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TEXAS

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

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

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

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

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

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The strike of the coal miners has more completely paralyzed the industries of the country than could a general strike of any other class of wage-workers. It not only stops the coal mining industry, but it produces a coal famine, and works the practical effect of a strike in all industries where steam is used for motive power. Already many large establishments have closed for want of fuel, and others, together with thousands of miles of railway, must inevitably stop if the strike continues sixty days longer.

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

Half a Dollar to Know it All.

For only 50 cents you can get the Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) every Tuesday and Friday for six months.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

TO OUR READERS.

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

HOW ABOUT THE FAIRS?

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

NOT PATENTED—BUT PLAUSIBLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROFIT IN SAVING.

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

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

Plow lines and bridles, trace chains and clevis pins, single-trees and backhands, hame-strings and collars, are neglected and left where they will deteriorate, and have to be searched for when the working season comes around again, and when found, what a spectacle! The plow lines rotten or gnawed by the rats, bridle reins chewed by the calf, irons loose or gone from the plow, single-tree and hames missing, back-band stiff and hard, collar half eaten up by old crumply-horn, one trace-chain gone, the clevis pin lost, and all the plow-shares so rusty that the glebe sticks, and there is no such thing as turning the soil that it may mellow for the next crop.

The tires of the thresher, cultivator, sulky plow, reaper and binder are loose, and all the little wheels and cogs of the nicely adjusted machinery are so rusty that the thing wont work at all, and the manufacturer is anathamatized for sending out defective and fraudulent machines.

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

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

Does wastefulness stop here? By no means. There is a vast amount of criminal neglect and wastefulness in the care, or rather absence of care for the domestic animals and fowls of the farm. But why say more on this branch than simply to mention the fact as a factor in the farm wastage? Till within the last decade the rule was to depend mainly on free grass for live stock provender, and the overhanging firmament for live stock sheltering. Texas was very much out of doors in those days, and the animal that couldn't rustle for its living on the open prairie and survive the summer's heat and winter's cold, the dry seasons and the wet seasons, was deemed a scrub, and parted with without a ripple of regret. During the later years farmers and stockmen are giving more attention and care to their live stock, but far too few have adopted the beneficent and profitable practice of providing shelter and comfort for their dumb animals.

The wastefulness in this branch of Texas husbandry has been immense—beyond estimate, and statistics can never compute the loss.

Nor does the wastefulness of husbandry stop here. It is a common remark among Texas farmers, who formerly farmed in some one of the older states, that they actually waste more in Texas than they prduced on their farms "back yonder. Unless the seasons are propitious they make large crops, and finding little demand for their surplus they are careless about harvesting and neglectful in taking care of it. What they have no use for at the time, and cannot sell for a remunerative price, they practically throw away—that is, they leave it on the field or neglect to house it till it is devoured by degredating live stock or ruined by the weather. Fodder, which is the best roughage for horses and cattle that was ever fed to them, is never pulled at all, and when great crops of corn are produced much of it is allowed to remain on the stalk till mildew and weavel get in their work. So, too, with wheat and oats, peas and potatoes, pumpkins, etc.; they are rarely hauled in and housed till the profit of production has disappeared in the wasting methods of slovenly husbandry.

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

COTTON SEED OIL.

In the current issue of Manufacturers' Record a goodly lot of space is devoted to cotton seed oil and the subject is handled in a most exhaustive manner; every particular is mentioned and everything is discussed in full. The information contained therein is most valuable and the figures given are accurate, though in some instances surprising because of their volume. For instance, the maximum crop produced in the South, of about 9,000,000 bales in one year, would make 9,000,000 miles of this sheeting. This is about enough to put a bandage around the earth the full width of a bolt of cloth 360 times. Taking goods a little lighter in weight, a 9,000,000-bale crop would furnish raw material enough to make cloth to bandage the earth once each day in the year. The development of the production of cotton to such proportions is at once an evidence of a capable people. Cotton has been known for centuries upon centuries, yet it is only in the Southern part of the United States that any such results have ever been attained or approached. This development has been accomplished in about 100 years. The three principal requirements of the human race for its material existence are food, clothing and shelter. By its production of cotton the Southern part of the United States has probably contributed more than any other region of equal population in the world towards clothing the people of the earth.

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

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

Cottonseed oil is used for a great number of purposes. At Chicago not less than 300,000 barrels are used by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris, the Chicago Packing company and N. K. Fairbank for making lard. At St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha about 200,000 barrels are used in making lard. About 20,000 barrels are used on the coast of Maine to pack sardines. Probably 50,000 to 100,000 barrels are used by the soapmakers for making toilet soaps. Among the notable consumers of oil for soap-making are Proctor & Gamble of Cincinnati, who make ivory soap; Walker & Co. of Pittsburg, and Fairbank & Co. of Chicago. Some 200,000 to 300,000 barrels go to Rotterdam, Holland, for making butter. Large quantities go to Marseilles, France; Trieste, Austria, and various points on the Mediterranean coast, especially in Italy, for mixing with olive oil. The poorer grades are used for illuminating purposes in mines, as a lubricant in cutting threads on pipes and bolts and other purposes.

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

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

One ton of cotton seed contains about the following products:

40 gallons cotton seed oil.
980 pounds cotton seed hulls.
700 pounds cotton seed meal.
20 pounds cotton seed linters.

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

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

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

	Pounds.
Short lint	75
Hull	915
Oil	390
Meal	610

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

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

ESTIMATE FOR A MODERN AND WELL-MANAGED MILL.

Cottonseed delivered in mill		$14 00
Cost of working bags, barrels, etc.		3 50
Cost of fuel		1 00
Total		$18 50
Amount brought forward		$18 50
Products:		
Oil, 40 gallons at 30c	$12 00	
Meal, 675 pounds	6 75	
Hulls, 150 pounds	2 00	
Lint, 30 pounds	1 00	
		21 75
Profit		$3 25

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

Many mills lose money even on the basis of the above prices for seed. In the main, however, the mills are doing a fair business, and the manufacture of cottonseed products has become as fixed a business in all the Southern States as any other manufacturing business.

Out of this business there has grown up in the last ten years the business of fattening beef on cottonseed hulls and meal, and also a very large dairy business has developed, the hull and meal being the basis of the feed. Ten years go the hulls were considered by the mill owners as being of no value except as fuel. So much of them as were necessary were used to raise steam and the remainder were hauled away. About 1880 it was found that the hull, when mixed with a small portion of the meal, made an excellent food for cattle and sheep. Within the last ten years the business of fattening beef at the oil mills has become one of considerable consequence. In the season of 1893-94 there were probably as many as 250,000 head of cattle that were wholly or partially fattened on cottonseed hulls and meal in the state of Texas alone. The number in the entire South would probably reach 400,000. Add to these the milch cows fed on the hull and meal and the total would probably fall very little, if any, short of 500,000 head. Besides these cattle, large numbers of sheep are also fed and fattened.

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

Fattening Animals.

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

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

Dairy Animals.

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

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

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

In Texas we have nearly 100 cotton seed oil mills, sixty-four of them with a total capacity of 3000 tons and a capital of $3,412,0000. It is now rumored that more mills will be built in Texas this fall. The Journal trusts, however, that for the present at least, no more will go up, since eleven of those now built are either abandoned or else inactive.

CATTLE.

A year ago taxes were paid on about six and one-half millions of cattle in Texas. Does any one suppose there are now as many in the state as then The Journal does not believe there are, and for the benefit of the industry trusts it is ocrect.

Pierre Wibaux, the widely known Montana cattle man, was at the Stock Yards Saturday, says the Drovers' Journal, having just returned from France, and being on his way to Montana. Mr. Wibaux reports that French peasants have been compelled by scarcity of feed the past year or two to sell off to the butchers many cows as well as young store cattle, and he thinks there will be a marked shortage of beef cattle there for some time. He thinks the French people are favorably disposed to America and sees no reason why the United States cattle exporters may not build up quite a business over there.

Will Texas have as many cattle to feed this year as she had last? is a question often heard now among the cattlemen. As is always the case, a number of different answers are met with. The most general opinion now is that there will not be so many cattle fed on cotton seed meal the coming season as there were last year. The principal reasons advanced for this opinion are that so many feeders last year lost so heavily last season that they will not try it agin; that the heavy feeders were hurt so bad that they won't as a rule, try it so heavy this year; then, again, it is said, that feeding steers will not be so plentiful and that it will not be necessary to feed so many cattle on account of shortage of grass. It is as yet a little early for an accurate opinion to be expressed, but it is well enough to discuss the matter. The Journal would like to hear from its readers on the subject What do you think about it?

Cuthbert Powell in National Stockman and Farmer: Much is said about cattle combines and the manipulation of the markets by the packer to their advantage, but if it were not for them and every butcher killed his cattle as in ante-bellum days, cattle in many sections would be much cheaper than now, and while a few provinces might be better off, the cattle interests of the entire country would be infinitely worse off, as they furnish a steady and reliable market for the immense cattle productions near the grower's home, and bring him into closer relations with those sections that are consumers of much beef but raise of but few cattle, and encourage an export trade and foreign competition. That the law of supply and demand is still a potent influence in shaping the market is clear to any thoughtful man who will closely study the marvelous increase in the cattle production in this country in recent years, which has been nearly double that of the population.

Commenting on the recent "rise," the Drovers' Journal says editorially: "The advance in the cattle market during the past week brings it up to nearly its natural level. For the past three months good fat cattle have been selling at low tide, or at least low in proportion to other products, but this advance will bring it up to a pretty fair average. Four dollars per hundred is too low to be profitable to the raiser, but if the feeder can get $5 in these times for choice fat steers, he ought to be reasonably well satisfied. Whether or not prices can be maintained on the present basis depends largely on the foreign demand and the adjustment of domestic difficulties. The closing of factories and throwing out of employment of thousands of workingmen will necessarily have a serious effect on the consumption of food products. Slaughterers will be more cautious in their operations and there will be wanting that free and easy movement which ought and usually does characterize the live stock business. It is to be hoped that the conflict between capital and labor may be amicably settled before business gets a worse paralytic stroke than it has suffered the past season.

A Device For Killing Ticks.

The station has recently built a large vat similar to Mr. Kleburg's for dipping horses and cattle to kill ticks, screw worms, lice, mange, ring worms, etc. It consists of a V-shaped vat, 24 feet long and 6 feet deep, and has a capacity of about 5000 gallons. The cattle are driven through a narrow shute and on a trap door, which is balanced on the edge of the vat in such a manner that when the animal comes on it, it tilts, thus compelling the animal to slide into the vat. This device we believe to be the only practical means, so far suggested, for destroying the ticks on a large scale.

The station intends to work along this line the coming summer, and will also work experiments for the State Live Stock Commission. The cost of the vat was about $100. Those interested in the subject will receive plan of construction and suggestions as to dipping by applying to

M. FANCIS,
Texas Experiment Station.

They Were the Tops.

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

The two best cars weighed 1153 pounds and sold at $4.45 per 100. There were thirty-eight head of them and they brought the highest price yet paid for Texas cattle this year.

The second best lot consisted of six loads, weighed the the same as the first lot, 1153 pounds, and sold at $4.40.

The last two cars weighed 1148 and brought $4.25, but even this last lot topped the market for that day, except for the other two.

Mr. Sansom informed the Journal that these cattle had been running on open pasture for 150 days and eating six pounds of meal per day. They were undoubtedly the best cattle shipped from Texas this year, and Mr. Sansom is to be congratulated, as also is the Standard company, who sold them.

Feeding Steers.

Among the many exaggerated stories that are published at the expense of Texas cattlemen, is the following, taken from a recent number of the Kansas City Packer:

Feeding Texas steers may not be a very romantic or poetic occupation, but there are many curious and interesting facts conected with it, concerning which the public has altogether erroneous ideas. To begin with, the public believes that feeding cattle is feeding cattle, and that it is much the same thing wherever we find it, whereas the truth of the matter is that Texans feed stock for two very different and very clearly defined purposes. Sometimes they feed to fatten for the market, and again they feed merely to keep their stock alive. There is about as much difference between these processes as between the way the average man puts money in the missionary box, and the way he pays his own personal expenses. In the one case the steer is fed as much as he can by any means be induced to carry, and in the other he is fed barely enough to dissuade him from lying down and dying. Viewed from a strictly humanitarian standpoint there there is about as much to be said against one process as the other. If you are shocked at the idea of keeping animals through the winter in a state of semi-starvation, you must at least remember that an effort is being made to save their lives, while the fattened animals, that seem so favored, are only treated so with a view to their speedy and violent death.

Except for fattening purposes, feeding begins when grass fails, and the time of year when this occurs depends on the latitude and the propitiousness of the season. In Southern Texas, and in Northern Texas when there is plenty of rain, the grass sometimes lasts all winter, and then no feeding at all is done execpt for shipping cattle. Of course there is more or less grass all winter, but the test for determining when it is practically exhausted is a very simple one. When a steer gets so weak that it falls down and cannot get up again without assistance, the ranchman considers it is a gentle hint that the grass is failing and that the time for feeding that particular steer has about arrived. Such animals are said to be "on the lift," as it is necessary to give them a liberal "lift" before they can get a new lease on life.

The way in which the lifting is done is novel and withal somewhat picturesque. Two men take their station on each side of the fallen animal, one pair in front and one behind. Two ropes are slipped under it, one just behind the fore legs and the other just in front of the hind legs. These ropes have a loop in each end and are barely long enough to allow the men by bending over nearly to the ground to slip the loops over their shoulders. The four men do this and then straighten up. The result generally is that the steer, lifted by the rising power of four stalwart backs, is lifted bodily to his feet. If he is not too bad off he generally moves along without further assistance and is driven to a pen, where, with others that have been on the lift before, he is given so much feed as is deemed absolutly necessary to sustain life till grass comes again. Sometimes he has been down so long that his legs have been benumbed so that he can not even straighten them out, much less walk with them. In this case the lifters straighten them out and rub them vigorously with their big buckskin gloves in order to restore the circulation. After this treatment and after the stimulating effects of a few well-directed pricks, his steership generally gets along all right when once the lifters have put him on his feet. On small ranches all of the hands acts as lifters, but on the larger ones there are, during the season, four men for this special place. They are recognized as just as important a factor in the management of the ranch as is the rider, and are respected accordingly.

The Prospect of Cattle Raising For the Small Farmer.

Marion Rambo, an Iowa correspondent of the Aemerican Agriculturist, has the following to say upon the above subject:

The present tendency of all enterprise seems to be toward centralization and monopoly, driving the small producers out of business. Must this be the fate of the cattle raising business? Must the market in the future be so controlled by the larger producers that the business will be wholly unprofitable to the small farmer? or are his prospects encouraging? The industry is one that cannot be monopolized. Buyers may corner the markets and packers may influence the prices, but no individual or organization can regulate the production of the supply; whether it is to be produced upon the large ranch or small farm, the condition of the country must largely determine.

