



VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

NO. 12.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Texas State Grange Fair.

With over 1000 stockholders living in various sections of the state, the Texas State Grange Fair association is easily in the front rank of fair associations in the Southwest. The fair will be held at McGreggor, commencing September 28, 1893, and continuing eight days. The grounds contain 800 acres, and every arrangement is provided for an enjoyable and profitable time. The officers are James L. Ray, president, Mineola; N. Stallworth, vice-president, Marlin; Charles F. Smith, treasurer; W. P. Witt, superintendent and secretary, postoffice box 39, McGreggor, Tex.

In no other department of farm management is there so much mismanagement as in the care of live stock.

The very best time to kill weeds is just before you see them, and this can only be done by constant cultivation.

A good barn will much more than pay interest on its cost by protecting the animals, crops and implements from the weather.

Regular hours for rising, going to work and quitting work are just as essential to success on the farm as in the store or office.

It is only the beginning to have the garden well planted. After this comes the care of it, and on this care depends the results to a very large degree.

Bulletin No. 28 from the agricultural experiment station of Minnesota is by Otto Lueger, entomologist from the entomological division and devoted to the classification of insects and their relation to agriculture. A more sensible effort to serve the cause of agriculture or horticulture has seldom issued from any similar station. Address J. A. Vye, secretary, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.

At the Tennessee experiment station they claim to have grown 823 bushels of onions per acre where the onions were started in a hotbed and transplanted, while on an adjoining plot, where seed was sown, only 206 bushels were grown. The transplanted onions ripened earlier, were of more uniform size and better in quality. It takes 150,000 plants to the acre, and a good hand can set 5000 a day. The best method is to work in gangs of three, one man making the holes, one dropping the plant in it and a third pressing the soil around it, with perhaps a fourth man to take up the plants and bring them out.

A good crop of millet may be grown from a late seeding, but often extra care will be needed to procure a good stand. It will sometimes be slow to germinate, especially if the sowing is followed by a heavy rain, and that by scalding sun. Then the soil is apt to crust, and as no air can penetrate it the germs will perish. Even if the seed sprouts, the crust is so hard that the little plantlets cannot penetrate it. If such a crust forms after sowing, it will be best to harrow the field with a light, sharp instrument. The millet may should be cut before the seed forms, or else the feeding value concentrates in the grain, and the straw becomes hard, woody and unpalatable.

There are many farmers who find it easier to grow a good crop than to market it at the right time and in the right way. These are the men who are over-anxious to obtain the very highest price, and in their anxiety to do this sometimes let slip their best opportunity by holding too long. For such men a good rule is to market the crop when it is ready. If you do not

then get the very top of the market, you at least are not chagrined by knowing that the high price passed and you were not wise enough to take advantage of it. There is also always some loss from holding a crop by shrinkage, danger of injury, possible loss by fire, etc. A crop sold is beyond the possibility of these, and this is an item worth considering.

Less Hurt Than His Neighbors.

While all classes of people are affected and suffering inconvenience if not loss from the money stringency, it is doubtless true that farmers are less affected than any other, except those who have fixed incomes from unfailling sources. Indeed, the depression of the last few years, which for a time bore with especial severity upon farmers, has had the effect of causing them to take advantage of the first favorable turn, and as a result they are now, as a rule, better prepared than other producers for the stringency.

Further, when people under the pincings of financial stringency find it necessary to curtail purchases wherever possible, they find it impossible to stop buying the staple food products of the farm, so that even though the products of some other industries may not be salable at any price there is always a demand at some price for what the farmer has to sell. The farmer may, therefore, congratulate himself on being less disastrously affected than his fellows by the financial disturbance.—Kansas Farmer.

First Bale for 1893.

Last Saturday, July 1, the first bale of cotton was received at the Houston cotton exchange.

Duval county is again to the front, the bale having been ginned by E. G. Perez & Co., San Diego. The bale weighs 525 pounds.

The receipt of this bale beats the record in the way of early arrivals. The earliest receipt of the first bale heretofore was July 6 in 1887 and again in 1891. In 1891 the first bale was received July 6, but the second bale was not received until seventeen days later on July 23. Following are the dates of receipts and places where received of first bales of Texas crop since 1885:

Receipt of first bales: 1885, July 23, two bales, Galveston and Houston; 1886, July 16, Galveston; 1887, July 6, Houston; 1888, July 19, Houston; 1889, July 21, Houston; 1890, July 8, Galveston; 1891, July 6, Houston; 1892, July 11, Houston; 1893, July 1, Houston.

Where produced: 1885, Victoria county; 1886, 1887, 1888, DeWitt; 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, Duval.

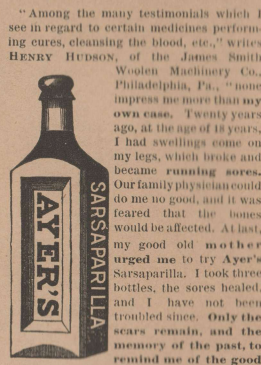
Rice Plant.

Of all the cereals the rice plant is the most useful, furnishing food for more human beings than any other plant grown, about one-third of the population of the globe being fed by this cereal, and a failure of a single crop of rice is worse by far than a failure of a potato crop in Ireland. The native country of rice is India, and from this primitive seat it has now spread into not only all the countries of the torrid zone, but into many of the temperate. This plant grows best in abundance of water, and, therefore, thrives in low, marshy swamps, where nothing else could live. The swamps of South Carolina were of no use whatever until rice was found to thrive there, and now that state supplies the whole United States, and also exports large quantities to foreign markets. Rice does not invariably require a marshy place, there is a kind which thrives best in the slopes of hills, and which is not continuously watered. There is, however, a little thief known to the owners of rice fields in South Carolina: this is the bobolink. This bird feasts on the grain, much to the annoyance of the owner. It is, however, very beautiful, head and breast being black, the rest of the body being a mixture of white, black and yellow, and its legs red. It is about six or seven inches in length. The song of this bird is very sweet, being a jingling melody of short, variable notes, confused, rapid and continuous. The bobolink migrates from Mexico to Labrador, and arrives in the rice fields about the last of March. In India there is a bird whose name is rice sparrow. These birds are smaller and even more troublesome than the bobolink of America. They go in flocks, devouring the rice at a great rate. The farmer there has scare crows made and stationed all over the field. He has a cord attached to each one and fastened to a center place. Here the owner sits and keeps a watch; he jerks the cord when a flock is seen, and by the movement of the scare crow the birds take flight.

In India and China, rice being the chief cereal, the inhabitants subsist almost entirely upon it, and a failure of the crops for a single time causes terrible suffering among them. The people could, however, in countries where rice is raised, grow two crops a year as well as one, but the inhabitants of these hot countries are too lazy to do more than is necessary to get enough to eat.

A more generous use of brain power combined with muscular energy will go a long way toward keeping the Texas farmer out of the clutches of "gold bugs" or free him from the sleepless nights of the doctor.

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For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

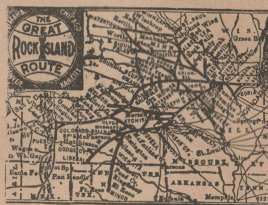
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Miscellaneous.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 13, 1893.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock, a. m., 30th meridian time, JULY 14, 1893, by the Quartermaster for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1893, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for fuel—", and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. C. SMITH, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

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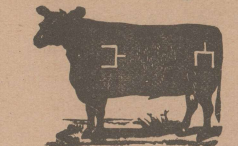
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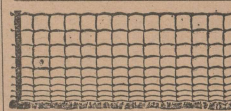
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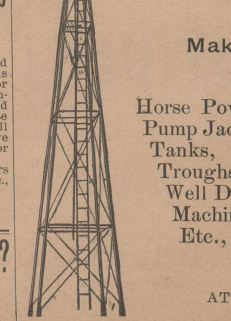
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FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 5, 1893.

Another trip was taken to Buda last Friday morning, and the country between here and there was found to be dry and rain needed, though nothing is suffering. Pulling fodder is the farm work on hand now, and the farmers were hard at it. Corn is fast ripening and the fields now present quite a different appearance from what they did three, or even two, weeks ago.

At Buda, Dr. R. J. Jameson was conspicuous by his absence. Was sorry I did not get to meet him, as he is one of the men who make a stranger's visit to his town pleasant. He was away on a trip to Atlanta, Ga., with a car load of very good horses. I expect to be able to give the result of his trip as soon as he returns.

Ludwig Hepp, a well-to-do stock farmer of the Buda section, was in town Saturday. He says stock and crops are doing very well, but rain is needed.

Joe Biles was in also, and makes the same report, but adds to it that the corn crop is not near so good as last year. He had a surplus of about 2000 bushels, which he sold, but will have none this year.

The cotton crop is promising, but wants a wetting, though it can stand twelve or fifteen days dry weather yet, but to no advantage.

Mose Johnson was in, and says he failed to operate on his calves with the dehorning fluid because, although he ordered it sent C. O. D., he did not think he ought to pay express charges on it, and would not take it at all.

John Cardwell, another well-fixed stock farmer, was in with his family. He, like the rest of them, was desirous of seeing rain, and said it was needed.

D. C. Burleson was there after supplies and on other business and had the same complaint to make.

S. W. Jackson was there with a load of fine watermelons, many of which he sold at profitable prices.

R. H. Rogers had to go into town to find company; he is "batching" on his place, the family being on a visit at Llano. He, as well as W. H. Carter, had the same as the others to say concerning the weather and the crops.

H. C. Storey was in San Marcos Saturday morning; he has about 1000 head of sheep for sale or will trade them for cattle. If any of the JOURNAL readers are inclined that way let them communicate with the writer.

W. B. Sanderson, the San Angelo sheep man mentioned in my last as being here, left Saturday morning for home. He may make a trade yet as he learned an item on his road home that may induce him to come back.

Sunday was spent on the Southern Pacific railroad on the way to Alpine, where there was a grand, glorious jollification on the 4th and 5th, particulars of which will be given in my next. The country between here and there is very dry and does not look like it has had very good rains at the same time the rest of the country was blessed about two months ago. The trouble is the first rains were not followed by more and the grass, although it got a splendid start, could not continue its growth, and the hot sun together with the few animals there were to eat it soon put an end to what grass there was, and the country now looks almost as bad, with the exception of a few places, as it did before the drouth.

Rain in that section is very badly needed and needed right now. The dry weather has already got stockmen to guessing what they are going to do with their stock, and they are in anything but a happy humor.

Brown Paschal, that cowman of Alpine, passed through the city Satur-

day night or rather stayed over here that night and left next morning for his home, and was there at the "blow out" and a prominent participant in the roping contest to-day.

J. M. Dean, the cowman lawyer, whose residence is in El Paso and ranch near Alpine, under the supervision of Bob Nevel, got on the train Sunday evening at Del Rio for his home. Mr. Dean says he still owns the ranch near Alpine and expects to hold on to it, as he believes there is good money in ranching.

F. E. Leason, the stockman of Eagle Pass, whose courtesy to the writer there, upon the occasion of his visit, is still remembered, went up from Eagle Pass to Del Rio Saturday, and Sunday went on up to Comstock, near which station he has his ranch. Mr. Leason says he has almost closed out his sheep, having only about 1000, and if he does not sell them by the time he gets them ready he will ship about half of them to market. W. H. Jones, the popular sheriff and prominent stockman of Val Verde county, went up to Comstock Sunday on official business. Mr. Jones says it has been two years since he shipped any cattle on to the market, that his do not get fat enough to ship, and he thinks the reason is that it does not rain as much in Texas as it used to.

George W. Ames, merchant stockman of Comstock, was also on the train Sunday from Del Rio home.

I. M. (Meade) Wilson returned Sunday night to his headquarters at Alpine from El Paso and Ysleta. Meade was one of the posse of fourteen who went up to see what could be done, if anything, in regard to the recent killing of Capt. Frank Jones. He says everything was quiet when he got, but the people are mad. There was nothing for them to do but attend the funeral of the lamented dead and return home.

J. W. Jackson & Bro. recently shipped a lot of steers to market, and say they should be sold to-day. Good prices are expected notwithstanding the market is off.

I see by the JOURNAL that Duval county is the source of the first bale of cotton for 1893. It weighed 525 pounds, was shipped by F. Guerydan & Co. and sold in Houston on the 1st, bringing \$750, and went to Chicago as a record breaker.

This is as it should be, yet it is a surprise to me, as five acres were planted early in DeWitt county especially for the first bale, and when last heard from gave promise of getting it in.

R. B. Neighbors, a stockman of considerable prominence, went from his ranch near Marathon to Alpine Sunday night to rest up Monday and be in trim for the "pow-wow" which is to last two suns, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Bert Mitchell, a popular young stockman of Marfa, came down to Alpine on Monday, accompanied by his brother Arthur and Sam Harman, to be present at the celebration on the 4th and participate in the roping contest which took place together with the tournament yesterday, particulars of which will be given in my next, as the jollification is still in progress.

