



VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEX., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

NO. 2.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Hogs sold last week a year ago in the leading Western markets at \$7.05@7.15; last week this year hogs were ready sale and firm at \$5.20@5.30.

Now is the time for the farmers of Texas to stock their farms with cattle, sheep and hogs. They will never be so low again, and breeders bought now will pay big money.

The Wyoming live stock interest is said to exceed \$100,000,000, all, or nearly all, grown and fed on free grass. It costs so little to raise cattle there, that they can undersell Texas cattle and still get rich.

The prices of stock cattle make a wide gap from the prices of ten and twelve years ago, but they are slowly improving, and those who save their breeders may ultimately recover some of the losses of this gloomy period.

There is some improvement in the price of silver bullion, but whether the price goes up or down, it is all the same to the masses of the American people. We love the standard dollar and intend to keep it in circulation.

There is a strong pressure from the country to force Mr. Reagan to accept the governorship. The "Old Guard" will doubtless stand by the "Old Roman" whatever betide the fortunes of others, but Mr. Reagan cannot well afford, at this late period of life and in the closing years of unsurpassed popularity and usefulness in public life, to involve himself in a party fight or factional disorder.

Mr. Carlisle's new-fledged "goldbug" confederates are slowly but surely encroaching upon his gold reserve for shipments to Europe. It won't take them till December to so reduce the reserve in the treasury as to make it expedient for the secretary to hand them out another batch of "parity" bonds. Verily, the operation would be laughable but for its chicane and cruelty.

The report of the penitentiary board shows that the net earnings of the Texas convicts, 4000 in number, for the month of February were \$45,000. There were but twenty-four working days in February, and, considering the hard times outside of the penitentiary, it is suggested by the San Antonio Express that we can all do better inside than out. The Express force can try the experiment, and thousands of Texans will rejoice to see them so successful as to make it a permanent arrangement.

Col. R. J. Sledge, the great Alliance farmer and "economist" politician, called on the Farm and Ranch a few days ago to say that he was in Dallas to arrange for a quantity of canarigre roots, to be planted on his plantation in Waller county. So far so good, and

The Journal is glad to learn that Col. Sledge is going to experiment with canarigre, now being urged as one of the most wonderful food crops known to agriculture. But why should Bro. Holland have given away the scheme by inducing the colonel to read the Farm and Ranch?

The next great issue that is to convulse the English people and shake the British empire to its foundations is the question of abolishing the House of Lords. Home rule has no more chance for success while the lords dominate the people than silver has for restoration in America while Cleveland is president.

The mercury will soon begin to crawl up the glass tube, and ere another moon shall wane the temperature will clash with the comfort of the plowboy and the head of the farm; therefore the Populists and disputational Democrats of the bread producing forces are kindly admonished to drop seething politics during the plowing season and keep cool in the furrows and out in the corn rows. Politics and summer's heat make farm work exceedingly disagreeable as a measure of recreation.

The dispensary system, which has well-nigh precipitated civil war in South Carolina, is a better system for the morals, purses, finances and liberties of the people than the saloon system, and if those impulsive, hot-headed descendants of the Huguenots would stand still long enough to give it a trial, there is scarcely a doubt that they would sustain Governor Tillman in his efforts to enforce the statute. The system works admirably in Sweden, and may yet be recognized as a blessing in this country, the combined forces of the saloon to the contrary notwithstanding.

The American people drink up annually about \$600,500,000 in whisky and brandy, and a like sum in beer and other beverages. Here is a total of \$1,300,000,000, or about enough to pay the national debt, actually guzzled and as effectually destroyed, so far as the exchequers of the guzzlers are concerned, as if it were committed to the flames, and yet economists, philosophers, and statesmen, cranks, fools and wise men go about the country bewailing the "hard times" and attributing the terrible conditions to the "Sherman bill" and other vicious financial legislation. It just takes the entire circulation of the country (\$20 per capita) to pay for "rushing the growler one year.

California is in much the same condition of Western Texas as to drought and disaster to grass and crops. Last week's report from the agricultural department says the total absence of rain

in that state intensifies the drought conditions, which have already proved injurious to growing crops. The grain crop is almost a total failure in the southern part of the state. However, her cherry crop is extraordinarily good, and Texas stands ready to buy them just as soon as they are canned.

Great Britain has 6,700,000 head of cattle and 27,800,000 sheep and lambs, and yet Texas steers were quoted on the London market ten days ago at 9 1-2@10 3-4 cents per pound, against \$3.60 per cent in American markets. Can it be that the cost of shipping makes so great a difference? If so the sooner we get deep water and direct trade with Europe and South America the sooner we will escape the conditions of commercial bondage in which we are now held by the East.

Irrigation is one of the great problems for American statesmen to tackle, and the sooner the better for the country and its institutions. Work enough could be found in the semi-arid plains and valleys by a government commission of irrigation, with a dozen corps of engineers, to give every unemployed man a job for two or three years, and the expenditure would develop the richest and the grandest country on the earth, and the lands would pay back the cost of the work.

The woman is slowly but surely getting there. The drift of political sentiment, legislative thought, and court decisions is to give her all she asks for. The supreme court of Pennsylvania holds that "property purchased by a wife with profits arising from keeping boarders in a house rented and supplied with necessaries by her, with her own funds, is not liable for her husband's debts. The fact that a husband furnishes his wife with money to assist in paying the price of a farm bought by her does not authorize his creditors to levy on the growing grain and other personality on the farm. A husband acquires no title in the products of his wife's farm managed by her for her own benefit because he voluntarily bestows labor on it.

The San Angelo Standard presents a grotesque picture of the idiosyncrasies of traffic managing. It says: "The car load rate on beans from California to Brownwood, a common point, is 50 cents per 100, and the differential between Brownwood and San Angelo is 20 cents, while the local rate on any quantity of beans between Brownwood and Argelo is the same, 20 cents. In other words, Angelo pays the same rate from Brownwood to Angelo on a carload of beans as the railroad charges for a shipment of any size." That is in the nature of symmetrical development. California cannot be expected to raise beans for Texas and then pay full rates for delivering them

at common points. San Angelo should raise her own beans.

Madame Nielson has a dairy farm near Copenhagen and has made a fortune supplying the royal families of Denmark and Russia with butter and cheese. A correspondent says: For thirty-five years she has made a close study of the process of dairying, and in her researches into its different branches has visited Norway, England, France, Holland and Switzerland. Upon her farm, which comprises about 160 acres, she has a sort of school of dairying, of which most of the chief dairymen throughout Europe are graduates. She personally superintends all the processes of butter and cheese making, and all that is not ordered by crowned heads and other distinguished personages Madame Nielson herself sells in a little shop in Copenhagen.

From the preliminary totals of the eleventh census reports the National Provisioner finds that in 1890 there were 611 establishments engaged in slaughtering and packing live stock. The number of wholesale slaughtering houses where no packing is done was 507. The sausage makers had 249 establishments, the industry of refining lard had 17 factories, the grease and tallow factories numbered 293 and the lard oil factories were seven in number. These six main branches of the meat and provision trade combined numbered 1624 establishments, with a combined capital of \$126,732,000. Their annual product in 1890 reached \$589,798,407. They employed 43,748 male operatives alone, whose annual average remuneration was \$552. These magnificent totals are for the business year ending in the middle of 1890 and are now of course much increased.

Col. Doss of Coleman says the dividing line between the agricultural and live stock territory of Texas is now distinctly marked. The rains have been generous east of the ninety-ninth meridian from about the middle of Coleman county to the northern boundary of the Panhandle, and south through San Antonio to Aransas, while west of that line there has been no rain of consequence for a long time, and all farming efforts, except where irrigation is possible, have been suspended. The stockmen are discouraged at the continued dry weather, but there is always something for cattle and sheep to feed upon, though the weaker ones frequently succumb to starvation. The country heretofore has been overstocked, but the spring movement has reduced the herds till there is now plenty of room for those remaining, and a little rain will bring about marvelous results.

India has 25,000,000 acres under irrigation, Egypt 6,000,000, Europe 5,000,000 and the United States less than 4,000,000 acres.

CATTLE.

There will be a demand in Texas for breeding cows next spring. The stock is lower today, perhaps, than at any time since the beginning of the boom twelve years ago. Those who save their cows and heifers will call it luck.

The National Dairyman says: "Corn tends to produce fat rather than milk, hence to fatten a cow it is one of the best grains. Oats and mill feed are superior diet for making milk. At no time is it a good plan to change the food of cows entirely while it is an item to supply a good variety of food in order to keep the cow with a good appetite. All radical changes in feeding should be made gradually."

The spring roundups, says the Stock Grower and Farmer (N. M.) are in full operation all over the Southwest, but unless prices improve cattlemen will only sell what cattle are necessary to defray running expenses. The ranges are generally good, and there is water everywhere, which entirely does away with the necessity of moving hers to Northern ranges. The Stock Grower seems in blissful ignorance of prevailing conditions in large areas of the "Southwest." Many sales will doubtless be made, and thousands of cattle moved for the very reason that the ranges are not good. It need surprise nobody if the shipments from Texas to the Indian Territory and other "Northern ranges" exceed half a million.

The cattlemen of Texas represent the largest single industry in the state, except farming, and they pay a very considerable portion of the taxes into the treasury. They are certainly of sufficient importance to be entitled to a fair showing and an equal chance with the other great industries of the commonwealth, and when they ask for legislative reforms it is but right that their interests be considered. But such reforms as are needed must be asked for, for they are not likely to come without the proper efforts to secure them. On this line the Midland Gazette urges the stockmen to gather in their clans preparatory to a movement for reform in the land laws of the state, and gives them timely warning as follows: "If you fail to do this, then we say you must take your medicine like men. We can only suggest needed reform. The remedy must be secured by a combined effort on your part. We are willing to put on the war-paint, but cannot be expected to do the fighting alone. We guarantee to do our part—how about you? Now, let us work together."

The Breeder's Gazette is in line with the Texas Live Stock Journal in its views on the prospect for the breeds of cattle. It believes better times are in the near future for intelligent breeders and feeders. "It is now fully ten years," says the Gazette, "since the crest of the last wave was reached, and the financial panic of 1893, in the opinion of conservative men, marked the abyss into which cattle growers were plunged as a result of the collapse of the inflated values ruling on the range and on the breeding farms of the older states in 1893." Logically evidence follow in proof that we have struck bottom and that the time has come to begin systematic breeding for the rebuilding of deteriorated herds with vigorous insistence upon placing only pure and meat bred sires with the cows. Above all the Gazette desires to get rid of the scrubs and asks why not replace the scrubs now by good useful cattle, and then advances its reasons for the advice: "The change can be made for but little money, and you are then in line for the rising tide when it begins to flow. But when will the tide begin to rise? At present prices that question need worry no new buyer of fine cattle. You can afford to bide your time. The inevitable laws of action and reaction may safely be trusted when you are getting such valuable property at a price that is little short of absurd. There was a sale of registered beef cattle at Des Moines

recently. Values did not soar, but a top price of over \$500 and an average of over \$140 on everything indicates that some people are preparing for the future. Other splendid opportunities for laying good foundations at 1894 prices will be numerous during the next few weeks.

Packing Plant in Trouble.

Trusts and commercial combinations have such grotesque methods of crushing out competition and monopolizing trade that one might admire their audacity and cuteness but for their palpable and monstrous disregard of the rights of competitors and the welfare of consumers.

Up in Wichita, Kan., a little fight is now on that illustrates the schemes for crushing out new industries and the effect upon the country interested.

Benjamin Aldrich, a druggist of Wichita, has filed suit in the United States court for \$20,000 damages against the Dold packing plant, and the press dispatch explains as follows: "Four or five years ago citizens of Wichita contributed \$175,000 to the Dold packing company, the consideration for which was that the defendants should build, maintain and operate a plant in this city with a killing capacity of 1000 hogs per day. Aldrich was one of the heaviest contributors. About a year ago the company ceased to operate the plant. Mr. Aldrich says that by reason of such failure his property has depreciated to the extent of the amount claimed by him as damages. He alleges also that the company has ceased to operate the plant in pursuance of a conspiracy existing between it and a business men's organization in Kansas city for the purpose of crushing Wichita as a packing center. For a long time it has been hinted here that the Kansas City stock yards company is paying the Dold company to keep its house here closed, so as to divert all the stock and hogs of this section of the country to the Kansas City yards. To a representative of the Press, George T. Dold, the local manager here, has denied this. The outcome of the suit will be watched with great interest."

Rates to Omaha.

With regard to the petition of the cattle raisers of Texas to the Southwestern Traffic association for better rates to Omaha, and the answer made by the traffic masters, the South Omaha Daily Stockman makes this gratifying statement:

"Omaha has been longing and bidding for Southwestern cattle for years, but the hitherto insurmountable obstruction has been the railroad rates, which discriminated against this point and in favor of St. Louis and Kansas City. Texas cattlemen have long wished for another outlet, and were ready and anxious to co-operate in securing concessions from the railroads that would improve the demand for their stock. This was shown by the unanimous action of the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention recently held at Fort Worth, which was attended by a large delegation from this city. In consequence a strong pressure was brought to bear on the different railroads composing the Southwestern Traffic association, and at their meeting in St. Louis the latter part of last week, a resolution was adopted granting Omaha a differential of 5c per cwt. on all cattle from Southwestern points, including all the Indian Territory, and nearly all of Texas. This on a standard car, minimum weight 19,000 pounds, amounts to \$9.50 per car, whereas the present differential amounts to \$20 per car. Of course, this is not exactly what Omaha wanted, but considering the conditions and circumstances, Manager Babcock and Mr. J. S. Knox who attended the meeting, were well satisfied. It is the entering wedge, and will undoubtedly bring an increase of cattle from that country, and with the increase in traffic, will very naturally come further concessions from the railroad companies, so that there is every reason to believe that in the course of time Omaha will stand an equal chance with other Western markets for Southwestern cattle."

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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, Ill.

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

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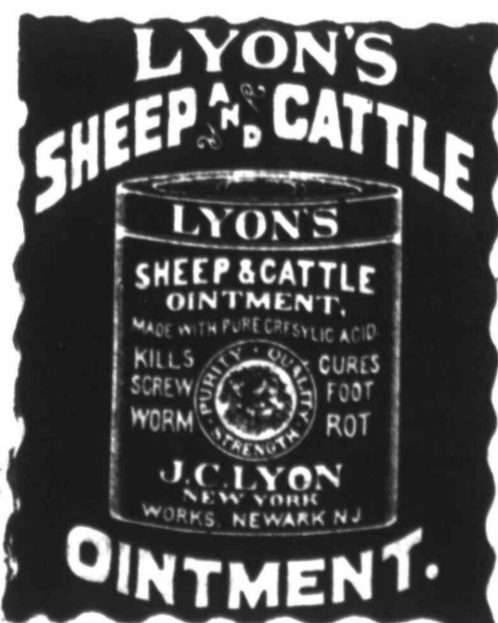
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CATTLE SALESMEN—A. A. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Casparis—being a Texas cattleman will make a specialty of Texas cattle. HOG SALESMAN—W. H. Wilson.



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

Death to **SCREW WORM!**

Cure for **FOOT ROT!**

50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other **OINTMENT.**

Try It and You'll Use No Other.