Heretofore Western pasturage has been very cheap, and as a consequence markets have been glutted with stock so cheaply produced that the ordinary farmer could not successfully enter into competition. But with the rapid settlement of the West, this condition is passing out of existence. Cotemporaneous with this decrease there is an actual increase in the market demand. The population of our cities and towns, enlarging very rapidly, creates an ever-growing demand for food supplies that can only come from the farm. The fact that the increase in our urban population is out of all proportion to that of the rural is all the more encouraging to the small farmer.

An era of small farming seems likely to dawn upon the Central West. It will be in reality a golden era in farming when farms will have from forty to eighty acres, and farming will be done not extensively but intensively. This is being brought on not so much by an awakening intelligence and a knowledge of better methods among farmers, as by the increase of population and the demand for country homes which are leading to a division of our hitherto large farms and compelling the adoption of more intensive and, therefore, more intelligent methods of farming. In this, as in all other industries, 'necessity is the mother of invention.' It is from these small farms that the produce supplies of our country in the near future will come. The stock raised will be of the finest quality, expenses of production will be reduced to the minimum, and the profits enhanced by the growing city demands.

"The small farm will reduce the farming industry to a businss science. Laxness in business methods is one of the chief characteristic of the ordinary large farm. The small farm is inaugurating the employment of better methods. The farmer has a better understanding of his debit and credit accounts, as more systematic book-keeping is followed. He is better acquainted with the best methods of culture, the cost of production, and the superior varieties. Thus are we coming to learn that it is possible to make more money on ten head of cattle, properly cared for and prepared for the market, than was formerly made on 100 head. The outlook for the small-scale cattle grower is encouraging."

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

Where once a fence was unknown, except, possibly to inclose the farm and kitchen garden, everyone now runs his cattle on land that is not only fenced, but is either owned or controlled or leased by himself. The days of free grass are gone, never to return, and when those days passed beyond the Western horizon, there went with them the bone and sinew of the big herds of long-horn cattle.

Cattle raising to be profitable, as the Texas cowman now understands it, is not what it "uster was." Money can not now be made by simply buying up a big string of cattle and turning them loose to range wherever they see fit. On the other hand they all know that to make any money at the business they must not attempt to raise too many cattle, but must also be very particular to raise only those that are best fitted to go into the feed lots for the dressed beef market—such cattle as will compare favorably with the natives of the old states.

The number of cattle on the ranges has for the past few years been growing a little less; the decrease has not been alarming in magnitude, but just enough to be noticeable. This fact, when thought of in connection with that other most important fact, viz—the constant increase in the population of the entire country, and especially in the larger cities, would naturally cause one to think that a beef famine was imminent, not alone in Texas and the Southwest, but all over the country. But such is not the case; neither is there any liklihood of its ever being so. The present number of cattle in the United States is between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 head; in addition, there are many million more of sheep and swine. The number of cattle, however, will not be decreased to any alarming extent, but will, the country through, avarage about this number. And as the number will not decrease, and the cattle are grown larger and better, the supply is thus made larger without increasing the number, the supply will always be equal to the demand. As the years pass and the big pastures and herds continue to disappear, the quality of our beef will be much better, and the prices should be correspondingly better.

DAIRY.

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

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

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

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

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

There is a wide difference in amount of creamery patrons receive from a cow. You can easily see this by examining the records of any creamery. Do you think this difference is wholly in the cows, or may not part of it be in the men and the methods?

In New York recently butter was selling at from 16 to 60 cents a pound. The first was made last June, and perhaps was not the best, and the last was only 24 hours old. The present demand is for fresh butter, and this commands by far the best price. It is difficult to keep butter very long and have it retain its best quality. To meet the demand for fresh butter, farmers will have to change their management and furnish a supply as wanted at all times of the year.

Notwithstanding the fact that creamery butter has become the standard butter of our markets, and is quoted at the highest price, there is yet plenty of room for the home dairy and its products, provided they are good. There are many private customers who yet prefer dairy butter, and will pay as much for it as for creamery of like quality; in fact, the very highest prices are yet received for dairy butter which is strictly gilt edge. There is no reason except unwillingness to give the subject proper study, and to devote proper care to the manufacture, why every small dairy in the country should not turn out good butter, instead of the very indifferent article which is now the rule. Home made butter put up in small, neat and attractive packages, is always a salable article, and we know of no way in which the dairy income can be more easily increased than in providing such for the many ready buyers. Handle the cream and butter carefully through every stage, if you mean to be successful.

There are few dairy herds in which the butter product might not be doubled by judicious breeding and selection. The simple introduction of a good bull will not do it all. There must be a careful selection of his offspring, and then again a good sire. The herd will never become so good that there is not still some selection to be made. Bear in mind that this must be continuous, and you will eventually get a good herd.

A good, healthy cow must eat liberally in the winter, and she must spend some hours out of the stable every day, except possibly in very cold, stormy weather. The idea of protection is to keep the animals from taking cold through exposure to rough, inclement weather, but on clear, crisp days they ought to be put out in the yard. The sun and fresh air will do them good, and make them less liable to suffer from changes of the weather. The vital warmth will be kept up, and the quality of the butter will be the better for it. A cow in good condition will enjoy frolicking in the snow, and the crisp air will give her a better appetite than she can have by standing in the stable all the time. If the animals happen to be exposed to a storm they should be carded down and rubbed dry with a cloth before night. Then the exposure will not hurt them. It is against the extreme of coddling the animals too much that the dairyman should guard. We no longer, as a rule, let the animals suffer extreme exposure in cold, windy barns, but we do threaten to weaken their strength and vitality by unnatural warmth and coddling.

A good pasture is an important part of a dairy farm. Aim to have the pasture increasing continually in fertility and productiveness, and consequently in its capacity for carrying stock. To accomplish this you must give attention to the minor details. One of these is to scatter the droppings of the cattle so that the full fertilizing value may be availed of.

"Lead on Softly."

Under this title a writer in the Country Gentleman extracts a beautiful poem, as well as a practical lesson, to flockmasters and horsemen, from Biblical history. The ancients probably knew more about breeding than we do today, and gave greater skill, care and kindness to the management of their live stock than we do. In breeding and caring for our domestic animals, the Bible furnishes many valuable lessons, but none more valuable to the stockman than the history of Jacob Esau. The writer says:

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

The writer has a small dairy, and has had to change help occasionally, and we never make a change without giving the matter close personal attention. If the new help is even rough or sharp in speech to the cows, we then and there explain the need of kind words to make full pails. We find it hardly possible to make a change of help without a loss of milk, and if we fail to impress our help with the importance of being kind and gentle with the stock, then we make another change to the surprise of our help, it may be. Stock that have been used to the gentle touch of the hand, soft, kind words, an appetizing mouthful from the hand of the keeper, will be greatly surprised at rough words and the rib-breaking thuds of a milkstool. It will take many weeks to repair the damage to both animal and pail of half a minute's cruel treatment. "Lead on softly" is a refreshing injunction to those who have studied the benefits of the law of kindness, as applied to domestic animals, to say nothing of its application to the highest order of animal life. But some men are seemingly endowed with a desire to lord it over the brute creation. There comes to them, in some unaccountable way, a gratification in giving pain, and creating a fear of their presence in dumb animals. Indeed, we have seen some entice their approach near to them to give them a kick or a stroke, and even laugh at their writhings from pain! It is cruel. Of such stuff criminals are made to fill our prisons. Such stockmen ought to be confined somewhere that they may do less harm.

"Lead on softly" going to and from pasture; walk beside some matronly cow or young heifer, lay the hand gently on her back, talk to her, turn her to right or left as need be with a little kindly pat of the hand, then follow the oft-repeated admonition of the late Hiram Smith of Wisconsin: "Feed her well today; she will pay tomorrow." It will pay every way in the care of all kinds of domestic animals to "lead on softly," not only in a money point of view, but it will pay in a higher sense, in a humanitarian sense, in a better and higher manhood."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

International Christian Endeavor Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

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

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HORSES AND MULES.

An Eastern horseman says: Pet and handle colts sufficiently to make them gentle and easily breakable, but never play with them. If you do, you will make tricky horses of them. We have lately seen a magnificent trotting stallion that had to be approached with caution because he had an inconvenient and dangerous habit of suddenly rearing and striking his fore feet at people. He meant no harm. He meant only play, but horse play is neither safe nor agreeable, whether among horses or human beings. The stallion in question had been played with during his colthood, and thus formed the habit of rearing and striking at boys when he was a cute little fellow. Now, it is not safe for persons unacquainted with this peculiarity to approach him.

The Drovers' Journal is convinced, by close observation of the subject in the daily horse market, that in nothing has so much injury been done to the horse interests of the country as indifferent attention to the details of breeding. Without any specific ideal many farmers have merely tried to raise horses, without regard as to what kind of animals they would make. But such methods of live stock raising will not prove satisfactory in this era, when all domestic animals, including the horse, are classified into types according to their various uses. It would prove a valuable school for any farmer to spend a week at the Union stockyards and study the horse markets and learn the different types of animals that bring the most money. If farmers were engaged in agriculture for their health, it would be a matter of indifference what kind of horses they raised, but when the mortgage on the farm has to be paid, the education of children, taxes and constant improvements must come out of the profits of farm products, it becomes a question of supreme importance what kind of horses farmers raise. There is no profit in that kind of farming which produces products that the public does not want. When the farmer wishes to produce something for his own use, he can consult his own taste, but when he is raising something for the market he must pander to the public demand. Only millionaires engaged in agriculture for recreation can afford to experiment, but the average farmer should aim to produce the grade of horses that will yield the best returns on his investment. The breeder should have a well-defined ideal, and then aim to produce it, as success can be attained in no other way. The types now in most demand are the ideal road horse, the fast trotter and pacer, the carriage horse, fancy saddlers and heavy drafters.

HOW TO TREAT A MAN

Ffom the Standpoint of a Horse.

When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, promptly seize an end board or a cart stake, and pound him on the head and on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him, if persistently administered.

If a man finds his load too heavy and feels that it will seriously strain him to proceed, kick off a fence board and knock him down—and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account reduce the load. That would look too much like common sense, or humanity, and he will be likely never to balk again when overloaded.

If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any for two days. That will "teach him" to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him. It is a good plan to ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him now and then on "general principles" and to prevent him from taking any comfort. If his load is not heavy, oblige him to go enough faster to make up for it. Work him hard enough to bring down the average life of man one-half, as is done with horses. If no whip is handy use a club.

Tie your man's head back in an unnatural position, with his eyes up towards the sun. This will give him a "fine appearance," and "prevent stumbling." Of course he will not be able to do so much work in this fix, but it makes him wretched, so it's all right.

If it is not perfectly convenient to feed a man, who is working for you, at noon, let him go without, and, by active use of the whip, secure as much work as the food would have secured. Of course it wears out his vitality and distresses him, but that is no matter.

Put tight shoes on your man and keep them there until he is very lame with corns. To change his shoes often costs money, not much, but some, and lameness and misery are of no account if you can save a dollar's worth of shoes in a year.

When you hire a man do not be hampered by any humane notions. Get all you can out of him. True nobility consists of getting money, not in decency or kindness or what some noodles term "character." Get money even if it is bloodstained. These are correct principles, I am sure, for I learned them when a colt from my master, who treated all his horses on this plan—and don't he know what's what?—Humane Journal.

Vendor's Liability.

The appellate court of Indiana has lately handed down a decision, says the Chicago Horseman, which practically endorses the old English rule—a sound price means a sound horse. The case coming before this court on appeal was one in which the purchaser of a stallion sued for damages on a breach of warranty. The horse was bought for breeding purposes, was paid for but did not prove to be a breeder. On the sellers being notified of this fact, they requested the purchaser, and the latter agreed, to keep and try him another season, but before the time expired the horse died. Passing the question of tender with the remark that under the circumstances none was required or could be made, the court holds "it may be stated to be a general rule that an executed or completed sale of personal property does not carry with it an implied warranty, and in the absence of fraud or misrepresentation the purchaser takes the article with all its defects. This rule, however, has no application in cases of sales to be completed in the future, where the article contracted for is to be manufactured or produced for the specific purpose or use. In that class of cases there is an implied warranty that the article is reasonably fit or suitable for the purpose or use for which it is ordered." With this preface, the opinion goes on to state that in the case of the purchase of a stallion for breeding purposes the contract relied on, although it was not perhaps, strictly speaking, one to be performed in the future, still to it the same rule as above stated for such transactions is applicable. The seller undertook to supply an article which he produced and in which he dealt. The article was for a particularly specified purpose; and the implication necessarily arises that the buyer relied upon, or trusted in, the judgment or knowledge of the seller. Hence the sale carried with it an implied warranty that the horse was reasonably fit for breeding purposes. Then, in the opinion, quotation is made from the report of a leading English case thus: "If a man sells a horse generally he warrants no more than that it is a horse. The buyer puts no question, and perhaps gets the animal the cheaper; but if the buyer asks for a carriage horse or a horse to carry a lady, or a timid or infirm rider, he who knows the qualities of the animal and sells him for what is asked, undertakes on every principle of honesty that he is fit for the purposes indicated. The selling upon a demand for a horse with particular qualities is an affirmation that the horse possesses those qualities." Divesting this case of the set verbiage with which the bench invests its findings, the decision consists in this: The purchaser bought a stallion for breeding purposes, and it does not appear that a direct warranty was given that he was a sure foal-getter, but after proving himself not to be what he was sold for the buyer told the seller of the fact. Then the latter requested that the horse be kept and tried another season—a very common practice indeed, as often horses, after importation from another country or transportation to a spot far distant from where they are bred, do not prove successful the first season in the stud. The buyer acceded to the request of the seller, but during the continuance of the second season the horse died, having, while owned by the purchaser, failed to prove himself reasonably fit for breeding purposes. There is much sound common sense in the court's decision. When a man purchases a stallion for breeding purposes, he is not buying him to work or to be useful in any other way. He buys the animal for one specific object, and pays more for him in consequence. Therefore he should be entitled to recover if the horses is not a breeder. While there is on record a similar decision by the supreme court of another state, the ruling under review is much more specific, and establishes a precedent under which relief may now be obtained from gross injustice. In such cases the final decision has been hitherto doubtful, but by reason of the terms of the opinion quoted anyone may now recover if the horse which he buys for breeding purposes fails to get foals.

Racing at the Fall Fairs.

