and leave to dry. Afterwards, to renew the gloss, rub them briskly with a piece of dry flannel. They will look like new.

The most judicious foods to serve with pork are fried apples, apple sauce, tomatoes and sweet or white potatoes. If pork is offered in the form of sausage meat, apple sauce or fried apples should never be omitted.

To clean gilt frames rub them with a little sal volatile mixed with cold water, or, after dusting the frames well, paint the gilding with a camel's hair brush dipped in the following mixture: One gill of water in which one ounce of common salt, one ounce of alum and two ounces of purified nitre have been dissolved.

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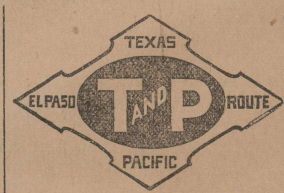
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,081	1,905,114	215,909		
Sold to Feeders.....	213,925	4,250	29,075		
Sold to Shippers.....	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,240	15,974	

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8,571,793	197,576	7,714,435	2,145,079	86,998	309,901

Capacity for Live Stock: 50,000 cattle; 200,000 hogs; 30,000 sheep; 4000 horses.

The entire system of all the Railroads in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The large capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. The city of Packing Houses located here, together with the large bank, capital, and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers, insures this to be the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of Yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of Stock Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep. A regular Horse Market is now established here, while in claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country; this is the best point in the West for the sale of Blooded Stock. To the Stock Growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to become acquainted with us by billing your Stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

JOHN B. SHERMAN,

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UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,

(LIMITED.)

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF YARDS:

10,000 Cattle, 20,000 Hogs, 6,000 Sheep, 500 Horses

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK,

General Manager.

JAMES R. ROBINSON,

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ROBINSON & SPRINGER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, at residence, No. 102, corner Main avenue and Macon street, under management of

FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., August 2, 1893.

I guess my first trip over the Santa Fe impressed me favorably as I was anxious to take another, which I did last Thursday, leaving here Wednesday night and going to Houston over the Southern Pacific, where I took the Santa Fe branch at Alvin and made connection with the north-bound train on the Main line. After riding all day I landed at Meridian, Bosque county, at 6 o'clock in the evening. I was agreeably surprised at the town I found, as it has about 1200 or 1500 inhabitants and does business accordingly. It is beautifully located and has the nicest streets of any little town it has ever been my good fortune to visit, and they are kept free from dust, too, by the sprinkler, which goes constantly all day, paid by the enterprising business men and residents of the town. It is well supplied with water, also, which is a great item. The Bosque river runs on one side, besides which heavy flowing artesian wells are common articles. All this is well calculated to surprise a stranger, as from the railroad one can only see a very few houses around the depot, which is one and a quarter miles from the court house, and this fact would lead one to suppose that Meridian is simply a little old country station, which is not the case.

O. L. Lockett, one of the most prominent legal lights of Meridian, as well as a large stockman, was seen and interviewed. He is one of the JOURNAL's many good friends and enthusiastic supporters, and says no man who is in any way interested in any kind of live stock can really afford not to take it, if he cares anything at all about being posted concerning the stock news of the state, as through its columns can be learned things that are worth knowing and that can not be learned from any other source.

Mr. Lockett's ranch and cattle are in El Paso county, and when last heard from were in good shape and doing well. He says it has been about a month since, and thinks branding is going on and those in power are waiting till it is over before writing him again, so they can tell him all about it.

John Dyer is another of Meridian's citizens who is interested in live stock. He feeds from 200 to 300 every year and according to my idea is bound to make a success of it. He says things generally look so gloomy that he will not buy many, if any, feeders, as he already has all he wants to feed this year, unless there is a very decided change for the better in the condition of the money market and the general outlook. Mr. Dyer says further that he never before this year was so thankful that he did not carry his operations beyond the limit of his own private means. In these last few words there is considerable food for thought.

H. A. Fitzhugh, one of Meridian's hustling young men, small-ly interested in live stock, but largely interested in farms, returned home from Austin Friday evening, where he went last Sunday in company with a few friends. Mr. Fitzhugh combined business with pleasure and took in the excitement.

R. A. Avirett, Meridian's hog man, who was mentioned week before last, as traveling through the country for his health, returned home on the 23d, in a very serious condition, having had several severe hemorrhages en route home. Mr. Avirett says he was caught out in a very heavy hail and rain storm in Bell county, and got soaking wet. To this he attributes his illness. It is with much pleasure that I say when I left Meridian he was very much better and was able to leave his bed for a short while at a time. It is to be hoped that he will continue to improve until he regains perfect health.

J. D. Thomas, a well-to-do sheepman of Cranfills Gap, Bosque county, was in Meridian Saturday circulating among his numerous friends. Mr. Thomas said he had been threatening himself to send for the JOURNAL for some time but had neglected to do so, and now he was saved the trouble.

Frank Ide of Morgan, same county, recognized your correspondent as soon as he heard the name and gave me a hand clasp such as it does one good to receive. Somehow or other all the old patrons of the JOURNAL recognize the name of your representative and are glad to meet him. Mr. Ide extended me a cordial invitation to visit him and left the invitation standing. He says he has a nice bunch of fine ewes on his place and wants me to go out and write them up.

Kos Barry is a jolly good fellow, engaged principally in raising fine horses, near Walnut Springs. He was in Meridian also Saturday, and like every one else from every direction, is complaining of the continued dry weather.

After leaving Meridian I visited Clifton, a splendid little town in the same county, not as large nor as well taken care of, but quite as nicely located as Meridian, and inhabited by just as pleasant and accommodating people.

Kell & Gibbs buy the grain, and I am here to tell you they have a whole lot of it. Farmers were going in all day with wagon loads of oats and selling them at 20 to 21 cents. This firm was very much like Mr. Thomas in regard to the JOURNAL. They had promised themselves to send for it and did not do it, and now I have to send it to them.

J. L. Linsay, a well-known beef feeder of Belton, arrived in the city Tuesday from home and I am guessing he is after cattle.

Tobe Wood, whom everybody knows as one of the wealthy cattle owners of

Victoria, returned home Thursday from the World's Fair, where he says there is lots to see. Says there is not much prospect of the Chicago cattle market improving, as the cattlemen are tied up with the commission men, and they in turn are tied up with the bankers, who are badly scared. The consequence is they are punching up the commission men, who again in turn are punching up the cow men, who are punching up the cows and shipping their stuff onto the market, almost all in an unripe condition and some of it actually poor, and accept ruinous prices for it.

When asked what were his views on the future of the cattle market, he said cattle would have gone up more this year had it not been for the stringency in money matters. As to the future he says he has thought prices would advance on cattle and been fooled so often that he is afraid to guess at it any more, "but of one thing you may rest assured, there is a terrible shortage; there are just about one half the Texas cattle in the Territory this year that there was last and I guess the same is about the case here. Why there are lots of pastures in the Territory without a single cow in them."

Mr. Wood also says that in Kansas and the Territory crops are only tolerably fair, nothing like what you would call good.

W. H. Jennings arrived in the city Sunday night, spent Monday here, went to Manchaca Tuesday morning and back here Tuesday night. He went up to the Territory about ten days ago with the avowed purpose of shipping out some of his cattle, which he says are in finer condition than he ever saw cattle in the Territory before. He visited Kansas City and St. Louis and at both places found that they could scarcely be given away, so resolved not to ship any and did not, but came home instead. He says that the market is in a worse fix than it ever has been before in his recollection. Also says there has been a great plenty of rain as far down this way as Palestine.

There was a good rain fell yesterday here and north along the International road to Kyle. There may have been good rains in other places or there may not have been, in all probability there was, but I speak of what I know. There were very good rains from here to Kyle and a heavy one fell at that place lasting about two hours, and there was a great deal of water fell in that time. It was heavier at Kyle than any other point along the road. I want to say that when a rain is reported in my letters it has rained.

Attention is called to the change in the appearance of the card of Dr. Robt. E. Moss. He has recently removed to 27 Avenue C, where he has fitted up elegant offices and where his old friends and new will find him the same skilled and obliging gentleman.

On Trial.

That's a good way to buy a medicine, but it's a pretty hard condition under which to sell it. Perhaps you've noticed that the ordinary hit or miss medicine doesn't attempt it.

The only remedy of its kind so remarkable in its effects that it can be sold on this plan is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder, there's nothing like it known to medical science. In every disease where the fault is in the liver or the blood, as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliaryness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, and Scrofulous affections, it is guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

To every sufferer from Catarrh, no matter how bad the case or how long standing, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure it, perfectly and permanently, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." Sold by all druggists.

What It Has Done for the Old Gent.

Have kept and sold Hire's Rootbeer several years. I have drunk it exclusively this summer. Am 78 years old and feel like a boy. It is ahead of sarsaparilla.

H. VAN WAGENEN, M. D.,
Darlington, Wis.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Misfortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

Feeders for Sale.

We have 350 good three and four-year-old feeding steers for sale. Will sell them right.