Bert has recently purchased the stock of cattle, about 200 head, and horses, about fifty head, formerly belonging to Sam Shwing and is now doing business for himself. Bert says it is as nice a lot of cattle as there is in the country, and since he has owned it has sold one cow and calf for \$75 and a number of others for milch cows at \$25 and \$30.

John Rooney returned last Saturday from Canadian City, where he disposed of the last of his herd by throwing them into a G4 herd. He had sold out all but 800 head and did fairly well with them.

A. N. Calloway is still doing business at the old stand, which can be ascertained by referring to his card which still appears in the JOURNAL. Mr. Calloway will give you a dozen as good photos as anybody and for \$3.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

THE SOUTHERN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL—WEEKLY.

Oldest and Best—Established in 1877.

True to name the several departments of live stock are edited and filled in by competent writers, a feature valuable to every farmer. The departments—Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy, Swine, Apiary, Poultry, News and Miscellany appeal forcibly to the classes and to the home. A clean, non-political, non-sensational, practical publication, representing the best phase of Southern life, blazing the way to the higher diversified agriculture; distinctive features which have secured for it a wide field of usefulness. Never at a discount as an advertising medium, if the testimony of old friends can be believed. Subscription \$1.50 a year; four weeks on trial, 12 cents; eight weeks on trial, 24 cents; single copies 4 cents—stamps taken on trial orders.

Agents wanted. Reference: banks and business men of the city. Address THE SOUTHERN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Meridian, Miss.

World's Fair Visitors.

An intending visitor to the coming World's fair at Chicago need have no far as to the possibility of securing satisfactory accommodations at reasonable rates at either the many hotels or residences listed in a neat pamphlet entitled, "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair," compiled at great expense and published by a trustworthy Chicago firm.

This book contains a list of about 9000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the fair, viz: May 1 to October 30; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations, has twelve full-page, large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station copies of this work, which may be obtained at 50 cents per copy.

W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent, Cotton Belt Route.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal of recent date has the following: "Maj. Seth Mabry of Kansas City, who is a veteran in the ranch business and as well posted on range topics as any man in the West, was here on a visit. He sold most of his cattle to Ike Pryor early in the spring, and Ike is now grazing them in the Territory. Maj. Mabry thinks that the crop of young cattle in Southern Texas this year is fully 50 per cent below the usual supply. The past two seasons, he says, have been dry, and dealers were obliged to get rid of their cattle in toto. Cows were shipped out by thousands, and so impoverished the ranches of the producing stock, and now the shortage in young cattle is being keenly felt. It will take some years before the range can be fully stocked again."

Each individual who enters the field with the view of engaging in the poultry business has some peculiar ideas of his own which he insists shall be tested by practical application. The result is that they lose a whole year in learning that their pet theories were impracticable, and that they should have been guided by the experience and advice of others. No one who has not had some experience should undertake to accomplish his object in a manner different from others. Time and capital should not be wasted in fruitless attempts. The old motto, "Be sure you are right," applies with force in all matters, and especially in managing poultry.

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST.

511 1/2 E. Houston street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

DR. H. M. HUNTER. DR. S. S. THOMPSON

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CALLAWAY'S GALLERY—Cabinet also Photographs \$3 per dozen. You cannot get better work in the city, 513 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

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ALAMO DRUG STORE,

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

N. and M. Installment Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

General House Furnishings.

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Drs. Harwell & Herring,
SPECIALISTS

In the treatment of

ECZEMA, CANCER AND TETTER,

And all malignant sores and skin diseases. Rooms 2 and 4, upstairs, opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Write for testimonials of cures.

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SADDLERY CO.

New Goods,
Lowest Prices.

BEST SADDLES

AND

Harness Repairing
A SPECIALTY.

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Fort Worth, Tex.

FAT PEOPLE

To reduce your weight SURELY use Willard's Obesity Pills and lose 15 pounds a month. No injury to the health. No interference with business or pleasure. NO STARVING. They build up and improve the general health, beautify the complexion and leave NO WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 81 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: "Three bottles of your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 235 pounds to 190 and I never felt better in all my life. I am much pleased with the result, and shall do all I can to help you. Our patrons include Physicians, Bankers, Lawyers and leaders of society. Our goods are not sold in drug stores; all orders are supplied direct from our office. Price per package \$2.00, or three packages for \$5.00, by mail prepaid. Particulars (sealed) 4 cts. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL."

WILLARD REMEDY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Eaton Seltzer—Where are those orders I ordered on the half shell? Walter—Don't get impatient, sah; we're drestle sho't on shells, but y're next.—Truth.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 14.

Fort Worth, Friday, July 7, 1893.

No. 12.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
1006 and 1008 Houston Street, Fort
Worth, Tex.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

YOUR boys won't be the worse farmers for a generous education.

LIVE stock, combined with other products, is the salvation of the Texas farmer.

PANADIAN hay is having a tremendous boom these days, owing to the drouth in England.

THE packery is packing ice at any rate, and for this much, thanks. Texas cattlemen will shout with joy, when the home market is really "down to business."

TEXAS has stood, and is still standing, the strain better than some of her older sisters. The record of failures, as confined to Texas, is flattering to our statehood.

WHY should the cotton seed mill owners make such astounding profits and the farmer and cattle feeder pay the tolls? Lack of foresight is responsible, as it was when the cotton seed were thrown away as waste.

If your neighbor raises good crops, watch his methods, adopt the best, cut off useless expenditures, care for farm machinery, look after your stock. There is more money in intelligent farming than in political harangues (for the farmer).

THE Kansas City Drovers' Journal meant all right when it used our horse columns of the 23rd to add to its interesting pages on the 26th, but was it not a trifle unkind to credit the extracts to another paper of somewhat similar name? Stir up your exchange man, Bro. Neff.

A LUDICROUS illustration of the prevailing "stringency" in money matters is afforded by a letter from a well-known cattleman, who writes us that he reads the JOURNAL every week, likes it very much, but does not wish to subscribe for a copy at \$1.50 per year for this reason: "I have it in my house every week. The man (a country newspaper brother) boards with me and it does not cost me anything for reading matter." It is needless to say that for self-protection we have expunged the loaning newspaper man's name from our exchange list.

Midsummer Reading.

The second part of Omega, Camille Flammarion's fascinating story, com-

mences in the July number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. More than usually attractive is the present issue, and the price, by the way, has been reduced to 12½ cents at all news agencies.

Annual Election.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Stock Journal Publishing Company, in Fort Worth, July 5, the following directors were elected for one year: J. C. Loving, George B. Loving and W. A. Garner. The directors subsequently elected these officers: President, J. C. Loving; secretary, George B. Loving; treasurer and manager, W. A. Garner.

"Goodnighting" Bulls.

In these times of retrenchment, when cattlemen like others even less fortunate are turning corners to save the loose ends of ranch expenditures, the publication on another page of Col. Goodnight's remedy for the results of age in bulls will meet, we trust, with earnest consideration. Cattlemen should investigate, and the JOURNAL will be glad to note the results of experiments made in "Goodnighting" bulls.

The Crop Outlook in the East.

The National Stockman and Farmer, published at Pittsburg, Pa., sums up the crop prospects as follows:

Intelligence from many parts of the country indicate that the corn crop is late in its development, as would naturally be expected, and makes a backward showing for this time in the season. However, the stand is reported as remarkably even, and in this particular unusually satisfactory, pointing to at least a fairly good crop under reasonably good conditions, though with less of fodder than in many seasons. Other spring crops are also a little late, but are as a rule doing rather better than was generally anticipated some weeks since. Wheat harvest has opened up in many localities, but has not yet been prosecuted to an extent to indicate the outcome as compared with the general expectation.

The Work Before Congress.

In one month from the date of this issue of the JOURNAL the national congress will be convened in extra session under the recent proclamation of President Cleveland. That body has a gigantic task to perform. With a vast pressure brought to bear from the monied centers of the world, with executive influence strongly asserted, and with an apparently overwhelming majority of the press and of public men in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, it is almost safe to predict that this unpopular makeshift of financial legislation will die under the dictates of financial powers. But this "killing" is not all that congress must attend to. There is widespread distrust in commercial circles. Money is held with an iron grip and the man with maturing obligations must sell at a great sacrifice or see his credit go by the board. Manufacturing enterprises are languishing, trade in general is weak and feverish and the pulse of the country is high with anticipation of some

relief to be afforded by the party in power at Washington.

A vast crop must soon be marketed. To move that crop will require the unlocking of bank doors and the circulating of millions of dollars.

Some of our states, notably those in which mining plays an important part, are in the throes of a panic; their mines and mills are shut down, labor is idle and poverty rampant. Some relief must be forthcoming, and it will tax the assembled wisdom of congress, without regard to party, to so legislate as to relieve the sufferings of our people. Silver at present is at the mercy of the money speculators; foreign countries are ready and anxious to take advantage of our necessities and it will be well indeed if in this hour of general trial our representatives and senators can cast aside political prejudices and set on foot some measures of financial and banking reform which will promptly restore confidence and put in motion the wheels of commerce and of manufacturing.

The farmer, the ranchman and the cotton grower, alike doing their level best for the prosperity of our country have a right to expect at the hands of congress not a makeshift in the way of suspension of silver purchases, but a sound and patriotic settlement of the financial question in a manner reflecting credit on the nation and justice to all concerned.

The Sheep Industry.

The wool grower of Texas is not wearing a very broad smile at present. Not only is he the victim of the prevailing depression of financial circles, in common with other branches of livestock, but he can see no rift in the clouds at present. The spectre of free wool is ever present to haunt his dreams of the future and the wool buyer tells the grower that no one is in a mood to buy even at the present ruinous low prices. The Boston Advertiser sums up the situation at that point as follows in the latest issue to hand:

The market continues dull and depressed, with the demand yet confined principally to meeting present wants. The woolen mills are getting their back orders for heavy weights attended to, and until the demand for spring goods for next year starts up, there will be but little call for wool. The market continues in an unsettled condition, with business depressed by the expectation of tariff changes being made this fall, while to cap the situation the stringent money market prevents much business that would otherwise be done. Values are low, but no one has confidence to stock ahead, although dealers are generally operating in the country to a moderate extent, either buying sparingly or else taking some wool on commission.

Some business has been done in new wools to arrive, but it has been mostly at low prices at which dealers have offered the wool and thus are taking their chances of getting out at a profit. This business has not been included in the sales, as the wool has not yet been delivered, and the price would be no criterion of the market. Manufacturers have shown a disposition to do

very little in this way, but occasional moderate-sized blocks have been taken as a sort of speculation. These sales include Ohio fleeces, one-quarter and three-eighth bloods and also some purchases of Texas wools have been made on manufacturers account.

Outside of the stringent position of the money market, which prevents manufacturers from buying wool which they know will be wanted later, the most unfavorable factor against operating is the slow way in which spring goods are opening. Agents have their next year's samples all ready to show, and are feeling about for orders, but have met with little success as yet. Some moderate orders for cheap chevrons and worsteds for 1894 have been booked, but the last spring's clothing trade has been so unfavorable that it is slow work to get clothiers enthused over next year's goods. The expected change in the tariff does not affect this trade so much as the fact that a large amount of the goods now made up will have to be carried over, which makes clothiers in a poor mood to order ahead.

To what ever cause we may attribute the unfortunate condition, it is true, as the Boston Commercial Bulletin says, that last year in the face of a competition of foreign wool greater than ever before known long staple fine territory wool was selling on a basis of 58 to 60 cents the scoured pound. To-day with a decreased competition the selling price is 45 cents the scoured pound.

The only move on the board feasible to Texas wool growers is to prepare to meet low markets by decreasing at all possible points, the cost of production. In this state to the depredations of wild animals an enormous loss must be charged up each year by the sheepmen. Fear of these ravages compels constant watchfulness, necessitating the vigilance of herders night and day, all extra expense.

Then, again, sheep are permitted to range only during the heat of the day. In the cool hours of the evening and at night, when if freed from carnivorous pests, they might roam at will, pick up more and better flesh and produce better wool, the dumb unfortunates are penned in narrow quarters, with consequent loss of vitality, weight and value. Let the sheep growers of Texas band together in a solid and influential organization, corresponding to the Cattle Raisers' association, "built for business" and ready to demand and secure appropriate legislation. At least they might secure a revitalizing of the scalp law, or in some way compel the state to take adequate measures looking toward protection of the sheep industry from wild animals. With such protection thousands of heads would be saved annually, thousands of dollars of expense would be saved on the ranches and a better quality and larger quantity of wool and mutton would redound to the credit and profit of the Texas sheep industry.

All the Greene teams at Eddy, N. M., are now at work on the lower farm, putting in 600 acres of Egyptian corn. The crop of this corn raised last year at the vineyard place was worth \$75 per acre for stock corn and for seed.

Subscribe for the STOCK JOURNAL.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, 1006 Houston street when in Fort Worth. THE JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you call and make yourselves at home.

Col. Jep Crawford of Jack county, one of the real old timers, is in town.