On every side the indications are, says the Chicago Horseman, plain that the glory is departing from the fall fairs of almost every description. There are one or two notable exceptions, but these only serve to emphasize the truth of the above assertion. The grounds of a dozen different fair associations have been sold under foreclosure of mortgage this spring, and not a few others have determined to cease holding their annual shows. History repeats itself in relation to fairs as well as to all else—the great fixtures in the old world displaying now but a shadow of their former greatness. The greatest fair the world ever saw was that held at Nishni Novogrod in Russia where hundreds of thousands of people annually congregated, it being to most of them their only holiday in the year. Wares of all kinds from a needle to an anchor, and animals of all sorts from the Orloff trotter to the Astrachan sheep were exposed for sale or barter, and the business of many comunities were transacted on that day for the succeeding twelve months. The Falkirk tryst and the various fairs held in England have given way to the shows of the Highland and Agricultural and the Royal Agricultural Associations, and the auction sales the general being supplanted by the special. At the old-time gatherings racing, wrestling and all manner of sports were indulged in, the event being one of general jollification as well as merchandising. As time went on, the tendency to specialty induced the divorcing of sport from business, and the result has been that the great shows of the societies mentioned and the auctions have been evolved on the one hand and racing meetings on the other. As in the old world so in America, the fall fair was, to many, the chief event of the year, and even the good people, who eschewed race courses as they did profanity, flocked to the fair grounds and each afternoon eagerly watched from a crude grandstand the efforts of their neighbors' horses on a still cruder track. Partisan rivalry was everywhere present and a pleasant outing was had by every one. As time has marched along, however, races at fairs have, as a general thing, lost caste, and, except in singular instances, attract only an inferior class of horses. The reason for this has been that the managers have attempted to retain, too long, all the features which made the old-time fair a pleasant and remunerative venture. They have endeavored to keep up the exhibits of live stock and products, and, at the same time, to give a racing meeting, with the result that both have declined, and the fall fairs are no longer what they once were. When the interests are divided, both have succeeded, and the fair association which has pinned its faith to the light-harness horse, which has encouraged the breeding industry and rewarded the efforts of breeders, have succeeded. Those which have followed the old beaten track — trying to encourage everything—have fallen behind the procession. If you ask a fair manager what it is that draws a crowd, he will unhesitatingly reply—the races. Ask him again how many people go to see the fat cattle and the vegetables alone, and he will tell you not one in a hundred. These are the facts of the case, and the lesson they teach is not hard to find. The state fair, supported by taxation, will continue most likely for all time to furnish classes for live stock and products of the farm in which the people of the commonwealth, for whose benefit the fair is held, may compete. At smaller gatherings it will certainly be the work of wisdom to mass all energies towards encouraging that feature which draws the attendance, and therefore enables the association to continue in business. The American people have set up the harness horse as the chief end of their desire in holiday making, and, with this clearly in view, managers of fairs will serve their own interests best by serving those of the community at large. This means that they must, by giving such purses as their means will allow, encourage the breeders of trotters and pacers. The national horse deserves national recognition, and because of the public's appreciation, managers of tottering fair interests will resurrect their fortunes by organizing their business so as to conduct a horse-racing meeting which will attract at least the best horses in their immediate vicinity, instead of supplying for public delectation a mixty-maxty collation of fat stock, fruits and pumpkins. In districts, where these features are demanded and the people are willing to pay for them, by all means let them be retained; but where their charms have not been sufficient to draw a paying audience, let the managers follow the line indicated and success will surely be their reward.

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SWINE.

What months give you the best prices for hogs in your home market?

A successful hog breeder says: "Let me strongly emphasize this point, keep your hogs and their quarters as clean as you possibly can. It will pay you."

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

In the choice of breeders, try to select animals as near as possible the model of perfection in the breed, which usually consists of a broad and deep body, medium bone and a good flesh, without excessive accumulations of fat. Breeding hogs should be at least eight or ten months old when bred.

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

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

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

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

There is nothing on the farm that pays better than hogs, and the prospect seems to indicate that for some time to come this state of affairs will continue. It does not pay to raise swine on the old hit-and-miss style. A thing that is worth doing is worth doing well, and to get best results only good stock should be used and modern methods employed. The man who raises "razor backs" in these days of pure bred stock is behind the time.

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

Well sheltered and dry nests should be provided for all sows, in a lot to themselves, at least ten days previous to farrowing, and February pigs are as likely to get a start in life with the necessary arrangements as those farrowed a month later, and have the advantage of the season before them when they do get out to grow and fatten on the tender grass and plants. Besides the earlier pigs can be pushed more rapidly previous to and from the time "roasting ears" will do to feed and be ready for market in about ten weeks from that time, or the first of October. The growth is greater when fed under this method and the profits larger than if kept longer and fed principally solid ear corn.

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

The Drovers' Journal says: Receipts of hogs for May have been over 100,000 larger than the meagre run of last year, and about 173,000 less than in 1892, but they were 50,000 to 60,000 larger than the average May receipts at Chicago for the past fifteen years. The average price was close to $5, against $7.45 in May, 1893, and $5.07 1-2, the average price for the sixteen years ending last year. From these figures it will be seen that while receipts have kept up well the prices also have kept up remarkably well for the dull times. The demand for fresh pork, however, has been strong enough to keep the stocks of provisions the smallest on record for the season, and the statistical situation makes it quite clear that had the wheels of commerce and industry been buzzing as busily as they should, the prices for hogs would not have been far below the exhorbitant figures of the World's fair and Cudahy corner year.

Hogs for Quick Profits.

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

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

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

Quick returns and quick profits should be the aim of the swine breeder, and this is such an important thing to farmers that they should consider it well. Most of the labors of the farmers are paid for only after years of waiting. From the time that the hogs are brought into this world until they are sold, they should be fed liberally so that they will grow rapidly. The quicker the animals mature, the better the meat is which they produce. Forcing is always good, provided that it is not carried so far as to injure the digestive organs of the animals. That is the danger line.

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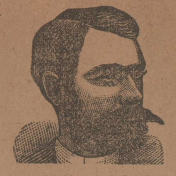
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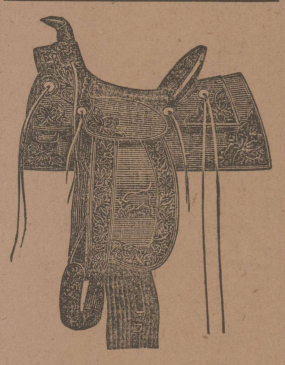
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A trifling dog is generally not half as trifling as the man who keeps him.

Some fellows kick a horse every time they enter his stall, and then wonder why he does not love them.

The stalk of corn that grows the tallest and appears the most conspicuous nearly always bears a blasted ear.

Prodigality is no sign of generosity. It rather indicates a narrowness of both mind and heart too contracted to comprehend the real value of things.

If some men would hoe with as much devotion as they appear to pray in prayer meeting, they would not have nearly so much complaint of hard times to make.

"There is no person on earth who ought to enjoy life better, sleep more soundly nights, have a better appetite, and who is more independent generally than a farmer who owns his own farm stock and tools. He ought to be the happiest of men." So spoke a man whose boyhood had been one of hard work and deprivation; who had been in turn farmer, manufacturer and merchant, and who now in old age is resting on his oars. People call him successful. He has accumulated considerable property which is largely invested in real estate which he leases to others. But there are many things to worry him, and he says he cannot sleep as he used to do. The perplexities he daily meets harass him so that he becomes very tired. The debt-ridden farmer is not an object of envy, but where is there to be found a more independent, care-free life than that of the independent, contented farmer?

A Nebraska man who was recently traveling on the same train with the Journal man, commented frequently on the many farms passed, and suggested that farmers in Texas ought to be very poor people, and in saying so considered that he was "letting them down easy." His reasons for so thinking and saying were numerous, but not because the lands were not rich, but principally because of the lack of proper care of farm machinery. "All along through your farms here I notice cultivators, binders, reapers and other expensive machinery left out in the weather and from their appearance they have been standing right there all the time since used last year. This is not as it should be. Such machinery cost money and should receive the best of care. Show me a man who is careless of his labor saving machinery and I'll show you a very poor farmer" He was right and the Journal man had to agree with him that Texas farmers needed training in at least a few respects.

The enterprising farmer is exhorted to improve his stock. The general purpose horse is disposed of, and a blooded animal takes his place. The scrub cow goes to the shambles and a Jersey or Holstein takes her place. The most improved machinery is put on to the farm and the most modern methods of tillage adopted, and the result is a largely increased crop; but what does all that avail? The returns keep on diminishing while the expenses increase. The profits are narrowed down to the last point and disappear. He votes for a McKinley tariff and gets it, but the price of wool and wheat and cotton go down, down. He changes his vote to tariff reform, and still the descent goes on till he reaches the very bottom. With many the bottom itself has dropped out and precipitated them to ruin. They find that energy may be wasted; that skill to produce a large crop is not the element for success. The market is after all the key to the situation, and money to handle their products must be within reach. The farmer is beginning to learn that the economy of the government has much to do with his success. Let him act intelligently here. The professional politician can do nothing for him. He has voted protection that he did not get. He voted reform that has not materialized. Let him grow a crop of common sense and try the management of his own business.

Wheat and Flour.

Comparatively few persons are aware of the remarkably large increase in the world's wheat acreage during the past twenty years. Within that time the production of wheat in this country has risen from 230,700,000 bushels, the yield of 1873, to 611,780,000 in 1891. During the same period a tremendous increase has also been made in the world's supply by the enlarged acreage in India and the opening up of a vast wheat belt in the Argentine Republic.

The fall in price of wheat within ten years has been 35 per cent, but it is evident that the cost of production has also been greatly decreased by the opening of vast areas of new and cheap lands in the West and the introduction of labor-saving machinery. While it is conceded that there is no profit in raising wheat at the present market price, it is reasonably certain that the dollar a bushel mark will never be reached again unless in case of crop failure of large proportions extending all over the world. Experts are of the opinion that there is more money in raising wheat at 80 cents a bushel at the present time, than there was at $1.10 per bushel in 1883.

It is suggested, in connection with the marked decline in wheat prices during the past ten years, that prices of flour have not been correspondingly reduced. This is a mistake, as the grade of flour which sold in 1883 for $6.75 a barrel, when wheat was $1.10, now sells for $3.60, with wheat at 65 cents. These figures show a fall in wheat prices of 35 per cent and in flour of nearly 50 per cent, which indicates that improved methods have reduced the cost of flour to a point below the level naturally to be expected from the fall in wheat prices.

Storage of Farm Implements.

Upon storing farm implements in proper condition depends in no small degree the success of farming. The man who provides a dry, airy shelter for farm tools and machines, and puts them in it when they are not in use, has done a wise and profitable thing. But he may have done only half of what he might and should do for the preservation and good work of his tools and machines. He should also put the tools and machines away in good condition. This includes freedom from dirt. The plow, for example, put away coated with mud will rust and rot, though in a good shelter, and such a coating is yet more harmful to the delicate parts of machines.

Though bright steel surfaces are clean, they will probably rust unless coated with oil in some form, and to be sure that even clean wood does not rot one must coat it with paint or oil. For coating metal surfaces coal oil or beef tallow is good. Of course, the tallow should be applied in a liquid condition. It will pay to coat rough but unpainted metal surfaces as well as polished ones. For farm tools and machines, mineral paint is better than artificial pigments, and brown mineral paint is very cheap indeed. Any one ought to be able to mix it. Use only boiled linseed oil, and the best is certainly the cheapest, or one can buy ready-mixed paints of good quality at reasonable prices. One should have two brushes—a large one for ordinary surfaces, and a small one for narrow surfaces or small corners.

It is advisable to put away all tools and machines in condition for work—plows, hoes, harrows or sickles—sharp and with all breaks repaired and weak parts strengthened. There will be more time for this at the close than at the beginning of the season's work, then one has the comforting assurance that as soon as the season permits he may begin work. When one puts away the implements just as they leave the field, it is often found that it has been forgotten, some must be mended and others sharpened, and this is not recollected until they are brought out for work. Then valuable time must be lost in going to the blacksmith.—American Agriculturist.

THE BOYS AND THE FARM.

A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer says: A great deal is being said about keeping boys on the farm. Just as if they were a lot of refractory colts which required constant watching to keep from breaking through the fence and scampering away to the city. It seems to be a great cause of regret at Farmers' institutes and provokes many pages of lamentations not found in Jeremiah. Editors grow regretful as well as eloquent, at the proneness of American youth to leave the stately mansions of their fathers, and hie them away to the hovels of the city. They dilate upon the fact as if it were one of the most impenetrable mysteries of the age, when probably that self-same editor did exactly the same thing when he was a boy.

Some Boys Who Left the Farm.

Did not Horace Greeley leave the farm? He might just as well done so sooner, for he was of no use whatever on it, and every American has been very glad that he did. Not worth his board in the country his work was invaluable at the desk in the Tribune office. William H. Vanderbilt left the country. He was a success as a Long Island farmer, yet evidently his place was not there. Boys leave the farm? The only wonder is that more of them don't leave it. Did anyone ever hear of a lot of lawyers getting together and with long faces regret that all their sons did not come to read Blackstone? Neither do the members of other professions plead with the boys to stay with them. Do we ever hear of city people expostulating with the youngsters for going to the country? There seems to be no occasion for it. Some one has said: "If you want your boy to stay on the farm don't be too hard while he turns the grindstone." A boy gave as his reason for leaving the country that he was tired of working all day and doing chores at night. Some men work the boys all of the 16 hours of daylight and two more besides, then wonder why they get as far away as they can. Such men alway expect the bays to

Use the Dullest Tools

and plow with old mares, while the father drives the match team to town; expect him to wear cowhide boots, plow as long as he can see, then feed the pigs and calves after dark; expect him to haul hay and manure in summer, and sawlogs all winter; expect him to milk 16 cows by light of a smoky lantern and go to bed at the top of the house, some time before morning; doses him with caster oil, and magnanimously lets him go fishing once in two years. If a boy wants to leave the farm, there is something wrong either with the farm or the boy. If with the farm the sooner it is remedied the better. If with the boy,

He Will Find it Out Himself

some day and go back. Don't expect your boy to do the work of more than three men. Don't give him a calf or pig, and when he has raised it, sell it and put the money by for taxes or the preacher's salary. Don't give him a piece of land to cultivate for himself, and take the proceeds to send to the heathen, or he may conclude one of them already has it. Does he have apples to eat in winter, and strawberries and cream in summer? He will not always find them in the city. Does he have a pony to ride and a road cart? He will miss them when he goes away and also his mother's cooking. Does he have all these and still wants to go? Why, then, bless you, let him. He will see the contrast, if there is one, and come to his own conclusion; and I give you my word for it, it will be the right one.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NINE WEEKS' WORK

Superior Court Judge Smith Completely Knocks It Out.

THE WALKER PAINT CO

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

EXTRAORDINARY CASE LOST.

