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NO. 15---VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,
407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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

The Journal has received recently a letter from Mr. A. T. Garth of Macksville, Kas., from which the following is taken: "Enclosed please find \$1.00 for subscription to your valuable paper, with which I am well pleased. I never expect to be without it. It is very hot and dry in this country; corn is drying up; rain can't save it now."

Under the head of "Bring on Your Texas Cattle" the Omaha Stockman says:

"The Rock Island is bound to bring a lot of Southwestern cattle to this market this season if equitable railroad rates and good train service can do it. John L. Martin, stock agent for that road at this point, is in receipt of a letter from L. F. Kimball, first assistant general freight agent, dated Denver, July 6, which says: Now that we have completed our traffic arrangements with the U. P. D. and G. we are in a position to handle live stock shipments from their points to South Omaha; the route is via Falcon, Col. Stock from their Southern points destined to Omaha via Falcon will save at least 200 miles of travel, which means a good many hours saving in time. Please notify our live stock friends in your city of this arrangement that they may be governed accordingly. I take it for granted that they want the very best time and service possible; if so, they will favor us with their business. The rates from all U. P. D. and G. points to the Missouri river are the same as those from Colorado common points to Missouri river, which is \$55 per standard car on cattle."

Omaha should receive a liberal share of Texas cattle, and no doubt will. Equitable rates are almost assured now and The Journal believes it to be only a question of a few weeks until all kinds of Texas live stock can be handled to equally as good advantage in Omaha as in any other market. The cattle supply is large enough for the four leading markets and should be more equally divided.

AMERICAN CATTLE AT PARIS.

Shipments of American cattle to France this summer have evidently proved profitable, for exporters are still at it. According to Le Fernier, which is the official market paper of Paris, receipts of United States cattle have been nearly a thousand a week. These cattle have sold very well, much better, in fact, than similar grades brought in the English markets, but still much below the fat stall fed cattle of France. American cattle during the past month have been quoted on the Paris market at \$12.50@14.50 per 100 dressed weight, while the best French cattle reached \$16.50. The liberal supplies of American cattle in France may be accounted for in a large measure by the glutted markets in England. Many of the cargoes intended for the British markets were sent to Havre as soon as it was learned how badly depressed the markets were in England. The demand has been quite strong for our cattle at Paris, and now that the French have given our beef a fair test no doubt the demand will become permanent, so that hereafter we may consider Paris a regular market for our good export steers.

FARMERS WHO FARM.

W. T. Waggoner of the well-known firm of D. W. Waggoner & Son, ranchmen, land owners and capitalists, of Decatur, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Waggoner has a pasture of about 600,000 acres in the Comanche reservation, just north of Beaver station, on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. On the Texas side of Red river adjoining and south of the pasture Mr. Waggoner's firm owns about 100,000 acres of exceptionally fine agricultural land. A large proportion of this is in the Red River valley and is, perhaps, as rich as any land in the state. Mr. Waggoner in addition to

looking after some 60,000 cattle, several thousand horses, two large cotton-seed oil mills and various other interests, including mercantile establishments and large banking interests, also finds time to give his personal attention to the cultivation of several hundred acres of this rich land. As a result of Mr. Waggoner's methods of farming, he has just threshed out 35,000 bushels of oats, over 5000 bushels of wheat, and will soon have fully 15,000 bushels of excellent corn. Mr. Waggoner's oats averaged 70 bushels to the acre. The wheat crop, which was an unusually light one for this farm, averaged about 17 bushels, while the corn, taking the entire farm, will doubtless run 50 bushels average. Mr. Waggoner's land is exceptionally good, but the great or most important secret of his success lies in the excellent manner in which he cultivates the soil.

Mr. Waggoner has been cultivating this same farm for several years, and has never yet failed to raise good crops of all kinds. He knows how to farm, and has the work done accordingly.

KEEPING THE BOYS ON THE FARM.

So much is said and written about keeping boys on the farm and how to do it, that the subject is in danger of being worn threadbare. The Journal of Agriculture publishes the following editorial on the subject, which the Journal reproduces, because it believes it to be good advice:

"There is a great deal of nonsense said and written on this subject. We believe that the young man who loves farm life better than any other occupation, should follow farming, if health and circumstances will permit. We cannot refrain from remarking with the boy who is anxious to leave a good farm home to go to the city in search of employment for which, maybe, he is not in the least qualified. This is frequently done by boys who have gotten the false notion into their heads that some other occupations are more honorable than farming. There is no more exalted or dignified calling."

"We are also convinced that a person will be happier, will enjoy work better and will make a better success, if allowed to follow his natural bent of mind. The young man who against his inclinations becomes a minister, a lawyer, a merchant or anything else, will, as a rule, make a failure. Likewise the boy who hates the farm and seems determined to make something else should be allowed, even encouraged, to make special preparation for the special line of work he favors, if it is certain he knows what he wants and has natural talents in that direction. No matter what his life work is to be, however, every young man should first have a good general education, and then make special preparation for his chosen calling."

"We very frequently advise the boys to stick to the farm. We do so because we are convinced it is the best life, everything considered. We know, too, that thousands of boys who are anxious to find work in the city don't know what they want and would be better off on the farm. For this reason we believe parents should make the farm home pleasant for the boys, not work them too hard; give them a good education, time for recreation, and a money interest in the crops and stock. If this is done the boy will fall in love with farm life and prefer it, unless he has strong natural inclination toward some other field of work."

"If all the farm boys had stuck to the farm we would not have had a George Washington, a John Adams, a Jefferson, a Monroe, a Jackson for president of the United States. Many, however, who have left the quiet retreats of a happy farm home, after they have reached even the pinnacle of fame, exclaim as did John Adams during the last year of his presidency: 'I am weary, worn and disgusted to death. I had rather chop wood, dig ditches, make fences upon my poor little farm. Alas! poor farm, and poorer family, what have you lost that your country might be free!'"

"So we would say to the farm boy, stick to the farm, unless you are certain you can be happier, make a better success, and do the world more good at something else."

The above is good, wholesome advice, not alone for boys, but also for parents. Stick to the farm, boys, if you are not fitted for some special calling and do not think that there is a fortune in the cities for everyone who will come after it. Not one boy in 100 who leaves the farm for the city ever succeeds unless he has been trained for the work he is to do and has the work before coming to it.

Much hard work is wasted in looking for easy jobs.



James B. Doshier of Jack County, Tex.

Our sketch for this week is of a man who is widely known on the Texas frontier, one of the bravest of the brave but withal so very modest that it is difficult to obtain from him many of the details of his eventful life.

James B. Doshier was born in Warren County, Tennessee in 1826, his father shortly after removing with his family to Illinois and thence to Missouri. From there young Dasher struck out for Texas, landing in Grayson county just on the eve of the war with Mexico, for which he enlisted, serving honorably in Bell's Texas regiment. He was mustered out at San Antonio in 1848, and at once returned to Missouri, where he married.

Having, however, "once drank out of Red river," there was no such thing as remaining in the old states, so he again started for Texas, reaching it in 1854, and after a short sojourn in Eastern Texas, he came in 1855, to Jack county, locating on the Keechi, where he still resides. Of all the old settlers there in the county but three—John Wood, Porter Lynn and William Kutch—are still on this side.

"During the year preceding the war no event of much importance occurred, but with the breaking out of the war, and its consequent withdrawal of able bodied men to the army, the Indians became very troublesome, and Doshier served in a home company of frontier troops. Upon the occupancy of Jacksboro by the regular troops in 1866, he was appointed one of the post guides, and as such rendered great service to the government. In his capacity as guide he accompanied Major McEllan of the Sixth cavalry and a party of fifty men on a scout after Indians who were giving trouble on the divide between the north and middle prongs of the Wichita. Including himself, and Dr. Hatch, the surgeon, there were fifty-three men in the party. On the morning of August 20, 1870, they discovered a large party of Indians numbering some three hundred or four hundred, and it was evident the Indians were already aware of the presence of the troops, and preparing to attack them. Major McEllan, an old and experienced soldier of the famous "First Dragoons," dismounted his little party and prepared for the onslaught of the Indians in the usual manner of forming dismounted cavalry, having every fourth man to hold the horses of his "set of fours." The Indians displayed perfect tactics in their attack, dividing their force into three bands, one band riding around and harassing the troops, while the other two bands were held in reserve. Surrounded by six times their number, the troops retreated, fighting as they slowly fell back all of that long summer day, without a drop of water until night came to their relief, and the enemy withdrew. The casualties in the command were two men killed and eleven badly wounded, and eight horses killed and twenty-one wounded. A messenger was sent in to the post, and the next day ambulances were sent out for the wounded. The writer heard frequently from the soldiers of the splendid coolness and bravery of Mr. Doshier in this fight, and it was believed among them that not less than nine brave passed that day to the "happy hunting grounds" from the effects of his carbine, but he never acknowledged quite so many. The boys said it was an inspiring sight to see him get down behind his mule and deliberately and coolly aim and shoot as unconcerned as if he was at a country "shooting match."

It was noticeable that every casualty to our men and horses on that day was caused by an improved breech-loader, and this led to inquiries upon the part of the authorities, that resulted in General Mackenzie's appointment to Fort Sill, after which the "Indian rode on his raids no more."

Congress granted Mr. Doshier a bronze medal for this fight, which was formally presented to him afterwards at a dress parade of all the troops at Fort Richardson.

In 1871 he accompanied Lieutenant Boehm, Fourth cavalry on an extended

scout, in which the party barely missed falling in with Satanta and Big Tree, whose bands were devastating the country west of Jacksboro, and had just destroyed the train of Henry Warren at Flat Top.

Within the limits of the space we are allowed it is only possible to give the merest outlines of a life that would furnish material for a first class two-volume romance, with the advantage of being true, but it is safe to say that during all those days that "tried men's souls" he did his whole duty as a citizen. And now, although he is approaching the seventieth mile stone of his journey, he is hale and rugged, his eye is not dim nor his strength abated, and humanely speaking, he is a "good risk" for many a year yet to come.

LIVE STOCK.

Need for Greater Care in Breeding and Economy in Feeding.

The prices of some kinds of live stock are not encouraging, if we compare them with those of former years. But, compared with the prices of foods, the difference is not much. We cannot, of course, control prices, but we can, in a considerable degree, control the cost of production. And if, by the exercise of wisdom and economy in growing live stock, we can reduce the cost of production, we have secured what is, to some extent, equivalent to a higher price for our stock products.

We can use good blood on the side of the sire. This may not be easy to get in some localities, but generally speaking it is obtainable. It will pay to put forth an effort to get it. The blood on the side of the dam may be very common, but not so with the sire. If the sire is good and purely bred and the dam is of common breeding, the progeny will bear a much closer resemblance to the sire than to the dam. Of course, if both the sire and dam were well bred, the results would be just so much better; but oftentimes it may not be possible to secure dams possessed of improved breeding until the individual had had time to effect improvement by rearing the animals.

We can push the animals along without any periods of stagnation until they are ready for the block. Stagnation in growth means, first, a loss of the food of maintenance; second, a loss of the capability to do well on the part of the animal; and, third, a loss of time on the part of the owner, says the Canadian Live Stock Journal. No animal destined for the block will do well, or give results as satisfactory, if at any period of its growth it has been allowed to stand still.

We can keep them comfortable as to conditions of temperature. We may not be able to build structures as slightly as we would like, but we can build those that will keep the animals warm. A few boards and tar paper by way of lining will go a great way toward keeping the animals warm in the cold season. Straw or hay in a loft may add much to the warmth of the stable below. Lots of bedding dry and well kept may do much toward bringing comfort to pigs. Batters over cracks may keep draughts out of a lambing pen that would otherwise chill the lambs to death, and many little devices may be resorted to which will bring comfort to the animals in times of low temperatures. In this way the outlay of food will be saved.

We can, as far as possible, grow the foods which we feed. We cannot always do this, but sometimes we can, and generally we can. Ordinarily, we can grow them more cheaply than we can buy them. This may not always prove true, but it does where we grow foods to the production of which our lands are well adapted. When these are grown at home we should be able to save a sum equivalent to the profit secured by the grower from whom we would buy them, providing we did not grow them for ourselves.

But sometimes it may pay us well to exchange foods. Oftentimes one kind of food will be dear and another kind cheap. Now, under those conditions, it may pay us well to sell one kind of food that we may have on hand and to buy another kind that we may not have. Suppose we can buy shorts to feed brood sows for \$12 a ton and can get 30 cents per bushel for oats; there should be no hesitancy about selling the oats and purchasing the shorts, even though the labor of marketing the oats, in the one instance, and of securing the shorts, in the other, were considerable. There is considerable room in live stock feeding for the exercise of no little tact in the purchasing of food stuffs; or, in other words, there is considerable room for the exercise of what may be termed commercial tact as well as for the expenditure of mere mechanical strength.