E. B. Carver, who represents Cassidy Bros. in Texas, is visiting his family in Henrietta.

Aaron Laster of Keechi, Jack county, is in town. He is one of the few to say rain is not needed.

W. L. Gatlin, the well known cattleman, was a tourist from Abilene to Fort Worth yesterday.

E. D. Farmer shipped out eighteen carloads of cattle from Aledo Tuesday for the Chicago market.

Charles McFarland stopped in on his way from Aledo to Chicago, to which point he shipped a load of cattle last week.

J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas, who has been buying steers for feeding ground in the Territory, was in town during the week.

Charles Goodnight left the city Saturday for his vast mining interests in Mexico. He will probably be absent several weeks.

W. H. Godair came up from San Angelo this week and in company with Bill Gatlin of Abilene went out to their ranches Tuesday.

Alfred J. Harris, the cattleman, writes from Colorado: "The JOURNAL is the best paper in these parts for general stock news."

Walter Stewart, accompanied by his family, came in from the Lost Valley ranch, Jack county, this week. Mr. Stewart is steer buying.

J. W. Corn, the Weatherford cattle raiser, was at the Pickwick Monday. Bill has no complaints to make as to the condition of his cattle.

Col. William Hunter, the alert representative of the Evans, Snider Buel Co., came in Wednesday on a business trip to Southern Texas.

J. H. Ryburn, a prominent ranchman of Tom Green county, was here yesterday. He says it continues very dry in his part of the country.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county cattleman, says his steers in the Territory are doing splendid. He has not, however, made any shipments.

Burke Burnett has been honored by the Denver road. A station named Burnett has been opened on Burke's ranch, 130 miles north of this city.

C. B. Willingham, of the well known Turkey Track ranch, has just returned from Roswell, N. M., where he has been investing in cattle and land interests.

J. C. Loving has shipped fifteen car loads of fat cattle from his ranch in Jack county. They were bound for Chicago, though a sale may be made at Kansas city.

C. A. Pugsley, the well known buyer from Kansas City, was in the city the fourth and left for Quannah, having a string of feeders to ship to Orrin Junction, Montana.

George Simpson, of the firm of Simpson & Coon, the big cattle feeders of

Weatherford, has completed the shipment of a fine lot of 1800 feeders from their Crescent pastures.

Mr. L. T. Clark, the well-known cattleman of Mangum, Tex., writes complaining of the unimproved drouth in that section, but says his cattle are doing tolerably well.

The Panhandle will lose one of the old timers in James Arnold, who is reported to have disposed of his stock and ranch in Hansford county with a view of moving to Nova Scotia.

The second edition of Professor Curtis' valuable text book on horses, cattle, sheep and swine should be in the hands of every breeder. See the advertisement in another column.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado was one of the visiting cowmen this week. He has 500 head of steers ready for shipment, and says the country around Alvarado is suffering greatly for want of rain.

Among the Texas cattlemen taking in the World's fair last week were George Light of Pilot Point, J. B. Wells, Bob Houston and P. M. Walker of Gonzales, and M. Sansom of Alvarado.

Gillespie & Hill are successors to Hill's Business College, and it will hereafter be known as the Metropolitan Business College. Readers of the JOURNAL should send for the new catalogue.

Col. Talbot, the well known cattle man of Tom Green county, says everything in that country is dry as a chip. The Colonel has a system of patrol to guard against fires, but says the stock are not suffering any for lack of water.

Charlie Coppinger, after a brief visit to his ranch in scurry county, reported in this city this week. He says that in his section grass is AI, and rain has been sufficient. No marketing is being done, cattlemen waiting for an advance.

North & Co. of Fort McKavett make an important offering in this week's JOURNAL. They have two valuable stock farms in Mansard county for sale or trade at advantageous figures. Also a choice lot of feeding steers. See their advertisement.

Superintendent Tillinghast of the packery has conferred a boon upon Fort Worth during the ice panic by supplying about twenty-five tons daily. It is announced that the big Adal ice machine with fifty tons capacity will be running in a few days.

Manager Fred Horsbrough of the Espuela Land and Ranch company was in the city this week and took occasion to say that the charges of mismanagement referred to in the legal proceedings noticed elsewhere in this issue were without foundation.

Tom Montgomery, the genial ranchman, writing from Mount Blanco, says: "It is somewhat dry up here at present, and if it does not rain soon, the 'man with the hoe' would be better off if he had never heard of West Texas, or been satisfied to have heard of it at a distance."

North & Co., the well known ranchmen of Fort McKavett, write us: "The weather is very dry. Stock of all kinds in good shape and doing well. Crops short, excepting on irrigated land, which is largely on the increase in this county. Very few stock cattle left. Steers mostly in second hands."

J. M. Williams of Waddell & Williams, the well known raisers and buyers of cattle, writes from Colorado, Tex.: "We are very dry out here, but are still holding a stiff upper lip." Incidentally Mr. Williams remarks:

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

Is a sure and harmless cure. It is purely vegetable, and cure guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

Institute, cor. HOUSTON and FOURTH sts., Up-stairs, Fort Worth, Tex.

West's Chloro-Naphtholeum

—THE BEST REMEDY FOR SCAB AND—

Ticks on Sheep,

Foot Rot, Lice on Cattle, Sores, Wounds, Galls, Thrush, Greased, Cracked Heels and All Similar Troubles.

Write for Circulars.

WEST'S DISINFECTANT CO.

504 NORTH TWELFTH ST., ST. LOUIS.

STEPHENS COLLEGE,

For Young Women.

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Rev. T. W. Barrett, A. M., President; W. Pope Yeaman, D. D., President Board of Curators; Hon. E. W. Stephens, Treasurer; Rev. G. W. Hatcher, Secretary. The great denominational school of the Baptists of the state. Course offers opportunity for broadest and most thorough culture in Letters, Music, Art, Elocution and Delsarte. Graduates rank among the most accomplished musicians. A Christian home, handsomely furnished, elegantly located in a beautiful park of ten acres. Columbia unsurpassed for beautiful homes and refined people. For catalogue address the president, Rev. T. W. Barrett, Columbia, Mo.

"I enclose renewal of subscription for JOURNAL. I can't afford to do without your paper."

W. H. Godair of Godair, Harding & Co. says their Tom Green county ranch has shipped 250 cars of sheep this season. The ranch near Brownwood is stocked with 2500 steers three and four for summer grazing and fall sale. Col. Godair says wool receipts at Amarillo will reach about 6,000,000 pounds, half of which has brought from 8 to 14 cents.

E. Bryan, the well known ranchman of Hubbard City, writes that stock are doing well but that cattlemen in his section are discouraged at the low market. Mr. Bryan will shortly pass through Fort Worth en route to his ranch in Greer county. In renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL Mr. Bryan says: "It is very valuable to me and I am glad it has never stopped."

Mr. J. F. Claggett of the well known firm of Claggett, Pierce & Co., wool growers and sheep breeders of Callahan county, writes as follows from Baird: "I have never failed on printers' ink. My advertisement in the JOURNAL brought me a buyer for my muttons and by that means sold him also my three-year-old grass steers at \$19 per head, which I think fine these times."

A. Q. Nash, secretary of the Sherman Institute, reports an unusual inquiry for catalogues. The institute is located at Sherman, Tex., is presided over by J. G. Nash, and was chartered in 1877. It is a strictly private un-denominational finishing school for girls, with a course higher than any female school in the Southwest. It has the best music and art departments in the state. For terms and other information readers of the JOURNAL are referred

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(Successor to Hill's Dallas Business College) The leading school of the State. Facilities equal to the best. Beautiful catalogue just out—write for it. Address GILLESPIE & HILL, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.

to A. Q. Nash, secretary, Sherman, Tex.

Rev. T. W. Barrett, A. M., president of Stephens college, Columbia, Mo., sends us the advertisement of Stephens college for this issue. It is a school for the higher education of young women, and offers superior advantages in all the higher departments of culture. President Barrett has been at the head of the college ten years and has done much toward bringing the institution to its present high state of efficiency and usefulness. The college is a well organized Christian home, and parents may feel assured that their daughters will have all the care and attention necessary for the development of a healthy moral and physical life, while receiving the broadest mental training and cultured in all the graces which go to make up a refined and elegant woman. Mrs. Barrett, the accomplished wife of the president, gives her personal attention to the home life of the young ladies, and her wide experience eminently fits her for this responsible and delicate position. For catalogues send to the president, Rev. T. W. Barrett, A. M., Columbia, Mo.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

SWINE.

It will be noticed by our market reports, and representative sales that light hogs are now in greatest demand, and prices for good light and medium weight stock are higher than for the heavy grades. This change in comparative prices is nothing unusual at this season of the year, but the preference for light hogs seems to be greater than usual. The higher relative value for this grade of hogs is accounted for by the marked preference for stock that will turn out the greatest amount of pork from the smallest number of pounds live weight.—National Stockman and Farmer.

It is a pretty safe prediction that pork will rule high for at least another year, as during the depression in values farmers sold everything off so closely that they have since found it difficult to stock up again; and now, as new markets are opening, there will still be a shortage, even with the crop restored to its former proportions. We are sorry for those farmers who are caught without any stock hogs to begin anew with, but it is a lesson which they should not soon forget. In the long run there are just as many "ups" in prices as there are "downs," and a man should keep in line all the time, so that he can take advantage of them when they come.

It is not too much to say that the shrinkage in hog prices which has recently taken place probably means that the higher figure prevalent early in the season will not soon again be reached. It does not follow from this that low prices or unfavorable prices for hogs are immediately ahead, for the figures now ruling are most excellent in comparison with anything except the very high range of values which have made the hog markets so satisfactory to producers for some months past. Hogs are still selling in any market of the country at prices which, allowing a good margin for shipment, mean good returns to the producer. It is to be hoped, and reasonably expected, that this condition, even though present prices may not long be sustained, may for some time to come; but we cannot learn that the best posted authorities are expecting an early recurrence of the prices of the early spring months.

The Hog Market.

A Chicago correspondent thus describes the condition of the hog market:

Nothing in live stock circles is quite such a puzzler just now as the future of the hog market. People at the stock yards are all at sea regarding the situation, and people in the country are, if anything, even more interested. The changes have been so unusually violent part of the time for the last two months or less that dealers in the interior have been obliged to face great losses at times. Taking one year with another, it is unusual for the hog market to fluctuate 20, 25 and 30 to 40 cents in a single day, and a change of 10 to 15 cents is about the way the quotations rise, one day with another. But everything has been at sixes and sevens for a number of weeks, and a man shipping a load of hogs to market did not know within 25 to 40 cents what it would bring.

It is true the packers are making money at present prices of live hogs and the manufactured product, such as lard, mess pork, ribs and cured meats, for these are selling at abnormally high prices. On the other hand there is of course the old and natural desire on the part of the packers to get the price of live hogs scaled down by the time the activity of the next winter packing season arrives. In consequence they make a good many drives at the price, and on every show of a big run it is common to see a sharp break. This in turn shuts off the sup-

ply, and quotations quickly recover. Yet hogs have been reduced about \$2 per 100 pounds from the high figures of the winter. Whether or not the packers will get the price down a dollar or two before the first of November is an open question. One thing may be noted: Many people in the trade have practically given up the idea that the era of high prices will continue and look for soft markets for the future.

National Swine Breeders.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 2, 1883.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The National Swine Breeders' association will hold its annual meeting in Assembly hall, World's Columbian Exposition, on Friday, October 13. This meeting, occurring during the last and most important week of the swine exhibit, will be largely attended. The programme, consisting of papers from leading breeders and prominent scientists, and treating on practical rather than theoretical matters, will be interesting and instructive. Individual swine breeders, as well as swine associations, should not fail to attend or be represented at this meeting, or if unable to be present, secure membership in the National association, so that they may receive the benefit of its proceedings, papers, discussions, etc., which will be published for use of members.

The officers of the association are: President, S. E. Morton, Camden, Ohio; vice-president, E. C. Rouse, Homer, Mich.; secretary and treasurer, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; executive committee, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio; H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.

HORTICULTURE.

The annual report of the president of the Florida Fruit exchange shows that the orange industry in that state has increased from 600,000 boxes in 1885 to 3,900,000 for the season just closed.

It pays to sort fruits before offering for sale. Frequently the second-class by being uniform, will bring as much or more than the mixed lot, while the first-class will bring much better prices than when mixed with inferior fruit.

The birds are sometimes a serious annoyance to cherry growers, as many of them have a special fondness for the luscious fruit. Yet it is not wise to kill them or even drive them away, for the very ones that eat the most cherries are the most persistent destroyers of worms and insects.

Thorough spraying is a requisite to successful fruit culture; and, what has been generally overlooked, thorough pruning is a prerequisite to successful spraying. An old, thick, neglected orchard cannot be sprayed to good advantage. The trees should be pruned so that the spray can reach every twig and leaf and blossom.