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

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Keene last year refused \$100,000 for Domino, and doubled that sum on him before the end of the season, but that does not signify that the fancier was a fool for not raising his offer.

Chicago has a new breeding association, which will use the track located at Wheaton. Gentlemen well known in Chicago business circles compose the personnel of the corporation.

Billings Park at Memphis has been purchased by the breeders and trackmen of Tennessee, and they will have a running meeting there next winter, immediately after the meet in Nashville, which occurs November 1.

It isn't so much a question of pedigree in the breed, as it is the requirements of the customer, and it were well that the breeder should first ascertain what class of horses is wanted in the market he proposes to supply before mating his mares.

Peter DeLacy, well known to the turf fraternity as the king of bookmakers, has abandoned the sport and become a stock broker in a Broadway firm, New York. He says he is pleased with his new business and expects to make lots of money in Wall street before he retires to private life.

The agricultural and harness racing associations of California and the other Pacific states have dropped their memberships in the National American trotting association to form an association of their own, and the Pacific Coast trotting and pacing association has already been organized.

It is stated that a Chicago syndicate, headed by George V. Hawkins, will purchase the St. Louis fair grounds. The third mortgage bond holders have an order for the sale this month, and the syndicate, it is said, stands ready to pay \$1,500,000 for the property. If the purchase is concluded a meeting will be held this summer.

McDaniel's bill granting liens to associations on horses entered for trotting or running, without paying in advance, was objected to by the Kentucky trotting horse association, mainly on the ground that it would breed dissensions, legal complications and decay in the trotting industry on account of the great number of chattle mortgages held over the popular animals.

The citizens of Mexico, Mo., propose to raise, by private subscription, the sum of \$4000 to be offered in purses for another meeting. Their meeting in 1892 was a failure, and they are taking early and vigorous steps to prevent a second failure. Mexico's kite-shaped track cost \$10,000, and is one of the best in the country for speed. The races will be given in connection with a pumpkin show, and pumpkin pies are to be distributed free.

It is given out that there is to be some extra fine racing at Waco the 15th and 16th insts. President Seley and Secretary Wilians of the McLennan county fair association and members of the Texas racing and trotting association, say everything has been arranged to have the best program that was ever given in Central Texas. The purses are large enough to please the financier, and the tests for them fancy enough to delight the most fastidious horseman. Big crowds will attend the races from outside points.

Shapes His Own Destiny.

View life and its failures and successes as we will, the proofs all turn to support the proposition that man shapes his own destiny, so far as this life is concerned, if not in the life to come. It is curious to trace the careers of some men from penury and humble vocations to great wealth and high station.

Nearly every profession and calling in life afford conspicuous examples of the mutations and wonderful development of men who have illustrated the power of human will and persistent pursuit. "The changes and chances," says The Horseman, "of this mortal life are many in every one of its walks. The racing profession has many members who started at the bottom and are now well up the ladder. Fred Foster ran a saloon in St. Paul a few years ago. Johnny McCafferty was destined by his parents for a solicitor, but rode a few quarter races and then bid good-bye to Coke upon Lyttleton, Blackstone and his other musty tomes. It is not such a long time ago that Byron McLelland was a junior clerk in the office of a weekly newspaper in the town of his nativity, and another owner of thoroughbreds, Barney Schreiber, used to measure off calico and blue jeans in a Kansas City dry goods emporium. Tom Shannon was once a

newspaper boy and Johnny Campbell was a cowboy, of which craft Green Morris was at one time also a member. So it will be seen that a boy need not necessarily be adept at making colts pace, like Grant, or at thumping mules on the towpath, like Garfield, to reach proud eminence in his chosen walk of life—that is, if the above statistics are strictly in accordance with the facts."

The Horse We Want.

Farmers and regular breeders must now give some thought to the type of horse the plantations and the market want. They can no longer breed at random and hope to breed to profit. Times have changed, methods have changed, tastes have changed, and to a very considerable extent the uses and abuses of the horse have changed, and unless the farmer breeds to meet these changes and furnish the article that is wanted, he is dead sure to breed a lot of unprofitable scrubs.

An intelligent and progressive farmer describes the horse every man wants to a writer in the National Stockman. Being asked the question, "What type of horse do we want?" the farmer said: "I wanted to haul some brick from this place to my home last fall, and I do not think any common farm team would have hauled the loads my four Clydesdales did, and they did it without hurting them." In the course of the conversation the same gentleman remarked that he had driven from his home to town that morning, six miles, in a little more than half an hour. "But," said he, "I did not drive the Clydes."

There is the whole subject in a nutshell. The gentleman quoted recognized the philosophical principle upon which every machine is constructed—namely: speed is always acquired at the expense of power, and vice versa. It took power to haul brick, and our friend applied it in the form of draft horses. When he started to town, it took speed to get there on time, and he applied it in the form of a team of roadsters. No time was lost in hauling light loads, and no time was lost in going to town. The whole case was only a practical application of economic business principles. But it may be said that every farmer cannot keep so many teams, and the most of us must depend upon one team to do our work and driving. That is true, but scarcely two men agree upon just what type that team should be. The farmer whose special interest is centered in improving his land by deep plowing and hauling out big loads of manure that he may have big crops to haul in, will value power higher than speed, because he needs it, while the farmer whose business calls him to travel much over the road will value speed for the same reason. Each one will or ought to satisfy his own taste, regardless of what we scribblers say upon the subject."

Develop Colts for Harness.

The Horseman, a beautiful and useful publication, that stands at the head of its class, persists in urging breeders to develop light harness horses and roadsters.

The value of harness horses that have demonstrated their ability to go fast, and that have the style to attract the attention of persons of means, fancy and get-up-and-get, is constantly increasing, while the profits in trotters are on the wane. For two or three years it has been apparent that trotters, undeveloped for gentlemen's coach or the road, were gradually, if slowly, losing popularity, and declining in value.

The best source of profit in the future of breeding, argues the Horseman, will be in the developing and training speed for usefulness as well as show in harness and on the road.

"A survey of the breeding farms throughout the country," says the esteemed contemporary, "will disclose the fact that on eight out of every ten development, more or less perfect in its nature, is practiced, the owners being satisfied that demonstrated speed is necessary to secure the favorable consideration of buyers in or out of the sales-ring. That the remaining few do not develop their colts is the result of their own deliberate choice, guided by some reason best known to themselves. The merchant or manufacturer who does not employ and take advantage of the latest labor-saving devices and improvements as they are perfected falls behind the procession and cannot compete with his more progressive competitors. Not to encourage improvement for the reason that its adoption curtailed the profits of those who fail to take advantage of it would be a course of action little short of idiotic, and any journal which took such a position would be derelict in its duty, and, moreover, a laughing-stock. This is so true that it will be admitted by everybody. The breeding of harness horses is a business as much as the manufacture of boots and shoes or the milling of flour, and the man who does not develop his young trotters in exactly the same position, relative spacing, as the cobbler with his awl, his legs and his hammer, and the man who sticks

HAL BOSTICK,

2-year-old Race Record 2:32.

Seal brown horse, black points, except white hind feet, 15 hands high, weight 1000 pounds; very muscular, smooth, handsome, heavy mane and tail. Foaled April 22, 1888; bred by Maj. Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn. Sire by Brown Hal, 3:12½, brother of Hal Pointer, 2:04½, and Little Brown Jug, 2:11¼. Sire of Hal Dillard, 2:07¾, Hal Braden, 2:08¼, Storm, 2:08½, Hal Parker, 2:13¼, and nine others better than 2:25. Dam Josie Bowers, by Red Pilot, 2:29, sire of Monogram, 2:20, Bay Pilot, 2:21¼, Prince Pilot, 2:21½, and Jeff Lee, trotter, 2:22.

HAL BOSTICK is a very game, handsome young horse, strong, clean and speedy, and gives promise of being one of the fastest of his great family. He has paced quarters in 32 seconds, and I am satisfied a record of 2:12 or 2:14 is within his reach. He is a horse of remarkable courage and level-headedness, qualities so noted in the Hal family. He will make a season, to close in June, at

POLK BROS.' STOCK YARDS,

After which he will be taken east to be campaigned. Terms: \$25 the Season, with usual return privileges. Money or approved note due at time of service.

Mares kept on good grass at \$1.50 per month, or grain at reasonable rates. Care will be exercised, but will not be responsible for accidents, should any occur. Mares shipped on any railroad can be unloaded at Polk's Stock Yard. For further particulars, call on or address

POLK BROS.

The Standard Bred Stallion

Black - Time

No. 11,651.

Black stallion, 15½ hands high, foaled 1886, sired by Hambletonian Mambrino 540, the sire of Wild Rake, three-year-old record 2:22¼; Hayden, 2:26½; Katy Cahill, 2:26½; Raven, 2:26¼; Billy McCracken 2:26¼; J. J. C., 2:24½; St. Clair 2:26½; Big Four, 2:22½.

BLACK TIME'S first dam is Bessie, sister to Josie Sellers, the dam of two in the 2.30 list, by Mambrino Time No. 1686, the sire of the dam of Temple Bar, 2:17¼; Shadeland Onward, 2:18½; C. C., 2:14½, etc. Second dam Punch, by Mambrunello No. 221, the sire of two in the 2.30 list, and the sire of the dams of two with records better than 2.30, he by Mambrino Chief No. 11.

This royally bred stallion will make the season of 1894 at EDWARDS & HUTCHISON'S LIVERY STABLE, corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth.

BLACK TIME will be bred to a limited number of mares at \$25 PER SEASON, with the usual return privilege. BLACK TIME is owned by J. W. Barbee of Fort Worth, Tex., but will be under the supervision of Messrs. Edwards & Hutchison, who will take pleasure in showing Black time to all who are interested. Outside breeders should address J. W. Barbee, 401 Main st., Fort Worth, Tex.

to his old stone burrs. If, therefore, the Horseman were not to advocate the development of young harness horses as a source of profit to breeders, it would be so far behind the times as not to merit favorable consideration in any quarter of the globe."

Possible Revival.

According to the Horseman there is still a chance for a revival in the American horse industry. It thinks it sees a market just opening in South America for our trotting and thoroughbred horses, and proceeds to encourage the breeding of animals suitable for export to Argentina, and is proud of the appointment of Mr. Buchanan, a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the live stock interests in the United States to represent this country at Buenos Ayres. "The underlying principle," says the Horseman, "governing the selection of gentlemen to represent this nation in foreign countries, is their fitness to further American interests wherever they may be sent. In South America, and more especially in the Argentine country, climatic and physical conditions are exceedingly favorable to the growth of live stock, and from the time of its settlement to the present day owners of herds and flocks have there prospered and waxed exceedingly rich. Fifteen or twenty years ago a demand sprung up for improved animals of all breeds and prevailed until the monetary troubles of that country forced the stockmen to discontinue their attempts at improvement and do the best they could with what they had on hand. The financial condition of Argentina is now improving, and the time is clearly in sight when there will be a well-defined demand for pure bred horses, sheep and cattle. This pointed to the selection of some one thoroughly identified with American live stock interests to represent the United States at Buenos Ayres, and the president's choice fell upon W. I. Buchanan, late chief of the agricultural department of the World's Columbian exposition. During his tenure of office Mr. Buchanan gained a thorough insight into the live stock industry, an extended acquaintance with the breeders of America, and in his diplomatic position it is his distinct duty to further the interests of American breeders in the Argentine. Hitherto the live stock imported to that country have chiefly come from England, although a fair number were drawn from the United States, in which were included a few harness horses, both for racing and for breeding purposes. In the natural course of events this industry is bound to reassert itself, and, fostered by their representative, profit must accrue to breeders in the United States. It is, therefore, clearly Mr. Buchanan's duty to keep a watchful eye upon the South American

demand for trotting and thoroughbred horses, to use his utmost influence to divert the trade to the United States, and through the government to apprise breeders of the market conditions obtaining in the Argentine.

Blacksmith vs. Veterinarian.

Horse World: The veterinarians and the blacksmiths have never agreed very well upon the question of horse-shoeing, and it is probable that their differences will not be adjusted for some time to come. The veterinarians generally accuse the blacksmiths of knowing nothing about the anatomy of a horse's foot, and in their opinion they are therefore incapable of shoeing a horse intelligently. On the other hand the wielders of the rasp and hammer, while admitting that the veterinarians know all about the anatomy of the horse's foot, say that they know nothing whatever of the practical work of shoeing him. In a degree, perhaps, both are correct, but there seems to be no good reasons why the average blacksmith of the future should not have a fair knowledge of the anatomy of the horse's foot and leg; indeed, there are some blacksmiths now that possess this useful knowledge, and there are indications that in a few years more the blacksmith that does not possess it will occupy a position similar to that occupied by the unregistered veterinary surgeon of today.

Five World Beaters.

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

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FEMALE MEDICINE.

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

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

SAN ANTONIO.

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

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

San Antonio, Tex., May 2, 1894.

Ed Corkhill is in from Duval county, and says that stock trading is at a standstill; that some steer yearlings could be sold if they were offered, but that there seems to be a feeling that what few cattle are left in the country are good to hold. Mr. Corkhill says there is not much farm interest down that way, except in Duval county; and that so far this season, the prospect is good. Says that while the crops have been short the last two seasons, some stuff was raised, and that it has been a God send to the poor people of the county. In fact, he says, that about all that gives Duval county any advantage over Starr in the matter of destitution is the crops that have been grown there.

I have tried growing sugar cane for feed in several ways, and obtained best results from three bushels of early amber seeds to the acre, sown broadcast; that is upon rich, black land. On lighter soils about two bushels to the acre would be nearer right. It should be handled the same as ordinary hay, except that it requires a little more curing. The best time to cut is when the seeds begin to turn ripe.

Mr. Frank Cochran is in from Dewitt county, and gives a good report of his section, although the rain has only come in showers. Says grass is good, and crops looking fine; thinks my idea of three bushels of early amber to the acre, broadcast, is all right for very rich black, waxy land, but will hardly do for lighter soils. He has black, sandy land, and has best success with drills three feet apart, the seed thickly sown. He runs a small harrow made for the purpose between the rows, making the extent of cultivation depend upon the season. For instance, if there is abundance of rain, he cultivates less and vice versa. Mr. C. is a new subscriber to the Journal, and wants to see if he can't get out of it some of the same sort of forage that he used to get out of the Stockman. He'll get it.

Judge C. C. Clump is on a tour of Western Texas, and drops a line to the effect that the country still looks hard, but that the rains have been abundant and that an early transformation is among the certainties. Later—He is home and says he never saw so much rain; that the country is thoroughly soaked.

Will Tom, Atascosa county, says that in the immediate vicinity of Campbellton, nearly a thousand acres of new land has been put in farm this season, and that short as are the crops some seasons, they are a great help to the country, and he thinks the increase of the cultivated area in his section will be steady if not rapid from now on, as the large land owners seem inclined to encourage every thing in that direction. He said send him a copy or two of the Journal, and if it reminds him of the Stockman under the old management, he will take it regularly. Handed him a copy and if I see him before he gets away, he's my meat. Later: Got him.

When things go wrong in Texas, they seem to go very wrong, and when they go right they right with a whoop. And when things are against them, the people hunt the lowest places they can find, go 'round with their tongues out a foot, and sweat blood. And then when things begin to go their way, they scale the highest peaks, get wilder than hawks in a week, in fact, only hit the earth in high places. I don't know if their disposition to give way to sudden transitions of misery and overjoyousness is good for them or the country, but I like them for it, especially when they get altitudinous.