It is greatly important that foods be fed in proper combination. The

feeding of one kind of meal only to certain animals may bring ruin to them, whereas the feeding of two kinds of meal may be attended with good results, and the feeding of three kinds may produce super-excellent gains. The skillful feeder will give much attention to the best combinations in which food may be fed. This item alone may make a difference between a loss and a profit, between a serious loss and a handsome profit. The nature of these combinations cannot be discussed here, nor could they be discussed in any one paper that may be written, owing to the ground which this question covers. It is more than probable that greater loss arises from a lack of knowledge of the proper combinations of foods to be given to animals than from any other source.

HOW TO PREVENT STRIKES.

Just at this time there are legions of suggestions and theories advanced on this subject, and while every one has its quota of good, no doubt, still nothing has as yet come to the notice of the Journal which demands as much consideration at the hands of both capital and labor as does the article recently published in the National Live Stock Reporter and signed by Philip H. Hale, editor of that paper, who for several years edited the Stock Journal, and who is widely known throughout Texas.

Mr. Hale's arguments are based upon three cardinal principles, viz: 1. That organized labor is a benefit and necessity to all concerned, and that all labor that can be should be organized. 2. That unorganized labor, what little is left of it, must be protected in the right to work at any time and under all circumstances. 3. That the employer must have absolute freedom from strikes and protection against the violation of all labor contracts.

The greatest possible amount of work, the highest possible rate of pay, the utmost regularity in the work, says Mr. Hale, are the desired ends for which labor organizations properly strike. No man who desires work and is able to do work should be out of employment a single day. If capital has absolute security from disturbance no man will be out of work unless he is incapable of working, because this country has plenty of room for development for a hundred years to come. It goes without saying that capital wants peace more than anything else. Capital requires responsible working bodies to deal with. With them and a known scale of pay contracts can be entered into and completed satisfactorily. With labor satisfied on the one hand and capital secured on the other we will reach as near a perfect condition as possible and insure the highest development of all available resources. How to satisfy labor and capital at the same time is the question. When capital and labor quarrel it is like a fight between the engine and the boiler. The organization of capital by corporations is just as necessary and as beneficial as the organization of labor. What one man's labor cannot do, organization can effect. What one man's capital cannot do, the united capital of many men can do. The laborer having saved money can be an investor and laborer at the same time without having his capital quarrelling with his brawn and muscle.

I argue that labor on one hand wants nothing but what is right, and I argue also that capital will be satisfied with fair dividends on the investment, and that with good will on both sides all differences can be adjusted, that capital and labor can get along peaceably and amicably together for the good of mankind. They can agree to trade peaceably with each other.

I do not propose any impractical change from present conditions. My purpose is simply to show a way to perfect the present labor organizations, to enlarge their memberships, to give them greater power for good, and render unnecessary any power they may have heretofore exerted for evil, and so regulate them that strikes would be impossible and unlawful, as they are undesirable.

In making the suggestion I do not aim to do more than to show the high road to an adjustment of difficulties between capital and labor. A great many details are of minor importance, and many regulations under present methods require no change.

All recognized trades should be organized as they are into distinct unions and all unskilled labor should be able to come under such an organization as the Knights of Labor, and that organization will cover the case.

The labor organizations should be chartered under the state and national laws, be vested with all rights and privileges of corporations, and each

labor union should be conducted under supervision of state officials. The national headquarters of each union to be under the supervision of the national government and in touch with a United States labor court of appeals, which should be the final court in all labor cases. None of the organizations should be secret, and none oath bound, and all meetings should be open to the public. Every city, county, state and national trade union should have its own officers, and each state should elect and pay three labor commissioners, whose duties should include the inspection of all labor organization accounts, the adjustment and settlement of all disputes inside of the organizations or with the employers of labor.

This means that the regular organizations should come under the regulation and protection of the government, and that as between the capitalists and laborers there should be an official court which should be a standing arbitration committee with power to enforce its rulings. The state and local arbitration committee should have an appeal to the United States arbitrators. The labor organizations should be required to adopt a system of benefits for sick, unemployed, for burials, etc. All revenues and accounts should be under inspection of government arbitrators. The labor unions should be held responsible for the fulfillment of all contracts entered into, and be able to collect the dues directly from the employers. The amount of dues should be regulated by the state. Labor organized should be required to guarantee the efficiency of all men belonging to them. The system of apprentices should be thorough to keep trades from running out. Laws should be enacted requiring that all men working by the week or month should receive or give a week or month's notice before quitting work or being discharged. The labor organization should be held responsible for the man or clear itself of responsibility by furnishing a competent substitute to complete the time. All laborers through their organization should be able to travel from place to place and carry the membership and standing. Non-union men, apprentices and men without special trades would soon be at a discount, and not cut any figure anywhere.

This is about all that is necessary to be done to secure the desired end.

Mr. Hale says this plan will do away with strikes because arbitrators are elected in advance to settle all difficulties.

The plan also leaves the non-union man the right to work as he wants to do so, but when contracts are made with guarantees to enforce them the non-union force would never be more than an irresponsible remnant of floaters who would be constantly getting less and less in numbers. Non-union men would never get full pay under the circumstances. All labor would be union that could be organized.

He also claims that employers would not object because in an arbitration case an employer would always find reasonable protection, and it should be considered right that he make a fair profit on the labor of all men employed by him. On this subject he says:

"I would advise that the presidents of recognized successful organizations, and an equal number of employers of labor be invited to frame a United States law and state laws so that all could go in force together. Such laws would have to leave intact the right of the employer to quit at the expiration of his contract, the right of a man to quit when his obligations are fulfilled. My plan is to strengthen labor organizations by state supervision, and provide in advance for arbitration, so that disputes can be settled as they arise. I make no provision for strikes, having made them impossible. If a labor organization controls all skilled labor in its line it will be able to do as other interests do, sell its products to the utmost advantage, and if it cannot be sold it will be because it is held higher than the market. All that labor unions can demand is the power to sell the united product of the union. If one man will not buy it another will. Labor unions will have to arrange their own scales, they should be required to become responsible bodies, responsible to their members and to those who have to deal with them, and this of itself would do away with the greatest objection to organized labor."

Mr. Hale's ideas are certainly worthy of much consideration from all parties, and the Journal trusts some such arrangement for preventing strikes in an equitable way may be found.

There is nothing as busy as an idle tongue.

CATTLE.

Improve your cattle.

Good feed is never wasted when fed to good cattle.

Feed all the good cattle you can get, and if they are properly fed chances are you will make money.

Texas cattlemen now have a new market opened to them. Omaha will soon be handling a good share of Texas cattle.

Texas cows sold for \$1.77 per head in Chicago last week, or at least 31 head did. They lacked about \$3.50 per head of actual expenses of shipping and selling. Kansas City is now having lots of fun at Chicago's expense.

The Worth Packing house is now handling a big lot of good butcher cows and is paying good prices for same. This institution can now handle about 200 per day. Fort Worth is coming to the front as a live stock market.

The Drovers' Journal says the warning to hold cattle back seems to have been pretty generally heeded since receipts have been light. Divide up the shipments between the four leading markets and then you won't often hear of gluts in the market.

An Omaha correspondent of The Journal says: "Prices have been far from satisfactory, and still the supply has been so small and prices so comparatively strong that packers have bought several carloads of Texas cattle every day at Kansas City. They are compelled to use that class of stock, and if Texas shippers will not ship it here packers must go to other markets and get it. Later in the season, when Western grass cattle begin to come, the Texans will not be needed so badly. Just at present they are now much in demand."

The Drovers' Journal of July 23 has this to say about Northwestern range cattle: The first range cattle from the Northwest arrived today, being one week later than the first arrivals last year. Northern ranchmen do not entertain the hope that prices for their cattle will reach the average secured last year for similar qualities, but on account of the general quality being much better it is expected that the difference in the condition of the market may be well counterbalanced. Never has there been a better season for stock growing in Montana than the present one. Copious rains have created an abundance of grass, and cattle have waxed fat on it in a surprisingly rapid time. The quality of the range cattle this year is so much better than last that there is hardly any comparison. As the season advances the cattle will improve if the weather is fairly good, so that there is not likely to be much complaint from the ranchmen this year.

A letter received just as The Journal went to press last week, from Messrs. Godair, Harding & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, says: The general demoralization of the live stock business caused by the strike is gradually wearing away and being replaced by more life and activity. There is still a nervous and unsettled feeling, however, which prevents a free and easy movement in the trade. This we think will soon disappear and business will again be on a firm and solid basis. The trouble lately has been with the packing house employees so that slaughterers were not able to handle as many cattle as they desired. Now the situation is a little better and the chances are that larger receipts can be utilized by both local and outside buyers. Last week only 4200 Texas cattle were received against 27,000 the same week a year ago. This is a most astonishing difference, which may be rectified later on perhaps to the general satisfaction of the market. Choice fed cattle still command high prices, but thin, light grassers are down to about the bottom notch of the season. It will be impossible for shippers to get the cattle too good, while it is an easy matter to get them too bad. If the range will permit it will be better to hold the cattle until there are at least in fair marketable condition.

Many shrink from the practice of dehorning cattle because of the apparent cruelty to the animals, to say nothing of the labor and trouble and the back-set given the animal. To avoid all this it is much better to use some method of preventing the growth. Several ways of doing this are now being used. The department of agriculture suggests a method as follows: Mix fifty parts caustic soda, twenty-five parts of kerosene oil and twenty-five parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene and soda, and is added and vigorously stirred, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture should then be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. In applying, the calf should not be over three weeks old, five to twenty days being the proper age. With a pair of scissors clip the hair around the embryo horn, exposing a spot about the size of a nickel. Hold the calf securely and drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the horn with the end of the rubber cork rub it in thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn and then the other, until each horn has been gone over three or four times. The rubbing should be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface of the skin immediately around the horn. Care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over a large surface or run down the sides of the face. The mixture must be carefully and thoroughly applied; if used carelessly the embryo horn may not only be killed, but the face of the calf may be disfigured. This method is not only less cruel to the animal but, it is said, leaves the head in better form than when dehorning is practiced in the other way.

Stealing on the Wane.

There has been a time in the history of Texas when men have grown wealthy by rounding up on the ranges and shipping to market cattle which did not belong to them. In fact, it was only until recent years that such business did not thrive, but "the way of the transgressor is hard," and now when a man gets away with even one little yearling, he is almost sure to get a kick at the state's expense for a term of years.

This is a most radical change, and a change for the better, too. Cattle stealing is no longer a profitable business; the prosperous times for "rustlers" is only a memory to the majority of people, though to some it is still quite evident. The few who are daily

reminded of it most forcibly are those who are now in the state prison, sent there through the efforts of the cattle raisers' association.

Too much of praise cannot be said of the association. It goes steadily forward with its work, keeping rustlers stealing and punishing those who have the nerve to still carry on or attempt to carry on their thieving practice. The association inspectors are stationed at shipping points all over the state, also at all the markets; every animal is examined, and those that are being handled illegally are promptly cut and sold for the benefit of the proper owner.

The association is a success, and every man who owns cattle and does not belong to it, makes a big mistake.

Tuberculosis No Respector of Breeds.

The question is frequently asked: Are any one matter breeds of cattle especially subject to the ravages of tuberculosis (bovine consumption)? It has been a generally accepted belief that dairy cows on account of the drain to which their vitality is at all times subjected are more liable to attack than cattle of the more vigorous beef breeds. That contagious pleuro-pneumonia spreads more rapidly and more virulently among milch cows than any other class of cattle has often been remarked. In fact, our experience with that plague in the United States has been limited almost entirely to dairy herds. It is not unlikely, however, that this is largely due to the fact that the conditions under which the affected stock were maintained have been such as to render them an easy prey to any epidemic disease; close confinement in distillery sheds, for example, not being conducive to a sound physical state in any animal.

In the matter of tuberculosis, as in any other serious disorder, it is certainly true as a rule that the weakest will be the first to succumb. A narrow-chested Shorthorn with a weak constitution of an enfeebled constitution, for instance, would undoubtedly develop a case of consumption more rapidly than a heavy vigorous cow of a specialized dairy type. In other words, the constitution of the individual animal rather than breed is the best index in the matter of probable susceptibility to tuberculosis. But in the face of a severe attack neither breed nor apparently rugged constitutions will avail to save cattle from this malady.