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,
Fort Worth, Tex.**World's Fair Excursions.**

On July 24th and 31st and August 7th, via the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, Tickets to Chicago and return will be sold at all stations on dates above named at rate of

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets sold on July 24th will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago on July 28th and August 4th. Tickets sold July 31st will be good to return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago August 4th and 11th. Tickets sold August 7th will be good for return only on trains scheduled to leave Chicago August 11th and 18th. Tickets will be good in sleeping cars to and from St. Louis. Remember the "St. Louis Limited" places passengers in St. Louis in the morning, and it is but a few hours' ride between St. Louis and Chicago in the day time. For full particulars ask any ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, or address,

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Pass. and T'kt Agent,
W. A. DASHIELL,
Trav. Pass. Ag't., Dallas, Tex.**6000 Sheep Wanted.**

A customer of ours wants 6000 good sheep, will pay one-half cash balance in good Nolan county land at a low valuation.

Texas Land and Live Stock Agency,
Fort Worth, Tex.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

STEERS FOR SALE.

11,000 Steers 3 years old and over in good flesh. For prices and further particulars, address
G. G. WALKER,
San Saba, Texas,
or L. L. MOONS, Ft. Worth, Tex.

FEEDERS WANTED.

We want 1000 strictly good, smooth, well-bred Steers for feeders. Will buy in lots not less than 100. Don't want anything that won't weigh 900 pounds.

In answering this advertisement be careful to describe fully and accurately the cattle you offer, naming the lowest price.

Address, S. & H.,
care Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,
Fort Worth, Texas.**FEEDERS FOR SALE.**

We have among the list of feeders we are offering for sale, one extra good lot of 200 that are four years old, and 150 that are three years old. Improved Mitchell County raised cattle. Will sell the two classes separately or altogether. Address,

GEO. B. LOVING,
Manager,
Fort Worth, Texas.**Two Valuable Stock Farms for Sale****MENARD COUNTY.**

1,000 ACRES in each. Both well improved and having all necessary labor-saving tools and farm machinery, with teams, etc., for working 135 acres, now in cultivation. Splendid grass, seven miles running stream and water power to raise enough water to irrigate here at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Pastures have never been overstocked. Might take cattle or sheep in trade or part payment.

We have also for sale 300 acres to 6 years old—a choice lot of feeders. For terms, etc., apply to

NORTH & CO., Fort McVett, Texas.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Thoroughbred English bloodhounds for sale; trained for running a man, also trained for running bear, cat, wolves, deer, etc. Also young untrained dogs constantly on hand. They have no equal for sheriff's use. Each dog guaranteed. Address,

L. S. HUGHES,
Eagle Lake, Tex.**O. B. LOVE, DENTIST,**215 E. Houston Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**DR. ROBERT E. MOSS,**

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.

Office, 27 Avenue C,
San Antonio, Texas.**ADOLPH DREISS,**

ALAMO DRUG STORE,

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mail and express orders a specialty. Write for bottle of Dead Shot Screw Worm Liniment.

N. and M. Installment Co.General House Furnishings,
Nos. 224, 226 and 240 E. Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.**DRS. HARWELL & HERRING,**

SPECIALISTS

In the treatment of

ECZEMA, CANCER, TETTER,

and all malignant sores and skin diseases. Rooms 2 and 4, up stairs, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Write for testimonials of cures.

GALLAWAY'S GALLERY—Cabinet size Photographs \$2 per dozen. You can not get better work in the city. 513 E. Houston street, San Antonio, Tex.

F. F. COLLINS M'FG Co.,

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,

HANDLE

WIND MILLS,

Towers,

Pumps,

Pipes,

Cylinders, Etc.

MAKE

Horse Powers,

Pump Jacks,

Tanks, Troughs,

Well Drilling

Macines, Etc.,

AT

STARVATION PRICES.

Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

FOR RENT.

A first-class stocked ranch, 19,000 acres. Ten enclosures. Water in each. Finest Grass and winter protection. 150 miles from Fort Worth, 5 miles from town and railroad. Stocked with pure bred and grade Hereford cattle, 16 full blood bulls, Coach and draft horses and sheep. Security required. Address, "Ranch," this office.

\$50 A WEEK.

—We want a lady or gentleman in every city and town in U. S. and Canada to represent us. 12 best selling books published; very little capital required; large profits. Don't miss this opportunity. Send for terms. EXCELSIOR PUB. HOUSE,
29 Beckman Street, New York.

FOR SALE.

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

G. B. BOTHWELL,

BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI,
Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

THE VALLEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine,

Bronze Turkeys, Game Chickens,

STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors,
TERRELL, TEXAS.**PARK HILL STOCK FARM**

Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager,
Waxahachie, Texas.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds.
M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poltry Farm in the Southwest.
Registered Collie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poltry 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. C. McREYNOLDS,
NECHES, TEXAS.

P. O. Box 25.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

SHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.

Breeder and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

MATADOR LAND & CATTLE CO.

(LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MARK ON SIDE; FANT on side; LL on side and L on hip.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,
Trinidad, Colo.A. G. LIGHTWOOD, Superintendent,
P. O. Matador, Texas.**PLANT HOGS.**

Write your wants to
J. P. RICE,
Breeder and shipper
of Registered Poland
China Hogs.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

REGISTERED AND GRADED**HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS**

For sale by W. S. IKARD, Hendietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers, all ages.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

1200 three and four, Tarrant county, at \$175; 300 four and five, Parker county, at \$200; 500 three, Comanche county, \$175; 500 four, Comanche county, \$200; 50

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A little care should be taken to see that good pasture is given the sheep now.

The permanent fertility of the farm is increased to a greater or less extent by the sheep kept on it.

So far as possible, it is best to keep sheep of uniform quality and that will shear fleece of uniform grade.

If you find any man particularly anxious to sell his flock, buy it, if it is composed of decently graded sheep; the time to buy is when everybody wants to sell. There is no industry which gives promise of a better return than a well-bred, well-fed and properly handled flock of sheep.

There is no product of the farm that promises better returns than a well-bred and well-fed flock of sheep. Fat lambs, fat wethers and well-fed wool are marketable commodities all the year round, and cash at that. Nor is there any reason why the owner should not so put his produce upon the market as to command the attention of buyers of choice goods, and as well the best market prices.

One good thing about starting in sheep growing is that a man can do it without the investment of much capital. A small flock of the best native sheep you can find, and a ram of the best blood you can buy, and your equipment is complete; and another good thing is that you do not have to wait long for the returns to begin. Hogs have been called the poor man's stock, because of this latter consideration, but they have no advantage in it over sheep.

The Merino sheep is not naturally or necessarily a wrinkled animal and much less is he, as many of the highest priced and best prize winners of the past have been, nearly or quite all wrinkles. The choice specimens of the Merino breed to-day, are larger in frame and heavier in body than the erstwhile choice of the flock and much plainer. It is not necessary to call him a better all-purpose sheep, and yet it is a fact that his fleece is nearly as heavy without wrinkles as others with them, and his lambs will be larger and at maturity make better mutton.

The Chicago Wool and Hide Shipper, a reliable trade journal, says, in a late review of the wool market: "The price of wool to-day is lower than foreign wool could be purchased for on a free trade basis." This confirms the declaration of F. S. & H., elsewhere in this and in former issues, that the present prices of wool are not the result of a fear of free trade in wool, but a conspiracy of manufacturers. The wealth producers of this country may make up their minds that our privileged classes will not surrender a single one of their "vested rights" without a desperate struggle, and the present enormous protection to manufacturers of wool is one of the rights(?).

The tone of the market, says Bradstreets, shows no improvement, the limited demand and the general pressure to sell keeping the situation in buyers' favor. Low prices do not appear to encourage buying on the part of manufacturers, as they will only take what they are forced to have at any price. Orders for goods are backward, and, with the uncertain future as regards expected tariff changes, manufacturers want no wool on hand, and only meet pressing needs. Delaine fleeces have sold lower at 25 to 26c for Ohio and 23 to 24c for Michigan, while combing fleeces are quoted about 1c lower, former quotations being nominal. Territory wools are in large supply, and values are in large supply. Australian wools cannot be sold in competition with domestic fleece except at a sharp loss to the importer, and sales are consequently slow.

There are many reasons why farmers should more fully utilize their facilities for sheep breeding. First, there is hardly a farm but would be benefited by having some sheep upon it. They will keep the farm free from weeds, for the sheep has a full bill of fare and its gouge-like teeth and hard pad in the upper part of the mouth enables it to browse on more fibrous herbage than other farm animals. The manure from sheep is worth from two to three times as much as that from cattle, horses or pigs. It does not lose its value, for it does not ferment. Second, the cheapest crop that can be used for feeding is good pasture, and it cannot be disputed but that the sheep, with its divided upper lip and peculiar teeth, will get more from pasture and make more profitable use of it than any other farm animal. Third, the care that sheep require when rightly managed is demanded at seasons when other work does not press, and at all times the labor of attending to them is easy. Fourth, the amount of investment and the risk is light. The chief risk is due to dogs. If a small wire corral is made and the sheep allowed to go into it each night this risk is removed. Sheep do not require expensive buildings to protect them. Dryness is their chief need. The cold they can resist, as their normal temperature is 102 degrees, Fahr., and their fleeces assist them in retaining their body heat. Fifth, the main reason why our conditions should be more fully utilized is the direct profit there is in breeding mutton sheep. A shepherd can make from 25 to 50 per cent. on his investment in mutton sheep, according to his skill.

The Mutton Sheep.