Jacksonville, Tex., threw on the market Saturday the finest peaches offered here yet—a carload, refrigerator, all fine yellow freestone, in peck boxes. They were carefully handled and packed, and looked very attractive on arrival and went off like hot cakes at 60 to 75¢ per box—a big price, all things considered. The Texans are improving fast in the handling and shipping of fruit.—Colman's Rural World, St. Louis.

Of all the crops grown on the farm and in the garden, onions and potatoes give the greatest yield and the best returns for the labor. Entirely too many farmers are dependent upon the grocery houses for their supply of canned fruits and vegetables. Now, it would be just as sensible for one smith to send his horse to another smith to have it

BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO IS THE BEST.

Both Sides of the Question

should be looked into. And when this is done the intelligent smoker uses BLACKWELL'S

BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

shod as for farmers to patronize a grocery house for the very articles they can grow in their own garden. We wonder some of them complain about hard times. By a very small outlay of money or trade for cans every farmer can keep his family well supplied with these luxuries.

The pruning of fruit trees should be largely governed in its methods by the natural growth of the tree. The pear and plum, which naturally make an upward growth, should have the branches shortened in each year, and the superfluous limbs should be thinned out to allow the sun to enter into the center of the tree, that the fruit may ripen and color well. Certain apple and peach trees have the same habit, and should be treated in the same way, while those of a more spreading habit of growth only need so much heading in of the branches as will preserve the globular form of the head to the greatest perfection, but keeping the center of the tree tops open to the sun. This open form greatly facilitates the operation of spraying, as well as the ripening and coloring of the fruit.

Do not let your trees grow too much wood. This is a prolific cause of non-fruitage. Many people who feed and cultivate their trees well are surprised and at a loss to explain why they will not bear, when the reason is simply that they are producing so much wood that they cannot produce anything else. Summer pruning is a very good way to prevent this, if you only begin it in time. Then you can see the new branches as they start and easily tell which are superfluous, and while young their removal is easily accomplished, but, whether you prune in summer or not, you should observe your trees when in full leaf and determine then whether they are too dense. When the leaves are off they will not appear so much so, but you want them so the sun and air can get in them all the year through. By only pruning when the limbs are bare, too much wood is almost always left on.

Successful farming includes horticulture and floriculture. The man who confines his work solely to the production of the coarser products of the earth may succeed in making money, but he will never get the most complete satisfaction which is obtainable from his occupation. Pay some attention to the things which make life pleasant, and you will find that the business of money making does not prosper any the less, and your wife and your children will like the farm better. We

**—SURE DEATH TO—
"Horn Fly,"
LYON'S LIQUID O. I. C.
OINTMENT.**

1,000,000 CANS Sold in TEXAS.	NEVER FAILS. TRY IT!	USED BY 50,000 Stockmen & Farmers.
LYON'S		
Sheep AND Cattle		
OINTMENT.		
DEATH TO SCREW	CURE FOR FOOT	
WORM. ROT.		
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.		

know there are some farmers who think they cannot spend time even to have a vegetable garden, and who would scowl at the suggestion of flowers; but let them once see the yard bright with bloom, and they would be slow to go back to the old order of things. We have yet to find a man who had an attractive yard but that he took pride in it and acknowledged that it added to the value of his place.

How do you do when you buy shoes or clothing? Don't you go to the place (if you can find it) where they tell you that you may wear the articles out, and then, if you are not satisfied, they'll refund the money? Why not do the same when you buy medicine?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold on that plan. It's the only blood-purifier so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or you have your money back.

It's not like the ordinary spring medicines or sarsaparillas. All the year round, it cleanses, builds up, and invigorates the system. If you're bilious, run down, or dyspeptic, or have any blood-taint, nothing can equal it as a remedy.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

(Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by Miss FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 182 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.)

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes, scarlet, plump and round. By many tariff wives are found. To add so much to the table's grace, That some suggestions are in place.

If raw tomatoes you select, Pick out firm spheres without defect. Scald the skin loose and slice crossways; Serve in a dish with mayonnaise.

They make a pretty salad, too. Small, perfect globes of scarlet dew. Placed in the midst of palest green. Crisp, curling lettuce foamed between.

If in fried tomatoes you'd excel, Cold stewed tomatoes, seasoned well. You'll take for this, and cracker rolled Enough the cakes to lightly mould. Fry them in butter till light brown. They'll be the nicest in the town.

Or fresh tomatoes take and slice, And salt and roll in crumbs. Quite nice They are, if cooked as just above— Fried in hot butter on the stove.

Soup of tomato cream will please. An epicure. The made with ease. Take one quart canned tomato, strain. Add just a pinch of soda, then Boil next a quarter of an hour. Take one quart sweet milk, and of four One tablespoon, then butter, salt And pepper till 'tis without a doubt. Turn in and bring it to a boil. Then taste reward for all the toil.

Then baked tomatoes are quite nice If fired, their centers filled with spice.

Some of these dishes ought to please, And give the busy housewife ease. So she will cry, in winter's rain, "O for tomato time again!"

—Good Housekeeping.

The question has been asked, "can a woman living in the country keep pace with the times?" I recently heard an animated discussion between a man and his wife that awoke me to a realization of the fact that the majority of ladies have a very decided preference for town or city life, while in the majority of cases the men prefer the country. The gentlemen are well posted on current topics. If they are well read why cannot the wife and daughter keep pace with the times as well?

It is every man's duty to provide his family with good literature—more is the need of this in the country. It is the duty of each member of the family to assert her rights in this particular. Some may say, "I haven't time to read." Indeed you have. Take it. Appropriate one hour or a certain length of time each day to reading. Drop every care and read, read, read! The humdrum of life will vanish; you will find yourself a new creature. Try it.

June, the month of roses, has come and gone, and now we have hot July with its scorching rays and noontide heat. There is a lull in the farmer's daily labor, but none in the housekeeper's. She toils on from day to day, through summer's heat and winter's cold, just the same. If anything, her duties, instead of diminishing, increase with the heat. The season of the year when one must necessarily be over the stove most is in the summer. For this reason great care should be exercised in the location of the kitchen so as to have the morning shade as much as possible.

At best the farmer's wife has many odds against her, and everything possible that will add to her comfort and convenience should be considered. It is much harder keeping house in the

country where the thrifty ones are expected to prepare every article of food that is consumed than it is in the city where one has to pay for all that is used. It is vastly inferior to the home produced, but it is far less trouble.

Another great convenience the city woman has that the one in the country can not possess, is the gasoline stove. Half the drudgery and worry of cooking is averted by the use of one of these. It would not be at all practical for the country wife to get one of these stoves, however convenient they are, for as a general thing wood is convenient, and it would not be expedient to go to town every two weeks for a can of gasoline. The time consumed would of itself be an expense the farmer could not at all times afford. But for ironing, boiling and preserving a charcoal furnace is very convenient and economical.

Not a fad but a downright sensible thing is the salt bath, or rather salt rub, for those at least who cannot get to the ocean once a year. It is a part of the proceedings at some Turkish baths, but you can do it yourself with remarkable results in the way of feeling of renewed vigor, freshness and elation. It also increases the satiny texture of the skin and the brilliancy of the complexion. Put some coarse salt in a large earthen jar, and make a "dash" of it with a small quantity of water, not using enough to dissolve the salt. After the wash with hot water and soap, take this by the handfuls and rub it on briskly, following it with a rinse in cold water. Just try it. It is better not to mix more salt than you are going to use.

Bath Sponges.

A bath sponge is a satisfactory toilet article only when it is well cared for. If it is put away half cleaned and dripping wet it will soon become offensive, and its restoration to cleanliness is very difficult. Every time a bath sponge is used it should be washed with soap and warm water, rinsed in cold water, and then squeezed, not wrung, vigorously. In the summer it should be hung in the open air, and when possible in the sunshine. In winter it should be dried in artificial heat. A sponge should never be shut in a box, and the best place to keep it is on a hanging earthen tray or in an open basket of wire. A good bathing sponge has rather coarse pores, but is strong and soft in texture. The most expensive sponges, however, are tiny ones, which have the very finest holes and a silken texture. They are used for bathing little children and by surgeons.

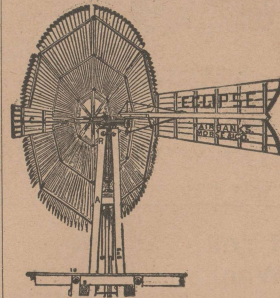
Rural Domestic Help.

One of the vexing problems confronting housekeepers everywhere is that of domestic help. Its difficulties have long been recognized in centers of population, but it seems that its most serious aspect is presented to the farming community. It has become of late years almost an impossibility in many rural localities to secure good kitchen help, and not only have the women of the household suffered in consequence greatly from overwork, but the outside operations of the farm have been interfered with to an extent which would hardly be credited by those not conversant with the consequences of this condition. Many men are thoughtless—criminally thoughtless, we had almost said—about attempting to ease up domestic burdens by securing efficient help; but even those who are disposed to give this matter the attention it deserves are very largely unable to do what they feel ought to be done. We have known men to ride for days through some of the best agricultural neighborhoods to be found anywhere in search of help to

ECLIPSE WIND MILLS.

Over 50,000 in Actual Operation.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, BUY THE ECLIPSE.



We have just placed our new Fairbank's Galvanized Steel Mills and Painted and Galvanized Beaded Steel Towers on the market. After three years' experimenting we have decided not to try any more of the cheap mills, but make the best mill of this type. If no agents in your place, write us for particulars.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

lighten the burdens of household labor and to return without securing the object of their quest.

It is very unnecessary to discuss at length the causes leading to this condition of things. Somehow it has come to be a prevalent notion that some kind of stigma attaches to domestic labor, and in consequence thousands of girls find their way from country to city or village in search of employment less secure, less remunerative, and from every rational standpoint less enjoyable. It goes without saying that in the average country home the domestic help is well treated—much better treated in fact than almost any other kind of female labor, except under especially favorable conditions.

The prevalence of the trouble we have been discussing indicates a general misapprehension on the part of many people of just what is best for them, and the need of education along the line of making the best of said conditions as may be within reach. Just how a solution of the difficulty such as will remedy it in all its essential parts will be reached is difficult to say, but until such a condition of things shall obtain agriculture will labor under a hindrance which interferes with its success to very much greater extent than is generally understood.

POULTRY.

Even a lazy man can make money in the poultry business if he is not too lazy. But the man who is too lazy to attend to feeding and watering and to the care of nests and roosts stands an equal chance with the one who is too busy to do it.

The Bantams should be small—the smaller the more valuable—and may be hatched as late as desired, as it matters not about allowing them plenty of time to attain large size. The only drawback in the way is lice. If the chickens are kept free from lice they will thrive in summer as well as at any other season.

If an egg contains 84 per cent water, as chemists tell us, the hen ought to have pretty pure water, and enough of it, or the egg must suffer the consequences. But to think that 84 per cent of our breakfast eggs was such water as we see some of the hens obliged to drink from would cause us to imagine a bad flavor in it, if the flavor was only imaginary.

The White Holland turkey originated in Holland, the land of turkeys and dykes. They are admired for

We manufacture the following sizes:

10	Standard Eclipse Wood Wheel.
12	" " " " "
14	" " " " "
16	" " " " "
18	" " " " "
20	" " " " "
22	1-2 " " " " "
25	" " " " "

their plumage and bid fair to be the turkey of the future, as they have so many desirable qualities to recommend them to poultry raisers. They are the hardest bred turkey except it be the common wild turkey; that of itself is a prime requisite to all breeders of these birds.

There is too little attention given to chickens upon the farm; they are allowed to rustle for themselves, and if they do not shell out the eggs or mature quickly into broilers they are condemned and pronounced of no account. They do not require any great amount of attention, but they do need to be looked after regularly as any other farm stock.

Probably none of the modern breeds of poultry make as good sitters and mothers as some of the old-fashioned barn-yard fowl, mongrels, with possibly a share of Dorking blood in them. The clumsiness and weight of the Asiatic breeds are against them, while the Leghorns and others of that type are too restless, too wild to sit well, and if they do get out a litter of chickens, so fond of roaming abroad that they would destroy almost anything not as hardy as partridges. Perhaps the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes come nearer the requirements than any others, yet a cross of some other breed usually makes them better sitters and better mothers.

It is more difficult to keep eggs in a fresh condition during the warm days of summer than at any other season of the year, and farmers are sometimes surprised to find eggs that have been in the nest but two or three days in an unfit condition. This is easily explained. When the temperature goes up to 100 the temperature in the poultry house may be as high as 103 or more, especially if the roof is low. This temperature is sufficient to start life, the eggs being in the same condition as if under a hen or in an incubator. The germ is always alive and ready for the application of warmth. It may be but three or four hours that the eggs are subject to the high temperature, but as soon as the eggs are cooled and are no longer subject to the warmth they begin to spoil, decay setting in rapidly. To have the eggs fresh they should be collected every day and stored in a cool place. All males should be removed from the yards as they are no longer required.

Remedy for Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.
 Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S LIVER BITTERS.
 It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

There is more profit and far greater pleasure in raising one first-class foal than a dozen of the common sort.