This was well shown in the late trouble in the herd of the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, concerning which Director Henry makes the following statement:

In regard to the breeds attacked by tuberculosis in our herds the worst were the Shorthorns, Shorthorns and Ayrshires, with some grades of the several breeds. To charge any particular breed with being more liable to consumption is, in my judgment, an unwarranted statement at this time. We may find that to be the fact later, but I doubt if we have the data to lead to any valuable conclusions at this time. In this case a Shorthorn cow pronounced substance of the beef type in fact—a victim to the plague, along with her heavy milking dairy companions. It is a commonly understood fact that tuberculosis has brought many incipiently bred cattle of different breeds to an inglorious end. The inbred or "pure" Dutchess Shorthorns sold at New York Mills in 1875 at fabulous figures practically disappeared from the face of the earth in a generation or two through the ravages of this disease. It will not do, therefore, for any breeder to attempt to breed for tuberculosis. Under the right sort of conditions it may enter and devastate any herd of any breed. Tuberculous cows and those "suspects" evidently suffering from the disease, especially when such condition is accompanied by a persistent cough—should not be used as nurse cows, nor is it desirable that their milk be drawn for human food.

CATTLE WANTED.

Among our customers we have buyers for the following lots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old steers. These are wanted by an East Texas feeder—who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.

Three thousand good two year old steers. These are wanted in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some three if price was right.

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

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

One thousand two year old steers. These are wanted good Central Texas cattle, raised and located above the quarantine line.

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

We also have two customers each of whom want from 5000 to 10,000 head of mixed stock cattle. Parties who call fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price desired, and full address. The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Managers.

Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED.

If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually get them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make special effort to do so, and will always be glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy.

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

GOOD LAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17,122 acres) of land, located in a solid square body in Dawson county at \$1 per acre.

Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is first-class plains land—good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear investigation.

GEO. B. LOVING & SON,

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

After the harvest work is over is a good time to fix the shelter for the sheep.

It is of no possible advantage to allow the sheep the run of a field infested with coccle burrs.

Fat lambs are always in great demand at nearly all seasons and at fair prices, but they must be fat.

It is good for a sheepman to have plenty of cash, but in the long run brains is the better capital.

The number of men who can fatten sheep at a profit is smaller than the number who can manage sheep in general.

Sheep husbandry has a value to make the herd more profitable, more productive at a less expense than any other animal kept on the farm.

Feed the breeding ewes a little grain daily in order to have them in the best condition when bred. It will pay and especially if bred for the lambs to come early.

Lambs sell for more per pound and cost less to produce per pound than sheep. But it is necessary to commence making arrangements to sell them in good season.

The principal advantage in keeping sheep in reasonably large numbers is that the cost can be considerably lessened per head for them. In nearly all other respects better results can be secured by keeping in reasonably small flocks.

The production of mutton should always be made profitable. It can be grown at less cost than either beef or pork for the reason that the wool will so nearly pay the cost of feeding and if of a good quality it is fully as palatable as either.

Wool, like butter, is a product that readily brings in the most money in proportion to what is taken from the farm. In building up the fertility of the farm this is quite an item, as many products the fertility is often sold very rapidly.

God protects the sheep from inclemencies of weather with a heavy growth of wool, but protecting the wool grower at the expense of all classes, the poorest as well as the wealthiest, does not come from that source.

With lambs it is quite an item to give them a little extra care when they are being weaned. It is very necessary to keep lambs growing, and unless reasonable care is taken they are liable to get stunted, and a stunted lamb, like all other stock, is rather poor property.

A few drops of turpentine will drive maggots out of flesh wounds very quick. A quill through the cork of the bottle in which it is kept makes it convenient for use. A tea man may consider blossoms steeped in water is also effectual.

Under present conditions if we are inclined to look upon sheep keeping as a makeshift by which to make a resource and a little return from worn-out lands, the better plan is not to undertake it. If sheep pay now good management and good treatment are necessary.

In nearly all cases it will be found that when a flock of the old stock that have not done well the past winter and also whatever wethers are not needed in order to make sheep growing profitable it is very essential that so far as is possible only sheep that with good treatment will pay a profit should be kept.

While good young sheep will always command a market, it can hardly be considered advisable to sell, but rather sort but the unsatisfactory animals and keep the best, to wait what time will they feel better, and will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.

Many good managers find it a good plan to keep wethers until they are almost thirty months old. By this plan two good clips of wool can be received and thus the wethers be fattened on good pastures. Under such conditions wool could readily pay for feeding and the care, leaving the growth for profit.

In considering the per cent of profit that is received from stock on the farm the amount of capital invested should always be considered and upon this basis even at low prices sheep will often be as profitable as any other class of stock.

If sheep have the run of a dark shed during the heat of the day it will reflect badly on the annoyances of flies—the producers of grub in the head—but the shed should be airy and cool. A few broods of large chickens around the shed will nearly equal a dip to rid them of ticks.

When the wool-grower who was engaged in the industry fifty years ago and sold wool under low duties, one who has compared the prices of foreign wool since then with the price of American wool under the highest duties ever imposed on wool, either by this or any other nation, reads in his agricultural paper that "free wool means death to the wool-growers of the United States" with a way-down deep smile he goes out and quietly buys all the sheep he can pasture and winter, and regrets that he has not feed for more.

Farmers' Voice: Sheep are naturally slow drinkers and plenty of time if they get all they want. The best plan that can be followed is to have a tank in the feed lot and keep in it a good supply of water where they can help themselves. Then if turned into this lot for an hour or two all will have a good opportunity to get what they want. Sheep are daintier, says an exchange, both in their eating and drinking than any other class of stock, and it is frequently the case that if turned out of the shed and driven to water a large number of them would not touch a drop because they do not feel like it just then, then in a half an hour after being out and having an opportunity to exercise, will drink

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

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

BROWN & ADAMS,

Wool Commission Merchants,
207 and 209 Federal Street,
Boston.

Jacob F. Brown,
Samuel G. Adams.

Texas wools a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

A. M. Lewis & Co., WOOL Commission House,

Established 1858. Liberal Advances. Commission to a pound.
Reference—First National Bank and any good business houses.
141, 143 and 145 Kinzie Street
CHICAGO.

heartily. Because of this, and on account of their willingness to follow their leader even to their own discomfort, driving to water rarely proves satisfactory.

The American Wool Reporter closes an editorial on the outlook for the sheep industry as follows: We were asked the other day whether we considered it advisable to embark in the sheep business now when conditions were so discouraging. Our answer was, most assuredly we would advise embarking now! It will be many years before sheep will again be as cheap as they are today, perhaps it will be a lifetime before they are as low. The tide has already turned. Mutton has, within the past three weeks, advanced, and wool, which today is lower than ever before in the history of the country, shows signs of improving. Our domestic consumption of mutton is rapidly increasing, as is also our export demand. Hence we are entitled to expect to see a 100 per cent advance in sheep. Apply the old apothegm of Wall street, "buy when everybody wants to sell." Start in on a moderate scale. Buy a few good ewes, and as the business has paid in the past. It will pay in the future, and it will pay better than any other branch of stock breeding upon the American ranch or farm before many months have passed. Sheep breeding may not prove quite as profitable in the future as in the past in those far Western sections where it is a dominant industry and wool is the only product sought, but where it is a secondary occupation, merely subsidiary to other agricultural employment, there is no question as to profits. Don't sell your sheep!

Blood for Feeding.

American Sheep Breeder. Blood, breeding and feed are the three great factors with which the stockmaster, by judicious combination, works out success. Money will buy blood, but breeding and feeding require skill. The superficial thinker might, therefore, conclude that blood is less important than either of the other elements. This view is erroneous. Blood is the outcome of a hundred or a thousand years of feeding and breeding. Hence with money we can buy the concentrated labor and skill of thirty generations of men, but certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to neglect to do so.

The Merino has been bred a thousand years—two thousand, for aught we know—for wool. It is true, the American has been bred by a more intensive and scientific system, made greater progress in a century in this direction than the Spaniards did in a thousand years.

As French, starting with the same material and working by a system equally as intensive and scientific, developed the Spanish type into a sheep equally valuable for wool and mutton—the Rambouillet Merino.

English, beginning with their own insular material and working with no less consummate skill, produced several breeds which challenge the world as flesh-producers, with wool as a secondary consideration.

Now, is it not obvious to every one that it would be the height of folly for a beginner today to try and stem the current of these generations of skillful breeders and turn back the stream? To try to develop a wool bearer out of a British mutton breed, or conversely, or even to try to bring forth a special purpose sheep out of the double-purpose Rambouillet?

There are, moreover, breeds which may be termed border sheep, or provincials, such as the Dorsets, the Welsh mountain sheep, the Scotch Blackface, the Cheviot, and perhaps some others. These are, in the exclusive American vernacular, "rustlers," not feeders. There is a wild and gamy quality to their flesh, often very attractive to the epicure; they are hardy and prolific, and able to take care of themselves under a stress of weather. But, however desirable some of these races may be to the country gentleman who wishes to feast his friends on the choicest cuts of mutton, they are not adapted to the business of the broader and coarser uses of the world's markets, as mutton producers for the indiscriminating masses. The Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Cotswold, Lincoln and Suffolk are business feeders; the Cheviot and the Dorset may better meet the wants of the gourmet and perhaps, under special conditions, be more profitable. The Dorset is very prolific and very precocious.

Under English conditions, with rape and turnips and other succulent feed, the Merino is hardly to be considered at all as a mutton-yielder. Under American conditions, with hay and corn, this little dry feeder is sometimes, in the spring, the best resource for a market supply. Without its accustomed moist feed the Cotswold often becomes leggy and drawn in the back, and we end as we began, blood is a great matter, but is not everything. With English or French breeds, if we would keep them up to their native condition, and not expect disappointment and failures, we must use, as far as may be possible in our climate, English and French methods and feedstuffs.

Important Information.

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

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

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

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

Excursion Tickets.

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

STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS,

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

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

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

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

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keocher, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doar, C. Uhler, St. Louis. T. B. Flammont, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. B. CARVER, Manager of Texas and Indian Territory, P. O. Henrietta or Fort Worth, Texas.

EST. 1840. Established 1861. JESSIE SHERWOOD

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Live Stock Commission

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

FOR THE SALE OF TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP ONLY.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

WM. RAGLAND, Agent, San Antonio, Texas

G. B. VAN NORMAN & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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ALBERT MONTGOMERY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT for the Sale of LIVE STOCK.

Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. Consignments solicited. Market reports free. P. O. Box 558.

A. P. NORMAN,

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A. J. SAUNDERS, A. J. & G. W. SAUNDERS, G. W. SAUNDERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

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JOHN MUNFORD,

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,

Stock Landing, [Box 654] NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Carter's Stock Yards,

Dallas Texas.

Livestock Commission Merchants and Brokers

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. Reference, State National Bank, Dallas.

AGENTS WANTED

In every town and county in the West to sell the

Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills

And Steel Towers.

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

IRRIGATING PURPOSES,

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

HORSES! SOLD AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day. At the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, HORSE & MULE DEPT.

THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. \$25,000 head handled during 1898. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as best report unified free. Address, W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mgrs., Kansas City, Mo.

H. G. WILLIAMS, President. E. E. TALBOT, Vice-Pres't. C. J. BOYLE, Secretary. A. A. MILLER, Treas'r.

M. K. & T. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN—A. A. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Campbell, being a Texas cattlemen will make a specialty of Texas cattle. HON. SALVAGE—W. H. White.

LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE
Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers.
Death to SCREW WORM!
Cure for **FOOT ROT!**
50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT.
Try It and You'll Use No Other.
Lyon's Sheep Dip,
No Poisoned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL.
SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE'S MODESTY SHOCKED.

Our Bashful Young Man Dislikes Appearing Before Ladies Attired in Mother Hubbard Trousers.

Corpus Christi, Tex., July 23.

Prodigious dampness! wonderful wetness! monstrous moisture! Say, I'm getting off an apostrophe to the bay here. By-the-way, I'm glad to see you have had rain at my place on Big Fossil creek. I know you have because the gulf is sorter "up." It's clean out of banks at places and has overflowed considerable country round here. I stayed at Beeville where all the water they have has to be pumped out of the earth until I felt like I wanted to go in swimming, and then I came down here. There's plenty of water here for that purpose and plenty of good fishing if one had anybody to dig the bait.