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

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

The case, which was closed some ten days ago, lasted nine weeks, and testimony was offered from various parts of the country, while some of the heaviest legal pounding done in the courthouse for a good long time was indulged in by the attorneys on both sides of the important suit. Judge Smith dismisses the petition of the plaintiff. The Walker Paint Company sued the Anchor White Lead Company and the Eckstein White Lead Company in August, 1891, claiming that the defendants were using false analyses of the plaintiff's goods; that the plaintiff did not use barytes in its alleged pure oxidized white lead, and that the defendants were issuing circulars containing chemists' analyses showing the goods of the plaintiff to be adulterated with barytes. Action was brought for an injunction and $50,000 damages. Judge Smith was rather severe in his remarks. His decision will attract widespread attention, in view of the fact that the case involves much more than shown on the face of the petition. The attorneys in the case were: Plaintiff, Joseph B. Foraker, Charles Prior, Frank H. Kinney, Drausin Wulsin and Frank O. Suire for the Anchor White Lead Company, and Elliott H. Pendleton for the Eckstein White Lead Company. Judge Smith gave judgment for the defendants and dismissed the plaintiff's petition.

The gist of the court's decision is expressed as follows:

Judge Smith's Decision.

"In the length of time which this case has taken, ten weeks, in the stupendous proportions which the record has reached by reason of the volume of testimony, depositions and exhibits, in the absolute contradiction in many parts of the testimony, and in the sensational surprise which resulted from the testimony of two of the witnesses, and in the zeal, perseverance, and apparent conviction of the respective counsel in the justice of their cause, the case presents features which mark it as a case which may justifiably be characterized as extraordinary. The defendants admitted that they had published the analysis complained of, and their principal ground of defense was that the statements contained in the analysis were true, and that the plaintiffs, as manufacturers of white lead, under their different brands, had during the years 1889 and 1890, notwithstanding their statements to the contrary, used barytes as an adulterant. The defendants further claimed that having had numerous analyses made of the product of the plaintiff, all of which showed the presence of this adulterant, they were justified in publishing these analyses for the purpose of informing the trade and public generally of the fact that the plaintiff's goods were adulterated. Nearly fifty different analyses were introduced in evidence on both sides, and in those made of goods manufactured prior to August, 1891, the presence of barytes as an adulterant was almost invariably shown. The plaintiffs attempted to establish, by the testimony of its officers and three of its employes, that no adulterant had ever been put in its goods, but the court finds that the analyses show conclusively that such was not the fact.

The Goods Were Not Adulterated.

"The court finds that the claims of the plaintiff that the defendants tampered with or caused to be adulterated any of the kegs of the plaintiff's goods is wholly unfounded and unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief. The court further finds that the testimony of Alex. Matthews is entitled to no credit whatever, and that the testimony of William B. Burke was as a deliberate a case of perjury as has ever been attempted in a court. The court further finds, after excluding from its consideration a number of the analyses, not because there is any question as to their correctness, but as it is unnecessary to follow them, that the evidence shows that the plaintiff did adulterate its goods in the years 1889-1890, as shown by the analyses made by the different chemists which the defendants caused to be published and circulated. Judge Smith in concluding his written opinion of a very lengthy written document, says: "In conclusion, my finding is that by a clear preponderance of the evidence the defendants have established, and to my mind beyond all reasonable doubt they have proven, that during the years 1889 and 1890 when the analyses complained of in the petition were made, that the plaintiffs were sending out goods as first-class which were adulterated with barytes; that the analyses complained of in the petition are true, and that the petition should be dismissed upon that ground. It is therefore unnecessary that I should consider the other defenses made by the defendants." The decision, owing to the prominence of the parties involved, is of international importance and interest.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

How to Cure Meat.

The curing of meat is one of the most difficult thing that a farmer does. We have eaten pork in a farm house that we believe caused the dyspepsia that afflicted the family. It was not properly cured, and everything but the right one was blamed for the defective digestion of that household.

A Pennsylvania farmer has a recipe for curing pork that he states is beyond comparison. He has used it for many years, and always with phenomenally satisfactory results. We have eaten pork cured his way and we approve of it very much, as it makes a very appetizing dish. The recipe is as follows:

For every 100 pound of pork take 8 pounds of good salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 1 1-2 ounces of potash and 4 gallons of water, the brine to be boiled and cooled. Meat should lay in a cool place for three or four days; each piece to be rubbed with good salt and the whole packed down and remain so for two or three days, according to weather. The brine is then poured into the cask at the sides, and the meat is left for six weeks in the brine. It is then taken out and rinsed in cold water, when it is hung up to dry for four or five days, when it is smoked with hickory wood. When the details of every stage of the curing are carefully looked after, the product is simply delicious.—American Dairyman.

Indisputable.

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

Coast Country.

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

Good pure water can be obtained at shallow depth.

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

CLAUDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Tex.

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

STOCK FARMING.

A good coat of fat is the best protection any animal can have against the cold. It is cheaper, too, than to build fires or to feed grain for fuel.

Both very young and very old animals thrive better if their food is made easy of digestion. That is about all there is in the relative value of cooked and uncooked food for all farm animals.

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

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

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

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

Readers can but notice in the market reports, even as dull as cattle products are of late, that the choice fat steers are always in demand at fair figures, while the scrubs can hardly be pushed off at any price. In fact, it is stated that some of the large packing houses have men going about to hunt for steers that will furnish the tender and juicy steaks that all like but only the rich can afford to buy. There are not enough to meet the demand. The Breeder's Gazette, in spaking of this, says the Ameican farmers harbor altogether too many scrubs. In a land that produces such a surplus of feedstuffs at such small cost, and where pure bred sires are now obtainable at almost nominal cost, such a state of affairs is fairly beyond comprehension. Every good farmer has it within his power to replace all ill-shaped, thriftless beasts by well-formed, early maturing stock, and yet tens of thousands of them are annually contributing nothing but scrubs to the great mass of low-priced, unsalable farm stock with which our country is cursed and by which our markets are constantly flooded.

Stock is never well wintered unless the feed and water are given to them properly, says E. P. Smith in the American Cultivator. Water should never be too cold or too warm. The excessive chilliness of it should be taken away from it before given to the stock. Food of all kinds should be administered in the most tempting way, and not thrown in haphazard and without system. The importance of keeping up a good appetite in the animals should not be overlooked. It may be that some owners are so stingy that they grudge the amount of food that their stock consumes in the winter months, but if the animals are giving back a fair proportion in beef or milk, one can feel satisfied that the whole thing will adjust itself in time. It is a good investment. The animal that eats but a little and never learns to relish that, is surely suffering in some way, and the chances are that it will be the poorest paying creature kept through the winter. According to physiologists, a variety of food is easier of digestion in the human stomach than a great deal of one kind, and this holds true also in the animals. One rebels against eating the same thing over and over again, morning, noon and night, and the animals frequently rebel in their way against similar threatment.

How's This?

Scene—Oliver Creek, Wise county, Tex: Two farms with a partition fence between.

Flourishing crops on each. On one farm is noticed substantial sheds for the housing of farm implements. In the other the machinery has the skies for protection. Which is the next, the land being of equal value?

Quality of Livestock.

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

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

Stock Raising and Mixed Husbandry.

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

In case a farmer keeps sheep in connection with grain raising, he will want one or more cows to furnish milk and butter. Then lard will be very essential for ordinary purposes, to say nothing of the value of pork for food. Then a span or two of good horses, which will be indispensible, and a yoke of good oxen. All these animals are absolutely necessary, even on a grain farm. Therefore, when such animals are kept we have all the elements of a good system of mixed husbandry to begin with. And now, if everything is arranged harmoniously in connection with a judicious system of rotation of crops, providing all the manure is made and saved and properly applied that can be, and if the soil is thoroughly drained where it is too wet, and properly cultivated and every operation performed in good time and in a farmer-like manner, we may rest assured that success will attend the efforts of the husbandman. In order to come fully up to the standard and practice of a thrifty and successful cultivator of the soil, every farmer should calculate to keep some kind of stock, neat cattle or sheep to consume and to work into manure, the cornstalks, straw and coarse grain. It is, and always will be, a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy to keep poor animals or to keep animals poor.

In fact it has been a mystery that I could not unravel, why multitudes of farmers could not be so regardless of their own interests as to allow their animals which come into the barnyard in a thrifty, fleshy condition in late autumn, to return to the pasture poor in the spring. It is the worse policy on the whole farm, to allow animals of any kind to grow poor. A farmer should never attempt to keep one more animal than he can keep in a growing and thrifty condition. To keep too many half starved animals is a practice which deserves the severest condemnation. I have always acted on the policy that it is better to save a pound of fat or flesh, than to attempt to produce it. The kind of soil that a man cultivates in connection with the crops he raises, should determine in a degree, what kind of stock he should keep on his farm.

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

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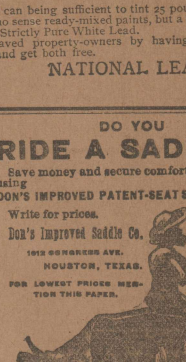
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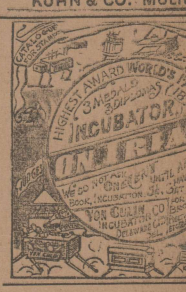
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HOUSEHOLD.

For those society women who take little exercise and "accumulate fat rapidly," an authority on foods prescribes green vegetables, growing above the ground, such as peas, spinach and asparagus, and plain green salads unmixed with poultry, meat or fish, such as lettuce and cresses, with a French dressing, very little starch food and white meats, chicken, lamb or mutton, an abundance of fruit, toast, and whole, white bread; no sweets and a few stimulants, except Sauterne and Rhenish wines in moderation. For brain workers red meats, particularly beef, is recommended, with starchy foods taken in the form of rice and whole wheat bread; all green vegetables that grow above the ground, green salads every day with French dressing containing plenty of oil, fruit in abundance and no sweets. Mrs. Rorer says: "Life is too short to be spent in digesting potatoes. I never eat them in any form. You might as well put pieces of mica into your stomach as to fill it with Saratoga chips."

Hints to Housekeepers.

All stove pipes, etc., put away for the summer, should be brushed over with a mixture composed of one gill each of linseed oil and kerosene and a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, well shaken together. This will effectually prevent rust.

If you will pour scalding water over a fish that you wish to dress you will find that it will scale twice as easy. Dash the water on, and do not let the fish stand in it a moment. To skin catfish dipping in hot water will simplify the process.

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

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

A crape veil can be renovated by putting it out for a few minutes in a drizzling rain until well dampened. Then fold and put under a mattress over night. It will be wonderfully improved in the morning.

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

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

One of the most popular dentists in St. Louis uses pure castile soap, a medium brush and waxed dental floss, and his teeth are like pearls. The dental floss can be had at any dry goods store for 12 cents. It is carded silk, and unlike a spun thread, passes readily between the closed teeth. This is the only way to complete the cleansing after using the brush. A spoonful of listerine, bay rum, camphor, lavender water or any cologne in half a glass of water is excellent for disinfecting and sweetening the mouth. A bad breath causes the teeth to decay. Hence the importance of perfect digestion.

A work and worry saver for housewives is a table or flat shelf, higher than the regular kitchen table, on which to do work which requires bending over—or would, without such a convenience. Still another is a broad strip—not string—attached to the apron band, from which hangs a holder, which is thus always at hand. And apropos of aprons, I know of a "dusting apron" which saves one woman much weariness of body and spirit—an apron with a long pocket for the feather duster, another for the cloth and still another for a small whisk broom, which saves many a distracted whirl around the room for the particular duster needed for each different object.

If you shut your finger in a door, or bruise it in any way, put it in water as hot as you can bear; in a few moments change it for hotter and keep it in water at least fifteen minutes. If the foot is bruised, take off the shoe and stocking and immerse it in hot water from fifteen to thirty minutes, adding hot water often.

Mutton stands next to beef in nutritive qualities, and with many has even greater food value on account of its being more easily digested. About one-half the weight of mutton is fat, while with beef it is only one-third. The lean part of lamb, like mutton, should be of a bright red color, with white, firm fat. If the fat breaks easily it is young. In selecting mutton or lamb, choose the fattest, as the lean will then be much more tender and better. Lamb is in season from April until September, but is at its best when two months old. It should be used within three days after it is killed, as it will not keep like mutton, which is better when somewhat seasoned. Lamb, like veal, is unwholesome unless thoroughly cooked. The best way to cook it is to roast or bake it.

own large bodies of land down that way, which they are anxious to see developed. As illustrating the interest felt in the matter here, the Messrs. Oppenheimer, the well-known merchants and land and cattle dealers, have subscribed $25,000 to the enterprise. With three trunk lines already passing through this city, with the Gulf Shore building, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas nosing 'round for depot grounds, and the International and Great Southern reasonably certain, it begins to look as if the Alamo City is to be a sure enough railroad center.

* * * * *

Mr. W. J. Lott, Goliad county, is in the city, and reports corn almost a failure in his section. Says they have had rains enough to make good corn if there had been a fair season in the ground, but there having been no winter rains to amount to anything, the ground is dry to a great extent, and evaporation works upon the surface moisture above and below. Where there is moisture below it can be brought up by cultivation, but where the lower soil is dry cultivation only aggravates the situation.

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I have seen several oat fields lately in which the crops were too short to bind into sheaves, but the stands were good, and if they had been handled as hay about the time the grain began to form would have made very valuable feed. As it is a large amount of splendid feed has been permitted to go to waste. The same may be said, too, of some corn fields I have seen. Failing to get rain in time to mature the corn a fine fodder crop is all that's left, and that is drying up in the field. All this indicates lack of thrift. If we can't raise as much as we set out to raise let us at least save what we do raise. I have no doubt that enough feed goes to waste in Western Texas every year to winter every hoof of stock that is lost for lack of feed.