In the matter of buying sheep for the future of the industry in this state we have to make sure of the one thing needful and not buy for wool and then harvest the flock for mutton. Wool mutton may be good for those who like it but the vast majority of those who buy it for eating would rather have mutton meat than wool meat. The wool taste so commonly ascribed to mutton is not so much attributable to the handling at or after slaughtering, as to the work that

is done prior thereto. Milk cows kept for the purposes of dairy are just as apt to be wanting in the meat, juice, flavor and fat, and all other desirable meat qualities as sheep kept for wool; still it will not be denied that dairy cows may be dried off and fed and fattened for the market and the flesh make fairly good, and to many, acceptable beef; but it will never make steer beef of prime quality. Neither will wool sheep bred, fed and kept for the highest quality and quantity of wool make good mutton. We must have one definite aim in mind and follow it if we would reach the best market.

It must be borne in mind that every product of the animal, wool, bone, flesh, etc., is made from its blood; and that the blood is made from the food. If then the animal has a propensity for storing up wool the greater portion of the food is diverted to the making of blood from which wool is to be made; but whilst this is being done it is evidently impossible to store as much flesh and fat (desirable mutton qualities) as another animal would make whose propensity was mainly in that direction. In other words one cannot have the finest and heaviest fleece and at the same time the finest and best of mutton from the same animal.

The cry against the taste of the mutton marketed is a just cry, and reaches to high heaven if the cry of the wronged reach the throne; for the wool growers of the plains, with no idea of breeding or feeding for anything but wool, have no sooner denuded their flocks then they pour them into the stock yards in almost countless droves by the scores of thousands weekly, poor, old and fleshless; void of the first element of tasteful, appetizing and nutritious food and as unfit for culinary use as any one thing sent to market. If then we are going to buy sheep let us have a definite idea in mind and buy feed and breed for the market we are catering to; for it is a well determined fact that there is no more delicious meat food than first-class mutton; that the best mutton is in unsupplied demand at the highest meat prices and must continue so for very many years to come if not for all time.

—Colman's Rural World.

Prices of Wool.

Stock, Farm and Home.

The situation of the wool market looks to an observer very much as if it were being manipulated by a huge conspiracy for a definite object. It is, of course, well known that woolen manufacturers are believers in and devotedly attached to a high protective tariff system. Free wool that they would not object to if it did not imply much lower duties on manufactured goods, therefore they must stand by the wool growers, as they put it, to make sure of their own and more remunerative protection. To prevent lowering the duties that they have so enormously profited by what is easier or more natural than an understanding between manufacturers to depress the price of wool, make the fear of proposed tariff reductions responsible for it, and thus create a public sentiment that would prevent the reductions? The attitude of every manufacturer confirms this theory, every review of the wool market testifies to its truth. Every manufacturer is buying just as little wool as he possibly can, is running his mill to its minimum capacity, doing, in short, everything in his power to lower wool's price. But manufacturers have now depressed prices to a point that reveals their intentions. Prices are so low that the grades of wool produced in this country could not be bought elsewhere and brought here even in the entire absence of tariff duties. Hence to their other sin they add that of lying when they say that fear of free wool is the cause of their present attitude.

This action in regard to wool, by the way, the people may expect to see duplicated in regard to every other step they take in the way of reforming existing abuses. Whatever law may be proposed or enacted designed to right a wrong will be met by the efforts of the beneficiaries of the wrong to make the law so odious and unpopular as to accomplish its defeat if proposed or its repeal if enacted.

Remember the concerted effort of the railroads to make the interstate commerce law unpopular and odious, and their temporary success. They succeeded, by enormously advancing rates, and in other ways, in raising a clamor for an immediate repeal of the law; the cry went up from press and people for an extra session of congress to accomplish that purpose. A few weeks' time, however, revealed the intentions and the perfidy of the roads, and the law still stands. The intentions and the perfidy of the wool manufacturers will ultimately be revealed in the same way, but in the meantime they will play the old game with the desperation of despair, and in absolute indifference to the suffering and loss they may occasion wool growers or the country generally.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The horse needs exercise every day to keep in a healthy condition.

With horses it is quite an item to supply a variety in rough as well as in grain feed.

So long as horses are at work almost entirely on the farm, shoes are unnecessary.

Blood, food, care and training are the four requisites for producing a first-class horse.

The Chicago Drivers' Journal says: Really choice, well bred and good conditioned horses are a drug on the market. There is room at the top.

Gentle handling is a great factor in securing a horse's good will, and nothing enables a man to get the best work from his animals more than having their good will.

The practice of bathing horses after their

workouts is one that is now practiced quite extensively. After the heat of a workout, as soon as the harness is taken off, the horse is bathed from his ears to his tail with water heated as close to the blood heat as possible. The horse is then scraped and rubbed dry. The animals seem to enjoy the bath and it is evidently good for them.

Big horses with style and quality are still commanding remunerative prices, as are also fine drivers, trained saddlers and choice coach and carriage stock. It is the great mass of weedy unsound, blemished, poorly built and undersized horses, devoid of finish and quality, such as result from patronizing cheap mongrel or grade sires, that are a drag on the market.

Breeders of horses cannot help but recognize the fact that each year buyers are looking for better blood and better breeding even in stock used for the most ordinary purposes. The difference in price between common and first-class horses has been constantly growing greater. When fairly good horses bring prices that do not pay for the raising it is not surprising that common and low grade stock is produced at a loss. With the decline in prices for horses has come also a decline in the service fees of the best class of stallions. The services of some horses which a few years ago cost from \$20 to \$35 can now be secured at a discount of 20 to 50 per cent. from these prices.

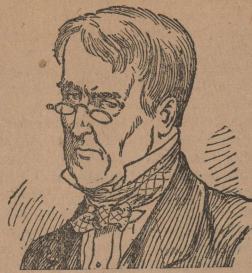
These lower prices ought to attract breeders and the next few years ought to bring about a great change in the class of horses produced by the farmers. Certainly breeders cannot complain of the service fees or the price at which pure-bred stallions can now be procured. The depression in the horse market has been felt more by importers and breeders of registered stock than any other class of horsemen. If ordinary breeders would take advantage of the situation as it presents itself they could lay the foundation for a superior class of horses at a very low cost. Now is the time to breed to the best stallions, for it can be done at a less cost than ever before and the result of such breeding will be of more value, comparatively speaking, than it has been for a long time.

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SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.

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

THE new packery deal, the JOURNAL re-
grets to say, is materializing slowly.

SHEEPMEN should hold their wool. It
will bring more later on regardless of the
tariff.

THERE are sixty dairies in and immedi-
ately tributary to Fort Worth. The dairy
business is certainly growing in Texas.

THE Cattle Raisers' association seems to
be doing a good business notwithstanding
the dull panicky times.

GOOD veal calves are the only class of live
stock that will bring anything like their
value on the present market.

CATTLE shipments from Texas for the re-
mainder of the year will be light as com-
pared with the past six months.

THERE will be local buyers on the market
for 200,000 feeding steers this fall, provided
they can get the money with which to buy.

If the San Antonio Stockman expects to
prosper and gain the confidence of the people
it should learn to tell the truth and be
just.

If you want to know just how the govern-
ment and especially the finances ought to
be run, go and listen to one of the "Soap
opera" cranks that are now haranguing the
farmers throughout the state. They can
tell you all about it.

THE best way to stop the blatherskites
who are now speech-making over the coun-
try trying to mislead and deceive the people,
is to refuse to hear them, at all events you
should refuse to "chip in" when the hat is
passed. Cut off their pay and the speech
making will soon stop.

It is overmarketing, caused by the scar-
city of money, together with the inability of
packers and Eastern shippers to obtain
money to operate on, and not overproduc-
tion that is causing the present low prices.
Give us plenty of money coupled with a
good supply of confidence and the market
will be all right.

THE JOURNAL does not dabble in politics.
It does, however, feel inclined to join in a
move that would result in muzzling the po-
litical cranks who are going about the coun-
try pretending to be able to prescribe a
remedy for all the ills the commercial world
is heir to. Men who have never been able
to make a living for themselves much less
display any ability as financiers are egotistical
enough to set themselves up as financial
reformers. They are frauds of the first wa-
ter and ought not to be countenanced by
honest people.

THE next war, if ever there be one, is to
be carried on by wholesale. To the hun-
dreds of other implements of destruction
which have recently been invented, a French
genius has added a piece of light
artillery which has a capacity for firing four
charges in 15 minutes, each of which throws
25,000 bullets over a surface of 20,000 square
yards at a distance of two miles. With
such death-bearing machines as this, there
seems little need for the 22,000,000
soldiers composing the European armies,
unless it be as food for the enormous
quantities of powder and shot which otherwise
might be wasted.

It is well to remember that while it is true
that our imports have been increasing, the
additional value is due largely to the fact
that we have been buying abroad in unusual
quantities articles which are properly con-
sidered as luxuries, and which no people
would think of buying of another unless it
felt itself in a prosperous condition. This
is demonstrated by the official report of the
treasury department for May, which shows
that during that month our imports of the
following articles were considerably in ex-
cess of those imported during the same time
in 1892: Art works, paintings etc., books,
engravings, etc., fine watches and clocks,
laces, edging, etc., fine china and porce-
lain, jewelry and precious stones, manufac-
tures of bronze, perfumes and cosmetics,
pipes and smoker's articles, fancy soaps,
distilled spirits and champagne and other
wines. A country that can afford to pur-
chase from abroad in increasing quantities
such articles as these, notwithstanding the
heavy duties upon them, cannot be in a
very bad condition.