Fewer in number, but of greatly improved quality, is the motto of progressive breeders, and a good one it is, too.

Mr. Henry Exall of the Lomo Alto farm, Dallas, Tex., has sold to Robert M. Hutchings, Galveston, Tex., the four-year-old brown filly Sunrise, 2:24. Sunrise has been stunted to Electric, son of Electioneer.

It is easier to change the pacing gait to trotting than the trotting to the pacing. A horse thoroughly adapted to the pacing gait can be made to trot with little training, but there are many trotters which we do not believe could ever be made to pace with ease.

It has been settled by the Northwestern Trotting Horse Breeders' association that the Spirit of the Times stakes for four-year-old-trotters will be trotted at the approaching breeders' meeting at Washington Park, Chicago. The event is a produce stake worth about \$11,000, and nearly every prominent trotting association in the country has been after it.

Texas breeders and fanciers will be interested to know that Henry Exall owns a precocious brood mare at Lomo Alto farm. The mare is Annibel, by Herschep, dam by Star Hambletonian. She is five years old. She foaled a filly to Tallmage at three years, and another the following year. She missed this spring, was put in training and not long since trotted a mile in 2:24 over a slow track.

Leland Stanford spent immense sums of money as a breeder of trotting horses, and his interbreeding of trotting and thoroughbred running horses made his name and that of Electioneer alike famous in the trotting world. He was the first man to draft the kindergarten system of training young trotters, and amazed the public with the precocious young trotters he sent out. He was also the first to show the actual position of the feet and legs of the trotter and thoroughbred when at top speed, spending a fortune to perfect a photographic plant which took a constant succession of pictures, and demonstrated that the prevailing theory followed by artists in painting portraits of horses in motion was all wrong.

The late Senator Stanford formulated five rules regarding the development of speed at Palo Alto, which read: 1. No horse in condition to be worked for speed shall be jogged, as it is then a useless waste of force. 2. The amount of work to be given a horse and the distance is to be driven must be determined by its condition. 3. To develop and acquire speed a horse must be driven short distances, but forced in some part of the work to a supreme effort. 4. Horses shall not be driven far enough to produce exhaustion, as at that time relaxation occurs and break-downs are the result. Always go to the stable with the full speed left. 5. When a horse has acquired speed, lengthen the drive gradually until he has developed the necessary motive and lung power to carry the speed the full distance he is expected to go.

"I have been a breeder for twenty-five years," said Gen. W. H. Jackson to a reporter, and with fifty years' experience of my predecessor at Belle Meade—Gen. Harding—would make seventy-five years of acquired and experimental knowledge, and I contend that a horse must be raised like a man who trains for a prize fight, just like John L. Sullivan. The breeder must be a student of the blood, and to so learn after awhile to mingle that

blood with best results. Obesity in a stallion or mare is fatal. Money cannot overcome experience in the thoroughbred breeding. A great many people have gone out with plethoric purses and started in the business, bought the best blooded horses that price could purchase, but they have failed to blend the right mixtures of blood, and failure rewarded their efforts."

There is a pretty general complaint that low prices prevail in the horse market, but at the same time there is plenty of testimony that this does not much affect the better classes of stock offered. At a recent Chicago sale, twenty-nine standard-bred animals sold at an average of a trifle over \$410 each. It is not at all probable that it cost above \$150 each to produce these, so that the margin of profit appears very satisfactory—in spite of low prices. It only emphasizes a fact that we have many times stated—that the best profit in growing good stock is seen when prices in general are low. When all prices rule high, there may be some margin in growing almost any sort of an animal, but when the opposite is the case, and poor stock goes for a song, one sees the value of having something good to sell. This applies not to horses only, but to all kinds of live stock.

Maj. Thomas of Dixiana Farm, Kentucky, used to say: "My education may be all wrong, but all the gentlemen whom I have most admired as turfmen, including my father, taught me when I was a little fellow the following lesson about marks: A white spot in the forehead is a star. A white face from eye to eye is a bald face. A white stripe in the face is a blaze. A stripe between the nostrils is a snip. A white eye is a glass eye. A horse has pasterns, not ankles, and there is no such joint as a hind knee or fore shoulder. The left side of a horse is the near side, the right side is the off side, if you stand behind the horse. White below the pastern joint is a white pastern. Above the pastern a white leg. White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet. A star, blaze or bald face cannot be anywhere except on the face. A snip cannot be anywhere except on the nose."

SHEEP AND WOOL.

W. J. Skinner has leased the Chamblain pasture in Concho county.

Flockmasters are coming to the point where they can appreciate the importance of starting the young lambs aright by giving them good sites. It is through this method that the vast sheep herds through the West and East must be improved, and pure-bred rams are yearly becoming more general in demand.

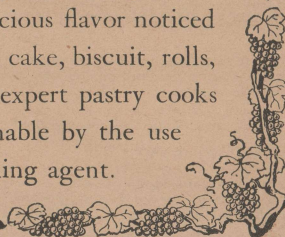
Flukes are the result of sheep having been grazed on pasture overflooded with water. The mutton is less nitrogenous, and not so healthy as that of a sheep in robust health. The disease is very likely to be transmitted to the progeny. The prevention is to keep the sheep off the water described. Put down boxes of rock salt here and there throughout the pasture where the sheep are grazing. For those that are very bad it might also be advisable to give small doses of sulphate of iron once a day for a time.

Clay Robinson & Co. of Chicago write: "Good grades firm; inferior lower." The expression is common in all departments of the livestock trade, and particularly so in the sheep division, where Texas has for some time past been emptying consignments of stock of very doubtful quality and reputation. Salesmen find it hard and discouraging work to get rid of so much poor stock, and it necessarily goes at low prices. The decline has been heavy of late, and while values for the better grades have been fairly maintained so much com-



Royal Baking Powder, made from absolutely pure Grape Cream of Tartar,

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and delicious flavor noticed in the finest bread, cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.



mon stuff has not been without its depressing influence over prices for stock of good quality.

There is more room for increasing our wool production than for the development of almost any other branch of our agriculture. The United States produces now only about four-ninths of the wool which we consume, so that there is a market for a vastly greater quantity right at our own doors. There is a market for more mutton, too, and the best results in sheep growing is to be attained by handling sheep that will produce a six-pound fleece upon a carcass which will approximate 100 pounds and be worth six cents a pound. Make this your aim, and all the chances of success will be with you.

Sheep Dips.

In answer to an inquiry as to which is the best sheep dip of the several kinds advertised for the killing of sheep ticks, C. D. Smead in the National Stockman says: This is a question which is difficult to answer. In fact there are several dips put up by manufacturers and placed upon the market that I believe to be one just as good as the other; several of them I have tried, and found all effective in destroying the tick. I can best answer by stating how the various dips kill the ticks and leave it for readers to choose the one that suits them best. Of the various sheep dips placed upon the market by different firms, some prepared one way and some another, there are but three agents used as the ingredient that does the killing of the ticks, viz., arsenic, carbolic acid and tobacco. The dips containing the arsenic are put up in the form of a powder, which is mixed with water, forming a solution in which the sheep are to be dipped.

The dip containing the carbolic acid is in a liquid form, generally of a black color with a smell like coal tar. When mixed with water makes a white milky like solution. The tobacco dips are sometimes in powder, sometimes a solid and sometimes a thick liquid. The carbolic dips are usually called non-poisonous, which is true as far as the sheep is concerned, but still will kill sheep ticks and most other parasites that inhabit the skin of the sheep. The tobacco dips are not poisonous when used as directed or without the sheep swallowing considerable quantities of the solution that they are dipped in. The arsenical dips are both poisonous to the sheep and the ticks, providing the sheep gets any great

quantity of the solution in its mouth. It therefore becomes necessary to use all of the arsenical dips with caution.

Some flock owners do not understand how any agent can be of a non-poisonous nature and yet kill ticks, lice and scab mite. This I will endeavor to explain: The tick, the louse and most other parasites do not have lungs and breathe through the mouth and nose, but breathe through capillaries or pores of their skin. If any element is therefore applied to them that inflames their skin or causes it to pucker up, it stops their breathing and they die. We thus see that when we dip sheep whose skin contains ticks or other parasites in a carbolic or tobacco dip made strong enough to inflame the skin of the parasite that it will be killed. The arsenical dip covers the skin of the sheep with a light coating of arsenic which the tick or louse gets a quantity of when he bites the sheep and is therefore poisoned in the same manner that the potato bug is killed by eating the leaves of the potato vine that has been sprayed with Paris green solution.

Lime and sulphur were once used in connection with the arsenical and tobacco dips, but is not so largely used at the present time. As far as the danger lies to the human family in using any of the dips mentioned there is none whatever if used carefully and as directed; tobacco dip may sicken the stomach of some who use it, and the carbolic dip may make the skin of the hands and arms smart for a short time after the dipping has been done. The arsenical dip, of course, is an actual poison, and when it is used must be handled with care. But unless those who do the dipping get the solution in the mouth, the man need have no fear, as not enough will adhere to the hands and arms to do any harm if washed immediately after the dipping is finished, and no harm will come to the sheep if ewes suckling lambs are kept from the lambs for two hours after the dipping and the flock kept in the yard until no liquid will drop from them upon the grass.

In an orchard where the owner cultivates the trees late in the season and removes the soil from close around the trunks and replaces it with fresh soil and compacted with the hoe, there are very few peach tree borers to be found. Where we did not do this they number from one to twelve to the tree. The larvæ are readily discovered by the exudation of gum; hence as soon as the weather is pleasant enough the trees should be examined and the pest removed.

CATTLE.

"Goodnight" Your Bulls.

"How can I keep my bulls in a procreant condition and gain the results of service after they begin to show the effect of age that that particular?"

The above is a sample of the queries frequently addressed to the editor of the JOURNAL. It is debated frequently among cattlemen and breeders; strengthening food, nostrums, etc., are tried with varying success, but the time inevitably comes when the ruler of the ranch harem wearies of wedded life and is compelled to be merely a looker-on while younger or more powerful procreators take his place in the ranks.

It has remained for a veteran cattle-raiser of Texas to successfully abate the weakening effect of old age and revive in the tried and trusty bull those evidences of prepotency which show in increasing herds.

Mr. Charles Goodnight, than whom no one is more widely known as an authority in breeding circles, has, so to speak, discovered a fountain of youth for the bulls on his ranches. The readers of the JOURNAL will here learn the secret for the first time. Mr. Goodnight noticed, of course, that with faithful service and approaching years a sure sign of diminished power showed itself in the sagging down of the sack enclosing the life-producing power. Science taught him that this sagging necessarily attenuated the spermatic cord and rendered it difficult, if not impossible, to display erectile power and impart to the female the impregnating fluid. To think was, with Mr. Goodnight, to act. He experimented. A bull, in whom the defect was most noticeable, was operated upon. The scrotum was drawn up at the bottom, several inches of the loose skin cut off and the bag stitched up. This, of course, relieved the weight on the cord, relaxed the strain, and by experiment it was proved that the bull in a short time was again a proud and prepotent sire. Again and again was this simple operation tried with successful results, and now distinguished surgeons do not hesitate to apply the like treatment to aged men whose powers have failed, as described above.

The experiment made a certainty by Mr. Goodnight is of undoubted value to the breeders of live stock, and we know no reason why the operation should not confer honor upon its discoverer, as it has glory and renewed youth upon the bulls. We shall be glad to hear the views of cattlemen as to "Goodnighting bulls."

Cattle-Raising in the Caucasus.

The inhabitants of the fertile districts lay greater stress on cattle-raising, which seems to be the most advantageous occupation of the nomad's economic life. Accurate data is wanting, but the number of horned cattle may be estimated at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 head. There is, therefore, nearly one head of cattle per inhabitant, e. g., in the whole Russian empire there are only 31.8 head per 100 inhabitants. With this large number the country does not so materially notice the damage caused annually by the rinderpest, as is done in the interior of Russia, although the plague carries off every year not less than 2 or 3 per cent. of the whole number of cattle. The

measures taken by the government against the spread of the disease are quite ineffectual, as the larger part of the population accepts it as a visitation of Providence, and is not willing to oppose the progress of this enemy of their welfare.

That the plague prevents an improvement of the breed is not to be doubted, if we consider that those who would be willing to introduce, with great expenditure, valuable breeds into the Caucasus, after experiencing heavy losses, would not be inclined towards further experimentation and would be satisfied with what breeds the country itself produces. The government was not disinclined to assist a rational system of breeding and the introduction of pure bred animals by subsidies, but could find no one ready to avail himself of these privileges. The Caucasian cattle can render dairying possible only by their great numbers for in all other respects they are inferior to the stock of all other countries. The milk cows in Caucasus, e. g., yield only one-third or one-fourth of the quantity of milk given by the Friesian-Dutch cows, and even in quality no comparison can be made. And yet there are numberless pastures furnishing good fodder the year around, thus affording a fine field for the dairy industry. Some capital and some technical knowledge could easily improve this branch of agriculture.—Report United States Department of Agriculture. □

Espuela Ranch Affairs.