The San Saba river irrigation scheme seems to have assumed tangible shape. If the California irrigators get hold of Texas there will be great astonishment among slow people, especially if the Pacific coasters bring some California bankers with them—bankers, in fact, who are more likely to boost than to bust up schemes for the good of the country.

"Old Brindle's" now in all her glory because she missed that purgatory known as the Indian Territory; the half-way place—beg pardon, ladies—'twixt Texas and a place called Hades. And grazing near some shady bank, upon the grass so rich and rank, she shakes the soup from off her flank, and

bids the Big Four go to—hence, until they bid three-fifty cents.

The management of the Williamson County Fair association have my thanks for invitation with complimentary ticket to their spring meeting to be held at Taylor this month, 9th to 12th inclusive. Excursion rate tickets will be sold on all railroads leading into Taylor, and any one with time to go may be assured of a pleasant and doubtless a profitable trip.

The chicken paper commends Russia for preventing the importation of tallow to be used in the manufacture of butterine. If England should pass a law to prevent the importation of American beef would the chicken paper commend it? In both cases the principle would be the same, so far as regards the interests of American beef producers, and the damage would, relatively, be only a question of degree.

Some of the wool growers and dealers, while admitting that there is nothing in the wool situation to occasion over joyousness, complain at the same time that the San Antonio Daily Express "bears" down even harder than is justified by prevailing conditions. Receipts at San Antonio are very light to date, though advices indicate heavier shipments within the next few days.

M. Half & Bro. think the receipts will be lighter at San Antonio this season than for many years, owing to the fact that large numbers of sheep have been sent to market within the year, and because the Santa Fe railroad offers more inducements for wool to go to San Angelo than do the railroads centering at San Antonio offer for wool to come here. The Messrs. Half say the late rains have added greatly to the condition of Western Texas wools, shorn since they fell. Have no transactions to report and say that there are none except resident buyers here, and from whom little in the way of overtures have been received. Ed Kotulla says there is certainly nothing in the wool line to justify boom talk or any other sort of talk at present, therefore he prefers to keep quiet till he has something to say, which he is hopeful will be very soon.

Col. T. C. Frost had been so occupied with the matter of the new banking firm of T. C. Frost & Co. that he had not given much attention to wool matters the last few days, but said he would pay a good deal of attention to wool the next few days, and hoped to be able to say something for the next Journal that will interest its patrons. By the way, the new banking firm of T. C. Frost & Co. consists of Col. T. C. Frost, Mr. J. T. Woodhull, widely known for years as a leading stockman and later as cashier of the banking house of T. C. Frost, and Mr. J. P. Barclay, who was years ago in the employ of Col. Frost, but who of late years has been in business for himself at Bowling Green, Ky. This bank enjoys the reputation of being one of the most solid as well as one of the largest banking houses in the state, and will continue to grow under the new combination of energy and conservatism.

I have never seen a finer crop prospect in Western Texas. The rains coming late gave the farmers a good chance to thoroughly clean the growing crops, of which chance I believe they made the most.

"The Wabash Railroad Company; J. L. Harris, live stock agent, Fort Worth, Tex." Found the foregoing legend on my desk. Would have liked a talk with Lengthy, but we didn't happen to meet on the same track.

The piney woods people may be a little too slow, but there is another element in Texas that is just as much too fast. A safe place for conservative people is somewhere in between.

A big cotton-oil mill scheme is the latest at San Antonio, with such people as Dr. Graves and J. M. Chittim, San Antonio, and Capt. Charles Schremer, Kerrville, at the head of it. Next thing San Antonio will be a feeding center.

In a business letter to this office Mr. J. J. Crosson of the Alpine country says several lots of wool have been sold out that way lately at 7 1/2 to 8 cents, and that owners of wethers seem inclined to hold till fall rather than to let go at what they can get now.

Some very good people are ready to buy cattle if encouraged a little in the matters of price and terms, and the same may be said of sheep. One of the things that operates most against sheep trading in Texas is the very low price of sheep in the Northwest, though it seems to be the general impression among people in the best position to judge that a change for the better is among the early probabilities.

Mr. J. R. Hamilton of Missouri has just returned to San Antonio from a tour of Western Texas after fat sheep, but only picked up three cars. Says

M. SANSOM, President. T. CARRABINE, Vice-President. D. L. TROUT, Treasurer. W. A. SANSOM, Gen'l Manager.

Standard Live Stock Commission Company.

Capital stock, - - - \$200,000.
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the sheep are hardly fat enough to ship as a rule, and that it is hard to get a cut at a price that leaves anything in sight for the shipper. He says the Northwestern sheepmen are greatly discouraged, and thinks this season will witness almost a clean up of the sheep in the West, which would seem to indicate a hold-over policy as the best for Texas.

J. P. Hickman, San Antonio, advertises some choice residence property in San Antonio in exchange for cattle.

J. W. Furnish of Anderson, Furnish & Co. thinks I had the butterine question down about right in the Journal of last week.

The spring meet of the San Antonio jockey club began today and bids fair to be a success.

OUR TAYLOR LETTER.
Fine Rain—Williamson Cattle All Right—Quiet Shipments and Big Prices—Everybody Invited to the Fair.

Special Correspondence.

Taylor, Tex., May 3.—Copious rains have fallen all over the territory of Williamson and adjoining counties, and grass is growing luxuriantly. Cattle and other live stock are fat and sleek, and the plows are going with a vim.

While in other sections of the state cattlemen are seeking the rich pastures of the fertile Indian Territory, Williamson county stockmen are fattening their beeves for the Eastern markets in their home pastures.

During the past month cattle shipments from Taylor have been unusually light, but sixteen or seventeen being forwarded to Eastern markets. The most important of them is a shipment made last Friday of six loads of beef steers by Messrs. W. C. Wright & Co., consigned to Greer, Mills & Co. and Stewart & Overstreet, St. Louis, making the fastest time ever recorded from this territory. These cattle left Taylor at 6:55 p. m. on April 27 and arrived at St. Louis at 1:40 p. m. April 29—a record breaker, as the following congratulatory telegrams exchanged between the local freight agent here and Superintendent Golden of the International and Great Northern, which I am permitted to copy, will show:

"Palestine, Tex., April 30.—F. S. Heffner, Agent I. and G. N. Ry., Taylor: The six cars cattle out of Taylor 6:55 p. m. April 27 arrived at St. Louis 1:40 p. m. April 29 (Sunday)."

"T. G. GOLDEN, Gen. Supt."
"Taylor, Tex., April 30.—T. G. Golden, General Superintendent, Palestine: Your wire today. The run of the six cars cattle is a 'record breaker.' The I. and G. N. is 'in it' all around."

"F. S. HEFFNER, Agent."
The "old reliable" I. and G. N. is the favorite with Williamson county stockmen, who continue to "stay by her."
Mr. Robert Barker today shipped two thoroughbred Poland China pigs to

Bennett & Son at Seymour, Tex.

Messrs. J. O. Frink and G. E. King are also shipping quite a number of their Poland China pigs to fanciers in different portions of the state.

Mr. W. H. Dossor of this place is a great fancier of the Red Jersey swine and is meeting with much success with his herd here. Among the number he has one 2-year-old which weighs over 700 pounds. A short time ago he killed a Red Jersey shoat which tipped the beam at a fraction over 800 pounds.

Mr. G. E. King has been quite unfortunate in some shipments of Poland China breeding stock which he recently purchased in Indiana, and which he intended adding to his Turkey creek herd. His losses by death from cholera soon after arrival will amount to something like \$500 or \$600.

From the fact that nearly all of our live stock people are busily engaged in putting their stock in trim condition for the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Williamson County Fair association, which begins next Wednesday, May 9, and continues until Saturday, May 12, inclusive, your correspondent finds but little of interest to write about this week. Tell all your readers to pay the Taylor fair a visit. Reduced excursion rates on all railroads. Come yourself, too.

MINOR H. BROWN.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walden, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Cheap Rates to Memphis, Tenn., via Cotton Belt Route, May 10 and 11.

Account of meeting of Epworth League and general conference M. E. church, South, which are held in Memphis, Tenn., in May, the Cotton Belt route will sell round trip tickets to Memphis, Tenn., and return at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 10 and 11, 1894, limited good to return to May 31. For this occasion free reclining chair cars and sleepers will be run from Fort Worth and Waco through to Memphis without change. For further information address

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

CORRESPONDENCE

Sulphur for Ticks and Worms.
Editor Journal.

Mexia, May 2.—Seeing that the Texas Stock and Farm Journal invites farmers and live stock raisers to give their experiences through its columns, I take opportunity to drop you a few lines.

I notice in a late number of the Journal that some one doubts the efficacy of sulphur on ticks. I have been using sulphur for three or four years for screw worms with good success, and I find it about as good for ticks as for worms, administered with salt.

W. E. ROSS.

Calls from Corsicana.
Editor Journal.

Corsicana, Tex., May 2.—Noticing your earnest call on your subscribers from different sections for short letters, and always appreciating these letters myself, and thinking they would make your already valuable and interesting paper more interesting, I will give you a short letter from this place. As is well known, this is an old and well settled part of the state, with no open land at all except a few creek bottoms, the balance all being in farms and pastures, with comparatively few of the latter. The cattle business has changed in the last few years from a cattle raising country to a cattle feeding country, with the exception of milch cows. Most all the cattle handled are steers, brought in from adjoining counties, and a good many from the West. There were about 3500 steers fed here last winter on meal shells. Most all the home feeders made some money or got out without loss. There are probably many more steers, that at the present writing are doing fine and will go to market between the 15th of May and the 15th of June, provided we have a fair market. The grass is very fine and the horn fly not as bad as at this time last year, just having made their appearance in the last few days. Crops of all kinds are looking very fine, with an increased acreage over any previous year. Fair prospect for fruit, but not a full crop.

C. S. WEST.

PANHANDLE LETTER.

Education and School Land Questions Discussed—Secrecy as to Sales—Condemned—Finishing Grounds—Not Breeding.

Editor Journal.

Mirage, Tex., April 30.—The system so prevalent of keeping secret the price named in the sale of stock on the range is altogether wrong. Just so long as this thing continues and buyers are able to keep in the dark what they are paying other people, range sales will be light. When you know that you can get on the range for your stock as much as other people are getting at other places, then you will be willing to sell there and not take the risks of shipping.

Strictly Breeding Grounds.

This is not a finishing country for cattle, but strictly breeding grounds. True, our cattle can be finished in time here, but only in time to be the "drag" of the market. Our new grass is so late in the spring, and the raising of feed for feeding is attended with such great expense, as a general thing, that that is out of the question when profit is the thing in view. True, many small bunches have been fed, but nearly all of them attended with some loss, and very few with profit to the feeder.

Data Invited.

If the stockmen and others of this section of the Panhandle who are interested in having the country properly represented, will send me items of general interest it will aid me in the work considerably.

Also, if those that have leased land of the state in the West will write me, as to whether the investment was profitable or not, and if not how much they think it is worth, I can make good use of the matter.

Education and School Land.

One of the grandest features of Texas is the wonderful provisions for the education of her youth, and the great resources of her school system. There is no limit to the education offered. From the common and graded school for the masses, to the great university and the normals, the best educational facilities are offered free and without price.

The natural result of all this is that Texas is producing a population that is unequalled for education and cultivation, and where these things are found loyalty, and the love of liberty, life and freedom are found to predominate.

It is an unwritten law that where the masses are educated, there will be

found the commercial centers, and there the greater business activity shown.

It is not hard to see that should the present advanced system of education continue, Texas will be in time the leader in commerce, the higher arts and sciences, and the love of life and liberty.

These things being conceded as truth, it is obvious to all that any law or set of laws, or circumstances created by such laws, whose tendency is to reduce the resources or revenue of the school system, is a direct blow at the very life of the state itself.

To all who are at all conversant with the direct result of the application of the present laws regulating the lease and entry of the school lands, it is plain that the revenues have been greatly reduced, and will continue so to a marked degree.

The reasons for this are legion. It is the experience of the majority of those leasing West Texas land it is not worth 4c per acre per annum; that it will not produce sufficient pasturage to pay lease and leave a legitimate profit. Twenty-five acres per head is the amount given by all practical stockmen, so your section, costing \$25.00, will pasture twenty-eight head at most, and have little to spare. One dollar per year for pasturage is an average rate. Then your section will produce gross revenue to the extent of \$28, and may (?) net you \$2.40!

Lands to be Forfeited.

As to whether the school land is worth the interest to the purchaser it is only necessary to state the fact that the greater portion of the land that has been filed on is deserted, and that the majority of those living on land intend to let it forfeit, and then "squat" on their sections.

These facts, with others, will be presented and proven to the next legislature, and it remains to be seen whether we are alive to our very life interests, or whether our school system is to be allowed to degenerate for the lack of funds.

The laws have attempted to force the country to an agricultural basis and charge accordingly, and as an agricultural country only, could it meet the payments required? The result is a failure of revenue for the schools.

It is the greatest stock country on earth; make the changes for the use of the land according to the uses to which it is adapted, and the shekles will once more flow towards the schools.

L. H. HALLAM.

The Range Overstocked.

Editor Journal:

While it is not perhaps strictly proper for an agricultural and stock journal to interest itself in the condition of the industrial wage-workers of our country, a large proportion of whom are idle today and virtually dependent upon the charities of our people for subsistence, yet while these people have been the consumers of our beef and pork and our agricultural products in general in years past, in consequence of which we have been enabled to obtain fair prices. It is well, perhaps, for us to ask ourselves the question when, if ever, the conditions heretofore existing between producer and consumer will be restored.

We have in our country today four distinct classes—(1) the very rich, those who live without labor upon the proceeds of realized property; (2) the great middle class, who know neither poverty or great riches; they have more or less of the comforts and luxuries of life and are above the reach of want. Texas being almost exclusively an agricultural state, it is to this second or middle class that her people largely belong. To the third class belongs the great army of industrial wage-workers of our country. They possess but little property, but they have for years been gaining a decent livelihood for themselves and their families by their daily labor. This class is only poor in the sense that it is liable at any time to be reduced to want by sickness or by the chances and changes of business, depriving them of the opportunity to work. It takes a very short time to change an honest, hard-working mechanic into a tramp when he can no longer find employment. It is from this class almost exclusively that Coxey's army finds recruits. Why have hundreds of thousands of the wage-earners of our country, who have heretofore been the best customers for the products of our farmers, been transformed into tramps, in a few months, is a question that we as farmers and stock-raisers may profitably consider. Is it our overproduction or underconsumption? Have we been too lavishly discounting the future and living beyond our means? Or is our present financial system to be charged with all our trouble?