No government in the world, however
anxious or willing it may be, can legislate or
frame laws that will prevent an occasional
money panic, neither can they prescribe a
remedy or cure. Periodical panics have oc-
curred from time immemorial and will con-
tinue to recur as long as people insist on
engaging in wildcat speculations and over-
jumping their financial ability. These
things cannot be legislated against, we can,
however, show to capital that it will be pro-
tected. We can show to monied men that

we take no stock or part in the communistic
spirit that is occasionally cropping out. In
this way the people can help to bring about
confidence and thus restore good times.
Congress can't do it, neither will free silver
do it. The money that is now hiding, that
has been scared out of circulation, must be
made to feel safe. It must be made to feel
that the people are friendly to capital, it will
then again be put in circulation and be
found to be quite sufficient for ordinary,
legitimate business purposes.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STOCKMAN very
sensibly says: "The report that statistics
from the beef producing regions
show an actual shortage of cattle con-
tinues to be made, day after day, and is
claimed to be real and not fancied. We
hope such is truly the case, and yet we
must admit with facilities at hand on
which to base anything of the kind are
so unreliable that it is simply a matter of
impossibility to form any conclusion
like the above except locally. These
conditions can and should be remedied
and the business of cattle raising will to
a considerable degree be an uncertainty
until the government comes to our relief
with something similar to the Vest
bill, through the workings of which
the future can be seen with reasonable
accuracy."

It will do nobody any harm to thor-
oughly clean up all the rubbish and de-
caying matter in and about the house
and the outbuildings, and every place
where malaria and all other disease
breeding microbes make a nesting place
and a reproducing home. Every room
in every house should be thoroughly
ventilated, and every article in them
frequently aired and exposed. The
dread Asiatic cholera may not reach us
this summer, and we fully believe will
not, but it will do no harm to take all
necessary precautions against affording
it a lodgment should it pass our way.
To cleanliness of the person and the
condition of the excretory organs too
much attention cannot be paid by any
one, and especially by those who are
disposed to weakness and indisposition.
A clean skin, good digestion, quiet
mind and ample rest are the great de-
siderata.

THE DECLINE IN WOOL.

The decline in wool is not as many would
make it appear attributable alone to the
probable change in the tariff.

No one can say how the tariff is to be
changed if at all, but it certainly is not reason-
able to assume that changes are to be ef-
fected which are likely to seriously disturb
existing conditions, or to cause any very
considerable shrinkage in the price of wool.
The tariff is a minor factor in to-day's
wool market—the monetary situation is the
paramount factor. Assume the woolen
manufacturer that money will not range
above 6 per cent. at any time within the
next twelve months, and who would not
assert that wool values would not represent
far better figures than now.

Granting that free wool is probable next
April, the date which Secretary Carlisle is
credited with as naming, the wool market if
discounting it would do so by gradual ap-
proaches, and not by a sharp and tumultu-
ous descent. We are disposed to believe
that it is the condition of the money mar-
ket coupled with a united effort on the part
of the manufacturer to prevent a reduction
in the tariff rather than the proposed reduc-
tion that is causing the present advance of
any demand for wool.

THE OUTLOOK FOR LIVE STOCK.

The market on all kinds and classes of
live stock has this week been unusually and
in fact distressingly low. As long as the
present condition of affairs continues to ex-
ist in monetary circles it will be suicidal
in the extreme to market anything. Not-
withstanding all this, there is nothing dis-
couraging in the outlook for the live stock
industry. The financial troubles, if allowed
to do so, will soon adjust themselves. The
country is now undergoing a general reck-
oning or settling up process. As soon as
this is finished, confidence will again be re-
stored and there will be plenty of money for
legitimate safe business purposes. The
price on marketable live stock will
then advance fully \$1 per 100 pounds over
the prices now ruling, trade will again be-
come active and everything will move along
smoothly and more satisfactorily than it has
for several years.

As soon as this stringency in money mat-
ters is over, beef, in fact all kinds and
classes of cattle will gradually but surely
advance in value, and yet while the market
may at times fluctuate this advance will con-
tinue and prices become better each year
for at least five years to come. The same
will also be true as to mutton. Hogs
grow and multiply very rapidly, conse-
quently an over-production of these may be
produced in a very short time, and while
there will be money in hogs, yet it can
hardly be hoped that they will soon again
reach the fabulous price at which they sold
six months ago. It will require at least
four and more likely from seven to ten years
to increase the number of cattle enough to
again cause an over supply. For this reason
cattle are to-day the best and surest invest-
ment offered for those who understand the
business and have the facilities in the way
of grass and water at hand necessary to
make it a success. Don't sacrifice your
cattle. Hold them until times are better
and they will pay you handsomely.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The wheat market is of much more inter-
est to farmers just now perhaps than any-
thing else. It matters little how large the

yield of the crop, or if it is worth so little
when ready for the elevator. Reports of
prices and the conditions of the trade have
brought but little encouragement to the
producer. Within the past week prices for
September wheat have touched the lowest
point in many years. It is conceded that
the present crop will not be as large by a
hundred million bushels, or more, as that of
last year. Against this deficit the bears are
putting the visible supply of over sixty
million bushels, which is about three times
as much as was in sight at this time last
year. The export demand has increased
recently, but the improvement possible from
this was fully offset by the stringency in the
money market. It is seldom that farmers
are confronted with a problem that is as
hard to solve as the one which now presents
itself in the shape of present and future
prices for wheat. It is certain that values
are low enough now. Whether they will be
better in the future is the question. With
many it will be impossible to hold the present
crop. Others may be in shape to wait
for future developments. It is a question
whether it will pay to do this or not. I
look as if prices could not get much worse;
yet prospects for much better prices in the
near future are not brilliant. It seems
almost like a calamity that such a good
crop of wheat as is now being put in mar-
ketable shape throughout the country does
not command more satisfactory prices.

CAUSE OF FINANCIAL PANICS.

The JOURNAL approvingly reproduces
the following from its esteemed con-
temporaries, the Western Live Stock and
Agricultural Journal. The causes of
financial panics as herein given are not
in keeping with the views of the political
cranks who are industriously trying to
mislead the people, but are nevertheless
facts, well worthy the careful perusal of
our readers.

The Journal referred to very truthfully
says:

After a panic or financial stringency
has set in it is very common to hear
men discuss the cause or causes that
have produced it. It is very rarely in
these discussions we find any agreement
as to what these causes have been, no
matter how far the discussion has been
prolonged. When the partisan political
press begins to discuss the question, the
difference of opinion becomes much
wider; the universal rule of the press
whose main source of income is con-
nected with politics being to blame the
panic on the opposite party. After the
panic is over and prosperity has been
restored, it then becomes possible to
form some correct idea as to what
caused it.

Financial panics are not peculiar to
any country, to any form of government,
to any financial system or to any par-
ticular revenue laws, but are as wide in
their range as the commercial world,
and occur in every part of it at intervals
of different periods. The coming of a
panic cannot be calculated like the com-
ing of an eclipse. Nevertheless, it is
certain that they have appeared periodically
in the past, and it may be regarded
as certain that under all conceivable
circumstances they will appear in the
future.

There are two or three features that
characterize all panics. They occur
when most people do not expect them.
They occur only when a very large
amount of business is being transacted,
and in what the average man regards as
a period of unexampled prosperity.
Immediately after a panic sets in, a
violent contraction of the currency fol-
lows, a restriction of credit, a smaller
amount of business of all kinds, fac-
tories close down or run on part time,
and a general liquidation of indebtedness
follows. These seem to be characteris-
tic features of all panics.

The fundamental cause of panics lies
nearer the surface than we perhaps sup-
pose. Men may be divided into two
great classes, the conservative and the
adventurous or we might say, the timid
and the courageous; or, to express it
still differently, the pessimists or those
who are always looking on the dark side
of things, and the optimists, or those
who are always looking on the bright
side. Each of these classes is forever
struggling to obtain the mastery,
between the two well-defined classes,
sometimes swinging over to one side,
and sometimes to the other, and some-
times nearly equally divided between
the both, there is a middle class which
are sometimes timid at others courageous.
A panic is simply a sudden and
violent swinging over of this middle
class from the side of the adventurous
and hopeful to the side of the
conservative, the timid and hope-
less.

Laying aside, at least for the moment,
all preconceived notions as to the cause
of the present stringency, and all others,
let us study the phenomena upon a
small scale and then gradually extend
it to world-wide proportions. A new
railroad is constructed through a west-
ern county, and, somewhere near the
center, a county seat is laid out. Every-
body talks about the prospects of the
new town. The railroad starts in to
boom it; so do the men, who are fortu-
nate enough to own farms adjoining a
courthouse is built, banks, hotels,
stores rise as if by magic. Emigration
pours in and with it carpenters, plas-
terers and other mechanics; the re-
sources of the county are extolled far
and wide and the hopeful, adventur-
ous, courageous fellows are in the ma-
jority. The town grows apace until
finally there are two or three more stores
than storekeepers, and two or three
more dwelling houses than occupants.
Tenants at once demand lower rents on
penalty of moving to the empty stores
or houses, and the conviction dawns
upon the people that the town has
grown beyond the resources of the
country. At once property begins to
fall, building associations refuse to
grant loans except on larger margins,
no new buildings are put up, mechanics
move away to where there is work, and
there is a rapid depreciation of prop-
erty. This is town panic, a tempest in
a teapot, and yet having all the charac-
teristic of every panic.