There's hardly time for labor of that kind down here. The program is already ahead of full. The first thing to do in the morning before the breeze gets up, is to keep very still so as to not get warm. Follow this plan until noon, and by the time dinner is over the breeze is up so that you can enjoy a siesta of an hour or two. Brace yourself up during the next two hours, after which you are in condition to enjoy the sports of the day. The rest of the day, and so enjoyable is this that it were almost sacrilege to intrude upon the time with anything like business or labor—"dolce far niente," or words to that effect, expresses the general sentiment here. For the benefit of your readers who don't understand greaser, lingo, I will translate the above quotation. It means "sweet to wallow around."

Of course I must be up early enough to go in swimming once a day, but for the benefit of the land-lubbers who unlike myself, are not accustomed to the ways of watering places, I will state that we do up the thing like we do up on Big Fossil, where we just drop our suspenders over our shoulders, let our pants fall off, then skin off our shirt and plunge in. Here we go through a kind of an arrangement and pay duty on our dirt. The boss of the bath house took me to a little pigeon hole and furnished me with a pair of woman's drawers made out of woolen goods with a lady's "em open in front." I tried them on and called him back and asked him if he hadn't made a mistake and loaned me some of his wife's clothes, but he only said that if I wanted to bathe to go ahead, and if I didn't to give up the job—and two bits. I got myself up in the style indicated and went up on the back steps of the shebang, sat down and covered my eyes with my hands. The old salt who managed the harem came back and asked me why the blank, blank, I didn't go ahead. I pointed around the corner and asked him piously to make them women get out of the water before I was in the swim. I told him I was only an unprotected male a long ways from home, with nothing but my character and these abbreviated Mother Hubbard drawers, and that as a stranger I claimed his protection. He told me it was all right, that nobody ever told tales out of school here, and that I was perfectly safe. Then I plunged into the briny deep and soon got so I wasn't much afraid of the water, and they didn't seem to be much afraid of me. I wish to say right here, speaking of the quality of this water, that it is all very well for the purpose of swimming or in sailing boats on, but they don't recommend it as a beverage, especially when taken on an empty stomach before breakfast. I tried a wave of it the other morning with very unsatisfactory results. It was not my intention to fill up on sea water until I got somewhat accustomed to it by degrees, and that I did so was an inadvertency resulting from force of habit. I went to blow the foam off the top of an approaching wave and before I could shut my mouth the whole down billow was dumped into my scuttle butt, and came near swamping me.

You see I am picking up a few nautical terms, mainly for use among fresh water acquaintances, but I don't mind giving The Journal a high price word now and then.

Capt. Bennett of the Sun took a party consisting of the officers of the Mexican railway for a sail up the bay yesterday in his staunch little boat, the Maggie May. The vice-president of the road caught a very large tarpon. The president of the road wasn't along or he would have caught it. I could have caught one if I had wanted to do so, but I didn't want to. As I grow older I become more and more wedded to the truth, and besides I have an immortal soul to save, and it is my unalterable intention not to engage in any very successful fishing exploit during my stay. I may mention, en passant, that the gentleman of the fishing party did not deem it necessary to bring this monstrous specimen of gamey fish to the city.

We had a nice shower of rain here this morning, the first that has fallen in four years. I get this from the citizens here and give the monstrous specimen of gamey fish to the city.

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

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

That is New. WHY?

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

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded. It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best.

This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

known, and is warranted by the manufacturers for five years and by us a proof of their almost absolute perfection.

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

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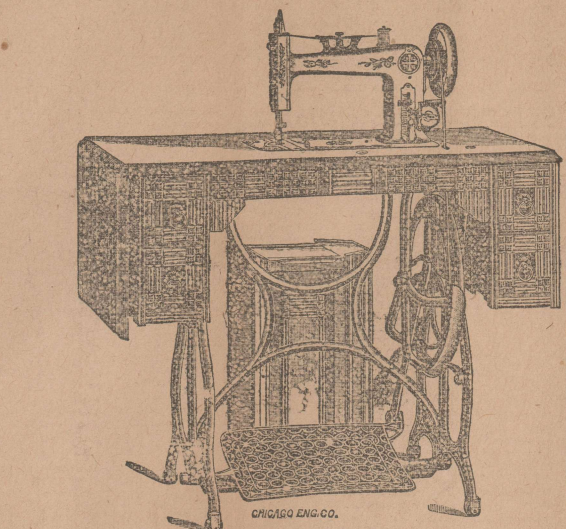
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THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, simple, made of the finest steel, and has the latest movement. There is no better shuttle made.

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

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

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

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Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

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

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

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

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

Write for market information.

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THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1895.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Horses.

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insure this the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock, cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER, President, JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr., GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secy. and Treas., J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas., JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt., D. G. GRAY, Asst. Supt.

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

National Stock Yards

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

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,948,372	569,517	35,097	99,773
Slaughtered in Kansas City	936,792	1,427,763	372,883		
Sold to Feeders	248,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	390,237	510,499	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, H. P. CHILD, Asst. General Manager, E. RUST, Superintendent.

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SOUTH OMAHA UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	2,408
1887	1,013,708	1,013,708	76,914	8,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	168,503	5,035
1889	467,540	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	606,639	1,673,314	156,185	8,592
1891	523,044	1,462,423	176,849	14,269
1892	738,156	1,705,687	185,467	12,269
1893	852,042	1,435,271	242,581	

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

HORSES AND MULES.

A hired man who cannot or does not manage a horse without blows or loud and harsh commands had better be dismissed. Kind and quiet drivers are very much better for up-country business. In the best ordered stables and farms, the horse is forbidden, and the man who swears at a horse is promptly discharged. This is not on moral grounds, but simply a business policy.

Farmers who have bred general purpose horses to suit their own idea of what a horse should be, or who have stuck to the own prejudices and raised little trotters without speed, draft horses without size and weight, or common horses without quality or knee action, find they have 15,000,000 competitors in the cheap class in the great run of the horse market.

The low prices of horses is having the good effect of weeding out the cheap scrubs that it no longer pays to keep and not so many of these are bred, while the best class of horses sell well because they are so few to be had, and the markets want only high class horses at the best prices, and these small, worthless horses that so overstock all our markets will only be taken at cheap prices. Then it is clear what are the best horses to raise for the future markets—the very best or none.

We, of course, expect to find a regular market for horses in the large cities but it is a curious fact that certain agricultural districts are also regular purchasers. The wheat regions of the Northwest and the cotton and sugar districts of the South do not grow their own supply. There is a good chance for diversifying the industries in those regions.

Farmers who are engaged in breeding horses in any locality or neighborhood will often find an advantage in combining or working together to produce one particular kind of animal for the market. The result of club breeding among farmers would be greater uniformity of produce, and as animals of one class and about the same size and build would be grown, the loads of the same could be easily made up, and would find a ready market at paying prices. Buyers cannot afford to run all over the country to find what they want, if they can be supplied by specialists who are breeding in their line. Enough farmers should be found in any neighborhood to go into such an arrangement as would warrant its success. It will prove much better than single-handed and indiscriminate work in horse breeding.

The good horseman will water his horse before feeding him, especially in the morning. French breeders always water their horses before feeding, and in all the large stables of horses in this country, that practice is followed. Yet many horsemen and farmers never think of the advantage and necessity of it. If the horse could talk, or if man could understand him, he would ask for a drink the first thing every morning and he is to get it whether the weather is cold or hot. I wonder how many farmers ever think of watering their horses before feeding them in the morning, or how much they lose by not doing it. The horse comes from work at night, gets a drink, then is fed mostly on dry grain, eats hay part of the night, and by this time is very dry. When the water reaches the water he fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of the stomach, and is a damage rather than a benefit to the horse. Now, friends, try watering one horse before feeding in the morning, thus slacking his thirst, and at the same time washing the stomach ready to receive the morning feed, when, being properly moistened with saliva, it will remain until thoroughly digested. Your horse can do more work on less feed and will live healthy much longer, besides humanity demands this thoughtful care.

Inbreeding.

Drivers' Journal.

How to improve any particular breed of domesticated animals has been the study of intelligent breeders from remotest time. Different theories have been advanced and different methods employed to advance the various grades of useful animals. Inbreeding has been one of the most important theories promulgated to accomplish the advancement of the blood of the animal of near relatives of a degree not less than second cousins for a number of times in succession would comprise inbreeding. To unite closer than second cousins is prohibited by many authors and is considered incestuous breeding. Other breeders champion outbreeding as the best way to improve stock. It is manifest that to inbreed animals must carry a certain percentage of the blood of a common ancestor of a degree not less than second cousins, nearer consanguinity would be incestuous breeding, while outbreeding would be merely a cross of any particular strain of blood. Noted animals frequently carry numerous crosses to a common ancestor, but commingled through different branches do not comprise inbreeding. Mambino, from whom originated the Hambletonian and Mambino Chief trotting families, in the union of these two branches is represented by numerous crosses and yet the products are not classified as inbred.

Inbreeding has been practiced in many instances with beneficial results, but at best it is resorted to as a heroic treatment in particular cases to intensify and transmit some special quality. The danger of constitutional weakness, violent tempers and idiosyncrasy is great in close and long inbreeding. In the human family, enlightened civilization has defined the danger line of consanguinity at first cousins in consanguineous relations, and why should not the same principle of propagation hold good in the animal kingdom? If defective hereditary dispositions and inclinations to disease come from close inbreeding, then it should not be practiced except in extreme cases, where a new quality is to be fixed in a breed. Inbreeding should never be practiced between unsound animals, for if it intensify any characteristic it will also perpetuate and make hereditary any constitutional weakness. Crossing among animals not near blood relatives that have developed the qualities desired to be produced is probably the most effective way to improve a breed. Medicine is the rule of animal life, and even under the guidance of progressive breeding superiority continues the exception. But few men rise from the common level of their surroundings and attain historical distinction. The world has produced but few Alexanders, Napoleons or Washingtons, and a century is frequently marked with less than a score of names inscribed in the temple of fame. But the realms of animal life the scientist is striving to discover laws which will make superiority the rule and mediocre the exception. If animals are distinguished greatness are coupled with their equals for a number of generations their progeny should inherit the elements of ancestral greatness with increased vigor and vitality. An exceptional speed, game and endurance crossed with other champions should intensify these qualities, and through a long succession of such unions should develop the quality of speed and racing ability as a fixed inheritance in their

descendants. The champions coupled with the great for number of generations should establish the uniformity of greatness in the light harness performer, and thus crossing animals of superior speed and endurance is no doubt the quickest way to produce a breed of extreme speed trotters. Like will produce like or the likeness of some ancestor.

Causes of Spavin.

Charles R. Wood, V. S., recently had a lengthy article on spavin in American Horse Breeder. Speaking of the causes of spavin, he said:

These I shall consider under the head of predisposing and exciting. Predisposition to spavin may be either constitutional or local, in the former case lying in breed or constitution, in the latter in some peculiarity in the formation of the hock or in the use of it. Diseases of the hock are often hereditary. I have known the progeny of some horses very much disposed to spavin, others inherit a tendency to splints, ringbones, etc. The peculiar formation of the parts inherited from the parent render them susceptible to those diseases from causes that would make little impression on other horses.

For my part I am very much disposed to believe in the existence in the system of what I would call a latent diathesis. I have most assuredly seen unbroken colts so prone in their economy to the production of bone that, without any assignable outward cause, without recognizable injury of any kind, they have, at a very early age, exhibited ringbones and splints and spavins. There might have been something peculiar in the construction of the limbs to account for this, but at the same time there appeared more than ordinary propensity in their vascular systems to osseous effusion.

Young, growing horses, and particularly such as are what we call "overgrown," may be said to be predisposed to spavin, simply from the circumstances of the weakness manifest in their hocks as well as other points. When horses whose frames have outgrown their strength with their long slender limbs come to be brought to the weight of their own bodies is as much as they are able to bear, then it is that the joints in an especial degree are likely to suffer from the strain. Under such circumstances, spavin-like splint and other transformations of soft and regarded as nature's means of fortification against more serious failures.

The hock most disposed to spavin appears to me to be the compact, short pointed hock, which is placed at the extremity of a lengthy leg. We do not so frequently observe spavin in race-horses that have long, blood-like quarters, neither are "sickle hocks" nor "cane hocks" thereto disposed. This may arise from their experiencing less concussion than hocks of another description. After all, however, there is no hock of any kind or form that can be said to be exempt from spavin, and many spavins will be found referable to injury which would probably have produced them in any hock whatever. The exciting causes of spavin, after what has been said concerning the predisposition, will appear to be fairly includable under the two general heads, one being extensive strain, sprain, or laceration of the fibrous tissue of the hock, the other concussion of its joints. Sudden galloping or hard trotting and sudden pulling up springing into the leap or jump, heavy tugging draught, etc., these are the actions most likely to cause such injuries.