The writer having made an extensive trip the past year through the copper and iron producing regions of Wisconsin and Michigan, as well as the coal-producing sections of the Middle and Western states, where hundreds of thousands of men are out of work and

out of bread today, has become fully convinced that overproduction has caused this general demoralization and stagnation in business, and I further believe this overproduction has been produced not by native-born American citizens, but by the tremendous influx of Poles and Huns, Scandinavians and Russians, Italians and Chinese, as well as a hundred other breeds and species of European paupers, anarchists, nihilists and communists, that unrestricted immigration has invited to our shores the past twenty years. Among the copper and iron miners of Michigan and Wisconsin who are idle today, only one in seventy-eight is a native-born American. Are we to continue to allow all the unemployed pauper labor of Europe to dump themselves upon our shores and are our great middle classes willing to support this grand army in luxurious idleness or so frame our tariff laws that they can be protected and receive princely wages as American wage-workers? Are we, as the great middle class, expecting to provide in our mines and factories for the unborn generations of the overcrowded sections of the Old World? Are we to continue to invite them to our shores and give them our public domain that rightfully belongs to the sons of America? Had it not been for the influx of this foreign element, where would the native-born American wage-worker have been today? He would have been living on Texas port-house steak instead of taking his meals in a soup kitchen with his foreign competitor, who is fast reducing him and his children to their own level.

In the fourth class we have our paupers, who neither work nor care to work.

Would it not be better all around to have inscribed upon our future banners "America for Americans?" If not, tell me how we are to feed and clothe the great army of unemployed that is being daily added to by every ship that lands from foreign shores? These questions as vitally affect the Texas farmer today as the question how he can produce a bale of cotton, a bushel of corn or a pound of beef or pork the cheapest, or what soils are best adapted to the growth of certain products.

Our interests are so interwoven and the different classes are so dependent one upon the other that a serious trouble cannot exist in the ranks of the industrial wage-workers without seriously affecting the price of all farm products; and, therefore, it is right and proper to inquire into the causes that produce these disturbances.

Yours, N. C. B.

BOBS FROM BAIRD.

Fine Rains—Live Stock Doing Well.
Callahan the Nursery of Pure Breeds.

Editor Journal.

Baird, Callahan county, Tex., May 2.—Farming and live stock interests are much improved in this section since the late rains. Wheat was damaged some, but other crops are all right, and the acreage will be much larger than ever before. A great deal of sorghum, millet and other hay crops will be raised for feeding or roughing cattle through the winter, and feeders will find a good lot of such cattle here for sale as feeders next winter.

Shipments from Baird to the Indian territory pastures have been heavy during April, Messrs. H. Windham, Sam Cutbirth and Claib Merchant being the heaviest shippers.

There has been some trading with us in horses, but only a few have been shipped away. Maj. Wm. McManis, our enterprising postmaster, bought a select bunch of mares from S. L. Agee to be bred to his imported Percheron stallion. Webb & Webb are filling up their pastures with horse stock for shipping next fall, believing that the market is lower now than it will ever be again.

There is a strong demand here for leases on pastures for the purpose of fattening sheep from the plains country west of us. It seems that the drouth there has continued so long and late into the season that sheep men must move to green pastures in order to fatten for the early markets.

Mr. H. E. Williams, a prominent citizen and stock man of McLennan county, has been prospecting with us for a ranch or pasture lands. He has 1000 horses in Schleicher county and reports the dry weather and scarcity of water and grass as a serious problem in that section.

A. Silverstein of Dallas is here buying a big string of cattle this week. So mote it be. Callahan county raises the best grades of cattle, horses and mules west of Fort Worth, and buyers are fast finding it out. High grade Polled Angus, Herefords, Durhams and Percherons, Cleveland Bays, Clydes and mules always bring good cash prices right at home.

Our district court has just adjourned.



TO SICK PEOPLE.
Dr. Hathaway's

Celebrated 64-page MEDICAL REFERENCE BOOK for Men and Women

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

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

199 W. Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

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

Several important convictions were secured and some good work done by the grand jury, all of which was much appreciated by a tired people; so tired, too, that they have determined to put down crime and lawlessness in short order.

A. G. WEBB.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

Editor Journal.

Chicago, May 1.—Out of 257,000 cattle received at this market in April, only 11,000 were contributed by Texas. Receipts for the year so far were as follows:

January	21,700
February	20,700
March	28,000
April	11,000

In April, 1893, 33,000 Texas cattle were received, and the previous year the record showed 9386. It will be readily noticed that during this season a large number of Texas cattle were marketed early, while a year ago they came late. The aggregate for the four months shows only a difference of 6000 in favor of last year. For the past two weeks receipts have been remarkably light, due to the fact that about all the fed cattle had been marketed and that grassers had not yet started. Market conditions since a week ago have not changed much. Hardly enough Texas cattle arrived to test the market. Yet what were sold went at very satisfactory figures. The demand for common grass cattle is not very good and we anticipate that the first arrivals will not sell very well. It will be folly to rush cattle to market until they are in good killing condition. Some choice 1236 pound fed Texas steers sold this week at \$4.05, and quite a number went at \$3.50@3.75.

Sheep—The sheep market has gained a little ground during the past few days. All it needs is light receipts for a while, for the demand is too light to absorb a heavy supply. We anticipate a heavy run of common to medium Texans soon, and it is a question what will become of them. Killers are not needing common or even medium sheep, and the inquiry just now from feeders is remarkably light. If it is possible to hold them back for a while we think it would be wise to do so, for no doubt owners will lose money to ship now, unless the sheep are in fair fat. Sales of sheep range from \$1.50 to \$4.60, and lambs \$3@5.25.

Healthy Children

come from healthy mothers. And mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal it in building up a woman's strength, in regulating and assisting all her natural functions. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing, supports and strengthens weak, nursing mothers, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment.

It is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nerve, and a guaranteed remedy for woman's ills and ailments. In every chronic "female complaint" or weakness, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book sent sealed for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHEEP AND WOOL

The Dorset a Fighter.

In the Wool and Hide Shipper a Pennsylvania sheep breeder says:

"I have had nearly seven years' experience breeding these sheep exclusively, and have seen many of the larger flocks in this country, hence feel that I, too, know something about the merits and defects of the breed. That they can fight is true, but that they are more quarrelsome among themselves than other sheep is untrue; on the contrary, for an animal conscious of its ability to fight, they are docile. As to the dog-proof qualities of the Dorset, they certainly have some claim. They do not flee from dogs, as most sheep do, but, more like goats, pursue and threaten the dogs with danger, and the average sheep dog will move on to find a victim more easily conquered. The sheep do this in a body and do not usually run away, leaving one or two of their unfortunate number to the mercy of the dogs. I have found this instinct worth much to the breed and have never known of a Dorset killed by dogs, excepting some lambs just weaned and without protection of mated sheep."

Mutton the Chief Object.

An address delivered before the Wisconsin Round-up institute by Mr. J. S. Woodward of Lockport on the care and management of mutton sheep from a New York standpoint is boiled down by the Farmers' Review and the valuable points presented in shape for general publication. In substance, Mr. Woodward said:

I have today in my barns over 900 old sheep and 600 young lambs. I have shipped since Christmas about 200 lambs, and am shipping them now at the rate of forty per week. Mutton is now of great importance. There has been a time when sheep were bought and killed just to make available the wool on their backs. That was the time when wool sold at 40 cents per pound. Then all breeding was in the direction of more wool. This breeding was carried to such an extent that it brought about the desire for wrinkles. It was argued that the greater the skin surface the greater the amount of wool product. These wrinkles were developed to such an extent that in some cases sheep would have two full skins on them. While wool is now lower, mutton is selling more rapidly than ever. The sheep owner should not be discouraged, but look the situation in the face. In the future mutton must be the chief object of sheep culture. We do not want a fat sheep now. The time has gone past when people will eat fat. People used to eat fat mutton in the early days of this country, when they were working mostly out of doors clearing away the primitive forests. Then with exercise and endurance of cold their systems required more fat. That same quantity of fat now goes into the waste. What we need now is a sheep that will give early maturity and good meat in the best portions. We do not always find this in the thoroughbreds. The worst scrubs I have ever seen, either in this country or England, were thoroughbred scrubs.

Q.—What is your best and cheapest succulent feed?

A.—Corn silage, and corn is one thing that they can not grow successfully in England.

Q.—How long would you keep the same ram in the breeding flock?

A.—Just as long as I could and not breed him to his own progeny.

Hold Your Sheep.

A bold, intelligent, high-tariff wool grower of Ohio says he is receiving inquiries: "Shall I hold my wool?" "Shall I sell my sheep?" Answering, he says:

"I am sorry to see the wholesale slaughter of sheep now going on in every part of the country. Over 3,000,000 butchered in Chicago in 1893 alone, and a corresponding slaughter in other markets, and as a result mutton is away below the cost of production and many sheep are sold at the cost of the pelts. These same men will be eager to get sheep again in a few years, when the tide has turned, as turn it will, sooner or later.

"To the first question, 'Shall I hold my wool?' I answer yes, for two reasons. First, wool can get no lower and large quantities have been shipped recently to England to be sold in a free trade market. This is conclusive proof that wool is now at or below free trade price. Wool was bought this year at free trade price, so that the goods could be sold in competition with goods made from free wool. This was the universal allegation of the wool buyer, even before the Wilson bill was introduced. Second, the Wilson bill has been modified so that no woollen goods can come in at the reduced rates, until December 1894. This will give time to use up all of last year's clip of wool and sell the goods under the old tariff rates. Under this change wool should advance 8 or 10 cents per pound. Yet I have no

doubt one or another subterfuge, or dodge, or "fake" will be invented so that the grower may only realize a moiety of the above figures. The grower, unless he holds too long, should get some advance over the figures prevailing for a few months past.

"Shall I sell my sheep?" No, if the Wilson bill finally becomes a law, and no, with a big N, if it fails to pass. But in either case it is not probable that wool will soon again bring the prices received in the recent past. I base this statement on the following reasons:

"1. The great development of wool growing in the West and Southwest of our own country and the unlimited extent to which this increase may be carried on the cheap lands and cheap labor part of our country.

"2. The great improvement in woollen machinery, by which any kind or grade of wool can be utilized in the construction of any garment. All growers will recall the fact that a few years ago only the long, strong wool could be combed, and that such wool grown on carefully bred and handled sheep commanded a premium over ordinary wool. Then machinery was invented to comb wool two inches in length and now machinery is in use that will comb almost any ordinary fleece. Also short wool, shoddy, waste, cotton and other fibers and hair of the goat, horse and cow are worked in on a base of merino wool, and a cheap, serviceable, heavy garment is constructed. This has limited the demand for good, well grown wools and the great law of supply and demand, here as everywhere else, applies tariff or no tariff. Tariff on wool or any other article cannot repeal the law of supply and demand, but can only limit the one or the other. A prohibitory tariff may, for a time, prevent importations, but soon the accumulated force of commerce and public sentiment finds a way of evading the duties and the flood all the time passes through the tariff wall and then over it, despite the law."

The writer advances a third and a fourth reason, in vigorous terms, which the Journal may take notice later. Just now the object is to check the folly of the wholesale slaughter of the flocks.

American Wool in England.

The wool problem will probably solve itself if the congress will take some action on the tariff and give response to commerce and industrial interests. The delay is doing more harm than any of the threatened changes, and it will be asking the voters of the country a little too much to invoke their clemency to the extent of condoning the crime of the dominant party in disregarding platform instructions and delaying important economic legislation. Already wool has taken a new departure, and the movement is not without important industrial and commercial significance. A Washington dispatch states that "United States Consul Meeker, at Bradford, England, reports to the state department under date of March 13, that during the preceding months large quantities of American wool have been offered for sale at Bradford. This has been so unusual as to attract attention and cause an endless amount of gossip. Several lots of Ohio wool, aggregating 50,000 pounds, were purchased, which gave the buyers satisfaction. As a general thing the prices of all grades of American wool are now practically the same as the similar grades in England, the carriage and other charges against the American article making the most of the difference. The wool merchants at Bradford assert that the moment the tariff bill passes, with free wool, the prices of American wool will revive, and several of them are so strong in this belief that they have made investments in wool now held in Philadelphia and Boston. They insist that the new impetus given to manufacturers by free raw material will cause larger quantities of American wool to be mixed with the finest foreign wools, and that a demand for American wool for hosiery purposes will set in immediately on this line."

Here is presented a new question for wool growers to study. It is practically a demonstration of the theory that free wool is better than high protection for the American wool grower, especially if the duties on woollen goods be reduced to a revenue basis. Let us go slow and see how it works.

The experiment of shipping butter from Australia for the English market was successfully made a few months ago, and a considerable trade has resulted. Trial shipments of eggs and cheese have been made in the past few weeks and the goods arrived in London after a six weeks steamer voyage perfectly fresh and sweet. The eggs were rubbed over with grease and packed in bran, flour or lime.

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

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

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For



20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.' "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

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Special to Sheep Raisers.

Owing to the growth of the sheep market at this point, the demand for sheep being strong at all times, and with present indications of liberal consignments from Texas this season, we beg to advise that we have secured the services of two expert sheep salesmen, who have taken entire charge of our sheep department at these yards.

We do this in order to enable us to render our patrons every satisfaction in this department, and trust that Texas sheep raisers will consider our new departure worthy of liberal patronage.

Correspondence invited. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY, Kansas City Live Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missouri

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SWINE.

There is a hog market right here at the farmers' very door, as it were, always open and buyers ready to pay Chicago prices, less half the freight. The Fort Worth stockyards are ample for all shipments, and the packing-house managers are anxious to get the hogs from Texas farmers. There is no danger of a glut in this market now or at any time within a score of years. The yards could easily accommodate receipts of 2000 head daily, and the packing house can slaughter and pack that many. The present supply is running from 350 to 500 daily, and many of these come from the Territory. So the crop may be quadrupled before straining the capacity of either the yards or the packery as at present arranged, and, of course, when it is seen that the receipts are likely to reach or pass 2000 daily the yards will be enlarged and the packing capacity increased. Texans need not, therefore, delay going into the hog industry for fear of overproduction or breaking down the market by glutting it with heavy receipts.

Black Feet Pigs.

At a recent meeting of a Missouri institute, Robert Young, a prominent farmer and hog raiser, read a paper, in which he said:

The hog for the breeding pen is an entirely different thing from the hog for the pork barrel; that is, the hog that is fat enough for pork is too fat for a breeder, and the hog in condition for breeding is too lean for pork and lard. At six months of age select those which you wish to keep for breeders by following directions given, and, if possible, select the pigs with solid black feet, as this in the hog, as well as in the horse, denotes a strong constitution. Continue to feed the breeders as before mentioned. Pen those you intend for market, and give them all the corn they will eat, and at the end of three months they are ready for market. By this time they should weigh, on an average, 275 pounds, and will sell, on account of being smooth and plump, for the top price, and net the feeder a handsome profit. The idea of raising a hog and "puttin' him up to fatten after he is big enough" is bankrupting the farmers of this country, and yet we hear the very men who preach this doctrine say, "We know more about farming than half them institute fellers, and we haven't got time to read the nonsense of the agricultural papers."

The Best Breed.

When a correspondent asked Gov. Hoard of Hoard's Dairyman, which was the best breed of milk cows, his answer was: "If I knew I would say nothing about it, but straightway invest in that breed, and make my fortune," or words to that effect. Such might very properly be the answer of the average man of intelligence and experience, when asked to name the best breed of hogs for Texas. Nevertheless our agricultural experimental station has made a test and sent out its bulletin declaring that the Essex made the best record, by a very large per cent.