Take an illustration still more familiar.
A succession of good prices and crops
make prices profitable in a state or
section of country. Farmers have more
or less surplus money which they put in
new buildings or offer to the banks on

time deposits. The rate of interest
being low and farming profitable they
begin to buy land. A man with an
eighty and a few hundred dollars in the
bank wants the eighty adjoining. The
quarter-section man wants the quarter
section adjoining or near by. There is
a sudden rapid advance in the price
of land. Everybody has confidence in
farms and farming. Debts secured by
mortgages increase rapidly, and the
more surplus money there is the more
rapidly they increase. Farmers forget
that they were once land poor, and
hasten at break neck rates to become
land rich. The conservatives hold on
to their money, the adventurous are
more so than ever, and the middle
classes which are sometimes on one
side and then on the other, are on the
adventurous side and believe there is
no end to money to be made in land.
A failure of crops comes and this middle
class lose faith in land, offer their hold-
ings for sale, at whatever prices they
can get while those who have ventured
too far are absolutely swamped and
lose their holdings. A panic therefore
comes in land, having all the elements
of a world-wide panic. The same class
of phenomena may be observed in the
history of every kind of live stock. The
history of the cattle business, of the
sheep business, and the hog business in
the last ten years will furnish to our
middle aged readers as many illustra-
tions of the peculiar phenomena of
panics.

As civilization advances, and meth-
ods of communication in the different
parts of the civilized world increase and
multiply, so that the whole world be-
comes kin, causes operating in one part
of it affect all others, and hence there
are ever recurring periods of hopefulness,
doubt, of courage and timidity, of pros-
perity and extreme conservatism, take a
wider sweep and become more damaging
in their effects. The man, therefore,
who would comprehend the source of
panics that reach over the nation must
be familiar with the conditions that pre-
vail in other nations and other contin-
ents, hence the folly of claiming that
the present shrinkage of currency and
credit is due to local causes or due al-
together to national causes.

Fortunately panics in time, work
their own cure. In so far as the lack of
confidence is caused by the exports of
gold, that has been corrected, at least
for a time, by the shrinkage of imports,
the result of people refusing to buy and
the increase in exports by the sale of
products which must find their markets
in other countries. We are just now at
the period when no new enterprises are
protected, when a much less amount of
business is being done, when everybody
is liquidating and getting ready for a
new start. Confidence has been dis-
turbed suddenly, and will be restored
slowly, and then business will go on as
before, cautiously for a while, then more
venturesome and then will come
another sudden shock and so on to the
end.

HORTICULTURE.

Stir the soil to conserve moisture and pro-
mote plant growth, as well as to kill weeds.

Be sure to commence early to thin fruit
upon trees and vines, that have set the same
too freely.

Where fruit is thinned the parent plant
is exhausted far less than when the entire
crop is permitted to remain.

Sort all fruit very carefully, and send
same to market neatly packed in attractive
packages. This point must not be slighted.

Live off the best your land produces. Do
not stint yourself for sake of having more
produce to sell. Get all you can out of life.

Set out young fruit plants and trees every
year. Do your share toward making the
earth to blossom and be filled with fruitfulness.

A good mulch keeps down weeds, and
renders the soil loose, moist and porous at
all times, and that, too, with little labor of
cultivation.

In making sales, get as near the consumer
as possible. Many commission and middle-
men's profits leave little for the producer to
receive for his products.

Remember that oftentimes by the removal
of fully half the fruit, the remainder pro-
duces as much bulk and sells for more money
than the whole would if all had been left
on.

The peach tree is not as short-lived as
many people suppose, provided it has good
treatment "all along the line." Manure
well, cultivate well, and keep out the borer,
and it will live a good while.

There is far too little mulching done.
Small fruits, trees and garden crops are given
the most favorable opportunity for attaining
the highest perfection and development
when their roots are covered with a thick
mat of leaves, hay or other suitable material.

Thin out the peaches early to get the best
results. The peach is a "stone fruit," and
the strength of the tree is drawn upon most
heavily while the stone is forming. For this
reason thin out while the fruit is small, if
at all.

Instruction in the details of fruit growing
is largely the threshing of old straw, but it
must be done in order to accomplish any-
thing. For most persons it is line upon line
and precept upon precept, and even then
they often fail.

Sprawling fruit trees are always objection-
able. By careful pruning from the start a
head can be formed that will be within easy
reach, and the fruit will not be whipped off
so readily. Manure and cultivate as to
get an annual growth, but cut back
severely so as to have a stocky tree and strong
limbs.

It is not to be wondered at that strawber-
ries often sell at low prices. They ought
to bring nothing at all when such worthless
sorts are sometimes offered as good ber-
ries, besides many that soften as soon as
picked. The old Wilson's Albany has no
superior in flavor and carrying qualities, and
well treated, it is of good size.

That a single grape vine will often climb
to the top of high trees and completely cov-
er them with foliage is true. It will usually
produce the finest fruit at the top, while the
part of the vine nearest the ground will
have little and that poor and late. But
the vine injures the tree and after a few years
of the embrace the vine will destroy the life
of the tree. With a trellis four, five or six
feet high as good grapes can be grown as in
any tree top and much easier to get. The
finest grapes will be at the top of the trellis,
showing it is their position with regard to
the vine and not their absolute height above
the ground, that influence their quality.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"GOODNIGHT" BUSINESS

No Joke, But Worth Thousands of
Dollars to Cattlemen.

BIG JAW EASILY CURED.

An Interesting Interview With
Mr. Charles Goodnight.

An attaché of the JOURNAL had the
pleasure of meeting and having an in-
teresting conversation yesterday with
the veteran and well known Panhandle
cattle ranchman Mr. Charles Good-
night, of Goodnight, Texas. Mr. Good-
night, though yet a comparatively
young man, has been engaged in the
cattle ranching business on the frontier
of Texas for forty years. In 1855 in
company with his step brother, Wesley
Sheek, who was at that time also his
partner, Mr. Goodnight located a ranch
near Black Springs, in the famous
Keechi Valley in Palo Pinto county.
This was then the extreme frontier and
was a veritable stockman's paradise.
Mr. Goodnight was then quite a young,
and without any discredit to him it
may also be truthfully said, a very poor
man. The small herd numbering only
a few hundred head then controlled by
the firm of Sheek & Goodnight was
owned by Mr. Clabe Varner, a brother
in law of Mr. Sheek, who then lived in
central Texas. Even at that early date
Mr. Goodnight had great faith in the
future of the cattle industry of Texas,
so much so that he and his partner
contracted to look after and care for the
Varner herd for a certain number of
years accepting as their compensation
one-fourth of the increase. For their
first years work they placed their own
brand on eight calves, the entire calf
crop only numbering thirty-two. The
herd, however, under the prudent and
careful management of Messrs. Sheek &
Goodnight increased rapidly. These
young men not only gave the closest
and best attention to the cattle that
had been placed in their charge, but
they were also enabled to make consid-
erable money in a small way in outside
work and speculations, every dollar of
which was invested in cattle.

After ten years hard work they were
enabled, by the use of well earned
credit, to purchase the Varner herd
which was at that time one of the
largest in western Texas.

In 1866 Mr. Goodnight finding his
cattle unsalable in Texas at any cash
price formed a copartnership with a
neighboring ranchman, in the person of
Oliver Loving, for the purpose of re-
moving their own cattle and buying and
driving others to the territories of Colo-
rado and New Mexico. This business,
while attended with many drawbacks
and difficulties from Indian depreda-
tions, was reasonably successful, until
the end of the second year when his
partner was murdered by the Indians
and the business discontinued.

Mr. Goodnight located near Pueblo,
Colorado, in 1868. His business, how-
ever, in his new field was not, on ac-
count of some unforeseen reasons, suc-
cessful. Consequently after a few
years he got together the little remnant
of stock left after making his losses
good and "drifted" south and estab-
lished what is now known as the "Good-
night Ranch" in the Panhandle. Here
Mr. Goodnight in a wild wilderness, his
only neighbors being the coyotes, the
buffalo and the wild Indians, again be-
gan life anew and set out to build up
another fortune. As to how he has suc-
ceeded the 40,000 fine improved cattle
and the hundreds of thousands of acres
of first-class pasture land owned by him
can best testify. Mr. Goodnight, not-
withstanding the decline in cattle and
the many reverses in the business of late
years is a rich man, and well does he
deserve every dollar of it. He has
made the cattle business a life time
study and is regarded as excellent
authority on cattle matters.

Mr. Goodnight was asked if he would
back the JOURNAL up in all it claimed
for his new discovery, which in the ab-
sence of a better name, we had denomi-
nated "Goodnighting."

"I most certainly will," he replied.
"I can take any old, run down, played
out bull and make him as good as a
young one. Every man who has a good
bull should rejuvenate him in this way.
The whys and the wherefores will at
once become apparent to any man who
will give it a second thought. Yes, sir,
it will work, and will work on other ani-
mals besides brutes. Don't mention it,
but I will tell you confidentially it
works like a charm on old men—at
least I have been so informed by sci-
entific doctors. I have already received a
large number of inquiries since you
published my discovery and will try to
find time to give everyone any additional
information he may want."