The Outlook For Horses.

National Stockman.
It is not safe to make predictions as to the future condition of the horse, for unforeseen circumstances may arise which render apparently the most logically constructed prophecies of no value. This has been found true in the horse business, the area of those who figured that all desirable horses must continue to bring high prices having been completely knocked out by the introduction of electricity, the bicycle and the fact of widespread business depression.

Coupled with an enormous increase in the production of horses came a vast decrease in the inquiry due to causes just named. The result is the present depression in horse values. While predictions made now as to the future of the horse business may be as wide of the mark as some of them have been in the past, it is our duty to look ahead and endeavor to take an intelligent view of the situation.

Will horses continue to sell at low prices? In this question the two controlling factors are the supply and the demand. Looking at the supply it seems plain that by the time the foals of '94 and '95 are five years old, or of marketable age, the supply will be reduced. This is based upon the fact that in '92 and '93, and '94 there was an enormous reduction in the number of mares as bred compared with the five years preceding. Stallions of nearly all classes were poorly patronized, especially in '93, and in '94 there is not much if any improvement.

The result of this must be felt in future markets, should the demand return to normal proportions and make its usual increase with the natural increase in the price of horses. The decrease in production and to some extent the facilities for production; that is, many temporarily abandoned the business and disposed of their breeding stock.

This has occurred in many instances, and we believe to a great extent among the draft horse breeders. Farmers in particular sections devoted to raising draft horses have, as it reports, sold and corralled together and shipped off their mares.

Good draft mares are none too plentiful even now and could not be sacrificed. All these things, when taken together, constantly increasing export demand for desirable horses, will diminish the supplies for markets in the future.

Looking at the other side of the problem, the demand, there seems to be nothing in sight which will cause a decrease. The street car demand is practically dead already. The bicycle cannot take the place of many of the horses. Electric carriages promise to be as expensive and not so convenient as horse power. If business revives, and all expect it to do so, an increase in the demand for business horses of all classes seems assured. With greater business prosperity naturally comes a better prospect for pleasure horses, whether for the sulky, the saddle, or the coach. These briefly set forth are some of the conditions which will apparently influence the horse markets a few years hence. If these premises are false, it would be interesting to learn in what particular. If they are not, what excuse is there for not breeding our good mares to good stallions of their class?

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Cream Baking Powder. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Five World Beaters.

"STICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$16.50, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 per set complete. "O" best harness for the money on the market. Ask for J. B. Sickles Saddle Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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

POULTRY.

The Black Spanish an Aristocrat.

Southern Fancier.

Away back in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, and even before that, we know that the Black Spanish fowl was the pet and the choice of the Hidalgo of Spain. The Black Spanish fowl was among the oldest inhabitants in the grand cane country, long before the Cochiti or the Brhama was dreamed of in England. The very strut or carriage of the Black Spanish, both the cock and the hen, declares its aristocratic lineage.

The pure white face which now attains the length sometimes of seven and eight inches, and which is a characteristic that is as striking as it is ornamental, and beautiful, in the far back days of the Spanish Hidalgo, amounted to a small white speck or blotch.

Such development is marvelous, and shows what careful breeding can do. The Houdan or Dorking or some of those breeds is another beautiful fowl, bred with an ancestry. The comb of the hen is larger and more perfect than that of cocks of most other breeds. Dr. H. J. Henshaw, in his lecture at the Atlanta show, declared it to be the grandest bird that had fallen into neglect and disuse by the wild latter day fads of new breeds.

They are not the great layers that the Houdan or Dorking or some of those other past century birds are, for they don't average but about 125 eggs per year, but they are distinctly non-sitters, and can successfully be kept in as small a place as the Bananas. They are a city fowl—that is, they can be conveniently kept in the restricted yard of a cramped city. They do not need a ten-acre lot to thrive. Take it all in all, the Black Spanish fowl is a prize-worthy bird, and should be given more attention and thought than our latter-day fanciers give to it.

Poultry and Agriculture.

Director A. G. Gilbert, in treating the subject of poultry in its relation to the agriculturist, in a paper read before the Ontario Agriculturist Union, said in relation to the agriculturist, poultry occupies the position of a developed mine of wealth. The farmer asks the reason for its value. The answer is because for the capital invested in poultry the return is so great a profit. It is the only department of the farm that will utilize what might be waste and give in return a profit.

1. The eggs, representing cash at all times.

2. The young, which are revenue producers in three to five months.

3. The value of the manure, which will bring a fair price after rearing several broods of chickens and laying a large number of eggs.

It seems to make no difference with poultry whether they are housed beneath the slate roof of a pretentious building or in a deserted pig pen, so long as they are kept dry, fairly warm and well attended. The farmer inquires: What percentage of profit may I expect? In answer I quote from Stoddard, author of twenty-five works on poultry. He says: "One dollar per hen profit, where large flocks are kept, is a very good profit, that is about 100 per cent on the investment. In smaller flocks \$2 and even \$3 per hen is realized. But such prices are the exception and not the rule."

You tell a farmer that there is money in poultry and he replies: There may be, but it takes a lot of knowledge and work to get it out of the hen.

Intelligence and trouble to look after any department on the farm. The man who invents a business that will make money for him, which he sits down and looks at it, will be the richest man the world has ever produced.

Caponizing.

Since caponizing is attracting so much attention all over the country, the following from the pen of Mr. J. W. Rouse of Mexico, Mo., will be of interest. We do not write on this subject from experience, but from observation and what we have learned. We have observed that to caponize a bird and then let it fly is more profitable than to let it fly over one of the same kind and age not caponized, if for table use or marketable purposes; for the capon not only increases in size, but, I am told, the flavor is a much better one. I believe, where the demand for them has been cultivated—that is, where they have been tried and one knows the difference between them and a common fowl.

Perhaps many persons in the West never saw a capon, and some may not know what they are; but in the East where caponizing has been practiced for years they are in demand at good prices. We found in our travels over the state last winter in the institute where caponizing has been practiced, and the results, according to our information, were very satisfactory, as a much better profit was obtained by it. We were informed that the caponizing of the fowls were caponizing all the chickens they could get to operate on, this being done when the chickens were large enough to fry. The chickens were then kept by their owners in good health and care, and then sold to the parties who did the caponizing.

The lowest price obtained for them was 10 cents per pound, and if the capon weighed over ten pounds the price was a cent per pound for all over ten pounds—that is, if the capon weighed eleven pounds the price was eleven cents per pound, and if twelve pounds twelve cents and so on. We were informed that one party brought them fifty capons and received over \$50 for the lot, which is more than what they would have brought if they had not been caponized. These capons were shipped East, where a handsome profit was obtained from them.

Caponize a few and offer them on our home markets, perhaps at first only a small advance over one not caponized would be obtained. The greatest increase on them would be in weight, but it will only be a small one when good prices will be obtained in our home markets. We intend to experiment some on this line this summer, although we are not raising chickens for market, but for the table. There is one party here that is going into the business of caponizing, having already ordered a set of caponizing tools. We do not know the operation a very difficult one, and we believe any one selling the instruments will also give instructions how to use them and how to operate on a bird.

hence, if the premises are false, it would be interesting to learn in what particular. If they are not, what excuse is there for not breeding our good mares to good stallions of their class?

Our Specialties.

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

BEAUMONT PRINTING CO., 210 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. We cheerfully recommend the above firm to our friends and patrons.

A sow that has been tried and proved herself a good mother should be nearly as well kept as long as she can be made serviceable.

SWINE.

Never allow hogs to eat or sleep in dirt.

The quality of the meat depends very largely upon the feed.

Contagious hog virus harbor disease especially if used long.

With hogs, especially, it is better to keep in good health than to cure disease.

A good breeding sow is one of the most productive animals that a farmer can keep.

Sows that are made extra fat will not breed so surely as if their system was in a less feverish condition.

If necessary care is taken, the hog is naturally a clean animal, but they often do not have the opportunity.

One objection to feeding pigs but once a day is that they get so hungry that they eat and drink so fast that indigestion results.

There is no special advantage in a large litter. Eight or ten from any sow will be of a better size and quality than a larger number.

As soon as the pigs are able to move about, the safest plan is to give them good range as the exercise they will get will do them good.

At least one-half of all the hogs used for breeding should be of mature age. Breeding from immature parents tends to weaken the constitution.

So far as possible after a sow has been served, she should be left as quiet as possible at least for a day or two. She is much more liable to be in farrow.

Whenever crowding the hogs with a full ration, it will be found a good plan to keep them on salt, charcoal and ashes where the hogs can help themselves.

A sow that is fed on succulent laxative food so as to keep the bowels in a good condition is much less liable to eat her pigs at farrowing. Plenty of exercise will also be a help.

Whenever a sow is bred, the date should be marked down so as to be able to see if she stands. A sow usually comes in every three weeks, and by having the time noted down there need be no mistake.

A writer thinks the best breed of hogs is the breed which help themselves the most, eat the least and furnish the most good meat at the lowest cost.

Let the pigs pick up the inferior apples that fall in the orchard. Besides getting the benefit of fruit that would otherwise go to waste, the pigs would destroy a great many insects.

One who has been successful raising hogs thinks that a thoroughbred boar at 20 cents a pound is cheaper than a scrub at 5 cents. In fact he says that you can hardly pay too much for a first-class boar if you have much use for him.

A correspondent recommends silage for hogs as a cheap and good food. But unless silage is much richer than it is generally made, we doubt whether hogs will eat enough of it to make growth, to say nothing of laying on fat. The hog is not a ruminant animal, and its smaller stomach requires more rich food than does the cow or sheep which have a greater proportion of paunch. A little silage, simply to prevent the cloying effect of rich grain feeds, is all that can be advised in feeding swine. If much is given them they will waste most of it in their manure, as we think will most other farm animals except the cow.—Exchange.

It is a great mistake to let pigs run in summer without some shelter, either from sun during the day and storms and chilly weather at night. The improved modern hog lacks the protecting coat of bristles that covers the original wild boar, and is still common in Russia. One of the reasons for cold in the hog filth is that, when denied shelter he will roll in filth, partly as we have often thought to cover his body from the scorching rays of the sun. Some breeds of hogs have a pretty fair covering of hair. They are the breeds most generally grown in the West, where changes in temperature are more frequent and violent than they are in the Eastern states.

N. J. Shepherd writes the Journal of Agriculture as follows, advising feeding floors for hogs:

With hogs a considerable saving can be made in feeding by providing a good light feeding floor especially for feeding grain. With a little care taken in making light and reasonably level it can readily be kept clean. The feeding of grain with the better health obtained will make the cost a good investment. With hogs, especially, cleanliness is an important item in maintaining good health and economy so about the sleeping and eating places. When the grain is fed on the ground even though one may take considerable pains to select a seemingly clean place the hogs will take a good deal of filth in eating that it will be desirable to avoid. With a floor a very little work will keep clean and there need be no worry about the filth. In fact, when only a sufficient ration to keep a good thrifty condition is supplied the hogs will eat all up clean even if it is scattered on the ground. But when they are fed like full-fed pigs, as is often necessary when feeding to fatten, there will nearly always be more waste when feeding on the ground than if a good tight feeding floor is arranged.

To clean the floor, the best way is to have one side of the floor rather higher than the other so that a rain will wash it off. It will be better when it can be done to have it covered with a tight roof and protected on the north and west sides at least. A very good arrangement is to have a good tight trough long enough to admit of all the hogs eating or drinking at once so that the filth and manure can all be given at once. It is best generally when both slop and grain are being fed to feed the slop first and then the grain. If plenty of slop is given with grain the hogs will eat grain awhile and then drink some slop and they will do better if they can have both where they can eat together. The water interest is not to be determined by the number of pigs to be fed, but it should be large enough to give them plenty of room to eat without unnecessary crowding. Make it a point to keep clean and not only will better health and thrift be secured, but a better gain in proportion to the amount of feed given can always be secured because there is less waste. It is easier to keep healthy than to cure disease. It is cheaper to keep thrifty than to allow an animal to run down and then attempt to build or feed up, and it will pay to use all reasonable care to make comfortable and avoid waste.

FOR SALE. Three hundred stock horses, 100 saddle horses, all Northwest Texas raised and well bred. Also single and double drivers of the Hambletonian strain. For further information apply to A. E. Dyer, Albany, Texas.

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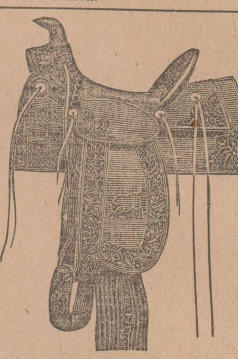
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HEARNE AND AUSTIN.