One of the most sensational happenings in cattle raising circles is the differences between parties interested in the immense Espuela Land and Cattle company, limited, of Texas. Those on the inside have for some time expected open warfare, which has been precipitated by the appointment of a temporary receiver for the vast interests of the company. Upon the application of A. M. Britton, who was originally instrumental in placing a majority of the stock in the English and Scottish markets, and who controlled the property when a Texas institution, under the name of the "Spur" ranch, Judge W. R. McGill of the Fifth judicial district has appointed M. D. Lankford of Seymour temporary receiver, and set the 10th instant for a hearing at Seymour of the application for appointment of a permanent receiver.

Hall & Tollert, attorneys of Vernon, represent the dissatisfied stockholders, and they allege insolvency and bad management. The Espuela, or "Spur" ranch is one of the largest cattle properties in the world. It controls about 500,000 acres of land in Dickens, Kent, Crosby and Garza counties, and the number of cattle is estimated at between 50,000 and 80,000 head. A majority of the stockholders live in England and Scotland, and the home office is in London.

Mr. Fred Horsburgh is well known as the manager in Texas for the company.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in England.

Says the Massachusetts Ploughman: If it were not a serious hindrance to our export trade, the attitude of the British authorities would be amusing in compelling the slaughter of American cattle on landing, or else passing a tedious delay in quarantine. In this country there has been no case of this disease for the past year, and yet in spite of British regulations it occasionally breaks out in that country, as thus recorded in the Edinburgh Farming World:

"Pleuro seems to be a will-o'-the-wisp disease. When we think we have it safely cornered, it suddenly flashes out from behind us, and we go over the same process of prevention again and again. At the model farm, Hendon, it has shown itself, and the herd of 150 dairy cows is under sentence. Truly, it is the stock-breeder's nightmare, threatening, pursuing and at times stabbing him."

The Live Stock Journal remarks, discussing the same subject:

"The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia

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LIVE : STOCK : COMMISSION : MERCHANTS.

Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. 185 New Exchange Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

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

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among a large herd of dairy cattle at Hendon still remains a mystery, no clue having been found to its origin. The cattle were not all in one shed or place, but the entire number will be slaughtered. Up to yesterday, 145 head had been killed out of about 200, with the result that ten animals have been found affected with the disease, all of them in about the same active stage of development; there has been no one case which would be likely to lead to the discovery of the source of infection. There were, yesterday, about fifty to sixty head of cattle remaining to be slaughtered, and the work will scarcely be got through before the end of the week. It is possible that among these an older case may be found, which would put the authorities on the right track."

National Stockman and Farmer: It is argued in various quarters that everything points to a decided shortage in beef cattle within two or three years. Indeed some authorities in matters of this kind claim that as early as in 1894 this shortage will be sufficiently marked to have a decided effect upon prices. We hardly see the grounds upon which great expectations in this direction can reasonably be based, but it really looks as though there would not be any great surplus of cattle for the markets of the next few years. The improved prices of 1893 as compared with those of the preceding year grow out of the fact of lessened supplies in the great breeding and feeding centers, and if this reduction should continue there should be by next year or later an appreciable further enhancement of values. In view of the experience of cattle raisers

in the recent past, however, it is just as well not to build any extravagant hopes upon what may develop in this way in the early future.

"The Kansas City Times says: John C. Miller, of the firm of G. W. Miller & Son, prominent shippers and feeders of Winfield, Kan., was at the stockyards yesterday with nine loads of wintered Texas cattle from the Indian Territory. This is the first shipment of a string of 13,000 cattle which the firm is grazing on the Ponca reservation in the Territory. Mr. Miller has marketed 6000 head so far this year. His firm also owns two ranches in Texas, on which from 6000 to 8000 cattle are grazed annually. He reported grass in abundance in the locality of his Territory ranch, and cattle doing well. "Recently I returned from a tour through Western and Southern Texas," he said. "In those regions the crop will be rather slim on account of the drought. I learned that corn, oats, wheat and cotton are doing well in Central Texas, however. In regard to cattle, I do not think there will be so much stock shipped from Texas this fall as usual, on account of the demand for feeders. Many oil mills are being put up for the purpose of making cotton meal and oil hulls on which to fatten cattle. There will be more cattle fed in Texas this year than ever before. Everbody that fed last year made money."

CAUTION—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Kansas City Live Stock.
STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
July 6, 1893.

Special to the Journal.

Total receipts to-day 4300 head, and shipments were 4500 head. The market was strong for best quality @10c higher. Representative lots of Texas steers brought \$2.35@4; Texas cows sold at \$1.75@2.60. Others were: shippers, \$4.20@5.45; native cows, \$1.50@4; butchers, \$3@4.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.10; bulls and mixed brought \$2@3.

Hogs—To-day's receipts, 9100 head; shipments, 2900. The market was strong and 10@15c higher prevailed, but the market closed weak, the bulk of sales being at \$5@6; heavies, \$5.70@6; packers, \$5.75@6.05; mixed, \$5.70@6; light, \$5.80@6.10; yorkers, \$6@6.10; pigs, \$5.20@6.

Sheep—Receipts, 2900 head; shipments, 500. Market steady.

Chicago Live Stock.
UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 6, 1893.

Special to the Journal.

To-day's cattle receipts rounded up 11,000 head as compared with 16,000 last Thursday. Shipments were 3000 head. Texas steers, with good offerings, ranged from \$2.45@3.65; cows, \$1.15@3.25. Fat cattle were 10@15c higher than Wednesday's market; others steady. Best beefs, \$5@5.60; good, \$4.60@4.90; medium, \$4.40@4.50; common and grassers, \$3.60@4.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 5000. Market 5@10c higher at opening, closed with the advance lost; mixed and packers, \$5.90@6.25; prime



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heavy butchers', \$6.25@6.35; light, \$6.15@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 1800. Natives steady, others 10@15c lower; natives, \$4.00@5.50; westerns, \$4.00@4.20; Texans, \$3.80@4.30; lambs, \$3.00@6.40.

St. Louis Live Stock.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., July 6.

Special to the Journal.

The total receipts of cattle to-day were 3800, as against 4100 last Thursday. A good share were Texans. Shipments amounted to 3200 head. The market ruled strong to 10c higher. Grass Texans sold at \$2.75@3.70, while native steers ranged from \$3 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3600; shipments, 1000. Market opened 10c higher, but the advance was lost; top prices \$6.15, bulk of sales \$5.95@6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, 2400. Market steady, firm and unchanged.

Wool Markets.
GALVESTON, TEX., July 6.—Receipts to-day:

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe	294
International and Great Northern	33
Schooner Fairward	33
Total	400

Receipts	84,488	671,528	9,775,752	8,921,530
	Shipments	681,406	1,945,910	7,828,111
Sales	4,904	30,919	443,598	2,062,165
Stock	1,443,850			629,354

Grade	This day		Yesterday	
	Spring, twelve months' clip	This day	This day	Yesterday
Fine	13 @ 15	13 @ 15	13 @ 15	13 @ 15
Medium	14 @ 16	14 @ 16	14 @ 16	14 @ 16
Fall	13 1/2 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14
Medium	13 1/2 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14	13 1/2 @ 14
Mexican improved	12 @ 13	12 @ 13	12 @ 13	12 @ 13
Mexican carpet	11 @ 12	11 @ 12	11 @ 12	11 @ 12

BOSTON, MASS., July 6.—The demand for wool is still rather moderate; manufacturers move cautiously, as they are not receiving many orders. Prices for wool remain about the same. In new Texas, Territory and California wools there has been a fair trade at 43@45c for fine and fine medium clean and 40c for medium. Pulled wools dull, with good supers selling at 30@35c and extras at 22@25c.
St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Wool—Re-

ceipts 248,000 pounds; shipments 190,000. Small offering. Choice bright wools find ready sale, but other grades are very slow. Quotations unchanged.

New Orleans Market Report.
[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 3.—Common to fair beefs and cows continue in ample supply, weak and slow sale. Good fat beefs and good, smooth, fat cows are steady and fairly active. Good calves and yearlings are active and firm, but poor, trashy stock is hard to sell.

	Receipts	Sales	On Hand
Beef cattle	1458	1383	346
Calves and Yearlings	3750	2380	416
Hogs	387	469	372
Sheep	701	498	822

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat grass beefs, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; common to fair beefs, 2@3c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 24@2 1/2; common to fair cows, per head, \$9@12; good fat calves, per head, \$7.50@9; common to fair calves, per head, \$5.00@7.00; good fat yearlings, per head, \$9.00@11; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$6.00@8.50. Good milch cows, \$25@30; common to fair, \$15@20; attractive springers, \$15@20.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6@6 1/4c; common to fair per lb gross, 4 1/2@5 1/4c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, each, \$1.25@2.

Denver Republican: The business transacted at the Union stock yards during the month of June compared with the corresponding month in 1892, foots up as follows: June, 1893—Receipts were 27,435 head of cattle, 5071 hogs, 7016 sheep and 921 horses. In June, 1892, cattle receipts were 23,302 head, 7761 hogs, 7954 sheep and 1799 horses. June, 1893—Shipments reached 24,142 head of cattle, 363 hogs and 822 horses. For June, 1892, cattle shipments were 20,991 head, 153 hogs, 2897 sheep and 1767 horses. June, 1893, local consumption equaled 3513 cattle, 4639 hogs, 7928 sheep and 100 horses. For June, 1893, the figures were 4457 cattle, 7609 hogs, 5257 sheep and 35 horses.

The Devil's River News reports these sales of cattle and sheep: George Brown of Menard county sold 1000 sheep to John Huffman at \$2.10 a head; H. J. Kried of McKavett sold to John Huffman 500 muttons at \$2.40; George Trainer sold for P. H. Wentworth 1000 muttons to Newell & Large at \$2.30 a head; Fields & Cusenbery delivered 1700 head of cattle to Harris Bros. & Childress Tuesday at Panther Bluff.



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Progressive farmers understand that pure-bred fowls are the most profitable for their use. They are not only better egg producers, better table and market fowls than the mongrel nondescript so long seen the country through, but have a charm in beauty of form and plumage not possessed by the ordinary barnyard fowl. Added to this the price that many specimens will bring as brooders, and the extra price that can be obtained for eggs for hatching in the spring as soon as it becomes known that what they have to sell can be relied on as pure and of the best, and they have a factor for an increase of income that careless and unthinking farmers do not dream of.

Two parts oats and one each of wheat and barley ground together is great feed for a horse convalescing from distemper and good growing feed for a thin colt. There is great nourishment in the mixture, and animals take to it greedily. Two to three quarts at a feed, dry, is the way to give it out.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Polled Angus Cattle Wanted.
LEON RANCH, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Editor Journal.

Would you kindly inform me if you know of any people in Northern Texas who are feeding polled Angus cattle. I am anxious to find some full blood bulls of that breed. Any information from you regarding the matter will greatly oblige. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SHAND.

[Any readers of the JOURNAL having bulls of the polled Angus breed will do well to communicate with Mr. Shand.—Ed.]

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,)
July 5, 1893.)
Special Correspondence.

The close of last week's market in Texas and Indian cattle was dull but steady, closing about 10c lower. The majority of the stock offered were grassers, with some winter fed cattle. The week opened with ninety-two cars of Texas and Indian cattle, all grassers and not of as good quality on the average as last week. Market active and full prices obtained except for late arrivals. Good calves in demand, others dull.

Sales included 126 steers, 999 pounds, at \$3.10; 25, 974, \$3.25; 50, 913, \$2.85; 290 cows, 623, \$2.15; 16 cows, 727, \$2.45; 4 stags, 370, \$2.50; 3 bulls, 1026, \$2.25; 50 calves, \$3, 59, \$3.25; \$3, 50.

Today's arrivals (with no market on the 4th) footed up 120 cars. The market opened lower with reports of big shipments to Chicago and Kansas City, but good, hardy lots of steers and cows sold at steady prices, good calves being stronger, while on good steer cattle in big strings there was a decline of 10¢@15¢.

Sales included 46 steers, 1105 pounds, \$4.05; 14, 943, \$3.60; 39 Indian steers, 1182, \$3.40; 24 steers, 1025, \$3.25; 23, 1003, \$3. 24 cows, 814, \$2.30; 26 cows and heifers, 636, \$2.20; 70 calves, \$8.10; 180, \$7.50; 30, \$6.50; 19, \$5.50.

W. M. Simpson of Valley Mills, Tex., sold 65 steers, 1110 to 1115 pounds at \$4.05. Other sales were by Smith & Wilson of Taylor, Rogers & Jackman of San Marcos, T. & G. Davidson of Victoria, John Harris of Colorado, E. B. Harrold of Dundee, J. H. Wilson, Brownwood, and J. C. Crockett of Coleman.