You may also say to the JOURNAL
readers that I have discovered, if used in
time, a sure cure for "lumpy" or "big
jaw" in cattle. This disease never

makes its first appearance on an animal
over four years old—cattle over this age
may be found suffering with "big jaw,"
but the incipency of the disease will
invariably date back to when the animal
was under four years old. It is caused
by a failure to shed a tooth at the
proper time. If the tooth causing the
trouble is removed before it has run on
too long, the animal will in every cir-
cumstance get well. I have cured hun-
dreds of them and know what I am
talking about. You can generally lo-
cate the tooth that is causing the trouble,
but failing to do so remove two or even
three if necessary to insure getting the
right one. It is something similar to
what is known as blind tooth in horses,
and should be treated pretty much the
same way." Continuing Mr. Good-
night said, "Notwithstanding the opin-
ions of veterinary surgeons to the con-
trary, I am prepared to show by actual
demonstrations that the much talked of
lumpy jaw is nothing more nor less
than a tooth that by failing to drop out
at the proper time is causing its trouble
to be successor to grow backwards and into
the jaw bone, and thus setting up an
inflammation that continues to grow
from bad to worse until it finally kills
the animal. If the blind tooth is re-
moved in the early stage of inflama-
tion the animal will get entirely well
every time."

This is an important matter, and
while the JOURNAL is prepared to en-
dorse all that Mr. Goodnight said, it
would be pleased to hear from others.

Black Winter Oats.

The question of getting something that
will stand the cold and furnish a luxuriant
winter pasture, a good straw for hay and
good paying yield of grain, has doubtless
forced itself upon the minds of men who
combine stock raising with farming. It
occurred to me several years ago that if I
could get the black winter oats it would be
the thing. I remembered that when I
began farming on the black, rich belt just
north of Dallas in 1870 that wheat was con-
sidered a profitable crop. Nearly the whole
country was being broken for the first time
and on this sod land wheat paid well and
did while the land was fresh. By some
means the black winter oats had been in-
troduced and gotten mixed with the wheat
by sowing on oat stubble and at the
thrasher. The complaint was that it would
not freeze out and every effort was made
to get rid of it, and upon trying to get seed I
could find the genuine winter oats nowhere.
I wrote to D. M. Ferry and other seed men
without success. Three years ago I found
one car-load in Kansas City, had it brought
down here and sowed seed in September
and October. I had the finest winter pas-
ture I ever saw. Feed being scarce that
winter I kept my stock on it till the 20th
of March. It looked like it was ruined
by grazing, but it rained and it made forty
bushels per acre by measure, and as these
oats weigh forty pounds to the bushel, was
equivalent to fifty; got long ricks of good
bright, rich straw and sold the crop to a
grain dealer for seed at forty cents per
bushel at the thrasher. Many predicted
they would not be better than the other oats.
I sowed the second crop in the fall. Made
sixty bushels per acre (equal to seventy-five).
I sowed last fall the third crop, being very
dry in the spring, made only about forty
bushels per acre with good pasture all winter
and good, bright straw stacks for my
stock next winter. I am thoroughly pleased
with them, and now nearly every one
around wants to sow black oats. My place
is prairie, one mile and a half west of Cle-
burne. I have been farming in Texas forty
years and have decided there is no money in
wheat one year with another. It will
not make a fourth as much pasture, the
straw will not compare at all with oat straw
and it does not suit our climate like oats.
Any man now can figure out the compari-
son from the above results. I got the gen-
uine winter oats from Kansas City. They
weighed forty pounds to the bushel. I
weighed samples of those I raised here and
they weighed the same. I have not tested
them this year, but I am satisfied they will
be about the same. My stock kept in fine
condition all winter grazing on the green
crop in dry, warm weather and letting them
to the straw stacks in very cold or wet
weather.

L. R. STROUD,
Cleburne, Texas, July '91.

As the JOURNAL goes to press a good
rain is falling at Fort Worth. Similar
rains are reported to have fallen within
the last few days at Dallas, Weatherford,
Comanche, Graham, Palo Pinto and
other points throughout the state. In
fact the drouth is virtually broken, and
with the exception of a few localities,
plenty of rain has fallen.

It is raining in spots all over the
state. The indications are that but
few, if any, dry districts will be left after
another week.

The Panhandle proper, that is all the
country above Childress, has recently
had good rains and is now said to be in
fine condition.

Crops of all kinds throughout the
Panhandle country are comparative
failures.

The summer is an unusually hot one.

The Texas State Grange Fair

of 1893, at
McGREGOR, TEXAS,
OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1893
AND CONTINUES EIGHT DAYS.

We have 400 acres of beautifully located black land enclosed. Our 1000 stockholders live in all parts of the State. We intend to have

Every Day a Big Day!

and we extend a cordial invitation to all to be with us. We promise to spare no effort that will make your stay both PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

JAS. L. RAY, President, Mincola, Wood County.
N. STALLWORTH, Marlin, Falls County.
CHARLES F. SMITH, Treasurer.
W. P. WITT, Supt. and Secretary.

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Is a Sure and Harmless Cure. It is Purely Vegetable, and Cure Guaranteed.

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HAVE MANUFACTURED OVER

90,000 Pianos More than any other First-class Maker.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

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269 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc.

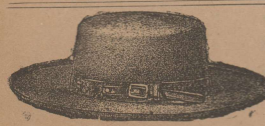
SAM. J. HUNTER. SETH W. STEWART. IRBY DUNKLIN.

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.



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 844 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your Life Insurance and have it placed in one of the

Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Companies,

WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?

You could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

PROVIDENT

SAVINGS

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions.

AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to

R. B. PARROTT,

General Manager.

WACO, TEXAS.

BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS

FORM

COLLINS & ARMSTRONG COMPANY,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

IF YOU WANT TO buy an instrument, either on the installment plan or for cash, write to us for prices and terms.

IF YOU WANT TO exchange your OLD PIANO or ORGAN in part payment towards a new one, buy of us, for

You Can Select From our line of 24 different makes an instrument fully warranted that cannot fail to satisfy you.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

Now You Can Go to the World's Fair Cheap.

On July 17th, 14th, 31st and August 7th the Cotton Belt will sell

Round Trip Tickets to Chicago

At One Fare for the Round Trip.

For all information call on or address any agent of the "Cotton Belt Route."

A. A. GLISSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth.

Or S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL offices when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

Ben Barr, the Kansas City cattle buyer, is still in the city.

Dr. C. B. Laines, the well known and popular physician of Mineral Wells, was here Wednesday.

"S. & H." advertise for 1000 good feeders in this issue of the JOURNAL. Look up their "ad" and write them.

W. L. Gatlin, the Abilene cattleman, was here Wednesday. He says the Abilene country is fearfully dry.

G. G. Walker of San Saba, Tex., has 1000 feeders for sale. Those wanting this class of cattle should write him.

Wm. Dennis, of Grandbury, was here yesterday. He reports Hood county fearfully dry, but says cattle are in good condition.

T. D. Woody of Decatur, who represents the old reliable livestock commission firm of Gregory & Hastings of Chicago, was here Tuesday.

W. L. Hawkins, the Midlothian cattle feeder, was here Tuesday. Mr. Hawkins has, as usual, made good money on his last cattle.

R. N. Graham, the well known live stock broker of this city, has a big list of feeding steers in the JOURNAL. Those interested should write Mr. Graham.

John Dennis, a well to do cattleman, of Shackelford county, was in the Fort yesterday. Mr. Dennis says his pastures need rain but his cattle are doing well and are now fat and fine.

See advertisement in another column of this issue of a first-class stocked ranch for rent. This is one of the best ranches in Texas. For full particulars address Ranch, care this office.

J. C. O. Hervey & Co., stationers and printers, have always on hand a full line of plain and fancy stationery of the best quality and latest design. Remember the place, 612 Main street, ground floor, this city.

Dr. L. R. Stroud, of Cleburne, has an interesting communication in this issue. The doctor is regarded as first class authority on agricultural and live stock matters. His communications are both interesting and instructive.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, of which Geo. B. Loving is manager, has several splendid lots of feeding steers for sale. Those wishing to buy or sell this class of cattle may find in their interest to correspond with this concern.

Hernando Cortez Babb, whose home is in Decatur, but who spends most of his time looking after the interest of the members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Babb says the Rock Island is doing a big business and is giving universal satisfaction.

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah was here yesterday. He reports the country dry in spots, the rain that has fallen having been scattering and in local showers. Cattle, however, are doing fairly well in that locality.

C. C. French of this city, who works for the Evans-Smith-Bell Co., has just returned from the Panhandle. Mr. French says Childress and Bowie have both had good rains within the past few days. He says the cattle in most of the Panhandle pastures will get fat, the exceptions being in spots where it has not rained.

Charley Goodnight, the Panhandle ranchman, spent several days in the city this week. He says they have had fine rains through his section of the Panhandle. The grass is good and cattle are in fine condition. He says he thinks the number of cattle in his locality have decreased fully 50 per cent during the past three years.

Col. James A. Wilson, the commercial representative of the Chicago and Alton, reports a splendid business for his road from Texas this year. The colonel, however, thinks the bulk of the cattle intended for this year's market have already been shipped and that shipments will be light the remainder of the season. The Alton will, however, the colonel says, still be in it, and will get a good share of whatever goes.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, the well-known ranchman and cattle dealer of San Antonio, was in Fort Worth yesterday. The doctor says fully 40 per cent of the cattle in the Indian Territory have been shipped to market, and the remainder are being shipped out very rapidly. The flies are troublesome but do not prevent the cattle from fattening. The worst and greatest trouble just now, in the doctor's opinion, is the low and demoralized condition of the market.