THE FARM.

Why will farmers attempt to do a whole year's work without sharpening their tools when a mechanic will not attempt a day's work without sharp tools?

Corn has never been found in a very wild state, and must have been cultivated by the Indians for many centuries, and we have good reasons to believe it was greatly improved by them.

Seeding down a crop as it should be requires skill, or the use of a perfect implement for that purpose. Nothing is so unsightly as a field that is bare in spots and well covered with growth on the other portions.

It is as important to keep the farm tools in good order as it is to have a sharp ax, as the better the condition of the tools and implements the less effort is required by the teams and the better the work is performed.

To preserve the fertility of the soil, says the National Stockman and Farmer, three methods are being practiced by our best farmers, viz: Rotation of crops, application of commercial fertilizers and the use of barnyard manure.

Legislation will not give us larger crops, nor reduce the cost of cultivation. These are the things that bring profit, and they are wholly within our own hands. Each man must work out his own agricultural salvation by his aid, or perish in the attempt.

Permit no rubbish to remain about the farm during the winter. The spring, when you are busy with the work of putting in crops, is a poor time to attend to such things. And besides, rubbish lying about and decaying makes a harbor and breeding place for insects and vermin of every sort.

When prices are low the wise man does not rail against the times, but settles down into an effort to make them better so far as he is personally concerned. The farmer does this by raising each acre that he cultivates yield more produce, and so reduces the cost and enlarges the profit.

Do not waste time and money trying to grow profitable crops from land whose first need is thorough draining. Save your money and put it into good tile properly laid, and in a few years it will be returned to you with compound interest. Farmers who have tried this know its truth.

Husking corn by hand is about the most senseless practice now remaining to our agriculture. Most of the other old, slow and tiresome methods of handling crops have given way before the advance of mechanical ingenuity. And we do not believe that this method will last for another decade.

In trials with field-cured corn fodder at the Pennsylvania station, "corn fodder" in this connection meaning the entire plant, ears and all, a given area out when the kernels of the ears were mostly denuded, this with the husks and leaves mostly green, produced more butter than an equal area when cut earlier or later.

Economy is the source of wealth, more truly on the farm than almost anywhere else. It is not economy to leave tools and machinery exposed to the weather, to let stock suffer from cold, nor to leave the corn fodder in the field until its feeding value is half wasted. Do you happen to practice any of these things?

The prices of agricultural lands varies with the price of the staples. No one believes that wheat will long remain as low as it now is, and when the price starts up again, land values will quickly follow. It is a good time for the young farmer to be securing his home. And he need not go to the Cherokee Strip for it, either.

Egyptian corn, upon some of the irrigated land in the new Southwest is proving of wonderful value for stock food. The wider range of "forage crops" we have, the better for the farmer. They prove adapted to one soil and climate, and some to another, so that eventually we shall be able to select one suited to our needs, wherever we may be.

It is a difficult matter to find farm help that will take as much interest in your success as you do in your own. Keep this in mind, remembering that it is only human nature, and however good your hands may be look after the details of your work in person. Unless you do this you will be very apt to find some things neglected.

The surest road to a fertile farm is by way of the barn yard and the manure therein. The farmer who ignores this and depends upon chemical fertilizers for the making of his crop, is not wise. They will not answer for the main dependence, although they are often valuable for supplementing the home-made supply.

It may be that you are growing all that you can, or that you have room for, of the staples, and so think that your farm is producing to the utmost capacity. But possibly you could add some very small area of a special crop, and find that by so doing you had increased the earning power of the farm materially.

The work of a thoroughly progressive farmer includes not only agriculture proper, but stock raising and horticulture. This fact by itself is enough to show that the farmer should be a liberally educated man. It requires a good deal of knowledge to handle properly all the things that come under these headings. The adage that "any fool can farm" is played out.

In growing special crops, a man must always have in mind something further than the mere successful cultivation of them. The business of finding the proper market, and of disposing of them well, has quite as much to do with the profit. With the specialist, quality should always be a first consideration, and he should endeavor to make his own name known in connection with his products.

A liberal top-dressing of manure upon the meadows now, will work a vast improvement in next year's hay crop. If more manure was given to our grass lands, by a curious turn of the wheel, should eventually have more of it to give the tilled fields. If you have some good stock, they will help you to solve this problem.

Too many farmers are content to go on year after year practicing antiquated methods, always growing the same crops in the same way, using out of date and inferior tools because they "will do," and when forced to make a change it is made by guess. To change crops, tools or methods all at once is not the thing as we have said, because in that case we have nothing by which comparisons may be made and positive results ascertained.

Drovers' Journal: Farmers will be glad to see business back in the old rut. Hundreds are waiting patiently to see the fog clear away and give them an opportunity to get their products to market without delay and without delay. Of course live stock do not come under the head of perishable property for they can be held by owners with little

danger of loss. Yet when stock are in prime marketable condition to hold means unnecessary expense. Pastures in many localities are drying up, which adds more anxiety to the situation. In one respect it was fortunate that the railroad tie-up occurred when it did. Farmers were busy harvesting and were not as badly inconvenienced as they would have been any other time of the year. Now that the harvest season is over in a large part of the stock-raising district, there is a general desire to get to market those who are wisest will wait until prospects are better.

German millet may be sown broadcast at the rate of a half bushel of seed to the acre. Successive plantings every two or three weeks will enable the farmer to feed stock on green forage cheaper than by any other system. When cut the millet should be partly cured, exposed to the sun for a day, to reduce the water and lessen the laxative effect. Scours should be held in check by a mixed ration of dry and green forage.

Good husbandry requires a thorough drainage of those portions of our fields where the operations in early spring are retarded by surplus moisture. On many farms a good ditch will serve the purpose of draining the land. Good farms are a blessing to any community. They incite the whole neighborhood to accomplish more, both from a desire to do better and a fear of getting left. I am forced to scratch from morning till night to keep pace with the enterprising farmers in my vicinity. Thrifty, enterprising communities affect favorably the welfare of the state, and to sound the praises of his state is the privilege of every loyal son of the commonwealth. To commend agriculture to the wide-awake young men of this country, it must be represented by progressive, energetic and successful farmers, who will zealously guard its interests. — W. H. B., in Orange Judd Farmer.

National Stockman: Under existing circumstances, with fair prices for live stock, except sheep, and low prices for cereals, it is probable that more attention will be paid to breeding and raising stock. The change from grain to live stock may not be so great as to attract much attention at first, but within a few years statistics are liable to show an increase in the amount of cattle and hogs at least. It is but natural for men to be attracted to any feature of their business that brings the greatest returns, and the products of swine and cattle have been the ones that have done the best financially for the past few years. In starting into breeding or increasing live stock of the farm, a great opportunity will be getting into improved stock at but little extra cost. Pure bred and pedigreed stock never sold so near the prices for grades or mongrels as it does at the present time. A given amount of money will go farther now in starting in the breeding business than it ever would before. This is a point, therefore, that should not be lost sight of by those who want to branch out in breeding. The same trouble and expense will be required in raising scrub as in raising the best strains of pure-bred stock, and the scrub stock in the start should not stand in the way of starting right.

There are the same reasons for sowing the various kinds of grains together as peas with oats, when they are intended for feeding purposes, as there are for mixing our grass seeds. A variety tends to a more complete utilization of the ground, and a consequently larger crop. Peas and oats or peas and barley grow well together, as also do oats and barley, and doubtless the farmer would do well in sowing some of the grain holding the peas off the ground, as they have not the strength to stand alone. There is also the additional value of giving greater variety to the food. We believe in cutting our green, to use as green fodder, as silage or as hay, and would advise all who intend to sow them for that purpose to sow peas with them next spring. There are many farmers whose bees could be added to the lines of work and materially aid the total profit without much increasing the labor. Many tons of honey are produced every year from Cuba, Spain and other points. There is no danger of the bee-keeping business being overdone very soon, as there never has been enough on the honeyed market to make it seem other than a luxury. To double the supply would double the demand, as has been the case with fruits. There is no good reason why the farmer should not do business in a business like manner, as well as the merchant or any other man. He should take an account of stock regularly every year, affording a fair value to his animals, his wagons, tools and implements of all kinds, his hay, vegetables, and fruit, and all other property on hand, and figure it up with his outstanding accounts on his balance sheet in order that he may know just what he is worth, and so be able to tell when the year comes around again whether he has made or lost money in his business, and he should, also, at the end of each year keep an account of his sales and expenses, so that he may be able to tell very closely what crops or what branches of farming have been unprofitable. The benefits to be thus obtained are apparent.

Green Food for Stock. With the progressive farmer the manner of feeding and caring for stock has so changed within the last few years that conditions are each year growing more artificial and difficult. Natural pasturage and some of the crops and feed stuffs which were looked upon with favor only a few years ago are almost entirely abandoned today. We are gratified, however, says James Clayton of Texas, to note from a widespread correspondence over the state that one of these old-time ideas—viz., turning cattle out to pasture with an occasional silage—is fast becoming obsolete in the better settled parts of the state, and giving place to the more humane and modern silage crop ideas. This experimental station is doing some valuable work in this line, by trying to increase the interest of stockmen over the state in silage and silage crops, by ascertaining from the farmers themselves the kind of silage used, the cost of same, what crops are most used for ensilage, the cost of ensilage per ton in silo, the amount required for each per day, and they all agree that there is very little extra cost in having plenty of nutritious food always on hand. Much of this valuable information will appear soon in the sixth annual report from this station, which will be sent to all persons in the state who request it.

No progressive stockman of today can afford to depend on pasturage or grass alone for his cattle, either in summer or winter, but must supplement these with silage crops and grain. For early spring and summer no green food is better than corn and sorghum. For winter use drilled barley, drilled rye or ensilage made of whole corn, sorghum, rye or cow peas, put up green in summer and cut fresh in winter or summer. Fifteen to twenty tons per acre of green corn or sorghum is a fair yield under favorable conditions. On one of our Southern experimental stations during January and February, 1890, the winter yield of 32 pounds of green rye from one acre, which had been planted in rows two feet wide.

There are some of the facts and conditions that surround us, all of which are of economic value, and sure methods of supplying an abundance of food.

HORTICULTURE.

The fact that a Chicago dealer a few weeks ago paid \$25 a barrel for apples, that he might fill an order that he had, is not a good reason why anyone should hold apples from fall until spring in the hope of obtaining such a price. Such a scarcity of apples does not occur very often, and the price will not pay such a price for apples for use, or to fill an order when they do not expect to get a profit, are very scarce.

The various patent remedies which have been tried by so many victims of the alcohol habit, can in no sense be regarded as a cure for inebriety. The only way the patient may be at all benefited is by bettering his entire physical condition. Diet is of great importance, and if skillfully directed it may gradually and naturally destroy the craving appetite without injury to the individual. It has recently been found that a mixture composed of most wholly of fruit will do much toward bringing about the desired result. It is said that oranges are the most effective of all fruits for cultivating a distaste for alcohol. Apples and lemon juice are also said to be excellent for the purpose.

After the bunches of grapes have formed on the new vine process can be done by going along, pinching off the vines just above the fourth leaf, or one leaf after the last bunch of grapes. This will cause much of the sap into the new vine which is to come out, either at the ground or near to it, to make wood for next year when the old vine is cut away. After this year's vines have been cut, a new vine of the branch will shoot out at the base of each leaf. If these are also pinched off when but a few inches long, no more will start out from them and all the sap for this season will go into the fruit and into the new vine which shot out from the ground.

An insect known by the scientific name of the cut-worm is also called the "cut-worm." The beetle is but an ordinary-looking black beetle and the larvae is of a sooty black, in form somewhat resembling the cut-worm. The larvae is one of the most common pests of the farmer. It has been known to kill and mangle large cut-worms in a half hour, leaving but an empty skin. They also eat other insects, and will eat one another when crowded together. They are very voracious. Were it not for their fault they might be grown and colonized upon fields known to be infested by the cut-worm. A peculiar marking of the larvae is to look for a small, dark, oval, shiny horn, as they might be a time by some, at the tip of the abdomen or tail.

In Italy, the native home of the tomato, an extensive process is carried on drying tomatoes to use during the season of the year when fresh fruit cannot be obtained, says Southern Cultivator. The tomatoes are allowed to remain on the vine until quite ripe, then they are picked and pressed in by a made of coarse cloth, which allows its pulp to pass through but retains the seeds and skins. The pulp is then broken up into small pieces, and a considerable portion is used as tomatoes preserved in this or other cans. It is soaked for a few hours in warm water, then cooked in the ordinary manner.