When one considers the gigantic enterprises undertaken by other governments, ancient and modern, enterprises calculated to promote the well being of the people, not only in the matter of giving them employment, but as well in enabling them the better to provide themselves with the comforts of life, how shrivelled and altogether inadequate seems the position of our own governments, national and state, in this regard. And I feel safe in saying in the matter of public enterprise, the great state of Texas brings up the rear of the procession. I could cite a good many specifications to back up this indictment, but it is enough to call attention to her management of her magnificent public domain, and in doing this I shall confine myself mainly to the present, leaving out the wretched history of past mismanagement. The state lands lie mainly in the western portions of the state, and regarding their lease, her policy has ever been to get the greatest possible income from them, without a care as to whether they yield a return to the tenant or a thought as to their development in ways that would render them more desirable to the tenant and therefore more profitable to the state. The result is that while private lands are being improved by fencing, water development, etc., the great bulk of the state lands, owing to absence of conditions that would render them of use remain unoccupied. And owing to the lack of inducement in the way of reasonable rental and reasonable time the small proportion of the state lands are in the hands of tenants whose only aim seems to be to denude them of the grass and get away. There are at present, however, indications that a change of policy will be forced upon the state. Indeed it seems in a fair way to learn that while the tenant owes the rent, per contra, the landlord owes a modicum of consideration for the welfare of the tenant. And for many years the state government has shown a lamentable lack of interest in the only industry—that of livestock—which it were possible to make available in the securing of income from the state lands. Indeed there is a well grounded feeling among stockmen that indifference to their interests is by no means the worst that may with truth be charged against the men who have for two decades dominated the state government, but that the attitude of these men has been with few exceptions, one of downright antagonism; and if this be true of the men who have made up the state government it is equally true of the men who have represented (?) Texas in the national halls of legislation. The disastrous results if such policy are to be seen on every hand. The magnificent livestock industry of Texas, that under the fostering care of a friendly government, state and national, would ere this have been the pride if the state and the admiration of the world, lies prostrate and trampled under the feet of a lot of crazy politicians, who seem to know little and care less about the things that pertain to the well being of the commonwealth. But they are destined to a rude interference with their crazy scramble for office, and party success, right or wrong. Half the sheep and a third of the cattle are gone with no apparent reason to hope for a let-up in the decimation of our flocks and herds. Private lands from which the sheep and cattle have disappeared are being offered for lease and sale at less price than is demanded for state lands. The state lands are being abandoned, and frim all over the western portion of the state there goes up a demand for lower rent and better terms. These refused and the cayotes and prairie dogs that have for so many years disputed the possession with the cattle and the sheep will find themselves in undisturbed possession. And what can be done to remedy the trouble? Well, its prevention would have been much more easy. Still if the state would meet the owners of alternating sections on a plan to make solid bodies by an exchange of sections and then would offer time and terms to lessees that would induce them to fence, water and otherwise develop her lands, the step would be a long one in a right direction. Then with protection from wild animals, stock thieving and other forms of lawlessness, another long step would be taken on a right line. If then our representatives in congress would contend for the same measure of protection from foreign imports that they seem willing to grant to Eastern manufacturers, to say nothing of iron, sugar, etc., we of Western Texas, yes, and of Northern, Central and Eastern Texas might feel that in our labors through the year to come we shall derive at least some small share of the profits that may accrue from those labors. And still more might we feel thus encouraged if our representatives would oppose with all their mind, might and strength a financial system that makes us clippers of sheep and branders of cattle for a few men who by a corner on the circulating medium—the lifeblood of the nation, have the common herd by the tail with a downhill pull.

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

* * * * *

In beef raising in Western Texas, most of the money must come out of the grass. While I doubtless may justly lay claim to being the original Texas feed farmer—on paper—do not misunderstand me about the relation of farm feed to grass. I would make the feed farm an incident to the pasture; in other words, I make the feed back up the grass. The other day a tenderfoot was considering the purchase of one or two tracts of land, one embracing 1000 acres and the other 2500 acres, and both about twenty miles from the railroad station, with the road none of the best in either case. The thousand acre tract is nearly all farm land but nothing extra for grass—price, $6 per acre. The 2500 acre tract is splendid grass land with only about 250 acres of farm land on it—price, $2 per acre. He was so full of the feed farm idea that he was inclined to prefer the all farm land, with the idea that he would put about all of it in feed farm and stall feed his cattle. But as much as I believe in feed farming, he was getting too fast for me. Considering price and location, I would rather risk the 2500 acres, with the 250 in feed farm.

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In some of the older countries of the earth to which we are sending missionaries, there are mighty reservoirs for the storing of water for irrigation purposes, as well as miles and miles of costly acqueducts for carrying the water to the fields, all built by the government. And yet I expect the bare suggestion that it might be a good thing for the state of Texas to make her lands worth the lease money asked for them by the construction of reservoirs for holding stock water would throw the average politician into a conniption fit.

* * * * *

An old chicken eating roustabout for Farm and Ranch signing himself "Uncle Snort," wants to cure the country people of politics by dipping them in some sort of solution. The politics of the country people is not hurting anything, dear Uncle. But we could souse a lot of our pie chasing politicians into a solution strongly tinctured with patriotism and common sense, it might do some good. And if an occasional superannuated old chicken chaser would happen too near the vat and accidently fall in, the general effect would be restful to the community.

* * * * *

What few fruit trees may be found in Western Texas with few exceptions are not handled in a way to make a fair test of the adaptability of the country to fruit growing. Take the matter of pruning, for instance. I have been around a good deal lately and have not seen a single peach tree from which half the necessary wood had been removed. Most of the trees I have seen had been entirely undisturbed by the knife, and in the few cases where pruning had been resorted to, the operator could have learned a great deal in California. I suppose if a Texan should see a Californian cutting away half or two-thirds of his young trees he would think him crazy. And on the other hand I wonder what the Californian would think of the managers of most of our West Texas orchards.

* * * * *

"Cheaper foods saved in inexpensive ways," are what an exchange advises dairymen to look out for, and the advice is equally valuable to the Texas feeder of cattle and sheep. I do not undertake to say that with the business of the country in normal condition, there will be no profit to the feeder who buys his cattle and his feed, but I do maintain that if there is anything in it for him, the man who saves his oat straw, hay, corn fodder, pea vines, sweet potato tops, with all the other odds and ends of cheaper "foods" that may be "saved in inexpensive ways," feeding them in proper season to stock grown upon his own grass will make money when there is any to be made, and lose little when there is money to be lost. I am keeping up with a few feeders after this fashion in a small way. This season they made little or nothing and lost little or nothing, but with beef as high as last year they would have realized a nice profit.

* * * * *

Where the fall seasons are fairly wet, there usually comes up a rank growth of crab and other grasses after the field crops are laid by. The feed value of this aftermath of grass is much greater than many suppose, and in Western Texas is uniformly permitted to go to waste. There ought to be some way to prevent this waste, though I admit that the problem is somewhat difficult. The uneven surface of the corn field, to say nothing of the stalks, are in the way of saving in the usual way of saving hay. And pasturing is often difficult as there is usually an adjoining cotton field that would be injured by the stock. Herding the stock upon the field grass is one way in which it might be utilized, and again it seems to me that a cheap, movable fence might be made to serve a good purpose. I have seen the Central and North Texas farmers pull the crab grass by hand, but it is a slow and laborious way of saving feed, and one which I should hardly dare to recommend to these West Texas stock farmers. But it is worth saving.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Col. J. S. McKinnon is in from Aransosa county in the interest of the proposed International and Great Southern railroad, for the building of which he thinks the prospects excellent, considering the grand region it would develop, and the wealth in land along the line, the enterprise should go easy. Col. McKinnon believes that most people underestimate the adaptability of this section to fruit growing in which he takes great interest, and is at present in correspondence with the head of a California syndicate that is coming this way. Speaking of the value of cultivation to an orchard, Col. McK says he had a pointer last year that was a revelation to him. He had some young peach trees that became so unthrifty that he was afraid he would lose them. I expect they had the same sort of "yellows" that Capt. Gordon's trees were afflicted with. Anyhow, Col. Mac. cut them back well at the proper season, and then cultivated them shallow and persistently, with the result that dry as was last season they made a larger growth than he had ever observed in the same length of time.

* * * * *

I observe that a few days ago at Chicago, a lot of two-year-old Illinois shorthorn steers weighed 1450 pounds average, and sold at $5.40 per 100 pounds. If they can do that on corn and clover pasture in Illinois, how nearly can we come to it on cotton meal and mesquite grass in Texas? As it is, we think we are doing pretty well if we make a bunch of four-year-olds average a thousand pounds. In other words, it takes us four years to grow a two-year-old beef, and then he lacks 450 pounds of being as big as those Illinois two-year-olds. However, if our stockmen will make their three-year-old steers average a thousand pounds, I will be satisfied till they succeed in making them weigh the thousand pounds.

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

SAN ANTONIO.

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

The sale of cattle by the Messrs. Bennett & West, from their Jackson county ranch, was made to Lishe Stephens of the Cuero country and embraced 600 head of the cattle, ones, twos and cows. They are fat and go on the market at once. Price not stated.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Col. Rip Ford, the old-time frontiersman and Indian fighter, was among the callers at The Journal office this week. The colonel feels much interest in the proposed San Antonio and Brownsville railroad. He says it will develop a grand region, rich in natural resources, only requiring the agency of the iron horse to develop. There is little room for doubt that this road will be built, and that speedily. A good many wealthy San Antonians

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HORTICULTURE.

There is no better fertilizer for onions than a mixture of bone dust and ashes (unleached hard wood ashes); use 500 to 1000 pounds of the former with double this quantity of ashes. Spread broadcast and harrow in lightly a month before planting. On soil needing nitrogen an application broadcast of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, after the onions have commenced to grow, will produce marked results.

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

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

One of the most encouraging facts about fruit growing is that the careless and slovenly growers are being in some sort out of the business. There is no money in trying to grow poor fruit cheap, allowing nature to do all and man nothing. What nature does in such cases is to multiply insect enemies and fungus diseases. If nature is to do all, then nature will take all and leave the lazy member of the firm nothing. On the contrary, if man will work with nature, combating insects and diseases, the fruit will be so much finer that it sells itself at good prices, while the poor fruit can hardly be given away. The best fruit can now, under careful treatment, be produced more cheaply than it was in a state of nature. Now it can be guarded so as to be pretty sure of a crop every year. In the olden time the good and the poor crops rapidly alternated, with many more poor than good ones.

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

What Is Wrong?

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

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

No doubt other causes operate to bring about disastrous results, such as undrained places and allowing sod to form close to the body of the tree. Wet soils are very unfavorable to fruit growing of any kind. A tile laid under the rows of trees when first set out would insure dryness that would be highly favorable to a healthy growth. The tile should be placed four to five feet deep. The formation of sod near the tree may be prevented by placing gravel, broken stone or wood ashes and lime, or all of these, near around the trees.

The trees in the nursery should be given sufficient room to grow so that a healthy growth may be had—not crowded together too closely to save room.

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

A healthy tree growing in a suitable place, with healthful surroundings, may last two or three generations, blessing the producer each season with healthful and delicious fruit. There is too little fruit used by the people, both in the country and in the towns and cities. A far greater supply each season would result in great profit to the producer and better health to the consumer.

Peach growers are gradually learning that the peach tree will not only stand very severe pruning, but that it does best under such treatment. Where this is not practiced, long, slender branches form, and these produce fruit mainly at their outer extremities. This overloads the branches and causes them to break down, even when the tree is producing no more fruit than it could easily carry if properly distributed. If the branches were cut back to within two feet of the trunk they would throw out numerous fruit spurs and produce fruit close to the trunk and main branches, where it could be easily supported. Trees handled in this way will also produce more perfect fruit. Such severe cutting back may be done without any injury whatever if performed while the tree is dormant. Although peaches are reckoned an uncertain crop, it is still one of the most profitable fruits which can be grown in localities adapted to it. Select the finest varities and give high culture, and it will require but little fruit to give you a good money return.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

When the chicks are all hatched, put a drop of melted lard or sweet oil on the back of the head of each one. Never grease the bodies of the chicks, as grease will often kill them. Grease the head and legs of the hen. Give no food for twenty-four hours after the chickens are hatched. Then feed every two hours until a week old. After that feed them five times a day. Feed stale bread moistened with sweet milk, or a splendid bread food can be made as follows: Use equal parts of oat meal, cornmeal and bran or middlings. Mix with sweet milk; add a little soda and salt and cook in an oven. Feed dry. After four or five days mashed potatoes boiled rice or any other wholesome food may be given. When ten days old wheat and cracked corn are often used. Hard-boiled eggs and cornmeal dough are indigestible and help to produce bowel diseases in young chickens during the first few weeks. Keep young chicks growing. If the growth is checked by lack of proper food or the presence of lice, they seldom regain what has been lost. Do not confine the hen in a small, close coop. If it is absolutely necessary to keep her shut up, have a large sunny coop with a floor in it. Keep the coop clean. Use kerosene and air-slacked lime freely.

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

Importance of Poultry.

W. M. Barnum in National Stockman.

It is in one sense, passing strange, that not one person in a hundred realizes the great importance of the poultry product of this country. It is deemed quite too insignificant to give much thought to, and yet it surpasses by almost a third the entire wheat output of our nation, and exceeds by two-thirds the whole corn product. And yet considerable attention is paid to those products, especially by grain brokers, gamblers and the like. But there are, nevertheless, quite a good many good people quietly giving their time and attention to this so-called insignificant business—and they are realizing a good one hundred per cent on their investment several times a year.

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

To correctly consider the proportionate amount of capital and labor invested, must of necessity place the "insignificant" poultry business in the front rank. My farmer friends, pause and consider, before you condemn this great and incalculably valuable industry. Give a little more care and attention to your despised poultry—a little more in proportion to what you give your more expensive stock. And don't let me hear any more about those 'good for nothin', lazy, razor-backed' hens. How they ever manage to pay off your grocery bills, and furnish pin-money for the good wife and children with the care you give them, is a mystery to me. And yet they do it, and practically support themselves. Brace up, my good fellow sinners, and "bid-dy" will repay you in good cold coin, for any and all attention you may give her. She is a good piece of property to own anywhere and at any time; panics and city "boards of trade" do not affect her product, and although "little," she pays her "cost and keep" over and over a good many times.

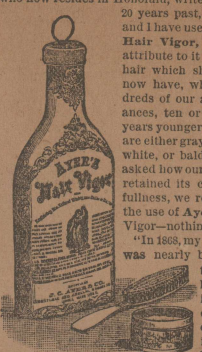
No, I have no fowls or eggs for sale nor any other interest in the business further than to see fair play done "bid-dy" by both Jew and gentile. When a farmer or "fancier" (of one year's experience) comes growling around me "that hens don't pay," I always feel like congratulating him that he is out of the business. Such people have no business in the business. It takes a man with some degree of patience, common sense and ability; a man who has a natural liking for the work, and a sense of the necessity of doing something to get something. There is no gold mine in the business; not everybody, we repeat, can make a specialty of the business. But whenever a limited flock of poultry is kept on a farm, they should be given their proper quota of care and attention, and a proper appreciation of their real importance and value be given them.

The old-fashioned mongrel fowl is being rapidly superseded by thoroughbreds everywhere. No farmer can today afford to keep anything but a pure breed. The expenditure of a hundred or so dollars in some other kind of stock would not be thought of.