S. B. Burnett came down from his Wichita ranch Tuesday. He says the country is very dry, but cattle are fat. Mr. Burnett's last shipment weighed 960 pounds, but only brought \$2.40, the lowest price ever realized on a "6666" shipment. Mr. Burnett says he will send them some "1200 pounders next week and see what they will do with them." Burnett says his oyster bed in the Big Wichita is doing well, the yield promises to be a large one.

J. J. Burnett, brother to Burke, was here Tuesday. Mr. Burnett had just returned from Chicago, where he went with a shipment of cattle. He intended to remain a couple of weeks in the city, but, however, only brought \$2.40, which was rather disappointing, and led him to the conclusion that he did not want much of the fair until the market got better.

W. H. Winfield, formerly general passenger agent of the Cotton Belt, is now city ticket agent of the M., K. & T. at this place. Mr. Winfield is well and favorably known throughout the state. His connection with the M., K. & T. will add materially to the popularity of that road in Texas. In fact but for the cussedness of some of the ex-officials of the Katy she would never have lost her popularity with the Texas people. The JOURNAL is pleased to note that under the able, efficient and liberal management of Mr. James Barker, the newly appointed general passenger agent, that department is again coming in favor and doing a good business. With such men in charge as Messrs. Barker and Winfield the passenger business of the Katy can not fail to be a success. Mr. Winfield is especially anxious to

have his friends call on him at his now quarters.

Col. C. M. Rogers of Austin, president of the Texas Live Stock association was in Fort Worth Monday and Tuesday of this week. The colonel has great faith in the advantages, benefits and success of the state live stock association. He hopes to find time to give several months during the fall to canvassing the state in the interest of this organization. The association was certainly very fortunate in selecting Colonel Rogers as its president. He has already proven himself to be the right man for the place. Col. Rogers is largely interested in the ranching and stock farming business. He is of the opinion that the Brahman or Hindoo cattle are the best for Southern Texas. He has on one of his ranches a Brahman bull that cost him \$500 and considers that the investment was a good one. He now has several hundred half and quarter breeds. He finds they are more thrifty than any other class of cattle and is firmly of the opinion that a cross between a Brahman bull and a Texas cow will make the best rustler, most thrifty animal and the kind best adapted to the climate, altitude etc., of Southern Texas.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The month of July just passed has been one not altogether satisfactory to the Texas trade. True more Texas cattle have arrived than any month so far of the season, but that was expected, for the Texas season is not at its height until July. Nevertheless, Texas receipts for July show a decrease of 27,000 head compared with a year ago which counterbalances some of the heavy gains earlier in the season. Receipts of all kinds of cattle for July were 256,000 head, of which number Texas has contributed 120,300 head, or over 38 per cent. The supply of Texas cattle from January 1st to August 1st foots up 320,000 head against 252,000 the previous year. The decrease for July leads one to think that the heavy shipments early in the season naturally brought about this shortage now, as we predicted some time ago. We yet believe that the number of Texas cattle to come for the balance of the year will be much short of the same period last year, but that the aggregate for the year will be fully as large as in 1892.

Prices for Texas cattle the past week have advanced to 25 cents in the face of a money panic and a feverish, unsettled cattle market. The canning contingent did not share in this improvement. They are still at low water mark of the year, and about as low as they go at this time. Packers are not putting any more money in the can than they can help until the financial storm blows over. They much prefer to put capital in a place where it can be converted into ready cash on short notice. For these reasons we believe that Texas cattle will sell better later on, at a year ago at this time. Packers are not putting any more money in the can than they can help until the financial storm blows over. They much prefer to put capital in a place where it can be converted into ready cash on short notice. For these reasons we believe that Texas cattle will sell better later on, at a year ago at this time. 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AGRICULTURAL.

From nothing, nothing comes. Unless you feed the soil how can you expect that it will feed you.

The harrow is a much neglected implement. Try how much use you can find for it, not how little. It will result in much better crops.

Rotation of crops benefits in various ways. One is, that it helps to destroy the insect pests and fungus spores that are apt to possess the land when kept too long in one crop.

There are some of the great grain fields of the world which as yet are almost untouched. The Peninsula of lower California has a million acres of good wheat land waiting for the plow.

There is no implement like the harrow to both fine and firm the soil at the same time. And there is no condition of the soil, preparatory to the planting, so much of importance as this.

The study of agriculture should have some attention in our country schools. At least the names, habits and characteristics of weeds should be taught, and an effort made to interest the children in the study of plant life.

Farmers should make a business of carefully studying the market reports. They teach both the time to buy and the time to sell, and the farmer who keeps habitually posted is not often caught napping by a shrewd dealer.

The more the subject is investigated the stronger does the evidence grow that small farms give a better profit and afford easier and pleasanter conditions of life than do large farms. It is a bad thing to become land hungry.

From the beginning, know the rental value of each field and the cost of cultivating the crop grown therein. Make each crop pay its own way, instead of relying upon an average of profit for all. Then the average will be apt to come out better.

By giving the farm boy an occasional holiday, he will be taught to love the farm. When never allowed a day to fish or to spend as he pleases, he is too apt to imagine that farming is harder and more confining than any other kind of business.

To avoid depleting the fertility of the farm, grow and sell such crops as will carry away the least plant food. Growing live stock, with proper regard to the manure product, is directly in this line. The major portion of all the plant food absorbed by the crops is thus returned to the land.

Few crops are capable of being so largely increased by better methods of cultivation as our corn crop. One hundred bushels per acre is the mark that every good farmer having good land should set himself, and he should not feel satisfied if the crop falls far short of that.

The increase in the use of the banana shows what we may expect in the way of future consumption of our domestic fruits. A few years ago they were comparatively unknown except in our great cities. Now they are in common use even in the remote towns and villages. We are not in present danger of over-production of fruits—or any other agricultural product.

Weeds are a nuisance at any time and in any place. Whether it be in the fields, along the roadside, in the fence corners, around stone piles or in the woods, exterminate them. A good time to get rid of them is when the ground is soft after a good rain; many a profitable hour may be spent pulling them up. Attend to this before the seed ripens.

The idea that a man can succeed as a farmer whether he knows anything about the business or not is a false one. The best farmer and the one who makes the most money from farming is the one who studies and understands his business best. Haphazard farming does not pay. A man should be a thorough and practical farmer in order to make it pay; and although very few farmers become millionaires all may be economy and thrift secure a good living and get something ahead.

Every pound of tool weighs more than is absolutely necessary means enough labor wasted in a month to take one extra day's work for the weight alone. Add to this as much more wasted in starting and stopping the motion of the unnecessary weight and it is easy to see that a few "trifles" amount to a large waste in the course of a year. The idea that cradles, scythes, forks, axes, saws, etc., are better and more economical if one-fourth heavier than needed is mistaken. Far

better risk breakage and purchase new tools often than handle useless weight.

There is economy in giving our children a good education. We know too little of the whys and wherefores of our calling on the farm. We work too much in the dark to get the best possible results from our and fertilizers; from what we do day by day upon the farm. How important that we should thoroughly understand their constituent parts and their adaptability to certain crops, etc. As soon as by improved intellectual power will begin to discover and apply the laws of nature, vast accession is made to the power of production of our lands. For this reason it is certainly important and necessary that we give all questions concerning the education of our children thoughtful consideration, as the boys and girls of to-day make the men and women of to-morrow.

Last year Kansas raised nearly seventy-five million bushels of wheat. This year her crop will be less than twenty-three million bushels. The crop in all the other wheat states will be less than it was last year, but none of them have suffered as much as Kansas. Some of the states indeed have good crops of small grain, but the total yield over the country is less than it has been for quite a number of years. Our arithmetic refuses to figure it any other way than that wheat will take more or less of a jump before Christmas. The only things to prevent this are the excessive surplus of last year's crop and the excellent prospects for a large yield of corn. Just how much these two factors will affect the price of the new crop it is yet impossible to say. But it does look as though the best plan were to try and keep cool and not to make any frantic efforts to pass the wheat on to some other fellow.

Commenting on the current prices of farm crops the Rural World says: "The farmer who has anything to sell had better think twice, and then think the matter over very deliberately, before he parts with his crop for the money that will be offered just now. So far as we have heard or can learn there isn't a surplus of any crop in America; but there are many countries where the crops are short and the supplies likely to be shorter ere another crop can be raised. There is some talk already of an expected falling off in receipts in the near future. The rush of wheat from the South is subsidizing and the West has not yet started its movement to market. It is stated that this Western movement is to be one of the numerous disappointments the bears will meet with this season. That not alone is the crop shortage so great that large receipts from the West would be impossible, but that farmers will refuse to sell freely at present low prices and thus further restrict the movement. This is actually the case now with a good many farmers in sections where the crops have been secured and ready for market, and who are well enough fixed to hold on for awhile at least. Receipts so far have not increased as it was believed they would and are now running behind those of a year ago, though at this time last year there was a rush of wheat to this market to take advantage of what was believed to be a July corner.

Care of Farm Tools.