The hog market for this week opened 10¢@15¢ lower than last week, but to-day the market was much improved, bulk sales being 15¢ better, and even more in some cases. Quality ruled good and prices closed 20¢ stronger than Monday. Quotations were:

Common to fair light hogs, \$5.25@5.60; fair to good mixed, \$5.75@5.95; butcher hogs, \$5.90@6; packing hogs, \$5.85@5.95. Light hogs at various prices up to the top of the market.

Sheep showed no improvement in quality, but such as were worth offering brought steady purchasers at last week's prices. To-day's sales included 249 Texans, 71 pounds, at \$3.25; 778, \$6, \$3.90.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS,)
CHICAGO, ILL., July 3,)
Special Correspondence.

Receipts of cattle last week were 59,000, the largest number since the first week in May. Of this number Texas contributed a heavy proportion, the actual figures being close to 23,000 head. Thus it will be seen that there is a steady increase in the receipts of Texas cattle as the season advances, the proportion of grassers becoming much greater. During the month of June 86,451 head of Texas cattle were received, the largest for June except in 1891, when 88,000 arrived. However, taking the first half of the year, 1893 shows a big increase over any other

season, the supply footing up 218,000 against 119,912 for the first half of 1892.

The remarkable increase for 1893 has been due to heavy shipments early in the season, and it is generally believed by the trade that a shortage will necessarily follow later in the season so that the supply for the entire year will not be as large in proportion as during the first six months.

Texas calves have been coming very freely for the past month, and upwards of 10,000 head have been received. Most of these have been received in the past ten days, and as a result the market had declined 75¢ to \$1 per hundred.

About 6000 Texas cattle were received to-day. The market was slow but about steady, and not much different from a week ago. Grass steers made up the bulk of the supply, inferior to fair steers selling at \$2.50@3.00, medium to good \$3.00@3.30, fed steers sold at \$3.40@4.25, largely at \$3.60@4.00 for desirable kinds weighing 950@1100 pounds.

Sheep—Sheep salesmen have had all they wanted to do during the past two weeks. The amount of common scrubby stock that has been received was enormous and sellers have had much difficulty in getting rid of it, even at disastrously low prices. Texas feeders have been especially hard to sell, and many more have been received than the demand required. Prices are decidedly the lowest they have been for over a year, sales being mostly at \$2.90@3.35. Good to choice Texas wethers have sold during the week at \$4.04.40, with medium kinds at \$3.50@3.75 and culls largely at \$2.50@3. The prospects for a better market are not very bright. GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,)
Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1893.)
Special Correspondence.

The market here for Texas cattle at the close of last week was more active than for a few days previously, but quieted down, as there were more arrivals than buyers. Receipts in the Texas division Monday were 128 cars, one-fourth being cows. Native stock was rather scarce and, as a result, all good stuff sold early and steady. The best steers brought \$3.60, cows \$2.50, calves \$1.25@1.80.

Representative sales were: 45 steers, averaging 1101 pounds, \$3.60; 20, 1137, \$3.10; 150, 946, \$3.10; 54, 948, \$3; 26, 865, \$2.80; 117, 857, \$2.75; 39, 974, \$2.70; 69, 947, \$2.70; 51, 910, \$2.65; 125, 970, \$2.60; 105, 894, \$2.50; 27, 917, \$2.55; 97, 1026, \$2.50; 27, 928, \$2.35; 9, 775, \$2.35; 49, 863, \$2.25.

34 cows averaging 780 pounds, brought \$2.50, 65, 656, \$2.25; 31, 726, \$2.15; 29, 818, \$2.

11 bulls averaging 1130 pounds, brought \$2.10; 17, 1024, \$1.60.

14 calves, \$8; 86, \$7.25; 56, \$6.25.

To-day's receipts (including Tuesday an off day) foot up 250 cars of Texas and Territory cattle, one-fifth being cows. This heavy influx naturally was to the advantage of buyers, and prices dropped 10¢@15¢, and in some cases 20¢@25¢. About fifty cars went unsold.

Representative sales were: 117 Texas steers, averaging 965 pounds, \$3; 21 Indian steers, 1064, \$3; 100 Texas, 910, \$2.60; 29, 858, \$2.45; 26 Indian steers, \$30, \$2.45; 23 Texas cows, averaging 763 pounds, \$2.50; 30, 745, \$2; 4, 855, \$1.50; 7 Indian cows, 900 pounds, \$2.65; 39, 857, \$2.37; 30, 660, \$2; 95 Texas calves, \$6; 67, \$5.50; 65 Indian calves, \$5.50.

Native cattle came in liberally for the two days and trade was fairly good except on rough lots. Mixed grades were off 10 to 20¢. Steers averaging 1465 pounds brought \$5; 1380 and 1445-pound steers sold at \$4.50@4.65. Feeders were few and dull with prices about same as in last week's letter.

With a very light run of hogs for the two days, the market was over by noon to-day, and good prices prevailed. The bulk of sales were at \$5.70@5.80,

an improvement of 20 to 30¢ over Monday. Top prices, \$5.90.

There was a top heavy sheep supply, the majority being Texans. Prices early were steady but dropped at the close. 1037 Texas, 79 pounds, sold at \$4; 27 lambs, 61 pounds, \$5.35.

Johnson Grass.

RYAN, I. T., July 1, 1883.
Editor Stock Journal.

Will Johnson grass, at any stage, kill cattle if they eat it? My reason for asking is that on the 26th of last month I moved about 1200 head of cattle from one pasture to another where I had a lot of Johnson grass and millet sowed for hay. In spots the Johnson grass seemed to be poisonous. I watched them eat it, and in some cases the cattle would not eat more than a dozen mouthful until they would fall and die inside of twenty-five minutes. If they lived over that time they would get well. I lost about twenty head. I had two doctors examine the grass and cattle after the cattle died. They think the grass had been strychnined. This grass was just beginning to head. There are places in the grass that a cow can eat for an hour and not hurt her, others that a few mouthful will kill very quick. SAM SHERWOOD.

[We have fed cattle on Johnson grass for ten years, usually in the fall, though calves have run on it at all times, and we never knew of it poisoning stock. Used it for hay, even though cut when wilted, without bad results. Johnson grass is a species of sorghum, and sorghum after a drouth, shriveled and wilted will kill stock, but not so rapidly as stated in the letter above. We are unable to give any reason why Johnson grass, without the aid of drouth or some extraneous poisonous matter, should so affect Mr. Sherwood's stock.—ED. JOURNAL.]

All merchants who prepare a certain product for market protect themselves by a trade mark. Not only is this a protection, but it is a guarantee of the excellence of the article. It is good for the buyer, too, for if the article is not good the trade mark will keep him from buying the same class of goods a second time. Why is not a trade mark equally in favor of the farmer? If his products are first-class, his trademark will draw the same buyers again and again, as surely as in the case of the merchant, and equally surely it will keep away buyers unless his trademark always accompanies the best goods. Indeed, only those who are reliable can afford to use a trademark, but it will pay them.—Ploughman.

Fifty-nine yearling thoroughbreds from Gen. W. H. Jackson's Belle Meade stud (Nashville, Tenn.) were sold recently at the New York Tattersalls for \$79,400, an average of \$1369. The highest prices were \$7200 (Iroquois—Duchess) \$5000 (Iroquois—Pinafore) \$4700 (Iroquois—Orphan Girl) \$4600 (Enguise—Bonnie Meade) \$3300 (Iroquois—Monita Hardy), \$3200 (Iroquois—Collasa), and \$3000 (Eurus—Majestic).

No industry has a more brilliant future than breeding a high rate of speed and fine individual specimens of the light harness horse, as the demand for the American trotter is constantly increasing.

The New Hampshire experiment farm finds that milk from the best cows cost 1¢ cents a quart; from their poorest, 4¢ cents, as it costs just as much to feed the smaller producer.

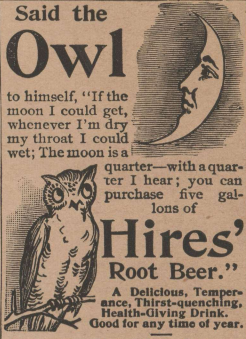
The great difficulty about making verses is to know when you have made good ones.—Johnson.

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Patent lambskin-with-wool-on
swob and book—How to Take Care
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Said the Owl



to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet; The moon is a quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of

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Monroe Salisbury of Kentucky said: "There are too many studs in the country," and to lessen the number he had a veterinarian castrate every yearling and two-year-old, besides several of his best three-year-old colts, that he has on his farm. He says there are "plenty more where they came from."

Very few rubies and red sapphires exceed five karats in weight.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Livestock Statistics.

Chairman Black's efforts to bring before the country the necessity of a national bureau of information concerning livestock, has attracted general attention and elicited a deal of comment from the press. The majority favor Col. Black's plan, but the St. Louis Republic "wants to know." It says:

Col. Black of Texas, chairman of the cattlemen's committee on bureau of live stock statistics, is urging the establishment of the federal bureau on the ground that the present inadequate system is misleading all who are connected with the cattle business. He says that the increase reported by the agricultural statisticians between 1884—the culmination of the range boom—and 1892 is preposterous. The cows have been marketed during that time, and instead of an increase he claims that there is an actual shortage in the cattle supply of to-day. To reduce stock the ranchmen have been selling cows and calves as fast as they could, and have thus prevented the increase. It would be interesting to hear from Col. Black how far farmers have taken the place of ranchmen. Ranch stock may have been greatly reduced since 1884, but if the rapid settlement of what was formerly range land has put on or twenty farmers where there was one ranchman, the total cattle supply may have increased. Cut up into 160-acre farms, the same area will raise three or four times as many cattle as when it was a range. Col. Black may be right about the shortage, but unless he has considered the farm settlement since 1884 he may be misled. What does he think of the "granger" stock growers?

For the information of our St. Louis contemporary we will state that while in those counties formerly devoted to grazing, but now thickly settled as farming communities, there has undoubtedly been an increase over the stock figures when those counties were devoted to range purposes, nevertheless, there has been a decided falling off during the last two or three years, and it is undoubtedly true that a shortage (or decrease) in the cattle supply can be readily seen in every county in Texas. It must be borne in mind that in certain sections of the state the conditions are not favorable to anything but stock farming and in those sections the decrease has been especially marked. Senator Vest's bill should be pushed to its final passage at the earliest possible date.

Too Many or Not Enough.

We read in the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram:

Texas is this year trying to see how many cattle she can send to market, trying to even things up for the failure of her legislature to appropriate for a suitable representation at the World's fair. Texas stockmen never do anything by halves, and in attempting to preserve the name of the state they are smashing all records with the avalanche of stock they are marketing in the north. In round numbers Kansas City got 60,000 cattle from Texas last month, being 20,000 more than in any previous June, while Chicago had 86,000, against 74,000 a year ago and 88,000 in June of 1891. The total supply of Texans at Chicago and Kansas City the past month was 145,000 head, against 109,800 in 1892, and 129,300 in June of 1891. The figures for St. Louis will not change the proportions greatly, and it is thus seen that the run of Texans the past month was the largest on record for June.

Then from the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal we extract the following:

The prolonged drouths and the lack of sufficient pasturage in Southern

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REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most liberal investigation as to responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

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DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS. During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up. We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at \$1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail a package of our Tablets.

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

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

Manufactured only by

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FREE.

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from persons who have been cured by the use of **Hill's Tablets.**

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DWAR SIR—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DORIS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, **MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

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

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
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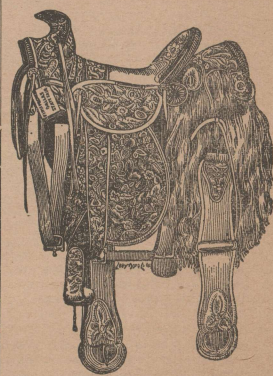
Texas for the past two years is beginning to show their effects in the scarcity of young cattle. Ranchmen were obliged to get rid of all the stock they had, including the female portion, which is usually kept for breeding purposes to keep them from dying on their hands. Such an exodus of the cattle out of Texas last summer was never known before, and predictions were plenty that the new crop would be seriously impoverished. A cattle dealer who has thoroughly canvassed the southern part of Texas declares that many of the big ranchmen will have to go out of business for a lack of material to restock their ranches. Men who usually have a large number of yearlings and twos for sale haven't any to sell this year, and are asking about twice as much as a year ago. An embarrassing money situation has also handicapped ranchmen considerably. Dealers who could formerly get all the cattle they needed on time, this year are asked to produce gilt-edged security or pay spot cash. All things considered, the outlook for a supply of Texas cattle next year is very discouraging.

The Chicago writer is sound as to the facts except as to the asking price for young cattle. Texas cattle raisers would be delighted to know "that they were receiving twice as much as a year ago." But that a shortage is bound to occur no one familiar with the conditions can doubt.

For the month ending June 30 there were received at the Kansas City stock yards 75,187 cattle, 9196 calves, 244,121 hogs, and 42,477 sheep. For the six months of the current year the receipts were 494,925 hogs, 14,534 calves, 1,341,680 hogs, and 250,743 sheep. The receipts by the two principal stock shipping roads were: Missouri Pacific, 1474 carr; Santa Fe, 1737 cars.