Should a tenth of that amount be regretted in establishing a thoroughbred and doubly profitable breed of poultry upon the farm? We should think not, and yet it generally is. But even that is not necessary, by inveting $2 in a good thoroughbred cockerel, and breeding from him and similar substitutes exclusively, you can in a few years grade your fowls to standard requirements, and reap your harvest by a greatly increased income from the despised and worthless (?) hens. Try this, my farmer friends and you will not regret it; and now is the very best time of the year for you to do it. Wake up—brace up.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of **Ayer's Hair Vigor**—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the
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Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
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General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
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JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas
JOHN R. WILSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. RANGKIN,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

SHEEP AND WOOL

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

The general purpose animal on the farm is the sheep.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Wyoming woolen mills, Norristown, Pa., which have been closed down since last July, have just started operations. On Monday they resumed with 300 hands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The friends of the Dorset sheep claim for them that they are much given to twins. A writer in the Agricultural Gazette of London states that in half a dozen flocks near him the average of twins was 33 per cent, and he mentions one flock that averaged 40 per cent.

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

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

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

Market reports show that Canadian lambs are ahead of those from Ohio and other Eastern sheep states, selling at $4.50 and $4.60 while those of equal weight from the states bring but $4.00 and $4.16. The Canadian lambs weigh more than the United States ones, an evidence that the feeders over the line excel in the science of fattening for market.

Upon the care bestowed on the young lambs during the early weeks of their existence will largely depend their immunity from disease and their subsequent vigorous growth and perfect development. Their dams should be healthy and should be given good range, and they and their lambs should have daily access to clean water and should not be compelled to travel long distances to get it.

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

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

The Georgia Coontt Manufacturing company of Whitehall, Ga., which are at present manufacturing yarns exclusively, propose to put in 128 looms in the near future for the purpose of weaving a fine grade of goods. This company has orders ahead for yarns, and is at present operating eighteen cards and 8000 spindles.

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

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

When others are thinking of abandoning the sheep business it is the proper time for you to stay in it. This is addressed to the young flock-master who is discouraged because he hasn't made a fortune in twelve months on an investment of about $2500. It is not wise to give up and sell out under the influence of a market which is, it is hoped, only temporarily depressed.

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

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter calls timely attention to the fact that buyers are making a very slight difference between washed and unwashed wool, and gives as a reason that those who pretend to wash their wool on the sheep's backs as a rule do it so carelessly and imperfectly that it is but a little if any better than wool with no pretense of having been washed. It is a good rule to wash well or not at all, and it is doubtful if it is worth while for growers to wash at all.

A letter from Boston of date May 24, says: "Texas wools are so thoroughly cleaned up in this market that there is nothing to attract manufacturers. The interest in these wools is now mostly centered in the state itself where the new clip is now being shorn and moved toward market. At San Antonio receipts of the spring clip are increasing, and the local wafehouses are filling up rapidly. There has been a sale of 86 bags of new wool, but the price has not yet been made public. In all there has accumulated at that point about 5000 bags of spring clip."

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

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

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

A recent British reviewer says that the total exports of wool from the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland to the United States of America for the four months—January 1 to April 30—of this and last year, compare as follows: Colonial and foreign wool, 1893, 33,002,223 pounds; 1894, 5,416,100 pounds. British and Irish wool, 1893, 4,580,400 pounds; 1894, 1,127,000 pounds. And, according to the same authority, taking the exports to this country for the single month of April, it shows serious shrinkages in the lines indicated below: Carpets, this year, 11,000 yards; last year, 37,500 yards. Worsted tissues, this year, 1,102,000 yards; last year, 2,719,000 yards. Woolen tissues, this year, 67,500 yards; last year 153,500 yards. Woollen yarns, this year, 9200 pounds; last year, 23,300 pounds. Evidently, therefore, the present low prices of wool in our market is not due to an over supply from Europe.

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

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

In Tennessee the sheep breeders near Nashville have organizd a wool and lamb club and when their lambs are about ready for market they send one of their members into the market, who contracts the whole business. In this way they are able to secure the services and experience of a man who thoroughly understands the market, and the expense and time lost incident to each one of the members handling his own lambs is greatly reduced. This club has just sold to Mr. Alex Perry of Nashville a May delivery of 700 lambs at 4 1-2 cents per pound, except about 200 of the lot that the same party took at 3 to 4 cents. The club is elated over the sale and recommend that other clubs be formed.

In view of the depression in the price of both sheep and wool it is specially worth the while of those engaged in the sheep business to study and experiment with the view to determining how cheaply they can be produced. Really the pressing need among our sheep breeders and wool growers is an increase of intelligent energy and a decided decrease of growling. Not that they have no right to growl, for they have, but growling never does much good, while an addition of brains to the capital invested on the ranch and farm will help out amazingly. If there was ever a time when it paid to think, now is the time—in all lines of business.

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

John G. Carruth & Co., operating the Endurance mills, Howard street, below Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, have now in process of erection a new mill at Indiana avenue and Clearfield street, Philadelphia. It will be a fine brick structure; the dimensions of main mill will be 58x225 feet, five stories and basement, with ell 40x60 feet, two stories, also engine and boiler house, two stories. All the building will be built of brick. It is expected to be completed by the last of November or first of December. Where they are now located they are obliged, owing to lack of room, to rent two mills in different places; the new building will permit them to consolidate the entire business at one place.

The London Standard sums up the tariff situation in the United States quite correctly and concisely in the following paragraph:

Nobody knows the details of the tariff to be enacted. The form in which it will emerge from the joint conference committee is still more uncertain. But it is impossible now that the bill can conform either to the Democratic platform or to the antagonistic interpretation thereof, attributed to President Cleveland. Probably, therefore, it will express no principle either of politics or economics, but be simply a balance between opposing personal interests reached under compulsion of an outraged mercantile community, anxious only to do business unmolested.

In reply to the inquiry of a Burnett county wool grower as to what congress is going to do in the matter of wool, we can only say that the tariff schedule as reported by Senator Jones, is sweeping in its proposed effect. Paragraph 685 of the free list now reads:

685. All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, burr waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, carded waste, and all waste, or rags composed wholly or in part of wool. Provided, that this paragraph shall take effect on and after August 2, 1894.

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

Says a writer in the American Cultivator: "We talk of feeding for mutton, feeding for milk and feeding for eggs, but an equally important subject, feeding for wool, is seldom discussed. We must feed for wool just as much as we feed for any other product of the animals, and the sooner we learn this the better and larger supply of fleece will we obtain from our sheep. One of the first signs of ill health in animals is for their hair to drop out and to stop growing. A poorly-nourished hen will lose many of her feathers, a sickly cow will drop her hair, and sheep that are not properly fed will yield such a small crop that it hardly pays to keep them." The Journal earnestly indorses the views thus expressed and recommends them to its flockmaster readers.

A recent writer from Australia to Mark Lane Express has this to say about the foreign meat trade of that part of the world: "It appears that the Australian farmers are by no means satisfied with the return they secure for their mutton. Prices have been kept down, owing to the limited number of factories in operation, and to the large number of sheep on offer. This does not apply to New Zealand, where there are more factories than can be kept going by the farmers, the consequence being that there is strong competition for the sheep, which bring from 30 to 50 per cent. more to the growers than can be obtained in Australia. A proposal is now under consideration for the formation of "The Graziers' Meat Export Company." The intention is to work it, as far as possible, on co-operative principles, so as to secure the highest price possible to the farmers, and, at the same time, to lessen the expenses that have to be incurred by the present companies. The promoters express the hope that as soon as they get into working order in the different colonies they will be able to deal with from 800,000 to 1,000,000 frozen sheep yearly, and an equal number of animals, not fit for export in the carcase, which will be sent over in the form of tinned meat."

The following reports as to wool in the Boston market up to May 25 will be interesting to the Journal readers:

The receipts of wool in Boston this week, last week, and for the corresponding week of last year, have been as follows:

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total
This week.....	12,487	498	12,985 bales
Last week.....	8246	1726	9972 bales
Last year.....	6688	3195	9883 bales

The total receipts since January 1 have been 142,096 bales of domestic and 21,838 bales foreign, against 160,884 bales domestic and 92,500 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1893. This is a decrease of 19,788 bales domestic, and 70,662 bales foreign.

The sales of the week amount to 1,642,000 pounds domestic and 245,000 pounds foreign, making a total 1,887,000 pounds, against a total of 1,950,500 for the previous week, and total of 1,437,650 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1894, amount to 49,976,000 pounds, against 60,776,550 pounds a year ago. The sales of the week include 77,000 pounds Texas fine, at 9 to 11c.

Suppose our friends who are apparently satisfied with their Spanish merino wethers for mutton purposes, take the time to compare the prices they realized recently on their shipments with the following, as shown by a Dublin, Ireland report of May 19, now on our desk:

Description and Quality	Av'rg price per hd.	Av'rg live weight	Av'rg price per cwt.
Wethers (very good)	2 10 0	1 1 7	1 18 1
Wethers (good)	2 6 0	1 1 0	1 16 10
Wethers (good)	2 0 0	1 0 11	1 16 5
Ewes (very good)	2 6 0	1 1 0	1 16 10
Ewes (good)...	2 2 0	1 1 4	1 12 8
Ewes (good)..	2 6 0	1 1 21	1 12 0

Think of it! Wethers weighing one cwt. 1 qr. and 7. pounds, equal to 132 pounds according to our table, selling for 2 pounds 10 shillings; equal to about $12.50 of our money. Don't it pay in Texas to breed for wethers to weigh from 125 to 200 pounds? Suppose all hands of us try it at any rate?

The outlook for the sheep trade, says the Drover's Journal, is not as promising as sheep raisers and shippers would like to see. While receipts are much lighter than a year ago they are still too heavy for the demand, which, on account of liberal supplies at Eastern markets, has been very slack. What the future will develop, of course, is uncertain, but indications at present do not favor an advance in prices. Receipts of good sheep have been heavy enough to suit all purposes while enough common and inferior sheep have arrived to reduce their value to a very insignificant point. From now on the proportion of scrub sheep is likely to be still greater. Texas has not started to ship freely yet, and as the sheep in that state are said to be mostly of poor quality the question is what can be done with them. A year ago prices began to decline rapidly and hit bottom pretty hard in August. Now prices are down to start with, and if much more is chopped off the sheepman will not likely be in a happy frame of mind. It is estimated by those who ought to know that supplies of sheep on the Western ranges this year are very heavy, which means liberal receipts the last half of the year.

Preparing for Sheep Shearing.

The clipping of sheep comes at a gay, joyous time of the year, and in olden times was very generally associated with rural festivity in Great Britain. Towards the close of the last century the Woburn sheep-shearing formed very notable reunions for those of our aristocracy who wished to improve British agriculture, and when the land was occupied by small yeoman farmers more than it is now, they held their social unions on a small scale, and their sheep-shearings were wound up with festivities. Flocks are larger in modern times, and clipping being arduous labor, it is paid for like any other, bands of shearers often traveling about the country to hire the work at so much a hundred or score. Sheep-shearing machines have been invented to lighten this, and it will be remembered that there were trials of these last year at the Royal Chester Show, when the judges awarded a prize of 20 pounds sterling to Messrs. Burgon and Ball for their machine driven by power. Ten sheep were clipped in 1 hour 7 minutes 13 seconds, and the quality of the work was, according to the judges, all that could be desired, with little wounding and no waste of wool. Doubts were, however, entertained, whether it would be economical, except for very large flocks, or by the use of water power or a small petroleum engine, or horse works. A hand-power machine was tried, but the judges thought it distressed the operator too much.

When the days get hot at the latter part of May, sheep no doubt find their fleeces quite as irksome as men do their heavy winter coats. This is especially the case with Lincolns, which often average 12 or 13 pound fleeces, the rams turning off from 18 pounds to 20 pounds of washed wool. There have been instances of from 28 pounds to 32 pounds of wool being yielded by a Lincoln ram. Leicesters and Cotswolds clip about 7 pounds or 8 pounds per sheep for ewes and wethers, the rams, of course, considerably more. Devon Longwools range to a 9-pound average in the best flocks, and Kents sometimes come up to that limit. Shortwools, as may be supposed, yield less weights. Southdowns of the purest type on the Sussex hills early in the century seldom gave an average exceeding from 2 pounds to 2 1-2 pounds per fleece, but they now yield fleeces of about 4 pounds, and in the best pastures 5 pounds each; Shropshire flocks usually from 6 pounds to 7 pounds, and Hampshires about the same. Somerset and Dorset horns yield about the same, but the best-fed Oxfordshires give equal returns in wool to Cotswolds and many other longwools. But affluent wool-bearing is not altogether dependent on breed, for it is the best kept of every breed, and those which have abundant food all the year round from one shear time until the next that give the heaviest fleeces. Ill-kept flocks of no kind yield well, nor will it do to feed well at one time and badly at another, quality as well as quantity in the fleece being injured thereby.

From a week to nine or ten days before shearing it is customary to wash sheep throughout the greater part of England, and it is considered good policy to do so from the flockmaster's point of view, for wool, with all the dirt left in, seldom yields so much by 2d per pound as clean washed, and the variation in weight never makes up the difference. If sheep in tolerably good condition allowed to remain unshorn for from eight to ten days after being washed according to weather, the yolk rises in the wool, rendering the fleece not only oily but increasing its weight, and if the interval is not long enough to convert the yolk into wax, the quality would be improved rather than otherwise.

Fat sheep are often clipped before the present period, and rams and tegs, if the heat is at all oppressive, but stock ewes are generally shorn about the last week in May until midsummer, according to the condition of the sheep and the state of the weather. Sheep having their accustomed habitat on breezy heights do not, as a rule, require to be shorn so early as vale sheep, especially those of the long-woolled breeds. Moreover, when the flock ewes are bare of flesh, the owner often postpones shearing them, not solely to obtain more wool, but that they may not be wounded so much by the clippers.

The Journal Not a Prophet.

The Journal is from time to time asked by some of its wool growing readers to advise them whether or not wool is going to be higher or lower all of 1894 than it was in 1893. This is one thing the editors of this paper are not presumptuous enough to undertake. The fact is there is great uncertainty on the point, and the men and journals who in the past year have been regarded as authority on such matters seem to be wholly "at sea" on this particular point at this time. It is about all wecan do safely, viz: call attention to the fact that congress is evidently not friendly in its feelings toward the producers of raw material of any kind at this time. While it is manifesting no little solicitude in the matter of protecting the mill men—except in the matter of sugar. The sugar trust it seems has gotten in its work to its advantage and the senate at all events, seems to be anxious to take care of the sugar planter while it manifests no hesitancy about setting down on the wool grower. As the natural result of this manifestation of unfriendly feeling towards the producers of raw wool, this commodity has touched a deeper bottom so far in 1894 than at any time within the past 70 years. A firm of wool commission wool men of New York has recently compiled a table showing the price of wool for 70 years past which they have published. From this table the Mirror and Farmer has selected the highest and lowest prices of fine wool for fluctuating periods, and gives the figures as follows:

"In 1824 the price of Ohio fine wool was 68 cents; in 1827 it was 36 cents; in 1831 it was 70 cents; in 1813 it had gone down to 35 cents; in 1818 it had returned to 45 cents, but the next year was back to 33 cents; in 1853 it had returned to 58 cents, but in 1856 it had swung back to 50 cents, from which it returned to 60 cents in 1860; in 1861 it had gone to 45 cents, from which the war carried it to $1.02 in currency in the year 1865; from this point it plunged down to 48 cents in 1868, reaching to 70 cents in 1872: in 1879 it had the lowest figure yet named, or 31 cents, from which it rebounded to 50 cents in the next year, but settled back to 31 cents in 1868, a point that it has passed but 2 cent since, and now, 1894, it stands at by far its lowest point for 23 cents.