This has not settled the question, however, and an uncredited exchange, pertinently remarks that to those conversant with the literature of the subject it is evident that there is a great difference of opinion as to which of the leading breeds is the best. Climatic conditions and the purpose for which the breeder produces his herd will have much to do in determining the breed best suited to his wants. In the Northwestern states, from Ohio to the Rocky mountains, there is no question but what the Poland China is by long odds the favorite, as evidenced by the advertising columns of the agricultural papers. Fully 65 per cent of the swine advertised are Poland Chinas. But in the states east and south they have not found such great favor. The purpose for which swine are bred will have much to do in determining the breed to be selected. If the object is for family use, the hog that furnishes the best hams and middles, with a proper admixture of muscle and fat, thereby making the best bacon, that yields the greatest net weight and that is healthy, matures well and will fatten well at any age, is the one to be preferred. But breeding for market, pigs will bring the most money. What the farmer wants is the one that with the other requisite qualities will yield the largest net returns for the food consumed. This can be best determined where the food consumed and increase in weight are determined by careful weighing.

An experiment conducted at an experimental station of the A. and M. college of Texas, the Essex made the best record by nearly 50 per cent. over some of the other breeds. A single trial is not enough to settle this question, as many circumstances and conditions might influence results and the writer

has requested the directors of the station to repeat the experiment and secure pigs from the best strains of all the improved breeds. While a generous rivalry between the producers of different breeds will stimulate each one to excel with his favorite, jealousy and detraction should find no countenance among breeders. All of the improved breeds have merits.

POULTRY.

Medicine may save sick fowls, but it is better not to need it. Well fed, well watered, well housed, cleanly kept fowls under a faithful manager will hardly need medical attention.

Until the chicks are fully feathered, they should be fed frequently through the day on scraps from the table, cold corn or wheat bread, mush, oatmeal. Where much salt has been used soak the scraps and pour off the water.

After two weeks old chicks should have green food. Raw meat is not wholesome, being apt to sour. If the weather be dry, give the chicks a run on the grass, after they are a week old.

Bone meal is good for young fowls mixed with ground grain in mash. It furnishes material for making bone, and while good for grown fowls is more needed for young ones. It is especially strengthening to the legs of chickens growing rapidly, as do all the larger breeds. It strengthens the bony structure of older fowls, and in the absence of any thing better has some value as grit. It is excellent for laying hens, the phosphate of lime in the bone is changed to carbonate of lime in the shells. Hens having access to bone lay eggs with strong shells. Place dry bone dust in a small box where they can always find it, and they will use it only as they need it.

A practical contributor to the Agricultural Epitomist has these sensible things to say of poultry raising:

The raising of poultry merits much more attention than it is receiving. As an industry, it is far in the shadow of all others; yet none can be shown to net as much for the labor and money invested. It is, however, with that as with every other industry, more depends on the person than on the business. I have seen in local markets poor, lean, bony carcasses of fowls that made me feel sorry for the owner's loss. Well fattened and well dressed fowls will bring two or three cents more on a pound than smaller ones. Those who can not or will not, give their poultry proper care, need not look for success. We need not go into lengthy details of feeding, but suffice it to say, they must have systematic care and strict attention paid to cleanliness in every detail of the management. In selecting breeds for profit, those should be chosen which are peculiarly adapted to any particular section of the country, consideration being taken into the question of their fitness for market, time of maturity, hardiness, etc. This is but the first step in raising poultry for profit, but it is the most important one. The first step was so well taken the writer might with benefit to readers have gone on to give the whole process.

Poultry a Money Crop.

New Mexico complains of the money going East from her territory for staples, which might be produced at home. Two items named are butter and eggs, for which they are said to send out millions of dollars annually.

It is a pity for them to send further than to their next door neighbor—Texas—who is able to supply the ration if she would turn her attention to these small matters. Texas is a great state for chicken raising, but her people are generally content to stop at a sufficient supply for home consumption.

Last winter's experience in Middle and Southern Texas ought to convince Texas farmers that there is money in shipping poultry to markets outside of the state. The few enterprising men who gathered up fowls on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad, Santa Fe, Central and other lines, and shipped them in car loads to New Orleans and California, realized satisfactory returns, and demonstrated the fact that it was a paying business.

There is no danger of an over supply of such commodities—the demand increases faster than the quantity is augmented. Texas, after supplying home markets, has an opportunity for a considerable and increasing trade with Cuba and other points in easy reach of Galveston harbor.

The one firm in Brenham, which buys all fowls in reach and ships to New Orleans, is rapidly accumulating a fortune.

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After all, the comfort of a railroad journey is made up of little things.

The track is smooth, and the Pullman sleepers and free reclining chair cars are first-class and "up to date." In addition to the above, which are, of course, absolute necessities, the cars are lighted by gas and heated by steam from the engine. There is plenty of ice water in the drinking tanks and a supply of clean towels in the toilet rooms. On top of it all we have a lot of courteous employes, who do not take it as an insult to be asked a civil question. As we say, these are some of the little things some times neglected, as may have been your experience. We hope not, however, on the "Great Rock Island Route."

We are also anxious to please at headquarters. If you are in need of information and cannot procure it readily of your nearest local agent, drop a line to the undersigned and we will do our best to answer it promptly.

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When it accompanies a recent cold:—Take equal parts each of tincture of blood-root, 571 ups of ipecac and squills; tincture of balsam of tolu, and benzoin, and take of the compound half a teaspoonful whenever the cough is severe.—From "Know Thyself," Dr. Betts & Betts' illustrated new book of 120 pages, which will be sent free to any address on receipt of 4 cents to pay postage.

The book contains thousands of items of information of even greater importance than the above, not the least of which is the method of determining when one is afflicted with any form of

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

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TAYLOR FAIR AND RACES.

The Live Stock Journal has the pleasure to recognize courtesies from Mr. J. L. Woodward, secretary of the Taylor Fair Association, and will assuredly have a representative at the thirteenth annual meeting, May 9, 10, 11 and 12. The program for this fair and races is most attractive, and will draw together a large number of people. Liberal inducements are offered in all departments, and while the farmers, the merchants, the stockmen and all classes are doing their best to make the fair a success, the ladies are active and will make their department worth all the rest. A large number of entries have already been made for the races, and there will be many spirited contests for the handsome prizes put up by the association.

NOT A BAD YEAR.

For a population of 2,750,000, the income from Texas agriculture, live stock and manufacturers for the year of 1892 was not so bad. The state department of agriculture has the figures down as follows:

Cotton—1,900,000 bales at \$35 ..	\$66,500,000
Cotton Seed—900,000 tons	15,500,000
Wheat—10,000,000 bushels	5,200,000
Corn—64,000,000 bushels	32,000,000
Oats—25,000,000 bushels	7,500,000
Orchard Fruit	3,000,000
Garden Products	3,000,000
Sugar	1,200,000
Syrup	200,000
Sweet Potatoes	1,700,000
Irish Potatoes	860,000
Cattle—7,000,000	84,000,000
Horses—1,200,000	42,000,000
Sheep—8,500,000	17,000,000
Hogs—3,500,000	12,000,000
Manufactured Products	37,000,000
Bees and Poultry	3,000,000
Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, etc.	200,000
Wool—16,000,000 pounds	3,200,000
	\$335,060,000

A similar table for the year 1892 footed up \$323,430,000 on a crop of cotton exceeding that of 1892-3 by almost 400,000 bales with better prices. And yet our last year's income was greater than the year previous by \$11,630,000, which goes to prove that Texas has prospered in spite of the hard times and political dissensions.

POWER OF COMBINATION.

The stock yards of Chicago handles 20,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 8000 sheep daily with as much ease and as little confusion as the average farmer handles his two Jersey milkers and their calves. It is wonderful what money and managerial brain power can accomplish. If a supremely inspired genius should now arise, and organize the Standard Oil trust, the Armour "Big Four" meat trust, the sugar trust, the six great railroad systems and the four old line life insurance companies into a colossal world-embracing combine, who doubts that he could name terms to the nations of the earth, levy tribute with impunity from all the races of mankind and rule the universe as its master and its god.

And why not such a combine? The idea of uniting all the railroads of the country under one management has been frequently discussed, and is still

an open question with the millionaires and semi-billionaires who own that property. If that be feasible, why not the tremendous "combine" suggested, with a charter circling the globe, and a purpose to absorb the seas, the earth, the air and the sunshine?

THE OIL TRUST IN TEXAS.

Mr. Van Winkle denied at the Dallas meeting of the cotton-seed oil mill men of Texas that the purpose of the meeting was to take some action looking to an arrangement with the oil trust, and he also denied that the exchange projected by the meeting, to be organized at Dallas, would be in the nature of a trust. He said that the independent mills constituted 65 per cent of the whole business in Texas, and that he was not aware of an existing antagonism between the independent mills and the mills that are in the trust, but he further said in the same interview that "representatives of mills in the so-called trust say they will heartily indorse any action the independent mills may take for the general improvement of the business." This is a little queer, and seems to prove too much, but it may be that the suggestive reading between lines is not permissible. However we have a statute on trusts in Texas, and "so-called" is doubtless a term of avoidance or denial. We shall see later whether "exchange" is but another name for the devil-fish.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Are we closing our eyes to the perils of the situation? Speaking of the sympathy manifested by the farmers of Iowa for Kelly and his industrial army now passing through that state, the Chicago Drivers' Journal takes this hopeful view of the phenomenal disturbance:

"Strange as it may seem, the farmers along the line of march are manifesting more than ordinary sympathy with this motley army, and seem anxious to help them in various ways. Perhaps it is because they are discreet enough to see that it is better for their hen roosts to be on good terms with the 'soldiers' than to assume a hostile attitude, and besides, in this manner they are able to get rid of them the sooner. No community seems particularly anxious to have them remain any longer than is absolutely necessary."

It is not alone in Iowa, but everywhere, that this sympathetic cord has been touched. All laboring people and all the sons of toil, whether on the farm or the ranch, in the mine or the workshop, on public works or the private industry, there is more or less of sympathy for the Coxe movement, and it is nearly criminal for the conservative masses and constituted authorities to shut their eyes and neglect the timely application of remedial agencies and forces for its peaceful dispersion. The milkmaid, with her lamp and bucket in the barn was a pleasant picture and harmless incident, but when the cow lifted her foot and upset the lamp, the world beheld the grandest conflagration of modern times and the destruction of a great city. The Coxe movement is yet in its infancy, and has not passed beyond the control of the national and state governments, but he who attempts to check or disperse the multitudes already mustered under the banners of the commonwealers by force will be resisted by force, and the battle once begun on this line will shake continents with its shock and deluge civilization with the blood of internecine combatants.

John B. Neill, Buffalo Gap, writes The Journal to state that four or five stock horses, branded half-circle U and J H B connected, have been running on his range two or three years, and have some increase not branded.

Mrs. Briggs, a wealthy lady of Washington, bailed Carl Browne Monday morning, took him to her home to dinner and then sent him to camp. Coxe and Browne are to be tried today.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Drouth, Climate, Resources, Etc., of Western Texas Discours'd.

Alpine, Tex., May 1.—This town and county are noted for their excellent climate and beautiful mountain scenery. This little city and the picturesque valley in which it is located is indeed what I imagined it to be—an "Alpine" appearance.

It is supposed to rain here every summer. It came last summer and will come again this summer if the weather management don't again overlook this section of the state. By some mismanagement or neglect on the part of the weather bureau this section was neglected and didn't get any rain worth speaking of for two or three years. This long protracted drouth was broken last summer, and while no rain of any consequence has fallen here in six months, yet the country is in good shape and will not suffer for several months. In other words, if they get rain again this summer they will be all right.

This is a good stock country, it is also especially adapted to "one-lunged" people. Consumptives who are not too far gone, can get a new lease of life and depend on living as long as they want to by coming to and remaining at this place. The altitude is about 4500 feet above the sea, the winters are warm, the summers cool, the air fresh and invigorating. The climate all in all is the best in the world for weak lunged people.

There are no fogs—comparatively speaking no cloudy, damp weather, while the winters are mild and the summers simply delightful. When I left Fort Worth Thursday morning it was very warm. The heat was beginning to be oppressive—have been here two nights, and have each morning been able to see a little ice. Yesterday morning the ice in J. W. Kokernot's chicken trough was a quarter of an inch thick. Ice in Texas on the 1st of May sounds almost unreasonable, but it's a fact, all the same.

Range and Cattle.

I have said a good deal about these people's climate, in fact, it is about all they've got out here to write about. After the big rains last summer, the cattle in this section got very fat and are still in good condition. I was riding on the range all day yesterday. I saw very few dead cattle. The few dead ones I saw belonged to a herd that was moved in here late last fall from the drouthy district down about Lavaca county. This country has been sending fat grass cattle to New Orleans and other Eastern markets all winter and I saw quite a number yesterday yet on the range that would make pretty fair beef.

The table of my good friend, J. W. Jackson, with whom I am stopping, is supplied with grass fed beef. It is much tenderer, sweeter and better than the so-called meal and corn-fed beef furnished by the Fort Worth butchers.

There is but little sign of green grass in this part of the state, but there seems to be plenty of well cured old grass—enough probably, to keep the cattle in good condition for several months yet. There are more cattle and better grass in this section than any I have visited. This will be a good locality for the farmers of Central Texas to come to for their milch cows. They can't buy them at home, the supply is gone, but that part of the state lying west of the Pecos river, including this, Brewster county, can probably help out in this direction by sending milch cows to Central Texas, where it is claimed they haven't even a few left over for "seed."

Fort Worth to Sierra Blanco. Coming out I traveled over the Texas and Pacific (Jim Wilson used to call it the "Maud S") from Fort Worth to Sierra Blanco. From Sweetwater to Pecos it is simply awful. This good country hasn't had a good rain in years, and not even respectable showers in many months. The prairies are bare of vegetation of any kind. The old grass is all dead and gone, while there is no hope for the new crop until it rains, and even then it may, and no doubt will, require years of good sea-

sons to get the sod well rooted and started again. The few cattle that are left are dying rapidly. They are too poor to stand shipment to other and more fortunate localities, but must remain where they are and die of starvation unless it rains very soon. The drouthy district extends some forty or fifty miles north of the Texas and Pacific and south of the Rio Grande, taking in the San Angelo and Tom Green county country.

Farm Settlers Moving Away.

The poor, deluded, unfortunate settlers who have been trying to make a living farming in that part of the state west of the 100th meridian, after years and years of failure, are now giving up their farms and leaving or turning their attention to pursuits more in keeping with the seasons and climatic resources of the country. A good story is told of one poor fellow who passed through Abilene who, on investigation proved to be a busted Mitchell county farmer. He took up a section of land in the above named county several years ago. He had some money and lots of energy and ambition. He and his young wife went to work full of hope. They fully expected to grow up with the country and soon become independent. The country, however, didn't grow. The only crop they could raise successfully was children. These were sure and certain, and seemed not to be the least affected by the drouth. He had his good and faithful wife and his six little white headed children together with his other worldly effects packed in one tented wagon and was headed for Hill county, his old home, where he said he was born and raised, and where he had never known an actual failure in crops. Where, as he expressed it, a fellow could not only raise children, but could also raise something on which to feed them. Behind this man's wagon, led by a rawhide tug, was a bob-tailed brindle cow. When asked as to how he came into the possession of this animal he said: "I traded a quarter of my section for this cow, but when making out the deed I discovered that the party with whom I was trading could not read. I took advantage of his ignorance and ran in the whole section on him, and in this way got rid of my farm and section of land in Mitchell county." This story may be a little overdrawn, but it serves very well to illustrate the writer's opinion of that part of Texas west of the 100th meridian as a farming country. (If any land agent or newspaper man at Colorado City should read this it don't go.)