It is getting time for the sowing of the turnip crop again, and many farmers will go on as in former years and broadcast some seed over any imperfectly prepared piece of ground which comes handy. This, of course, will give some turnips, for the vegetables grow as easily as weeds. Still it is not always best to do things the easiest way. A really good farmer always should have some pride in getting the largest possible crop of any thing he sows from a given area of land. To do this with turnips, as with other things, the land must be well prepared, most of the till and well manured. Then, instead of sowing them broadcast, it is far better to put them in drills just far enough apart to permit of horse cultivation, and work them at least often enough to keep the weeds down. In this way it is not at all difficult to get from 500 bushels an acre up, and your crop will be in a limited space, so that it can be handled easily. If you grow the crop with some pains it will have a greater value in your eyes, and you may conclude that it can be put to better use than cattle feeding, although that is not a bad end for it; but a portion might as well be sold, and even a few cents a bushel will give a profit. Then some can be stored for feeding and some for family use and others buried to remain spring, when there is pretty sure to be some sale for them at a good price.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from one to three times a day, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.



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7:30 p m	7:00 a m	Lve.....	Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p m	9:35 a m
11:10 p m	9:50 a m	Lve.....	Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
8:30 a m	11:35 a m	Arr.....	Brenham.....	Lve	4:35 p m	9:30 a m
8:30 a m	3:10 p m	Arr.....	Austin.....	Lve	1:25 p m	8:00 p m
2:15 a m	9:45 p m	Arr.....	Llano.....	Lve	7:00 a m	3:15 p m
7:40 a m	3:55 p m	Arr.....	Waco.....	Lve	12:35 p m	8:40 p m
7:07 a m	4:30 p m	Arr.....	Corsicana.....	Lve	11:48 a m	9:15 p m
10:35 a m	7:55 p m	Arr.....	Fort Worth.....	Lve	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:35 a m	6:40 p m	Arr.....	Dallas.....	Lve	9:35 a m	6:40 p m
12:10 p m	9:30 p m	Arr.....	Sherman.....	Lve	7:05 a m	3:25 p m
12:30 p m	9:50 p m	Arr.....	Denison.....	Lve	6:45 a m	3:00 p m
6:40 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....	Kansas City.....	Lve	11:00 a m	8:30 p m
6:35 p m	6:55 a m	Arr.....	St. Louis.....	Lve	9:30 p m	9:00 a m

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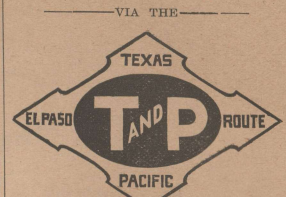
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STOCK FARMING.

No farmer in Texas, whether tenant or mortgaged owner, need live on corn bread and bacon alone. His garden patch, his poultry yard, his small herd of cattle, will make him independent and give him the good things of the table as well.

Every farmer who is troubled with rats should read the following, written by a farmer correspondent of an exchange: As no experienced writer has said anything about cats and as no farm barns are complete without them, I will tell you something about them. Years ago we were troubled to death with rats at our barns. I got two male kittens and put them in the barn, gave them milk night and morning. As soon as they were old enough had them castrated and for nearly eighteen years they kept the buildings free from rats and mice. I have now two cats at the barn for which a \$10 bill would be no temptation.

The quarters for live stock are most complete at the Columbian exposition. The amphitheatre in which stock is shown will seat 6250 persons. The stables for housing the stock are of improved models. Seven divisions of live stock are to be shown, according to Chief Buchanan of the agricultural department. Sheds and barns have been constructed southwest of the pavilion, which will furnish stalls and accommodations for over 6000 animals. Contracts for the erection of sixteen large barns for horses were let. Thirty more are to be constructed—forty-six in all. The principal exhibit in this department does not open until August 31. Should the entries be more numerous than anticipated more barns will be built, as it is the intention to provide ample room.

Boys who are to be farmers should be taught the true worth and dignity of the business, and guarded against the idea that it is a low calling. They should study penmanship, so as to be able to keep their accounts, and make farm records in a legible hand. In addition to this they should study grammar, so as to use good language on all occasions. The farmer needs this as much as anybody. The science of arithmetic is of absolute necessity. Every farmer has calculations to make in which numbers and their powers are concerned. Without a knowledge of this branch, and without the ability to make a record of his business transactions, he will often be the dupe of knaves and pay dearly for his ignorance. Those who are the most successful, and if farmers can learn them in their boyhood it will be a great advantage to them; otherwise they may learn them as they have opportunity, and see their use and application.

The right management and care of stock largely determines its profitability; and so through all the work of the farm and the management of the stock, the productiveness as well as the profit depends upon the management. The ability to work with help, but the muscles must be rightly directed by the brain if the work is done to the best advantage. One may be able to grow good crops and yet fail to feed and market them in a way to realize the most profit. Every advantage must be taken to save and make the most of what the farm produces. Good management in every detail is necessary to the best success, and more or less training is necessary to do this. The farmer cannot count upon a certain per cent of profit, as the merchant. He can only plant and cultivate in the best manner, harvest in good season, and then sell in a way that will bring the best returns.

On a trial for willfully maiming, wounding and disfiguring swine with intent to injure the owner, the owner testified that dogs were set upon the

swine near their owner's land; that he heard some one hissing them, and subsequently heard them setting them on or calling them off, and that the dogs soon ceased. It was also shown by the testimony of defendant's son that he had on another occasion put the dogs on the hogs at the distance of a mile from his house. Defendant testified that on the first occasion his children put the dogs on and that he called them off, and that he knew nothing about the other occasion. The evidence warranted a finding that he put the dogs on the swine and did so with intent to injure the owner. *Shirley vs. State Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas.*

Selecting a Bull.

Considering the importance of the sire in determining the dairy character of his daughters, there is no wonder that thousands of men are asking the question: "What are the marked of a good bull?" The difficulty is still more enhanced when one tries to make the selection while the animal is a calf. Mr. G. W. Farlee, late president of the Jersey Cattle club, in answering an inquiry of this sort through the "Country Gentleman," confesses that after an experience of twenty-five years in breeding, he is unable to name the external points of excellence in a bull save that of constitution, a deep barrel and an open twist. His greatest reliance, however, is in pedigree. If the bull has a long line of ancestors on both sides, of decided dairy performance, he very sensibly, we think, counts that worth more than anything else.

We would suggest, however, says "Hoard's Dairyman," that the development of the navel is a more unerring indication of constitution or natural vitality than the deep barrel. In men and animals both we often find specimens of wonderful vigor and endurance who are not marked by large development of the barrel. But we never saw such an instance where the construction of the navel and surrounding walls of the abdomen were weak. Every physician has noticed that where the umbilical cord at birth was small and weak the child is correspondingly low in vitality, and usually it is hard to raise such a child. This shows that the mother failed to endow the foetus with sufficient vitality because the channel through which that vitality is conveyed was weak and imperfect. A strong umbilical development is, in our judgment, the surest indication of vital force and endurance, or, as it is generally called, constitution.

Wheat as a Stock Food.

With the present "bedrock" prices for wheat, its disposition as food for stock is an important question. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, writes to the *Breeders' Gazette*:

I cannot but regard wheat as approaching the nearest perfection for stock food of any of our grains, everything considered. The oat grain being surrounded by a husk, is the safest grain we have for stock feeding, for the reason that animals are not so easily overfed, but aside from this most advantage for the oat grain I should put wheat ahead, since a hard-dried portion of it furnishes more real nutriment.

The only possible danger in feeding wheat arises from the fact that there is no enveloping husk about the grain, and the careless feeder gives the animal the concentrated grain too liberally and derangement of the digestive apparatus may follow. Wheat can be fed rolled or coarsely ground or may be soaked. It should be prepared in some way before being fed, though we have fed at this station small quantities without preparation with quite satisfactory results. Much will depend upon the way in which the horses masticate the food. The best form of preparation no doubt is rolling the same as barley is rolled for horses on the Pacific slope. In the process of rolling the grains are

simply flattened but not torn apart. In this form the food seems to lie light in the stomach and to be easily digested. Ground wheat may be mixed with bran to lighten it, or may be spread over moistened chaffed hay the same as shorts or other ground feed.

The present time calls for a special study in this direction for wheat is selling at unusually low prices. It would be a good thing for the market if ten to fifteen million bushels were fed to our stock, as what was left would probably bring as large a sum total as if all were sold. No. 1 hard was selling a week ago in the Northwest country at 45 cents per bushel, and winter wheat could not have been brought more than 30 or 35 cents in Western Kansas. Where stockmen are in need of feed wheat in such sections will often be found cheaper than corn or other grain, and I advise its free use.

Facts About Alfalfa.

James W. Mullins, sub-stationer of crops for New Mexico, in writing for the press on alfalfa says:

Alfalfa is not a grass, as so many suppose, but a plant almost identical in appearance with clover. Some who see it for the first time say it looks like the vine of the goober-spear. It grows to a height of four feet under favorable circumstances, and 216 stalks have been known to spring from one plant.

For best results as hay it should be sowed thickly, so the growth will be dense and the stalks fine. But, however coarse it may be, there is not the waste in feeding so common to other hay plants. Stock eat it all.

Nearly all domestic animals relish it. Stock of all kinds thrive on it; hogs at both tops and roots and fatten on them, poultry pick the tender leaves and bees gather deliciously flavored honey from leaf and bloom.

The plant is not nearly so hard to exterminate as Bermuda or crab grass, and does not spread as they do. A great many have asked: "How can it be killed?" My reply is: "If you wish to kill it out why plant it in the first place?" It can be killed out, but I have my first man to meet who, after having tried it, desired to exterminate it.

"Will it pay more than cotton?" Yes. You do well, indeed, if you make a bale of cotton to the acre. This at 6 cents is worth \$30. You expend in labor \$2.50 in preparation, \$1 in planting, \$1.50 in chopping, \$5 in cultivating, \$8.75 in picking and ginning, and you have left \$11.25. This is the maximum production and minimum expense. With alfalfa the cost would be \$3 for seed, \$2.50 planting, \$2.50 cutting and staking. Hay sells for \$6 more per ton anywhere, and two tons per acre each season without labor expenditure beats your cotton with its continual toil and worry. Alfalfa is planted once, cotton annually. Alfalfa will pay more as a half pasture than half the crop raised in Texas. No cultivation or fertilizing required. Sufficient foliage falls to replenish the nutriment of the top soil and the roots, extending to a greater depth than other plants, draw sustenance and moisture from below. It can be raised where ordinary crops or other plants are grown.

The many requests have exhausted my supply of seed for experiments, but I shall have some more shortly.

DAIRY.

Out of the appropriation made for state purposes in connection with the World's fair, the Illinois legislature has set aside \$20,000 for a creditable display of the dairy products of the state.

In working butter do not touch it with your hands. What hand working you may feel called upon to do, do it by pressing with a ladle. Creamery butter is rolled to press out the surplus moisture. Never pat with the hands, nor grind to death, nor muss it up in any way.

Breeders of Jersey cattle will be interested in the result of the cheese test made at the World's fair, Chicago, which began May 11 and ended May 25. In the eleven days on which it was practicable to make accurate calculations, the product of the Shorthorns resulted in 725 pounds cheese, the Guernseys 755 pounds, and the Jerseys 969 pounds. The Jerseys won at every point, quantity of milk, butter, total solids and cheese.

The United States department of agriculture sends us *Farmers' Bulletin No. 12*, devoted to a consideration of Nostrums for Increasing the Yield of Butter, by Harvey W. Wiley, chemist of the department. This is a very timely and important bulletin, one that should be in the hands of every dairyman, especially those who have invested in the bare-faced fraud, Black Pepsin. For copies write Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The bulletin of the experimental station of Cornell University gives the details of an experiment with the herd of cows belonging to the station. The object was to determine the cost of producing milk and butter from an average herd of cows. The experiment began January 15, 1892, and concluded January 15, 1893. The conclusions arrived at were: 1. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for 65 cents per hundred weight, and fat for 16 cents per pound for the cost of food consumed. 2. That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do the breeds themselves. 3. The larger animals consumed less pounds of dry matter per 1000 pounds live weight per day than did the smaller animals. 4. That in general the best yields of fat were obtained from cows that gave at least a fairly large flow of milk. 5. In general, the cows consuming the most food produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate. 6. For the production of milk and fat there is no food so cheap as good pasture-grass.

It is a curious fact that the greatest loss of cattle from winter exposure takes place in one of the Southern states—Louisiana. At least this is the statement made by the department of agriculture. The lesson which this teaches is that good care in a severe winter is worth more than a mild winter with poor care. When we know that every possible effort must be made to keep the stock comfortable, and do that, we have less losses than when a mild season induces us to some negligence. Winter care in the South consists in too great a measure of letting the stock care for themselves.

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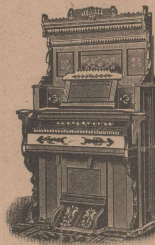
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	218,923	4,230	23,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	588,583	48,280		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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