The shrinkage is startling, and is clearly traceable to adverse legislation. The laws of supply and demand that under ordinary circumstances control pries cdo not control in this case. There is no over-production of wool in 1894, nor is it being grown more cheaply than in former years. It is true under-consumption may and doubtless does have some influence. But there is no room for serious doubt that if congress had manifested a friendly feeling for the wool producing industry, wool would today command a better price.

The Journal is also asked to suggest a remedy for this evil. This is also difficult to do at present. Indeed so difficult is it that we dare not say this or that is the best remedy. Wool growers can only be patient for the time being, and a little later on doubtless we will all be able to see more clearly what will be best. In the meantime let the Journal advise that the best possible care be taken of the sheep; that the wool be handled and sent to market in the best possible shape, and that the expenses of the farm and ranch be cut down to the lowest notch consistant with prudent business methods.

Important Information.

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

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

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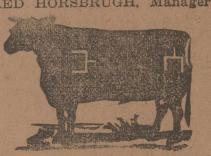
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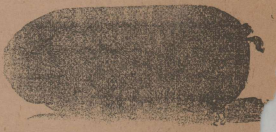
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Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted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

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

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

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

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



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

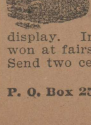
J. H. BEAN, IOWA PARK, TEXAS.
Breeders of the best strains of Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. Young stock for sale. Bulls from one to three years old.

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

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

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

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels.



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

MARKETS.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts for the past week, 21,949; shipments, 8445, and drive-outs, 14,015. Of the receipts 7860 were range cattle in the quarantine division. While they made up more than a third of the offerings, but a small percentage of them were purely grass cattle. Most of the range cattle coming to market are "fed," and there are some good beeves among the—but owing to the scarcity of light and medium weight natives they are selling very well. Monday, Caldwell, McAllister & Co. of Paul's Valley, I. T., sold 71 cornfed Indian steers averaging 1157 pounds at $4.00, and Carver & Riddle of Gainesville, Texas, 20 cornfed Texas steers averaging 1148 pounds at $3.95. The same day John Savage of Duncan, I. T., sold 17 grass steers averaging 827 pounds at $2.85, and Hampton & Greason of Caddo, I. T., sold 72 grass steers averaging 990 pounds at $3.00. These prices are not bad, but many are fearful that when grass cattle commence to run in earnest that they will not be sustained. But all through the Indian Territory and on most of the Western ranges, reports come of good grass, and with good grass and plenty of water it is thought that ranchmen will be slow to sacrifice their cattle upon a poor market. Leaving Fort Worth and coming west it is not so much a question of want of feed with ranchmen, as the want of ready money, and it is thought money matters with them will cause many hasty shipments. While it is the consensus of opinion that fleshy cattle are going to hold up very well, thin stuff must continue low and there will be a world of it, as one-half of the cattle shipped up to the "Nation" from Southern Texas were so thin that it will take all summer for them to "get fairly on their feet." Good heavy export cattle are getting scarce and are selling better than for months. Sales of good to choice native steers averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds sold here Monday at $4.50 to $4.80, and lighter weights at $3.75 to $4.25. Native cows are selling at $2.00 to $3.00 as to quality; Texas cows $2.00 to $2.50, and grass Texas steers $3.00 to $3.00. The latter price being for good heavy killing steers. Fed Texas and Indian steers are bringing all the way from $3.15 to $4.00, according to flesh and fat.

Hogs—Receipts the past week, 48,878; shipments, 12,746, and drive-outs 47,344. There is a little firmer tone to the market than a week ago. Arrivals are good and quality good, but under the influence of a better order demand from the East salesmen have been enabled to harden prices a little. Values have gotten down to such a point as to take most of the speculation out of the market, and it is thought that from now on prices will rule fairly steady. But few hogs are coming in from Texas now, but what arriving compare fairly well with their Texas cousins. If fat Texas hogs will sell well along with "natives," but they rarely get here in as good flesh as those from the recognized hog states. Extreme range Monday, $4.50 to $4.65; bulk of sales, $4.50 to $4.60.

Sheep—Receipts for the past week, 4934; shipments, 3498, and drive-outs 6285. The market is slow and lower. Too many poor and trashy coming in, and for such there is little demand. Stockers and feeders are really worth more in the country than here. If shipped to market they have to be shipped back to the country, so they had better be kept there in the first place. A few choice muttons are selling fairly well, and fat lambs meet with a very good sale. But buyers are particular and make a wide difference between good killers and medium stuff. Richard Fillman of Brownsville, Texas, sold here Monday 124 fair muttons averaging 84 pounds at $3.50. Other sales were mixed, averaging 93 pounds, at $4.10; 85 rough, 114 pounds, at $3.00; 83 choice native muttons, averaging 108 pounds, at $4.00; 139 common Texas, averaging 74 pounds, at $2.25@2.15; culls at 75c.

Notes.

J. W. Gamel of Mason, Texas, who is grazing cattle in the "Territory" has been here for several days. He says his cattle are doing well.

J. L. Sullivan, J. M. Nichols and J. N. Miller of Sanger, Texas, all had cattle on the market here Monday.

William Halsell of Vinita, I. T., one of the most extensive ranchmen in the West was here Monday. He has 10,000 to 12,000 cattle and was in looking around to see if he could find a place to drop a few. Like most ranchmen with large holdings, he is doubtful as to the future.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

Fort Worth Market.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., June 14.—There has been a limited demand for cows the past week. Prices range from $1.65@1.80 for cows. Steers weighing 1000 pounds and over are worth $2.90@3.00 per 100. Receipts of cattle during week light.

Limited receipts of hogs for the week. The demand for hogs is strong, with an advance of 15 to 25c. Good well fatted cornfed hogs weighing 175 and over would bring $4.55@4.65.

No demand for sheep.

Stock Yards Notes.

Mr. Longwell of Barnett & Longwell of Caldwell, Texas, was a visitor at the yards this week with a car of cattle.

Mr. A. W. Caswell marketed some fine hogs this week.

G. A. Burks of Midlothian was on the market this week with a car of hogs, which are very fine and brought the top of the market.

Mr. L. D. Maubley of Benbrook had cattle on the market this week.

Wm. Taylor of Temple, Texas, was a visitor at the yards this week with a car of nice 192 pound hogs, which sold for $4.40.

G. W. Poole of Nevada, Texas, was on the market this week with a car load of cattle that were sold at satisfactory prices.

W. A. Runyon of Cresson, Texas, marketed cattle this week.

J. J. Beckham of Mexia had a car of cattle on the market today.

Col. G. W. Simpson is expected home the early part of next week. He will have with him a number of Eastern capitalists.

Secretary J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers' association, whose office is now at the yards, reports fine rains on his Jack county ranch.

The Campbell Commission company advise the shipment of hogs by those who have them.

President Busch of the association who is making headquarters at the yards now, stated yesterday that he was going West; said it rained too much here for him.

Attorney S. H. Cowan is doing great work for the association. He secured one conviction at Seymour last week, and left there with the jury hung for another case. He is now at Memphis, Tex.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, June 11.—Dear Sir: There has been a falling off in the receipts of all classes of cattle since close of market on Saturday, and a better feeling prevailed today. Good beeves, good smooth fat cows and heifers are active and firm; poor stock is slow sale.

The calf and yearling market closed in better condition than it has been for several weeks. Good fat stock is firmer and more active; poor trashy stock is neglected. Good heavy calves fat, heavy yearlings, good, fat baby (sucking) calves, two to five months old, are the kind best suited for this market.

Good steers, 800 to 1000 pounds gross, are the kind wanted for this market during the summer and fall months.

Only good cornfed hogs are firm; common hogs slow sale.

Sheep not wanted. The merchants are fully supplied, and the "mutton butcher's ring" being full, the market is dull and very unreliable.

	Beef cattle	Calves and yrlngs	Hogs	Shp.
Receipts	1333	1342	380	829
Sales	1318	1997	490	495
On hand	390	430		589

Texas and Western Cattle.

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

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

Good fat cows, per pound, gross 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c

Common to fair cows each, $8.00 to $13.00.

Bulls, 1 1-4 to 1 3-4.

Good fat calves each, $7.00 to $8.50.

Common to fair calves each, $4.00 to $6.00.

Good fat yearlings each, $9.00 to $11.

Common to fair yearlings each, $5.50 to $7.50.

Good milch cows, $25.00 to $30.00.

Common to fair, $15.00 to $22.00.

Attractive springers, $17.00 to $22.50.

Hogs.

Good fat cornfed per pound, gross, 4 3-4 to 5c.

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

Sheep.

Good fat sheep each, $2.50 to $2.75.

Common to fair, each $1.25 to $2.00.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO MARKET.

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

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; best, steady, others lower. Native canners, $1.70@2.10; butcher cows and heifers, $2.75@3.75; export steers, $4.00@5.00; dressed beef, $3.90@4.75; Texas grass steers, $2.50@3.05; cows, $1.75@2.25; fed steers, $3.00@4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000, 5c higher; heavy, $4.90@5.00; light, $4.80@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; market demoralized, 25c lower this week. Don't ship thin Texas. Good to best grass Texas mutton, $2.60@3.00; common to fair killers, $1.70@2.30.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000 head; shipments, 500 head. Market steady and quiet. Native steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs., $4.50@4.70; for choice, good, $4.20@4.40; 1000 to 1200 lbs., $3.55@4.00; cows, $2.25@2.87 1-2; calves, $4.25; Texans, all grades, $2.30@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500 head; shipments, 500 head. Market active and strong, 10c higher. Good medium to heavy weights, $4.85@4.90; good light, $4.75@4.80; common to fair light, $4.60@4.70; pigs, $4.25; bulk of day's sales, $4.75@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 100 head. Market slow and a shade lower. Native mixed, fair, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $3.00@3.50; stockers, $1.50@2.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 5500 head; shipments, 2000 head. Market strong to shade lower. Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; Texas cows, $1.50@2.75; beef steers, $3.55@5.00; native cows, $1.40@2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.45@3.80; bulls, $2.00@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,400 head; shipments 3200 head. Market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.80; heavies, $4.70@4.80; packers, $4.70@4.85; mixed, $4.75@4.85; lights, $4.70@4.80; yorkers, $4.70@4.75; pigs, $4.40@4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 170; shipments, none. Market steady.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards horse and mule department, report the market as being about up to the standard for good horses. Anything in the shape of a 1,100 to 1200 pound chunk, nice driver, matched team, good actor, or streeter, sold well up to quotations, but the cheaper grades of horses with blemishes or much age sold from $2.50 to $5 off. Don't think it very profitable work for shippers to bring in the thin, poor, cheap horses this season, as the prospects are that the market will be dull for that class, but for all good drivers and smooth horses in good flesh of better grades, the market is still good and strong.

The mule market has been looking up a little, 15 to 16 hands, 950 to 1250 pounds sold quite readily.

New York Live Stock.

New York, June 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 4445; on sale, 52 cars; market dull, 15c lower; choice native steers, $5.00; good to prime native steers, $4.72 1-2@4.80; medium to fair native steers, $4.40@4.70; inferior to ordinary native steers, $4.25@4.35; ordinary to prime Southern steers, $4.30@4.70 choice corn-fed Colorado, $4.65@4.70; common to good bulls, $2.50@3.75; poor to prime dry cows, $1.85@3.50; European cables quote American steers at 10 1-2 @11 1-2c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9 1-2c; exports today, 290 beeves and 2605 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 4494; market dull, shade lower; veals, poor to prime, $3.50 @4.87 1-2; choice and selected, $5.00@5.25; fair to good buttermilk calves, $2.50@3.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6952; on sale, 41 cars; market very dull; poor to prime sheep, $2.50@3.75; poor to prime lambs, $4.50; choice, $4.60@4.70; 27 cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts—8331; firm; inferior to choice, $5.00@5.50.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Wheat—Unchanged. No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 2 red, 54@55c; No. 3 red, 52@53c; red, 52@53c; rejected, 44@46c.

Corn—Weak to 1-2c lower. No. 2 mixed, 37 1-2@38 1-2c; No. 2 white, 39@39 1-2c.

Oats—1c higher. No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 40c.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—Flour—Firm and unchanged.

Wheat—Good demand. Opened dull to 1-4c higher, but let down 3-4c, rallied 3-8c, dropped 1@1 1-8c, closing 1 1-8c below yesterday, principally on the prevailing high temperature and other crop news. No. 2, red, cash and June, 56c; July, 57c; August, 56 1-4@58c; September, 57 1-2c.

Corn—Opened unsettled, and after an irregular session closed 1-4c off; No. 2, mixed cash, 39 1-2c; June, 39c; July, 39 1-8c; September, 39 1-2c.

Oats—On short demand gained 1c, but lost 5-8c toward the close. No. 2, cash and June, 40c; July, 45 7-8c; August, 30c; September, 30c.

Rye and barley—Steady.

Wool.

Galveston, Tex., June 13.—Receipts today: None.

SPRING.

	Today.	Yesterday.
Fine	8 1-2@10c	8 1-2@10c
Medium	9 1-2@10c	9 1-2@10c

SIX AND EIGHT MONTHS' CLIP.

Fine	8 @ 9c	8 @ 9c
Medium	8 @10c	8 @10c
Mexican imp.	7 1-2@ 9c	7 1-2@ 9c
Mexican carpet	7 @ 8c	7 @ 8c

Hog and Chicken Cholera.

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

MRS. RACHEL V. THOMAS,
Cowarts, Alabama.

OMAHA LETTER.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 9.—The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: Receipts of all kinds of stock show a big increase as compared with the week previous and the same weeks in 1893 and 1892, although the increase over 1893 is most marked. The following are the figures:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts this week	17,056	57,657	4,508
Receipts last week	13,646	55,163	3,722
Same week last year.	8,670	22,255	1,186
Same week 1892	10,702	38,957	706

During the early part of the week moderate supplies, both here and elsewhere, caused a firmer feeling, and as there was a marked improvement in the English market prices advanced rapidly, and owners and sellers found the situation very much to their liking. Dressed beef men took hold freely and bought liberally, but as usual on an advancing market, speculative shippers and buyers for Eastern butchers were the most active operators. Prices advanced fully half a dollar, nor was the advance confined to the desirable grades. Buyers had to have the cattle, and "all was fish that was caught in their nets." Even the half fat and short fed grassy steers that ten days or a fortnight ago were hard to sell at any price sold readily at prices good cattle would not bring at that time. Toward the close of the week supplies were heavy and all classes of buyers tried to cheapen up, but in this they were unsuccessful, as the demand was too good and competition too brisk. The advance of the early part of the week was well maintained.