I am accompanied on this trip by my French friend, Peter O'Connor, a well known and prominent cattle feeder and dealer of St. Mary's, Kansas. He likes all the women and some of the cattle out here, but don't seem to be much stuck on the country. We had to lay over Sunday coming over at Sierra Blanco. The first half of the day was very dull and lonesome to my friend. In the afternoon, however, he became much interested in a game of foot ball in which three young ladies (all that were in the town) and my French friend took an active part. Frenchmen are usually high kickers. So is O'Connor when you are trying to sell him a bunch of Texas cows, but he wasn't in it when pitted against these Sierra Blanco girls. Mr. O'Connor is laid up for repairs today, caused by a disagreement yesterday between he and one of Joe Jackson's cow-ponies. They (the pony and O'Connor) went out to bring in an unruly steer that had broken out of the round-up. In the chase, which was very rapid and exciting, the steer concluded to change his course from southern to a due easterly direction. The pony very naturally turned and went with the steer, but my French friend with the stubbornness characteristic of his people insisted on continuing the chase in a southerly direction. The result is he has got his head done up in a rag and I am having to stay in today and nurse him. As soon as he is able to travel we will start home. GEO. B.

Laredo reports heavy rains throughout that drouth-stricken section, and cattlemen and farmers are happy once more.

MARKET REPORT.

Fort Worth Live Stock.

Office of James H. Campbell & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, May 4.—Receipts of cattle and hogs for the past two weeks have been quite liberal. Bulk of the hogs this week were \$4.65@4.70. Good fat cows sold at \$2.00@2.50; medium cows, \$1.75@2.00; steers weighing 850 to 900 pounds, well fattened, \$2.80@3.10; medium steers, \$2.50@2.75.

Among prominent shippers of hogs are the following: D. Waggoner & Son, Decatur, car of fine hogs, which sold at \$4.90; Bland & Robertson, Taylor, hogs; J. D. Rouse, Tanglewood, hogs; Caldwell, McAllister & Co., Rockdale, hogs; H. A. Grayson, Marquez, hogs; Rowland & Rowland, Caldwell, hogs; J. W. Corn, Weatherford, hogs; L. F. Wilson, Wichita Falls, hogs; J. B. Nicholson, Nevada, car of fine hogs; Taylor & Saulsberry, car of extra fine hogs; F. L. Brown, Christian; D. W. Rowland, Fort Worth, hogs; A. McNeal, Valley Mills, hogs; Charles McFarland, Aledo; B. A. McClendon, Aledo, hogs; C. E. Hammond, Wichita Falls; J. K. Williams, Mansfield, hogs; Sam Black of Marietta, car of fine hogs; J. Q. Adams, Bryan; R. H. Jack, Alvarado; J. W. Faught, Justin; John Scott, Justin; G. W. Blair, Justin; H. T. Stewart, Justin; W. A. Faught, Justin; I. B. Edwards, McLendon, Texas; John Webb, Poolville, Texas.

J. F. Butz & Co., commission merchants, Union stockyards, report the following sales:

One hundred and sixty sheep, 86 lbs average, \$2.50 cwt.; 10 cows, 730 lbs average, \$1.75 cwt.; 10 bulls, 1050 lbs average, \$2.00 cwt.; 83 hogs, 180 lbs average, \$4.45 cwt.; 24 steers, 920 lbs average, \$3.00 cwt.; 55 hogs, 204 lbs average, \$4.55 cwt.; 50 hogs, 194 lbs average, \$4.65 cwt.; 7 hogs, 125 lbs average, \$3.50 cwt.; 1 bull, 1340 pounds, \$1.80 cwt.; 3 bulls, 1050 lbs average, \$1.50 cwt.

Chicago Live Stock.

(Corrected by Texas Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Ill., May 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; light natives stronger; heavy slow; dressed beef steers, \$3.60@4.25; exporters, \$4.40@4.40; fancy up to \$4.75; canning cows, \$1.75@2.40; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.50; Texas

fed steers, \$3.50@4.10. We sold seven loads for Hunnicutt of Greenville, Tex., at \$4.10 today; average 1213. No grass cattle coming yet.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market 10c to 15c lower today, and about that much lower than last Thursday. Common to best, \$5@5.25; bulk of sales \$5.10@5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; market active; woolled sheep and lambs not wanted; good many Texans coming. We quote common to fair Texas \$1.75@2.75; good to best, \$2.35@4; natives, common to best, \$2.50@4.35.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., May 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1100; shipments, 400; market, quiet; strong generally; native steers, 1000@1200 pounds, \$3.70@4.00; cows, \$2.25@2.65; calves, \$5.00; Texas steers, 1000@1200 pounds, \$3.30@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 2100; market weak, 5@10c lower; butchers' grade, \$5.15@5.25; packers, \$5.10@5.15; pigs and common to medium light, \$4.60@6.00; light pigs, \$4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; market quiet; 15c higher; clipped, native, including ewes, \$3.75@4.05; lambs, \$4.05@5.25.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2700 head; shipments, 2600; steady and strong; Texas steers, \$3.10@3.60; Texas cows, \$2.05@2.35; shipping steers, \$2.25@4.40; native steers, \$3.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 9200 head; shipments, 4400; 5c lower; bulk, \$4.90@4.95; heavies, packers and mixed, \$4.85@5.05; lights, Yorkers and pigs, \$4.80@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1400 head; shipments none; steady.

Horses—W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards, horse and mule department, report the market as showing an improvement, both in the number of buyers and the quality of stock offered. Prices were strong at quotations. The Southern trade is letting up somewhat. Anything in the way of a smooth driver, chunk or carriage horse is eagerly sought for at present. A great many of the dealers are holding out their fancy stuff for the combination sale in May.

Prospects for the coming week are very fair.

Extra draft, 1500 lbs.....	\$110 to \$150
Good draft, 1300 lbs.....	80 to 100
Extra driver.....	100 to 200
Good drivers.....	75 to 100
Saddle, good to extra.....	75 to 175
Southern mares and gid..	25 to 75
Western range, unbroken	20 to 50
Western ponies.....	12 50 to 20
Mules—Market quite active. Any-	
thing with quality and finish sold fully	
up to quotations.	
14 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 years...\$	40 to \$ 50
14 1-2 ands, 4 to 7 years....	45 to 50
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra	80 to 120
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good.	70 to 85
15 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs, extra	80 to 100
15 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs, good	90 to 95
16 to 16 1-2 hands, good to	
extra.....	100 to 150

CONDENSED NEWS.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign said Tuesday in Des Moines: "Kelley shall not walk out of this city. I shall attempt to procure transportation without trouble, but if trains cannot be secured for money we have more drastic measures at hand. Kelley shall not walk out. The army shall ride, though every road in Iowa be tied up." That means business.

Twenty-two new cases of smallpox was Paris' (Tex.) Mayday affliction.

The cotton statisticians report to the 1st of May that 7,100,000 bales of the crop of 1893 have been brought in sight.

Hon. C. A. Culberson will open his gubernatorial campaign at Garland tomorrow, 5th.

Senator Stockbridge of Michigan died in Washington, Tuesday May 1.

Three United States senators have died within five weeks, and Senator Quay is reported seriously ill.

CAPITAL

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

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

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

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Rooms 31 and 32—Basement of East Wing.

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LIVE STOCK SALESMEN/BROKERS

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

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

Fish & Heck Co.
(INCORPORATED)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

NOTICE TO STOCK-RAISERS!

The Ft. Worth Stock Yards and Packing House

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

HOGS—That are Produced in this Vicinity. They Will Purchase for Slaughter—**CATTLE**

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

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

AGRICULTURAL.

The average return per acre from four leading crops in Texas last year was: Cotton, \$15.38; corn, \$8.94; wheat \$11.88, and sweet potatoes, \$50.24. The cost of cultivating an acre in these products varies very little, but that is no reason why Texas farmers should plant all their acres in sweet potatoes. It is best to diversify the crop, but to always plant plenty of corn and potatoes.

Good Points in Alfalfa.

The truth is if we are to take for granted all we read from the California, New Mexico and Colorado alfalfa growers there are no bad points about this wonderful food crop. When the three requisite elements of soil, climate and water can join it is only left for the energy and skill of a man to develop its beauty and its value. Some writers claim that alfalfa will grow and pay for cultivation any where in the United States, and it is probably true that it may be trained, educated and acclimated in any latitude above the 30th parallel.

Mr. W. A. Henry in Field and Farm says some plain things about alfalfa, and with the hope of insuring more Texas farmers to experiment, the Journal reproduces his remarks on the subject.

"Alfalfa, lucern or Chilli clover is a most wonderful plant under favored conditions. In the San Joaquin valley, California, for example, on rich valley land with abundant irrigation water it yields as high as seven crops, aggregating from eight to fifteen tons an acre for the season. After each cutting the land is flooded with six inches of water, which is ample to grow the next cutting under the hot sun of that section. In Colorado with a shorter season but three crops of alfalfa are usually cut where irrigated. Further east, in Nebraska, this plant flourishes fairly well even without irrigation. It will grow—that is live—almost anywhere in the United States.

"It is closely related to the clovers, but differs from them in being a perennial and having a monstrous tap root sometimes as large as a walking stick, which reaches down from ten to twenty feet. Alfalfa is profitable only on lands with a loose, porous subsoil, sand or preferably gravel, with permanent water from eight to twenty feet below the surface. The plants are on the whole more difficult to grow than red clover, as they are quite easily choked out with weeds. If possible the ground should be kept fallow the preceding year with frequent cultivations, so that all weeds may be destroyed. Then early in the spring, after careful preparation of the land, sow twenty pounds of seed to the acre; either drill or broadcast the same as red clover.

Mow occasionally with the cutter bar set high to make the plants stocky and check the weeds. When once well set a field of alfalfa will hold for years, furnishing two or three cuttings of fair hay in any of the Northern states. Alfalfa hay is not very satisfactory for horses, being much like clover, but is very nutritious and well liked by cattle. This plant is not satisfactory for rotation, since it takes three years to get established, and the coarse tap roots make the field plow up much as though it were hazel brush land. Nor is it very satisfactory for pasture, the growth making no even sward, as does clover mixed with grasses."

As close here as Roswell, N. M., and all along down the Pecos to Pecos City, where the irrigation is available, and also on the Colorado, where there is irrigation, the alfalfa hay is being successfully produced. When it is properly planted and cared for the yield is from six cuttings, in these localities of one to one and a half tons to the cutting per acre. Say that the average is six tons to the acre and its value no more than \$8 per ton, a very low estimate for any kind of grass in Texas, the farmer should be content with the yield.

He is not making the half of \$48 per acre in cotton or corn, wheat or any other regular farm crop and when he is reminded that after once set this crop will reproduce itself for several years without further trouble, except turning on the water, the farmer who has water will surely send for twenty pounds of seed and try an acre.

Does Farming Pay?

A thrifty and contented farmer in Ohio contributes a short but valuable article to the National Stockman and Farmer on the cost of grain production and the farmers' everlasting howl about hard times, extracts from which may hit some Texas farmer square between the eyes and teach him a lesson. Addressing himself to his brother farmer, he says: "As we look over the papers of our country we see in nearly all of them these words, 'hard times.' Brother farmers, times to a great extent are what you make them. Dare we say hard times, with our granary full of wheat, our barn full of feed, and plenty to eat? If our farmers would

do more planning and better planning and less talking we would have better farmers. Study the nature of your soil to see what grain it will produce the best. Arrange your fields so that you can do the greatest amount of work in the smallest amount of time. Do not try to do it all with physical strength, but use mental as well." Up there in Ohio, as the writer says, they can raise wheat, corn and oats to good advantage, and though his figures of cost of production are rather over than under a fair estimate, he gets a net balance and proves that farming can be made to pay. In tabulating the cost of planting, cultivating and harvesting ten acres each of wheat and corn, the writer says "The hustling farmer is the man that can raise crops from these figures."

Cost of Wheat.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cost of plowing 10 acres, 1 team 5 days at \$3.....	\$ 15 00	
Cost of harrowing, 1 team 1 day	3 00	
Cost of second harrowing, 1 team 1 day.....	3 00	
Cost of rolling, 1 team 1 day.....	3 00	
15 bu. seed wheat at 60c.....	9 00	
Drilling, 1 team 1 day.....	3 00	
Cutting 10 acres.....	7 50	
Two men shocking.....	4 00	
Hauling in wheat, 2 men 1 day..	4 00	
Threshing 200 bu., hands and all	10 00	
Interest on land.....	40 00	
Total cost.....	\$101 50	
200 bu. of wheat at 60c.....		\$120 00
10 tons straw at \$6.....		60 00
Net gain 10 acres.....		\$180 00
Cost of Ten Acres of Corn.		78 50
Plowing, 1 team 5 days at \$3.....	\$ 15 00	
Harrowing, first time, 1 team 1 day.....	3 00	
Second harrowing, 1 team 1 day.....	3 00	
Rolling, one team 1 day.....	3 00	
Planting.....	3 00	
Cutting 320 shocks at 3c.....	9 60	
Husking 320 shocks at 3c.....	9 60	
Hauling in, 2 days at \$3.....	6 00	
Hauling to market, 2 days at \$3.....	6 00	
Cultivating, 8 days at \$2.....	16 00	
Total.....	\$ 74 20	
45 bu. to the acre, 450 bu. at 40c.....		\$180 00
Fodder, 320 shocks at 7c.....		22 40
Profit.....		\$202 40

Now, it is not believed that it costs any well managed farm in Texas a greater sum per acre to raise wheat and corn than the figures named by the Ohio farmer, while it will be universally conceded that the product per acre do not exceed the average Texas yield. What then is the matter with farming in Texas? Let it be borne in mind that the items of cost are not really a cash outlay, but labor outlay, and that the farmer, or laborer, keeps the \$101.50 set down as cost for raising ten acres of wheat, and the \$74.20 named as cost for the corn crop, as his wages for doing the work and supplying the team. True, he hires help in shocking, hauling and threshing, but he is hired back in turn to help his neighbors, and when the harvesting is over scores are even, and his account stands just as if he had done all his own work.

Then what's the reason farming don't pay? Perhaps the conditions that cause so many failures and so much "hard times" whining in agriculture, are to be discovered in the suspicion raised by the Ohio farmer in his closing paragraph: "In farming we have to keep up with the times. We dare not work two days at what could be done in one in other words, we have to do two days' work in one. We must economize on every corner, that is the secret of successful farming."

The oldest piece of wrought iron in existence is believed to be a roughly fashioned sickle blade found by Belzoni in Karnac, near Thebes. It was imbedded in the mortar under the base of a sphinx, and on that account is known as the "sickle of the sphinx." It is now in the British museum, and is believed to be nearly 4000 years old.