One of the greatest leaks on the average farm is the unnecessary damage done to the farming implements through exposure to all kinds of weather. In many cases the damage thus produced exceeds the necessary wear while in actual use. I believe one winter's exposure of a self-binder will do the machine more injury than three years of actual use in good hands. I recall one man who purchased a new binder on credit, cut his harvest, drew the machine into a fence corner, told the agents he could not pay for it because it did not give satisfaction, and the next year succeeded, with some repairs, in cutting another harvest, when another winter's exposure ended its usefulness. With good care it ought to have done good service for at least ten years. It is the same with other machinery used on the farm, but not to so great an extent. Even the iron and steel implements now becoming common protection from sun, snow and rain will give better results in the manner of work done.

I believe it is a safe rule never to buy any tool for which one can not provide shelter, and a coat of paint added every three or four years will not only add to their appearance, but will lengthen out their years of usefulness. I have a Champion mowing machine which has cut an average of forty-three acres for the past sixteen years, during which time the repairs have not cost to exceed two dollars, and the machine does first-class work yet.

One point in the successful working of both mowers and binders is to keep the guards well closed, that the sections may cut rather than pull the grass or grain. I was once assisting a neighbor with some hay, and heard his complaint about his machine not cutting properly and being a perfect drag on his horses. I took a block of wood and a hammer and closed the guards slightly and he was pleased to see that the draught on the team was decreased about one-third while the work done was as clean as could be desired.

Another point is to keep the nuts well tightened, and the bearing parts well oiled. A loose bolt may cause a break and much consequent delay. A want of oil will cause more wear, perhaps heating and a short-lived machine. A brother was once called upon to repair a mowing machine and actually had to drill out many of the oil holes where they had been gummed shut. Of course the journals were much worn and the boxes requested to be banded. In this connection it might be said that those who desire to be economical may secure their own lubricating oil by making a small depression in the top of the vessels in which they pack their hog's lard and during the summer carefully dipping off into a jug or bottle the oil which will there accumulate in a few months' time. Some housewives call it w a r and throw it out; but it is lard oil, pure and unadulterated, and one of the best lubricants for farm machinery to be obtained, and secured in this manner does not necessitate the outlay of cash, and at the same time the farmer knows that he is using oil and not some miserable combination which dealers palm off on him at sevenfold its actual cost. Do not dip it off on too warm a day, and do not disturb it much in the process or more or less of the lard will be mixed with the oil. A six-gallon jar of lard will produce by this natural process about two quarts of oil which will go a long way toward assisting the machinery to run smoothly.

Plows and other tools having scouring parts may have these parts oiled when stored away for any length of time, and will thus be prevented from rusting. It is real annoying to attempt to work with a tool that does not scour properly.—Correspondent in Ohio Farmer.

DAIRY.

If a farmer can grow cheap feed and turn it into high-priced butter he should not have to struggle very hard to make a comfortable living. This can be done by devoting most of his energies through the summer to the production of food, and manufacture the butter in the winter, when prices are at the best and there is not much other work at which he can profitably employ himself. To be sure, we do not want every one to go to winter dairying, but there is yet lots of room for wide awake men in that business.

The longer we live the less we think of this middle or general-purpose business, in a cow for profit. Life is too short to deal with the world in general, and we must confine ourselves to some well defined line of action. This is an age of special ideas. The world is not asking for general purpose men, but men who can do some one thing better than any other thing. A man is no longer asked to be a "jack at all trades and master of none." The successful farmer no longer raises a little of everything and a poor quality of each, but confines himself to some special line of produce. Man finds himself to-day surrounded by animals peculiarly adapted to his many wants, each fitting into some particular place, but it is somewhat difficult to make them fit some other places. The little Bantam rooster can not fill the place of a market or table fowl. The fox hound is of no earthly use to the shepherd. A draft horse can not fill the place of a trotting or running horse, nor can a genuine milk or butter cow fill the place of a beef cow.

Sweet cream is not the best for making butter, as it yields less than cream that is slightly sour. The best and most butter is made from cream that is slightly sour and which is taken from milk set in shallow pans in a room not over 60 or 62 degrees of temperature for thirty-six hours, then skimmed and kept twenty-four hours at the same temperature before churning, and churned at this same temperature. When cream is too sour or is too warm, it will foam in the churn and give out a large quantity of carbonic acid gas. This interferes with the making of the butter. It will not do this otherwise. To bring the cream, when thus disturbed, into proper condition, add cold water to thin it, by which the gas evolved in the churning escapes and the foaming is reduced. Then the butter separates. This foaming is a common thing in the summer, while in the winter, owing to the cold, the cream granulates and appears to be sandy, and the butter does not come. The remedy then is to add warm water to the cream, as it is too cold, and the fine grains of butter will not adhere together.

The value of cleanliness is manifest in every turn of life. In thought, speech and act cleanliness is an advantage. In none of these is cleanliness more important to the dairyman than in action. Clean milk makes clean, pure butter, provided a clean butter maker is responsible for the manufacture. Such a product commands a ready sale everywhere and at all times, because everything about bears the impress of cleanliness. Uncleanliness is wasteful in the dairy; against it stand the dirty utensil that taints milk and spoils butter that sells at a price that leaves but the smallest possible margin for profit. Cleanliness is among the best paying attributes of a dairy. Good care and good feeding supervised by good judgment, unless supplemented by absolute cleanliness, does not permit the dairyman the full en-

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HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at \$1.00 per package. If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DANIEL SIE—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, **MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.**

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of **W. L. VOTEGAY.**

joyment of his opportunities. Over every dairy there should be written, "They that enter here must be clean in all things." It pays to remember that cleanliness is next to godliness and scrupulously practice it.

Salt has no direct effect on the butter or any other kind of fats, further than on the water in the fat, and the antiseptic effect of it is only due to the solution of the salt in the water of the fat, thus surrounding the particles of the fat with a pellicle of brine. This is destructive to any germs in the fat and prevents the infection of the fat by contact with the air in which these organisms abound. But there is another use for the salt in the butter, which is to give it a desirable flavor, and also to supply the system with an indispensable addition to the food. Unsalted butter is tasteless, or so nearly so as to be insipid and flat to a taste uneducated to flavorless food. The salt for butter should be pure and free from all taint of lime or magnesia. The one changes it partly to a soap and destroys the desired yellow color, and the other gives a bitter flavor. The proportion used is one ounce to the pound of butter or 6 per cent. This added to the butter as soon as it is taken from the churn, and being left for 12 or 24 hours, is dissolved in the water in the butter, and the brine thus formed is partly discharged from the butter by the final working, leaving half an ounce to the pound, or 3 per cent. which is precisely the proportion used in cheese.

POULTRY.

If you are building a new hen house, make all the external arrangements movable. Then when you want to clean it you can take out the nests and roosts and get the dirt out of all the corners. And don't have anything more in the house than you are obliged to have.

Five dollars is a small capital with which to start in any business. But if you have the land, it is quite enough to enable you to make a start at poultry keeping. And the chances are, that if start on such a scale you will make a better success than if you had a hundred dollars to experiment with.

A sluggard cannot make a good poultry keeper. It is not in the nature of things. Fowls are always early risers, and the man who stays in bed after they are up, cannot properly look after their wants. If you are not willing to make some sacrifice of your comfort, don't go into the business.

Regard your poultry as part of the farm stock, and give as good care and as good feed as you do to the cows and pigs. Unless you do regard them as of sufficient value to do this, the chances are that they will prove of little value to you. Better not keep them, if you can't keep them properly.

Ducks and geese will make a good gain from grass, if they have the opportunity of using it as the larger portion of their diet. They should be in good shady yards, and not more than one hundred birds together. Provide plenty of pure water, and if rapid growth is desired, feed corn meal and a little bran in addition.

From now until October the males will be only a disturbing element in the poultry yard. We hope you have removed them before this, but if not, it is better late than never. One reason why some people don't make chickens pay is because they feed a lot of worse than useless roosters the whole summer.

If life once get a start among the fowls, it will be very difficult to get rid of them while hot weather lasts. And you will probably lose a good many chickens while you are trying to do it. An easier and safer way is to keep things so clean that they will not get in. This is possible—but it requires close daily care.

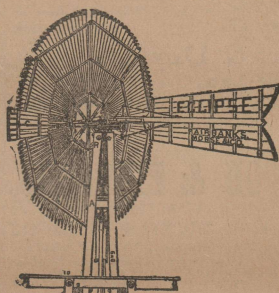
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11 10PM	9 00AM	ive.	arr.	7 30PM	11 35AM	arr.	9 35AM
2 30PM	11 37AM	ive.	arr.	4 50PM	2 30PM	arr.	2 30PM
8 30PM	3 10PM	ive.	arr.	1 25PM	8 00PM	arr.	8 00PM
2 15AM	9 45PM	ive.	arr.	7 00PM	7 00PM	arr.	7 00PM
7 40AM	3 55PM	ive.	arr.	12 35PM	8 40PM	arr.	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	ive.	arr.	11 48AM	9 15PM	arr.	9 15PM
9 35AM	7 55PM	ive.	arr.	8 30AM	6 10PM	arr.	6 10PM
10 10AM	9 40PM	ive.	arr.	9 35AM	6 40PM	arr.	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 40PM	ive.	arr.	7 05AM	3 25PM	arr.	3 25PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	ive.	arr.	6 45AM	3 05PM	arr.	3 05PM
6 40AM	4 45PM	ive.	arr.	11 00AM	8 30PM	arr.	8 30PM
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