The advice to plant apple and other fruit trees on land of little value for other purposes needs some modification. If the land is cheap because it is far from market, it is equally as far from the market for the fruit, which is a serious disadvantage. It is worse still if the land is cheap because it has been exhausted by continuous cropping. The waste of fertility on light soils is greatest in the winter months, which are most needed in making fruit. On heavy land the mineral manure may yet be in the soil, but unavailable for lack of vegetable matter to furnish food for the crops. It is, therefore, in order to manure with green manures and barnyard manures on such land, even though potash and phosphate are the kinds of plant food most needed on the heavy soil. The manure is most likely to have this effect. That which has to compost in the soil is more apt to breed microbes that create blight and rot.

My sweet peas were mulched when the dry weather began to come on and when the vines had climbed to a height of 18 inches, I began the soap-suds treatment. The vines at once began climbing and blooming in the sunshine. Every morning I filled the market basket with cut flowers. They were not lessened in value, and the colors were as bright as when placed separately, and when vases and great glass dishes were filled with them, the colors were massed, Boreatton, Indigo and white, and the high light colors. The flowers were described as dark maroon, but fed on soap-suds it was almost black, while the tinted edge of the Lottie Eckfords was the richest purple blue. The flowers never stopped for light frosts. Not until they were actually frozen was this beautiful show of flowers at an end.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Old Strawberry Bed.

After the berry season is over it becomes a serious question with strawberry growers what shall be done with the old bed, which may perhaps have a considerable work to do in the winter, but it is not better than a new one. Some have advised covering the bed with straw and burning it over. The crown of the strawberry is injured by this burning if only a moderate amount of straw is used. A new growth starts up, and if weeds are kept down this is doubtless the best way to get a crop from the same and the following year. But is it not better to make new beds and have the large crop every season? J. H. Hale, writing in the Hartford Courant, relates this experience, which puts the hand to the best use after a crop is off before another is ready for planting.

Yesterday we made the last picking on our strawberry fields, and at once began plowing the vines under, and in two or three days the entire acreage will have been plowed, harrowed down and sown to cow peas or soja beans in drills 1-2 feet apart, probably 1-2 bushels of seed to the acre. These will be cultivated three or four times during the next month, and at the last cultivation crimson clover seed will be sown. The clover will grow up and semitropical plants they will be killed down by the first frosts of fall, but before that time they will grow, produce tons and tons of forage, rich in nitrogen, largely gathered from the atmosphere; the clover will grow on until winter, still further trapping the free nitrogen of the air, and early next spring we shall have acres of land richer in nitrogen than the old strawberry vines, weeds and grass had been allowed to remain until the land was wanted for planting purposes next spring.

DAIRY.

It is possible to make strictly fancy butter at any time of year without ice, if pure cold water is abundant.

The separator lets the expert get close to the cow. Milk is delicate and perishable. Shortening the time lessens risks.

Salt is necessary to successful dairymaking. It has been found that cows with daily access to salt gave 14 per cent more milk than when deprived of it.

The Massachusetts experiment station made an experiment in feeding skim milk to calves and pigs. The result showed that it was equivalent to selling milk at 35 cents a hundred.

Milk powder or solidified milk promises to become a standard dairy product. It will help to increase the range and profit of the dairy industry as the business of condensing milk has already done.

The condensed milk factory at Mid-dletown, N. Y., probably the largest in the world, has 200 dairies whose milk it uses, ensilage, glucose meal, wet or dry, oil meal, brewers' grains and barley sprouts.

Some people object to Jersey milk as too rich for feeding to babies or even to raise calves and pigs on. Well, it is not much trouble to skim it, or if given before the calves are born it will not add to its cost very much to put a little pure water into it, as almost any milkman in the city could testify.

Seven thousand three hundred and fifteen tons of butter sent from the colony of Victoria to England last year had a value of \$3,800,000. This trade is only about five years ago, and the shipment of \$250,000 worth that year. It is strange that the demand for butter from the United States does not reach the figure that we then anticipated.

It does an honest man no harm to watch him and the dishonest man needs watching. Therefore apply the Babcock test to all milk and give each man his just dues. Buying milk by weight or volume without a check against skimming or watering is making it too easy to fall from grace. In this way we may tempt our brother beyond the pale to bear and hurt him morally and ourselves financially.

The fat in milk is sometimes in excess of all that is in the food eaten by the cow. Still the cow which yields more fat than she consumes may merely give up fat which she stored up from food eaten at a previous period, which is dry.

Ropy milk occasionally worries the dairyman. We leave to the scientists to say what causes it, whether there is an alkaline reaction in the udder making it impossible to completely dissolve the casein, or whether it is due to the presence of a gummy substance in the milk. Not knowing the cause, we hesitate to say what is the remedy, but in our own practice the trouble has always disappeared after one or two doses of saltpeter. A tablespoonful is the dose.

An Australian farmer gives his cows two gallons of separated milk at each feed, and says its effects are beneficial, as it increases the yield, and the cattle are in better health, not being as they were before he began this practice, and as other cows in his district are, subject to "cripple ail." He adds bran to it and allows it to stand about 12 hours before feeding. In the winter months, which gets up a slight fermentation, which has the effect of warming the milk considerably.

Cows in milk will consume nearly 50 per cent more water than the same cows when not giving milk. The New York experiment station at Geneva found as an average of several breeds that cows drink 1000 pounds of water and consumed 547 pounds more in food per month. During lactation the average per month was 1600 pounds drank and 774.8 pounds consumed in food. The pounds of water consumed for each pound of milk produced were as follows: Ayrshires 4.25, Guernseys 5.07, Holsteins 4.43, Jerseys 5.21, Short-horns 5.15, and Friesians 3.95. The average of all breeds was 4.68 pounds of water for each pound of milk produced.

An exchange says: No one need be deceived by poor butter. It invariably advertises itself. Not so with oleomargarine or butterine. It is put up to deceive; colored to deceive; named, packed and sold to deceive. Its true character as to its wholesomeness is withheld from the people. Its manufacturers buy up the metropolitan press so the consumers shall not know the truth about it; buy up eminent scientists so the people may be misled concerning its digestibility; buy up members of congress and state legislators to prevent just legislation. All this the oleomargarine does in its effort to deceive the "very elect." Is there any wonder that it has succeeded as well as it has?

Milk sickness in cows has been proved by examination and experiments at the various stations to be the result of certain germs which are taken into the system of the animal through the udder and decay vegetation around it, or in the soil. Cattle at this season of the year should be kept away from such vegetation. There is hardly any danger in the soil matter, and it is an abnormal taste which causes the cows to eat it. The disease can be communicated directly to those who eat the butter or drink the milk from such cows.

The Connecticut experiment station, in its recent bulletin, reports that in the feeding of dairy cows they found that there was, aside from the silage, no way that corn fodder and its grain could be so profitably and well fed as to cut the unhusked stalks and feed to the cows, besides all the labor of husking and cost of grinding was saved, and that the fodder was all consumed, while if fed as meal and fodder the meal was so greedily eaten that a portion of it was passed undigested. When this method was compared with silage it was found that the latter was 8 per cent better than any possible preparation of the corn plant in feeding for the production of milk. This agrees exactly with the Vermont and Wisconsin trials, and is a matter that dairymen should not lose sight of in a more economical feeding of their dairies. This feeding of the whole cut stalk was compared with silage and it was found that the latter was 8 per cent better than any possible preparation of the corn plant in feeding for the production of milk. This agrees exactly with the Vermont and Wisconsin trials, and is a matter that dairymen should not lose sight of in a more economical feeding of their dairies. This feeding of the whole cut stalk was compared with silage and it was found that the latter was 8 per cent better than any possible preparation of the corn plant in feeding for the production of milk. This agrees exactly with the Vermont and Wisconsin trials, and is a matter that dairymen should not lose sight of in a more economical feeding of their dairies.

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REDUCE Shoeing Expenses, and your horse's straining, interfering, etc., with 2 stroke leather spurs, \$2.50 each, or 60¢ a pair—Bourne Co. Dryan Bldg., Chicago. (Mention this paper in writing.)

HOUSEHOLD.

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

WOMAN NOT AN ANGEL.

When you've looked this wide world
over,
Tender husband, sighing low,
Sought among the sex so charming
With an intuition true,
You will find, I think, that woman
Is not an angel, but just human,
Blessed with earthly aspirations, cursed
By human frailties, too.

Men are ever looking higher
Than themselves, and thus aspire
From the solemn heights of heaven
Angel helpmates to allure;
But an angel cannot kiss you,
Cling to, first for long, for miles you,
Neither could she stay from heaven
Burdened with your grief and
care.

Woman is not an angel truly,
But just flesh and blood as fully
As the frail and faulty partner of her
joys and griefs can be.
Yet if God should angel call her,
Still I hope He won't recall her.
For though she be not angelic, she is
Good enough for me.

Good enough for man—the sinner—
Good as nurse and as breadwinner,
Good to banish gloom around you
When God's other lights are dim,
Good to guide your feet to virtue,
Keep you back from sins that hurt
you.

Good to frighten off the spectres
Thronging 'round Death's angel
grim.
Constant her devotion ever,
Wavering in her friendship never;
Gentle as a dewdrop fallow to is ach-
ing brow her hand;
Warm in her affection, clinging
To her loved, tho' ruined, bringing
Hope where once was desperation,
ruling with unvoiced command.
—Minneapolis Tribune.

INTERESTING OPINIONS.

BY M. E. THURSTON.

There are very few women who are
willing to admit that they do not pos-
sess the qualifications of a good wife.
An interesting article published in De-
mocrat's Magazine for June, 1894, fur-
nishes valuable suggestions to wives
who are ambitious to be numbered
among "the best."

Susan B. Anthony, president of the
National Woman's Suffrage associa-
tion, declares that the best wives are
the women who have the broadest,
fullest, deepest opportunity for self-
development, who are able to govern
the home wisely, and accord to them-
selves the freedom they appreciate for them-
selves.

Clara Louise Kellogg thinks that the
women who undilutely discharge the
duties allotted to them by nature,
would no doubt make good wives.

Mrs. Ballington Booth believes that
the best wife and the best home are
made only by the woman who is in
perfect harmony with the aims, hopes,
desires and ambitions of her husband.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president of the
Professional Women's League, gives
an opinion which will be echoed from
every quarter. She says the best wife
is brainy enough to be a companion,
wise enough to be a counsellor, skilled
enough in the domestic virtues to be
a good housekeeper, and loving enough
to guide in true paths the children
with whom the home may be blessed.

Jennie O'Neill, poet, and well-known
eloquentist, says the best wife is the
woman who has found the right hus-
band—a husband who understands her.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess,
declares that in order to be a good
wife a woman must be void of intensive
nerves. She must be neat and
systematic, but not too neat and
methodical, affectionate, sym-
pathetic and firm, with no desire for a
"career."

Marie Louise Beebe, president of
the Young Woman's Christian associa-
tion of New York, thinks that to be the
best wife depends upon three things,
viz: An abiding faith in God, duty lov-
ingly discharged as daughter, wife and
mother, and self-improvement mental-
ly, physically and spiritually.

Voltaire De Cleve, anarchist, theo-
rist and poet, says that the best wife
is the woman who is never so busy
that she cannot find time to assist her
husband at any time for social intercourse,
for religious conversation, for corre-
spondence, for reading, and above all,
for making everyone who comes near
her feel that her home was the ex-
pression of herself, a place for rest,
study, and the cultivation of affection.
Ellen Battelle, district secretary of
the National Woman's Suffrage Asso-
ciation, is sure that the best wife is
she who never forgets that no house-
hold lives for "herself." The house-
wife who is a good wife, who is a good
mother and political duties in harmonious
balance is the kind of woman who will
make the best wife and the best home.

Truth Without Feils.

A soft answer will win where a club
would fail.

A fool empties his head every time
he opens his mouth.

If some men had a bulldog's teeth
they would outdo him in biting.

At least one woman in five believes
that if she had been in Eve's place
Adam would be in the garden yet. All
the man who buries his talents kills
himself.

Many a man who is anxious to re-
form the world has a gate that is
hanging on one hinge.

The world is not dying because there
is not more preaching, but because
there is so little practice.—Ram's
Horn.

Hints for Washing Day.

If clothes are collected and care-
fully sorted at night, the morning
work will be greatly facilitated. It is
a common practice to soak clothes over
night. Try soaking them for half an
hour in the morning instead, in moder-
ately hot suds.