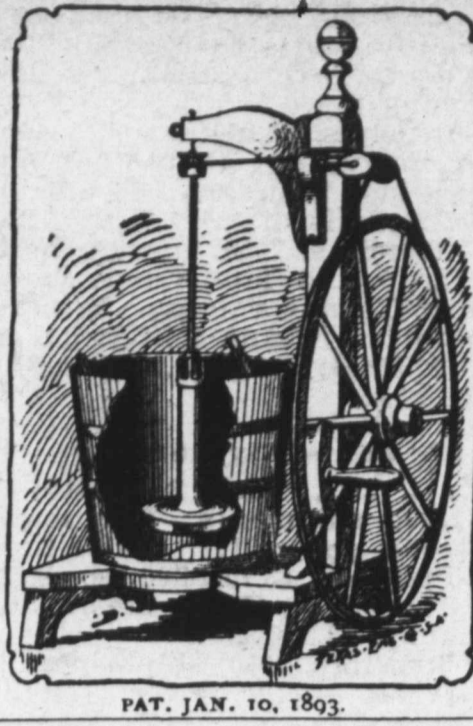
Working Harness

will last longer, be tough, won't gall the horses, and is pleasant to handle if oiled with

Vacuum Leather Oil.

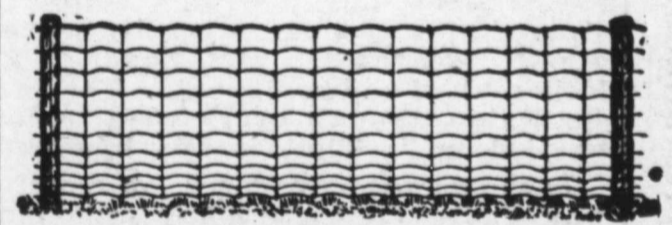
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Then 'bout New Years it will swear off, But when Jack Frost says "break square off" It uncoils itself and "tapers" with a "smile."
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Southwest Texas Magazine,
Devoted to the development of the great state of Texas. Every Texan should read it, and then send it to some friend. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, and contains a great deal of interesting matter about Texas history, soil, climate and crops.
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STOCK FARMING.

Value of Ensilage.

Silage is rapidly gaining popularity in Texas, and from those using it the most encouraging results are stated. Mr. W. G. Kingsbury writes to the experimental station: "A week since I opened my silo on the second year, and find my silage all that could be desired. The second day after commencing to feed one ration a day from it the milk was increased by several gallons, and the separator brought out nearly 10 per cent more cream." Mr. W. E. Hughes also writes to the station: "I have been using the silos for six or seven years. I think well of them, especially for dairy cattle." Mr. Hughes plants sorghum for silage, and it yields about eight tons per acre, the per cent spoiled being about the same as that upon a stack of well put up hay—perhaps 5 per cent off top. He thinks the cost of putting his crop in silo, exclusive of the cost of building, is less than \$1 per ton, and he declares that all stock, cattle, horses, calves and pigs, eat it well. Mr. H. P. Jordan writes also, and says: "I built a silo several years ago, and operated three years successfully. I used sorghum, principally, but find for all kinds of stock corn to be the best. I used sorghum on account of the good yield, and for cattle it seems as good as corn after they get used to it. Horses and mules will not eat sorghum ensilage." Mr. Jordan should have qualified that last statement by putting the little word "my" before "horses," for it is a well established fact that some horses and mules do eat sorghum silage, and do well on it. Mr. Jordan gives the yield of sorghum on his land at 30 tons per acre in two cuttings, and corn 20 tons—the cost, he thinks, is about 50 cents a ton, or less, and that two and one-half pounds of it are worth one pound of good hay. "I like it as a feed much better than hay for bees. I use my ensilage entirely to fatten bees. I use half ration of cotton seed meal. My bees do well. I see no difference in the sweetness of the corn and sorghum ensilage." Mr. Jordan is confident that ensilage and cotton seed meal form the best ration for Texas stock cattle and bees, and hopes to see it universally adopted as against meal and hulls alone.

Breed Test—Pure Bred vs. Natives.

A lesson, if it be valuable, should be as welcome from one source as another, and as the experimental stations of other states are doing some good work, it is wise in Texas to profit by their tests. During 1893 the Utah agricultural college station introduced a breed test with cattle, sheep and hogs. In referring to this important test in his report, Prof. Sanborn, director in charge, summarized results as follows:

"I do not desire to show that scrub stock is better or worse than pure-bred cattle, but desire to ascertain the exact facts. Some have strongly objected to finding such facts. Yet a truth can never be harmful, and must have ultimate value. If it should be shown that appetite, digestion and assimilation are as great in native cattle, or in the promiscuously bred cattle of the country, as in those that are pedigreed, then breeders will take into consideration these facts and breed to a new standard. The writer has long insisted that breeders of pedigreed stock have sought form and have retained pedigreed animals with their eyes upon a single purpose or two, form being prominent. Doubtless appetite, digestion and assimilation are qualities that can be fixed by selection, but if no breeder in the world has bred with direct reference to these qualities, he is utterly without the right to claim that he has secured them, unless he can demonstrate by the scales that such is the fact.

"If it is true, then, scrub stock, so called, can eat as much and digest and assimilate as much as pure-bred stock then our breeders must select with reference to appetite, assimilation and digestion.

"That I be not misunderstood on a question so important, one that involves millions of dollars to the nation, I desire to say that, beyond question, pedigreed stock of meat types have a form superior to the ordinary native stock, and that this form enables feeders to sell at sums that amount in the aggregate to millions of dollars annually more than scrubs could command, and that though pedigreed stock could eat, digest and assimilate only as well as scrub stock, still they would be superior to the scrub stock.

"My plea is that breeders now should seek to make them superior to scrub stock in digestion, assimilation, and in power to consume, a superiority that I believe they have not yet achieved, and believing it, as an investigator, I feel impelled to so state, and I correct, the fact should be known, however unpalatable it may be."

The feeding experiment was intelligently conducted and typical pure-breds

were pitted against common natives, and the conclusion of the test is given as follows:

1. The gains of the pure-bred cattle were inferior to those of the scrub, but upon a less consumption of food, the general result favoring the scrubs.
2. The gain and food consumed by the pure-bred shoats was in their favor as against native shoats, although the difference was small.
3. The trial with sheep was a draw between the pure-bred and native sheep.
4. The trial as a whole fails to show any advantage in cost per pound of gain in favor of pure-bred stock as against scrubs or natives.
5. Previous trials made by the writer or by other experimenters in this country, have failed to show that pure-bred stock is superior to native stock.
6. From the above data it must not be understood that pure-bred meat-producing animals are not superior to ordinary stock. If of superior form, as they usually are, they are superior, if not, they are not, probably not as good, as they are most likely to be inferior in hardiness.

Don't Cross Pure Breeds of Different Classes.

Some of the experienced breeders advise the crossing of pure breeds for the best results, and strenuously denounce inbreeding as impairing the strength, form, beauty, speed, and value of the breed. Now there is, perhaps, a happy middle ground where these diverse teachings can be reconciled and breeds improved. It is agreed on all sides that the cross between pure bred sires and mongrel or scrub mares produces improved stock which may be still further improved by repeating the process of breeding up to thoroughbred sires. The happy middle-ground is probably to be found in mating distinct breeds of runners, of trotters, of coachers, of saddlers or of roadsters; that is taking the sire from one family and the mare from another, but both from the class to which they belong, and this is probably what is meant when the breeder is advised to breed only from pure-bred animals. On this branch of the interesting subject of breeding the Philadelphia Record has published a short, but clear, comprehensive and sensible thesis, and the views advanced are as applicable to the conditions in the Southwest as to those of New England. The Record says:

"The breeds are the result of hundreds of years' patient work. It was half a century before Bakewell completed his experiments with the Cotswold sheep, and since his time that breed has not only been improved, but has also been made the foundation upon which the best mutton breeds of the present day have been produced. Every farmer knows how rapidly the trotting horses have increased their speeds since the days of Hambletonian, and yet Hambletonian himself was the result of many years' breeding. When the great Boston and Fashion met for supremacy the race horse of that time was considered at its supremacy and pedigrees could be traced far beyond Godolphin Arabian, yet a son of Boston lowered the record of four miles to a point that was marvelous. Lexington, who performed this feat, became the source from which the best race horses of our time came. These results were due to the selection of the best for breeding purposes.

"When a farmer has a flock or herd of mongrels it may pay him to grade up his stock by the use of pure-bred sires, but his aim should always be to procure something better. If he has pure breeds, he must strictly adhere to them. The moment he attempts to cross one pure-bred lot with the use of males of some other breed he makes the first downward step. He obliterates pedigrees and the tendency is then back to the mongrels. This may be particularly noticed with those who often attempt to improve their flocks of poultry by crossing two breeds that are entirely unlike. The result usually ends, in two or three seasons, in a flock of mongrels possessing no uniformity whatever. The same will happen with animals. If a thoroughbred race horse and a trotter are crossed, the value of the progeny is less than it would be if its parents were both from the same breed and from the best strains of that breed.

"Every breed has been bred on certain lines. The Shorthorn is intended to produce beef in preference to milk and butter. The Holstein is a milk and butter producing animal. Cross the two breeds and the result will be an animal that is not equal to the Shorthorn for beef or to the Holstein for milk and butter. Both breeds have been lost in the experiment, so far as their dominant qualities are concerned, and nothing has been gained. The reason is that long years of patient breeding for certain characteristics have rendered them fixed and inherent in the breed. But breed the mongrel with the use of the pure-bred male, and while the progeny will not equal the pure breed, yet it will far excel its

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For further particulars, address,
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TIME TABLE.

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday.

Effective, April 30, 1894

Daily Except Sunday.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m.	Weatherford 8:52 a. m.	Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:22 p. m.
" 2:30 p. m.	" 3:30 p. m.	" 5:00 p. m.	" 6:00 p. m.

Sunday Only.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m.	Weatherford 10:00 a. m.	Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

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ROOFING

Is unequalled for House, Barn, Factory or Out buildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron. It is ready for use, and easily applied by anyone. Send stamp for sample, and state size of roof

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mongrel parents, and by grading still further there is a persistent improvement. The farmer can thus effect a constant increase in quality and add to the value of his stock every year."

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

Cheap Rates to Nashville, Tenn., via the Cotton Belt Route.

Account of the Presbyterian general assembly at Nashville, Tenn., in May, the Cotton Belt route will sell round trip tickets to Nashville, Tenn., and return at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 13, 14, and 15, limited good to return June 4, 1894. For further information address

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Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

As a live stock route to northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

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"Texas Panhandle Route."

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THE SHORT LINE FROM TEXAS TO COLORADO.

CHANCE OF TIME.

April 1, 1894.

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

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

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

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C. T. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Doak Good of Roswell, N. M., came down from the Panhandle country Tuesday and spent Wednesday in Fort Worth, going home yesterday.

Newt H. Graham of Denton county, one of the Journal's old stand-bys, was here Tuesday. Says the country up his way is in fine shape, and crops of all kinds will do well this year.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo was here yesterday. Said a little rain had fallen there, but not enough to do any good. "I had a letter from there," he said, "which says the d-d country is burning up."

Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela ranch, has been here some time. He yesterday told the Journal man that he had advices of good rains from all over his range, and also in the several pastures he has leased in various sections.

Col. E. M. Daggett of this city, who is no doubt the leading cattleman of Tarrant county, says while things have recently been pretty rooky, still he has not lost faith in the business, and thinks he will yet live to see cattle sell at their worth.

Winfield Scott finished shipping his fed cattle this week. Seven hundred head were shipped out from Alvarado. Most of this lot went to Kansas City, weighed 1037, and brought \$3.50. The others went to Chicago, weighed 1003, and sold for \$3.60.

J. P. Daggett of this city shipped from the Union Stock Yards 1000 head of yearlings to Dundee early in the week. Competent judges pronounce them the best yearlings ever shipped from Tarrant county.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur was here Tuesday en route to the Territory. Mr. Halsell has recently had the misfortune to lose his most estimable wife. The Journal joins his many friends in extending to Mr. Halsell its heartfelt sympathies in his sad bereavement.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. have in this issue a notice to sheep men sent from their Kansas City office, which will be of interest to all wool growers. This firm is too well and favorably known to need any word of commendation from the Journal. Read what they have to say.

Notice is given that Mr. Jeff N. Miller, general superintendent of the Pecos Valley Railway company, is promoted to the position of general manager. Mr. Miller is a thoroughly competent railroader, and will worthily fill the important station to which he has been promoted.

Nat Houston, the indefatigable rustler for Geo. Burke & Frazier, the well-known Quanah-Chicago commission house, is still in Texas, and working harder than ever, now that equitable railroad rates have been secured for his pet—Omaha. Nat will do a good Texas business soon.

W. L. McAuley, a well-to-do cowman from the Southwest, was here yesterday; had just come in from Sweetwater; says there has been no rain there and that much less than having any grass, there's not even grass roots out there. Out as far as Merkel, however, things look very well.

Charles Goodnight and Walter Dyer of Goodnight, Tex., were here early in the week. From what they say the rain had not at that time been general throughout the Panhandle. At least, it had slighted them. The Journal understands, however, that rain has fallen almost all over the Panhandle country.

Mr. H. B. Rowe, a prominent cattleman of Donley county, was in the city Saturday. He reported good rains in the Panhandle, the grass good and stock doing well. A large number of steers had been shipped out to finishing pastures in Kansas, but no cattle had been sent out for purely grazing purposes.

R. A. Corbett, proprietor of Elmwood poultry yard, Baird, Tex., sends down this week a reminder to the fanciers of fowls that he can supply their orders for eggs or fowls of various standard breeds. His is the oldest established yard in Texas, and he knows his business. See his card elsewhere and drop him a line.

Henry R. Martin and G. A. Beeman of Comanche came up Wednesday and went to the Territory and Kansas City yesterday. They report pretty good rains all along the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad from this city to Comanche, and say they believe it has rained even on as far as Brownwood. The rain at Comanche, they report as very good, much better than they've

had for some time, and grass is growing nicely.

L. B. McMurtry of Wichita Falls, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Says wheat is waist high all over the country, and other crops are proportionately good. Cattle are on good grass, and prospects are flattering. Lee is an old-timer, and knows what he talks about. Says cattle feeding in Texas pays only every other year, and thinks the boys will make a pile this year.

Miles French, the genial representative of the Kansas City stock yards, who has spent the past few months looking out for shipments in Texas, is preparing to mix with the Territory boys soon. Miles is a hustler, a pleasant gentleman, and does his share of the business, which may not be 90 per cent, but is very good, anyhow.

L. A. Allen of the Kansas City Live Stock Commission company, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., was in Fort Worth Tuesday, returning home from an extended tour through Texas. He reports some good rains through the Southwestern portion of the state, but says there is still lots of country where they need rain badly. Mr. Allen is one of the best posted men in the business, and an hour's chat with him is time well spent. He is a most interesting talker, and can tell all about why cattle are doing no better than they are and at the same time can make a feeding man feel like the money lost last winter is coming back with interest this year.

Arthur Tisdale, who has recently accepted the management of the Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M., spent the week in the city. He was just down from a visit to his old home, the Adair ranch, where he purchased 100 head of fine yearling bulls to put on the Bell ranch. Mr. Tisdale now has charge of one of the grandest rancho properties in the world—800,000 acres of as fine land as can be found anywhere, all well watered by lasting streams, springs and wells, an abundance of grass, splendid winter protection, etc., all go towards making the Bell ranch one of the very best. He says the grass is so very plentiful that he would like to pasture about 10,000 head of cattle or lease a 100,000-acre pasture. He proposes to take cattle to pasture, give them proper attention, and deliver them at any convenient railroad point when they are fat, or will cut off and fence 100,000 acres out of his big pasture and lease it to whoever wants it. See his advertisement in this issue, and write him at Bell Ranch, San Miguel county, N. M.