Grass cattle, particularly grass Westerns, have been very scare, owing to the long continued drouth, and as a result packers have had to do some skirmishing for that class of stock. They have bought two or three trainloads of Texans at Kansas City the past week, but hope to receive a good many of these cattle direct from the Southwestern ranges before the season is over. There is a very active demand for this class of stock at present, and will be for at least two months, or until the rangers of the Northwest begin to come in freely.

The long continued drouth in this section was broken the latter part of the week and the prospect for a good corn crop could not be better. As a result there was a big improvement noticeable in the stooker and feeder market, and while prices were hardly quotably advanced as compared with a week ago there was considerably more life and activity to the trade.

Current cattle rates are about as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	$4 35@4 75
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400	4 15@4 50
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200	4 00@4 30
Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200.	3 75@4 10
Western steers	3 90@4 00
Texas steers	2 75@3 90
Good to choice cornfed cows.	3 25@4 00
Poor to medium cows	1 25@2 75
Fair to choice feeders	3 10@3 50
Poor to medium feeders	2 60@2 90
Bulls, oxen and stags	1 50@3 50
Veal calves	1 75@4 50

The sheep market has been rather dull all week, with a decidedly lower tendency. There has been a fair demand, but as Eastern markets have been overstocked and more or less demoralized the trade here has been very unsatisfactory. Fair to good wethers are quotable at from $3.00@4.25; common and stock sheep at from $2.25@3.25 and lambs at from $3.50@4.50.

BRUCE M'CULLOCH.

Deafness Can't be Cured

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

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

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

NEW MEXICAN LETTER.

Wetrous, N. M., June 11.—Editor Texas Live Stock Journal: I arrived at this point on the 31st of last month. At that time it was raining, and has continued to rain almost every day since. The people rejoiced at first and blessed the divine dispenser of good, for the earth was parched, the streams so low irrigation could not be successfully carried out, so there was a general spirit of depression manifest among the farmers and stock growers of this section.

The lambing season was the worst for years. The sheep raisers say the losses in lambs was something unheard of owing to short range and scarcity of water. But all things have an end, so the drouth was broken by the longest rainy spell, and the greatest amount of water fell ever known here. It rained, then it hailed until many fields of alfalfa was utterly destroyed. Governor Hadley and Mrs. Watrous being the heaviest losers by the hail, as their first crop is entirely destroyed. The heavy rains continued until the Moro and Sapio rivers arose and became a raging torrent where they unite just below this town. The water spread over the farms of Cherry Valley, covering the fields with mud and drift until there is no hope of an early crop.

The farmers are now about as blue as before the rain began. Stockmen are happy though, for grass is an assured fact; fat cattle will be plentiful soon. Just at present cattle are thin. Not as much interest in the business seem to be taken as in former times. Dull markets and scarcity of money has made a great change in this little community. Everybody complains, and say the end is not yet.

The Phoenix ranch, with Col. R. G. Head manager, is in a flourishing condition. The hail so far has not damaged it.

A number of ranchmen about here fed cattle last winter with varied success. All claim they did better to feed their alfalfa than to sell it at the prices offered.

Mr. C. M. Beeler of Kingsley, Kan., is about the only buyer they have had for cattle. He has shipped out about 1000 head lately. On the 4th he loaded eight car loads here and sixteen cars in Vegas; mixed stock, small and in poor condition. The prices paid I am told was $8 for yearlings; $10 for cows, $12 for twos. He gathers them in small bunches from whomever may have them for sale. The consequences are he gets a lot of Mexican stock which are not graded at all. He is selling them to the Kansas farmers. No doubt finds ready sale for he will soon return for another lot.

So far there has been no sale of sheep reported. Times are duller than ever known before in every branch of trade. Poor President Cleveland is blamed for it all. Curses long and loud are heard on every hand in both English and Spanish against the administration. Everything is blamed on the Democrats.

Even the old Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road has had its share of losses. The recent rains swept away many bridges and miles of track. In our little Moro canon we had an engine and two cars ditched. Wrecks and delays have been in order ever since the storms began.

M. C. S.

Five World Beaters.



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

The total wealth of this country in 1880 was $43,642,000,000; in 1893 $62,600,000,000; money in circulation in 1880, $973,382,228; in 1890, $1,429,251,270. Interest bearing debt in 1880, $1,722,993,100; in 1890 only $725,376,140; national bank capital in 1880, $463,000,000; in 1890, $667,250,000; savings bank deposits in 1880, $891,961,141; in 1890, $1,654,826,142; total value of manufactures in 1880, $2,711,579,999; in 1890, $4,860,285,837; total value farm products in 1880, $3,475,000,000; in 1890, $4,500,000,000; miles of railroad in 1880, 92,296; in 1890, 166,702 miles

A press dispatch from Manitou, Col., dated June 2, says: The storm which ended last night was the heaviest recorded by the government signal service bureau at the summit of Pikes' Peak. There are seven feet of snow on top of the mountain and it is a beautiful sight.

CAPITAL $200,000

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

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

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LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Capital, $50,000. Capital Represented, $100,000.

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

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CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS

Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing.

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CAPITAL $200,000.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. CHICAGO. UNION STOCK YARDS. ST. LOUIS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

Ship Your Stock to the Old Reliable

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

AT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY OR

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We Want Your Hogs at Fort Worth.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth.

Write to us at any of our Houses.

THOS. S. WEAVER

Breeder of High-Class

MORGAN HORSES.

Seven Oaks, : : : Nashville, Tenn.

Young stock by Ben Franklin (sire of 29 in the 2:30 list) the greatest living Morgan sire, for sale.

CATTLE WANTED.

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

H. H. HOLSELL, Decatur, Tex.

$15.00 TO $40.00 A WEEK

Can be made taking subscribers for "House and Home," the best illustrated HOME JOURNAL published. Every subscriber will receive a handsome premium valued at $5.00 in any store. Any one can, with spare time, do well. No experience required. Full instructions given. Send 20 cents for complete outfit, sample copies and full instructions, and you will make money fast. Address the HOUSE AND HOME CO., 641 N. Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. C. R. R. For rates call on or address W. J. CRAIG, G. F. A.

JAMES BEAUMONT, L. S. A., Victoria, Tex. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. R'ys, Victoria, Tex.

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Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars on all trains.

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STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

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

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS:

THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS AND PACKING HOUSE

Under new management opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle all classes of stock and are especially desirous of purchasing all the

HOGS That are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter CATTLE

Of all grades, while buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle via Chicago. Let the watchword of the stock-grower be the establishment of a home market, which they have it in their power to do without delay.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS

It is now beyond dispute that
Beecham's Pills
(Worth a Guinea a Box.)
(Tasteless)
are a specific in all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-headache, and kindred troubles.
25 cents a box.
22

PERSONAL.

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

W. H. Jennings, of San Antonio, was up making arrangements to ship 1000 cattle from the Territory. He says everybody is elated in Southwestern Texas. Recent rains have put a new aspect on the situation. He saws cows are scarce and sell at $7; yearling steers, $6 to $7; 2-year-old steers, $7 to $10 and 3-year-old steers, $11 to $13.—K. C. Telegram.

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

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

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

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

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

Jas. McMillan & Co., the well known wool commission merchants of Minneapolis, have this to say about sheep and wool: "The new wool has commenced to arrive and heavy receipts are looked for this month. There is no life nor demand. We wish we could report a better demand, but we cannot do so, and if anything it is harder work to sell wool, although we have had good success up to the present time in moving most grades of our purchases. It looks as though this season's clip would have to be bought and sold at very low prices. But there will be brighter times for sheep for two reasons: if the Wilson bill is passed large numbers of the remaining sheep will be killed off and those that hold their sheep will afterwards get high prices for them for mutton purposes and make money even though wool rules as low as at present; if the Wilson bill is not passed wool will undoubtedly do better."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John S. Jefferies, Sr., and R. S. Ferrell, have opened up the old Kentucky sale stables and yards, at corner of Eighth and Calhoun streets, where they will in future conduct a general sale and feed stable, to be known as the New Kentucky Stables. These gentlemen are now prepared to feed and care for in a satisfactory manner all horses that may be placed with them on very reasonable terms. They will also give special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission of horses, mules and all other kinds of live stock. These gentlemen are well fixed for business, and will no doubt give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. These stables now have over 100 new boxed stalls, and all other necessary conveniences for comfortably taking care of stock. Give them a trial.

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

Sam Cutberch, the Baird cattleman, was here Tuesday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What a Word Will Do.

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

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

Be Economical.

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

RAIN AND CROPS.

The News of Wednesday publishes the following correspondents' comments on rains and crops, in different sections:

Orange—Rains improved rice, corn, cotton, grass and vegetables. A good soaking rain will insure fair crops.

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

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

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

Lampasas—Crops doing well.

Bellville—Corn needing more rain. Cotton doing well.

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

Corpus Christi—Cotton doing well. Corn crop good.

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

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

Jefferson—Corn needing rain. Weather fine for harvesting. Cotton doing fairly well.

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

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

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

Arlington—Wheat all harvested and oats harvest commenced.

Camp Eagle Pass—Weather favorable for crops.

Brenham—Crops doing well, but more rain would be beneficial.

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

Houston—The rains have improved crops generally.

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

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

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

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

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

Panter—Favorable weather for all crops except that it is too wet for cotton. Cotton which was planted late is being injured by the worms and a poor stand is expected. Corn and oats a fair crop generally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schulenburg—Rains beneficial to crops.

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

Amarillo—Rain improved crops to some extent.

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

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

The Gazette publishes the following weather and crop notes the same day:

Beeville—Showery weather has prevailed here for the past thirty-six hours.

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

Mission Valley—Several light showers of rain fell in this settlement yesterday, with prospects for more.

Hempstead—A glorious rain is falling tonight over this section just in time to assure the largest corn crop ever made in this county.

Edna—Rains are reported in certain localities. In this immediate vicinity it is getting quite dry and while corn is suffering from rain cotton is still flourishing.

Wharton—A slight shower fell this morning and it is still drizzling, but indications are favorable for a heavy downpour. Rain is much needed, and it comes not a day too early.

Kilgore—A good shower fell here this evening and prospects are good for more rain tonight. This rain was very badly needed, and every one feels good over it. It almost insures a good corn crop.

El Campo—Rain yesterday and heavier showers today. The agricultural prospects of this section in consequence can be classed first class. Corn will be immeasurably benefited. Cotton will now go steadily improving.

Burke—Yesterday evening this place was visited with a good rain accompanied with some hail. About four inches of water fell in a very short time. This is the first good rain in about six or seven weeks. Some farmers are planting cotton today.

Mason—The country is in fine shape. Corn, cotton and every species of crops are doing finely. Grass is fine. Cattle are fat; times are better and everything is beginning to loosen up. Stockmen are happy and are shipping cattle North to market, others are filling up their pastures in order to hold them over for another season.

Victoria—This section had a bountiful rainfall yesterday. It began early and came down in generous quantities all the morning. There are promising indications of more. Stockmen have more cheerful countenances and farmers are solacing themselves for the poor corn crop by the bright prospects of an exceptionally good cotton yield.

Oil
smoothes the fibres of leather inside so they slip easily on one another. Dry fibres cut each other apart; the leather cracks if not oiled with
Vacuum Leather Oil.
It won't mend broken leather, but will keep it from cracking.
25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.
For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to
VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE

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

Three head of standard and and fashionably bred trotting stock.

Brood mare, "Nannie L." bay color, foaled 1878, now bred and prepaid to Earl, record 2 23 3-4; sire Messenger Duroc 106, sire of 21 in 2:30 list and sire of dams of 23 in 2:30 list; first dam Mary Sanford by Boy Hambletonian.

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

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

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

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

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

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

PASTURE FOR LEAS..

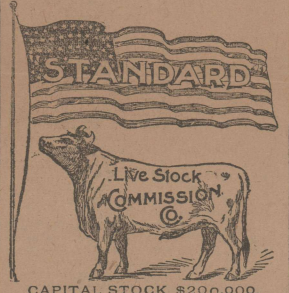
I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall counties. Plenty of water and good fence.
H. H. HALSELL,
Decatur, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FORT WORTH

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

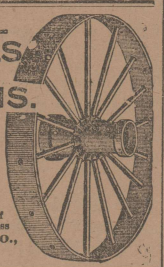


CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

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

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

METAL WHEELS for your WAGONS.



Any size you want, 20 to 66 in. high. Tires 1 to 8 in. wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves Cost many times in a season, to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Catlg free. Address
EMPIRE MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.

$2.75 Buys our $9 Natural Finish Baby Carriage complete with plaited steel wheels, axle, springs, and one piece steam bent handle. Made of best material, finely finished, reliable and guaranteed for 3 years. Shipped on 10 days' trial. FREIGHT PAID; no money required in advance. 75,000 in use. We are the oldest and best known concern of our kind, reliable and responsible. Reference furnished at any time. Make and sell nothing but what we guarantee to be as represented, sold at the lowest factory prices. WRITE TO-DAY for our large FREE illustrated catalogue of latest designs and styles published.
OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REDUCE Shoeing Expenses, and your horse's striking, interfering, etc., with 2 straps leather spreaders. $2.50 cash or C. O. D.—BOLLES Co. Bryan Blg. Chicago. (Mention this paper in writing.)

S. H. COWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
General attorney cattle raisers' association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office 501 Main street, corner Fourth.
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THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yards
Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.
Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
E. G. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,758
Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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

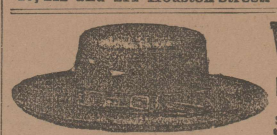
JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.
J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOUTH OMAHA
UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders Sent to the Country in 1893.

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	290,157	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,025
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

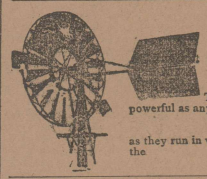
We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.
W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

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—DEALER IN—
Hardware, Stoves and Queensware,
Jewell Gasoline Stoves and Ranges,
Builder's Hardware a Specialty,
Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Tools, Picks, Etc.
10, 212 and 214 Houston Street. FORT WORTH. TEXAS.



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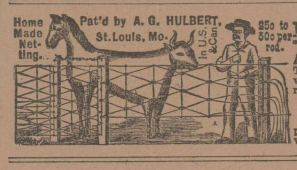
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