Clear boiling water will remove tea
and fruit stains from table linen. The
water should be applied before the
linen is put into the suds. Clothes
should be well rubbed through two wa-
ters, then put into a boiler of cold
suds and brought to a boil, afterwards

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

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

sudsed and rinsed in water slightly
blue. If they remain in the rinse wa-
ter for an hour or two they will look
all the better for it. A plentiful sup-
ply of water throughout is one of the
secrets of snowy white linen.
If well water that is not very soft is
used, a little borax is said to be a
great improvement. Chemical bleuing
will cause clothes to grow yellow. Use
indigo only, and not too much of that.
For keeping the linen white there is
nothing in the way of soap quite equal
to the old-fashioned, home-made lye
soap. An apron made of strong cloth
with deep pockets for clothes pins is a
great convenience in hanging clothes.
Do not leave clothes to whip in the
wind after they are dry; nor should
they be left long in a hot sun, al-
though strong sunlight will often re-
move spots and stains with a little
washing out. Clothes that are care-
fully folded when taken from the line
are half ironed. One of the best, per-
haps the best machine in use, is the
new Becker washer, now being in-
troduced through the country. Try it,
ladies, if an agent comes your way.
You can test it before buying.
MARION W.

Starch and Soap.

How many have tried using just a
little lard or kerosene oil in boiled
starch to keep it from sticking? I boil
the starch well, then stir in a bit of
lard as large as a walnut, or a table-
spoon of kerosene oil, and there is no
sticking on the ironing day....And I
have found that I can make better
hard soap than we can buy by care-
fully saving all waste fat or grease and
using a can of potash, simply fol-
lowing the directions that come on the
can.—Mary Jane.

Don't for the Housewife.

Don't use water that has stood in
any utensil all day or over night. The
impurities absorbed therein are taken
into the system to breed disease.

Don't black the stove three times a
day, but rub briskly with a crumpled
newspaper. One blacking in two or
three days will be sufficient unless one
does much greasy cooking.

Don't scrub the floor every day and
don't go down on your knees to do it,
but use a mop with soft cloth and
particular to change the water as often
as it becomes dirty. Time and pa-
tience is thus saved, to say nothing of
backaches and sore knees.

Don't scrub the work-table or shelf
every time you go near it, but keep
newspapers on it, and as soon as one
is soiled it can be removed and burned.

Don't waste your energies by running
to the pantry for pepper and salt when
preparing meals, but keep such little
necessities in the drawer of the work-
table or on a convenient stove shelf.

Don't, for the sake of appearances,
have the table in the dining-room. The
extra work is usually too much for the
ordinary housewife with no servant,
and any kitchen grease kept present-
able providing it is large enough to
dine in, and no one should rank ap-
pearances higher than the health or
comfort of the wife.

Don't wash clothing until it is worn
out with rubbing, but use a good wash-
ing powder instead, and provide your-
self with wringer and washing ma-
chine.

Let me urge that soiled and damp
clothing be not thrown into a chest
to breed disease. The best place I can
recommend is a hamper in the attic
or woodshed where is an abundance of
air and light and remote from the liv-
ing apartments.—Hattie Hamon.

Things to Know.

That meat should never be placed
directly upon the ice, as its juices will
be absorbed; put it on a plate and set
it in a cool place.

That if dish towels and cloths are
boiled up in water with ammonia every
second day there will be less trouble
with sticky dishes.

That common salt rubbed into the
roots of the hair will remove dandruff,
rub a little in at night, and in the
morning the salt will be all gone, and
after a few applications the dandruff
too, leaving only a slight dampness.

That a piece of cambric, fitted to
the head, bound with tape, and
kept in place by an elastic worn
over the stocking, will save much
mending.

That castor oil applied to warts once
a day from two to six weeks will re-
move them.—Indiana Farmer.

Some Good Receipts.

Puff Paste.—The only requisites for
making puff paste of the finest quality,
in ordinary weather, are a good room,
a smooth table or moulding board,
a good rolling pin, cold water and flour
and butter of the best quality, supple-
mented by skillful mixing, rolling and
folding of the dough or paste.

Sugar Cookies.—I have used for years
this recipe for cookies. They will
keep for weeks in the hottest summer
weather. One teaspoonful of soda, beaten
to a cream with two teaspoonfuls of
granulated sugar, three eggs, two
teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with
sufficient flour to make a soft dough.
Flavor with lemon extract, roll thin
and bake in a quick oven. Should be
watched carefully as they scorch easily.

Bread Pudding.—To one pint of milk
add dry bits of bread enough to take
up half the milk. Let soak until soft
and mix well. Add to this two eggs,
well beaten, half a cup of sugar and a
lump of butter size of a hickorynut.
Salt and flavor to taste.—Ohio Farmer.

Pie Cake.—An inexpensive but
good cake can be quickly made after
this recipe: One teaspoonful of white
sugar, one whole egg and the yolk of
another, one tablespoonful of soft wa-
ter, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of sweet
milk, two tablespoonfuls of baking
powder sifted with two level tea-
spoonfuls of flour. Cream the butter
and sugar, then add the milk, then the
flour; beat five minutes then add the
beaten eggs, flavor with a teaspoonful
of vanilla, then beat five minutes.
Grease a paper fitted to the bottom of
an oblong or square tin, put in the
cake, fit a cover by pinning together
the corners and sides if necessary of
manilla or brown paper. Raise the
cover so it will not touch the top of
the cake as it rises. Frost the top in
the usual manner.

Answer to Correspondents.

Mrs. A. C. D.—To pickle pigs' feet:
First, of course, clean well, then boil
in a thin meal gruel. This gruel
makes them white and more tender
in appearance than when boiled in
clear water. When tender take them
out, split them open and drop in good
vinegar. You can spice the vinegar if
you wish. I prefer it not spiced.
Trine.—I suppose you know how to

prepare the trips. That is the most
difficult part. After it is ready to soak
boil it in salt water about three hours.
When satisfied it is well done, drop
into good vinegar; spice it if you pre-
fer it.

Beeswax.—Pick out all good comb,
put it on to boil in a vessel with five
times as much water as comb, let boil
until all is liquid, then strain through
coarse cloth and pour into vessels in
which you wish to mould it. As it
hardens the water will separate en-
tirely from the wax, leaving it in a
firm mould on top.

Is With Us.

Paris, Tex., July 23.

Dear Household Editor:

As all your correspondents on the
much-debated "Suffrage" question
seem to be against you, I write to say
I am with you. Am afraid the ques-
tion of woman's rights at Henrietta
pays it somewhat strongly in saying,
"Men do not acknowledge women in
their equals unless forced to." I have
heard many men speak of women not
only as equals, but superiors; so su-
perior that they would not have them
sullied by coming in contact with the
rough element to be found at the polls
or any political gathering. As for in-
telligence, I consider myself on a par
with them. That is my acquaintance to
vote, but I would be equally willing
to shoulder all the burdens and rights
of citizens that they possess; in the
millitia to quell the "diggers," in the
one woman of culture was making up
her mind to appear "in the mob," a
dozen ignorant servant girls would
fill the scales for their candidate. Let
the women, however, offer now to
have "our votes" recorded not in our
names, but in some name dear to us.
Space forbids any more of my senti-
ments in this issue. C. M. M.

Some Good Reading.

According to request, I will give
some books which I consider good
reading. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's
latest work, "Machinal," offers now
read. As has been said, "like all her
books, it enters into the tragic of our
lives."

"In Varying Moods," by the author
of "The Quest in the Night," is
interesting, but will never be read
like the latter.

Marion Crawford's "Katherine Lau-
derdale," Miss Wilken's "Penelope,"
"The Yellow Ash" by a new author,
are not much in it, but as others are
reading it, and it does not take much
time, it might be well to read it.

"Under the Stars" by Stanley
J. Weir is a delightful—old-fashioned
romance with a hero. We have
had only heroines for so long it seems
delightfully refreshing to have a hero
once more.

Ladies, Have You Seen It?
With pardonable pride, the Journal
calls the attention of its lady readers
to the sewing machine. Every house-
hold needs at least one good machine,
and frequently two or more can be ad-
vantageously used. Through the country
the mod of getting sewing ma-
chines is to purchase from an agent.
These agents buy from a middleman,
and the latter from the factory, thus
the consumer pays three profits on the
machine.

The Journal proposes to save all this
for you. Its machine is as good as
those usually sold by agents for \$60.
The Journal guarantees this, and also
guarantees it for five years, and pro-
poses to sell the machines for \$17.00
and \$22.00, with freight added. See our
advertisement to this effect.
But to start the rolling, to in-
troduce the machine, the Journal pro-
poses to do even better than this. It
will pay the freight for you for a short
time. So for the next sixty days, from
August and September, the Journal
will prepay the freight. In other
words, for the price of the machine,
\$17.00 or \$22.00, the Journal will deliver
at your nearest railroad station, a first
class sewing machine.

This proposition is worthy of con-
sideration, and the Journal trusts our
readers will carefully read the proposi-
tion in another column, and order ma-
chines through us.

Hawthorne Boys' School.

To meet the constantly growing de-
mand for a first-class boys' boarding
school in connection with the college,
offering the best instruction at reason-
able prices, the management of the
Western Normal College have decided
to open the Hawthorne Boys' School.
The aim is to combine the character-
building influences of a good home
with the spirit and method of a thor-
ough school. The school is managed by
the College, and the boys are placed
under the immediate control of a prin-
cipal who lives in the same building
with them and inspires and directs a
pure, happy, boyish life. Boys are
admitted between the ages of eight
and sixteen years. Many of the priv-
ileges and elementary classes of the
Preparatory Course of the College are
open free to the boys of the school.
The expense for a year of thirty-six
weeks, including tuition, room rent,
boarding washing, fuel and lights are
\$200, without any extras. Correspond-
ence is solicited. Address
PRESIDENT WM. M. CROAN,
Western Normal College, Lincoln, Neb.

Items of Interest.

\$75,000 worth close in, clear San An-
tonio property to trade for cattle above
the line; will put in some cash if neces-
sary.

\$10,000 close in, improved, clear San
Antonio property, paying good rent,
to trade for farm land.

\$45,000 worth Galveston city prop-
erty and \$15,000 worth Galveston island
lands, all clear and well located, to
trade for land.

A number of small farms, some of
which we can exchange for stocks of
meat-chandises or horses.

Some very desirable properties, both
large and small, in the mountain
region above San Antonio.

In coast lands, both on the Galves-
ton and Corpus Christi coasts, we are
well fixed, and can suit you in size
and price.

If you want a ranch, let us know
where and what size, and we will send
description and make price and terms
that will insure your attention.

The lower Rio Grande is a good
country to keep your eye on just now.
We have the biggest bargain that is in
that section, and the smallness of the
cash payment and length of time on
balance will, no doubt, interest you if
you are looking that way.

We are offering 3000 head failed
sheep at price that will stand "free
wool."

We want some 2 year-old steers.
CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Texas.

The worst false faces are not found
at the masquerade.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.



700 SHROPSHIRE
Largest and oldest breed-
ing flock of Downs in
Wisconsin. Won \$1000
cash prize at World's
Fair. Prices bed rock.
Send for list. Also Mc-
Dougal SHEEP D.P.
Wholesale by car, or retail.
Send 7 C. O. address
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pictures.
A. O. ROM, Oregon, Wis.

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Breeder and Shipper of
Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas
Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at
reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jack-
son county, Mo.
Mention this paper.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

Correspondence Solicited.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM,
R. A. Corbett, Prop.
Baird, Tex.

The oldest established poultry yard
in Texas, and have won more first
premiums than any breeder in the
state. Breed the following standard
breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black
Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown
and White Leghorns and Silver-
Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatch-
ing, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 30.
R. A. CORBETT.

THE VALLEY FARM

On account of hard times and to re-
duce stock we offer for sale:
20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years
old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years
old.

Registered heifers at \$30 to \$125 each.
Grade heifers at \$30 to \$50 each.
All acclimated Texas bred stock, and
all bred to first class registered bulls.
Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors
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Registered and Graded
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PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS,
all from imported prize winners; also
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and importers of pure bred
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REGISTERED, PURE BRED
HEREFORD BULLS.
Bred and raised in Childress County,
Texas. For terms, apply to
U. S. WEDDINGTON,
Childress, Texas.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY
AND GALLOWAY BULLS.

Bred by Texas Agricultural and Me-
chanical college.
J. H. CONNELL,
College Station, Tex.

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

WARRENTON STOCK FARM,
Weatherford, Texas.

W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder
and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn
cattle. About 100 head on hand and for
sale at all times. For further infor-
mation address as above.

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

Blue Mound Blooded
STOCK FARM.
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