Mr. M. Sansom of Alvarado, banker and president "Standard Live Stock Commission company," was in the city Monday and gave the Journal a pleasant social and business talk. On the 25th of April Mr. Sansom had a bunch of steers sold in Chicago at \$4—the very top for Texas steers for a long time. They were very fine corn-fed, and averaged 1207 pounds. Mr. Sansom is feeling good over the crop and cattle outlook for Texas. "The condition of the crops," said he, "in the black lands is splendid—never better—oats, wheat, corn and cotton all doing finely. The live stock situation is also improving, and the prospect for better prices most flattering. The winter cattle have fed on meal and hulls and have been disposed of. There are very few of these left in the Southwest, while our early range cattle are too thin to be brought up to the market standard on the backward grass, before late in the season, and there are not many of these. Every thing that was fit for fattening were penned and fed on meal and hay, because the pastures were exhausted, and there are only a limited number left in the range for grass feeding and the summer supply. Under these conditions it will be several months before this class of Texas steers can be sent forward, and even at the best there will be considerable shortage in the summer and autumn supply. The Texas cattle that have been shipped to the Territory will, of course, go forward to market as soon as they are in condition, but there are not enough of these to make up the deficiency. For these reasons Mr. Sansom expressed himself as hopeful of improvement in the industry, and if the rains continue the farmers and cattlemen of Texas will be supremely happy in a little while.

Texas Steers at \$4.75.

Texas cattle continue to grow in popularity in the central markets. The National Live Stock Journal of the 1st reports that W. S. & J. B. Ikard of Henrietta, Tex., had in a load of white-face cattle today, and fifteen head, averaging 759 pounds, were yearlings and sold at \$3.60. Included in the Ikard cattle, and sold separate to Henry Bischoff, were two 2-year-old steers, 1320 pounds average, which sold at \$4.75. These two steers were three-quarter blood Herefords, sired by Ikard II, the best bull of any age at the Texas State fair in 1892. These two

Texas steers were better and sold for more money per pound than any load of native cattle on this market for some months.

Let the fact be burnt in that the two steers were "three-quarter blood Herefords," proving that the better breeds will be top the market, whether Texans or natives.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Good Rains in Deaf Smith—Cheap and Effective Irrigation for Garden and Young Trees—Successful Lambing—Fat Mutton.

Editor Journal.

Mirage, Tex., April 30.—A good rain the 13th and the warm weather since has put grass in good condition. Surely no country on the face of the earth receives so much good from a little rain as the Panhandle. A little rain that in Central Texas would not be a starter is an abundance here for a month.

The recent rain is a reminder that it is time to fix up the pumping outfit for irrigation, if you live on the plains, or as far as that is concerned, any place where you do not have running water where you want it. You have doubtless found, if your windmill is a good one and not overloaded, that it is the cheapest and best way to water stock, but will never be fully appreciated till it is put to irrigating, if not a garden, then trees. Place in your drinking tub an overflow pipe, and from it lead a ditch to a fenced garden, chicken-proof if possible. Along all your ditches stick in the ground cottonwood and golden willow cuttings. They will take root in a short time and make a growth of from eight to ten feet the first year if the ditch has plenty of water in it, and the ditch is on the "staked plains." You should have all around and through in two or three places, double rows of the trees started as wind breaks and planted very thick.

The second year your trees can be transplanted. Set them where a ditch can be run to them, or else you will have to box-irrigate, and you can well afford to do that with some trees near the house. Dig a hole three feet across and two and one-half feet deep in the bottom of which put some hay or manure and some dirt on this. Make a square tube two feet long out of 1x4 and 1x6 stuff. Place this box in the hole on end, the lower end under where the tree will be and the top leaning out. Put enough dirt around the box to hold it in position and then plant your tree, pounding the dirt thoroughly around box and tree. Keep the box filled with water for a few days and then it will not take much. Nail a piece of board on the end of a stick six or eight inches long and place this over the box to keep things out, as the top of the box will be flush with the ground.

Try this and in a few years things will look around your place like some one lived there. There is no use in living like a heathen all your life when a few trees will at least deceive your friends and make them think that you are a white man. The cottonwood can be had nearly any place, and if you can not get the golden willow I will send you a few cuttings if you will pay the postage. This kind of willow makes a large tree.

Tannehill Bros., Mirage, Tex., recently shipped a car of very fat sheep to Kansas City. Their plan of operation is to raise plenty of sorghum and feed their sheep through the winter enough to keep them from shrinking, and just before grass starts feed strong. The result is with very small cost they have very fat sheep at a time when there is a demand for that kind of stock.

One of our sheep men says that he has saved so far 95 1-2 per cent of his lambs and that from present prospects will have an increase of 100 per cent on account of twins. All sheep men are reporting the lamb crop good.

L. H. HALLAM.

"Sickles" Harness.

A very novel and unique trade mark will be noted in this issue of the Journal (a pair of Sickles), as it not only stamps the fine styles of harness which bear this mark with the brand of authenticity, but it reflects the principal name in the firm manufacturing them, viz: the J. B. Sickles Saddlery company, St. Louis, in a manner all will understand. At the same time it will impress every one with the fact that this line of goods is the best obtainable, and that they are the product of the oldest firm in this line of business west of the Allegheny mountains, and are guaranteed by them.

The prices are low for the quality of the goods and buyers who wish to have a good harness for a fair price, should see this line at their dealers', always being sure to notice the trade mark of the pair of "Sickles" stamped on the leather, without which none are genuine.

Coxey was arrested Tuesday night and lodged in the station house—practically in jail—the judge refusing to accept \$500 as bail instead of personal or real estate bail.

No mineral water will produce the beneficial results that follow taking one or more of

Beecham's Pills

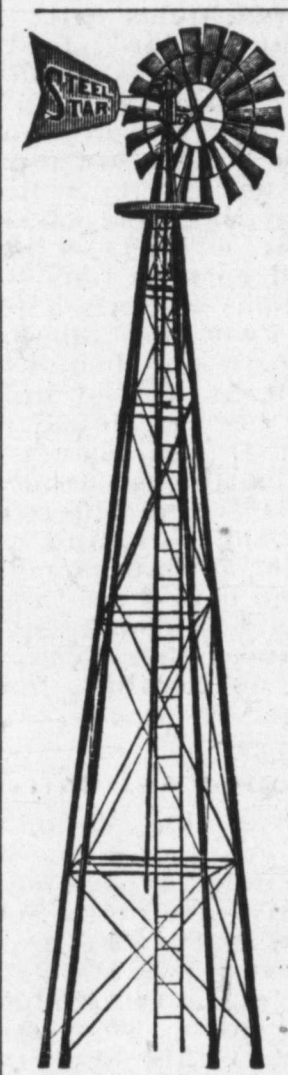
with a glass of water immediately upon arising in the morning.

Painless. Effectual. Covered with a Tasteless, Soluble Coating. "Worth a Guinea a Box."—Price only 25 cents.

Of all druggists, or a box will be mailed on receipt of 25 cts. in stamps B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., N. Y.

F. F. COLLINS MFG. CO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.



PUMPS,
PIPES,
CYLINDERS, FITTINGS,
HOSE,
Belting, Packing,
ENGINES, BOILERS,
Mill, Gin and
Well
MACHINERY.

Largest
FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE AND
TANK SHOPS
in the State.

Best quality
Brass and Iron Castings.
REPAIRING
OLD MACHINERY
A SPECIALTY.

The Best Galvanized Mill and Tower
on Earth is the

"STEEL STAR"

Buy No Other. Write for Prices

Wake Up.

\$3000 cash and some fine jacks and stallions for trade for stock cattle. Can handle a few thousand head of good wethers.

Some good paying country store stocks for land.

A few choice ranches, big and little, cheap, on cash basis.

A few choice locations for breeding and feeding farms, very cheap.

We have some splendid clear ranches to exchange for city property.

Eighteen thousand acre ranch for lease. Also some smaller places; also some larger.

Some large stocks of merchandise for land and small amount of cash.

Besides what we have to sell for low down cash, we can match any trade that amounts to shucks. We sleep no more than is necessary for our health.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Tex.

Fine Imported Stallions.

We have just arrived in Fort Worth with a carload of imported stallions, consisting of Cleveland Bays, Percheron, Clydesdale and Shires. Will wholesale the lot at a great bargain for all cash, or will take part cash and good notes. If you are looking for bargains, come and see us at once, as we have other business in the north and must return home, and will sell at a sacrifice.

MILLER & SON,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Additional Selling Dates for M. E. Conference.

The International route will sell tickets to Memphis and return on May 10 and 11, limited to May 31 for return, to accommodate those who were unable to leave for the Memphis conference on dates previously authorized. Rate same as before—one fare for round trip.

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

Wool Growers

Should read the Wool and Hide Shipper, the highest authority on wool and sheep. Sample copies free.

Wool and Hide Shipper Publishing Company, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

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

WANTED.

500 thin three-year-olds and upwards, delivered near Lee, I. T. Answer, stating price and terms. W. C. M. BAKER CO. Kansas City Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

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

FOR SALE or exchange for cattle, two modern beautifully located residences in San Antonio. Price \$12,000 and \$5500. For further particulars address J. P. HICKMAN, Southern Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

JERSEYS AT AUCTION

On Tuesday, May 15th, 1894, Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., the members of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club will hold on the Fair Grounds at Dallas, Texas, their first public sale of registered acclimated Jersey cattle. About 6 bulls and 30 head of choice cows and heifers will be sold singly to the highest cash bidder. These cattle are not culled, but good stock. They will be from the well known herds of Platter and Foster of Denison, M. Lohroy of Marshall, J. D. Rudd of Waukom, J. P. Carver of Equality, J. M. Vance and S. C. Bell of San Antonio and J. D. Gray and Terrell, Harris & Hardin of Terrell. If you want to buy Jerseys at your own price this is your opportunity. If possible will get excursion rates upon all railroads entering Dallas. For catalogues giving description of each animal, address J. O. TERRELL, Terrell, Tex.

Hereford Bulls.

Write us at once if you want a carload of

PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS YEARLINGS,

this spring. They are in good condition and well bred. Have a few heifers also for sale. Will price these cattle reasonably.

LEONARD & SMITH, FAYETTE, MISSOURI.

Executor's Closing Out Sale

Of all the trotting and pacing horses, Jersey cattle, Shetland and Welsh ponies and sheep, the property of the late Maj. Campbell Brown, at Ewell Farm,

Wednesday, May 30th, Thursday, May 31st, Friday, June 1st, 1894.

The entire stud of nearly 100 trotting and pacing horses. Among them Tennessee Wilkes 2:27 (sire of 17 in the list); McEwen 2:18 1/4 (sire of 3); Talisman, son of Brown Hal and Sweepstakes, dam of Hal Pointer, 2:04 1/2; Lizzie Moore, sister to Brown Hal, 2:12 1/2 and dam of 3 in the list; Kate Braden, dam of Hal Braden, 2:08 1/4; Fanny Covington, dam of B. B., 2:12 1/2; Susy G., dam of Tosa, 2:19 1/4; Mollie Lumsden, dam of Frank Dorch, 2:15 3/4; Meteor, 2:20 1/2; Myrtle, dam of Laurel, 2:23 3/4; Jennie Pruitt, dam of Flash, 2:19 1/2; Marie P., dam of Macheette, 2:21 3/4, and many others of equal merit.

24 sons and daughters of Brown Hal, 2:12 1/2. The entire stud of registered Shetland ponies, Welsh and Creole ponies, over 100 head of stallions, mares, fillies and geldings.

The entire herd of Jersey cattle, about 100 head, among them 36 tested cows, and all combining the best blood that experience and money could collect. For catalogues apply to H. M. POLK, Executor of Campbell Brown, deceased, Spring Hill, Maury Co., Tenn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

NOTICE.

Trail herds keep out of my Donley county pastures, near Clarendon, and save trouble. J. D. JEFFERIES, Teepee City, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM,

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex., Prop'r. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. WRITE FOR PRICES.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

Jersey Bull For Sale Price \$150.

PRINCE CORRINNE No. 31891, dark fawn with a little white on sheath, dropped October 29 1900, thoroughly acclimated and raised by us. Dam, Princess Corrinne No. 48203, test 19 lbs. 1 oz. of butter in seven days, 43 lbs. or milk a day; solid silver gray cow, perfect udder and teats; she is out of Corrinne Moore No. 35748, test 19 lbs. of butter in seven days and 45 lbs. of milk a day, a grand cow. Sire of Princess Corrinne is Prince of Melrose 4819, sixteen tested daughters, all of which are good. The sire of Prince Corrinne is Kathletta Pogs. Test of dam seven days 26 lbs. 7 1/2 oz. All of his heifers that are in milk are first-class. He is by Ida's Stoke Pogs, who has seventeen daughters in list and out of Old Kathletta, test 22 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. We used this bull on our young heifers for two years. Address HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS., Caldwell county, Fentress, Tex.

FOR SALE.

50 full blood or high grade two and three year old Durham bulls. Raised near Fort Worth. Been in Mitchell county one year. Address A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Tex.

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

FOR SALE.

One dozen well-bred Tennessee and Texas Raised Jacks, All perfectly acclimated. For descriptive circulars address COFFIN BROS., Itasca, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

FORT WORTH

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

CATTLE WANTED.

We want 10,000 cattle to range in N county, O. T. by the year. 2000 head of yearlings and twos on shares. 1000 cows to breed from on shares for a number of years.

Please Send Us Propositions.

We also want 300 head of one and two year old colts to raise to maturity on shares. Send propositions stating breed of stock. THE ALVA INCORPORATED CATTLE CO., Alva, County M, O. T.

TO PURCHASE.

I desire to purchase a butter dairy farm, or an interest in one, of either Jerseys or Holsteins. Am a good feeder, breeder and butter maker. Address TYLER C. WILLIAMS, 463 N. Floris street, San Antonio, Tex.

REDUCE Shoeing Expenses, and your horse's striking, interfering, etc., with 2 straps leather spreaders, \$2.50 cash or c. o. d.—BOLLES CO. Bryan Big, Chicago. (Mention this paper in writing.)



Just one year ago the sheep market reached high water mark in Chicago. A fine lot of Nebraskas that averaged 145 pounds brought \$6.45. Today the "tops" have to tip-toe to command \$4.85—just \$1.60 lower than last year's prices.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ELECTRITE'S COMAL, Fee for 1894 has been reduced to \$100 cash. Mares will be booked in the order of their positive engagement until book is full. \$1.25; fee, \$25 cash.

LOMO ALTO FARM, HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old. 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old. Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each. Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$50.00 each. All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

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

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOMÉ, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS. RHOMÉ & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE

From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs; fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities; eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Poland China Swine of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Tex.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS.

Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

REGISTERED Holstein, Jersey and Galloway Bulls, Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Address J. H. CONNELL, College Station, Tex.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM, KAUFMAN, TEXAS.

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

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS., FENTRESS, TEX.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON, UNION COUNTY, KY.

Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America. P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bulls.

One car high grade Hereford bulls; 100 high grade Hereford cows and heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address, M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

REGISTERED AND GRADED Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

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.

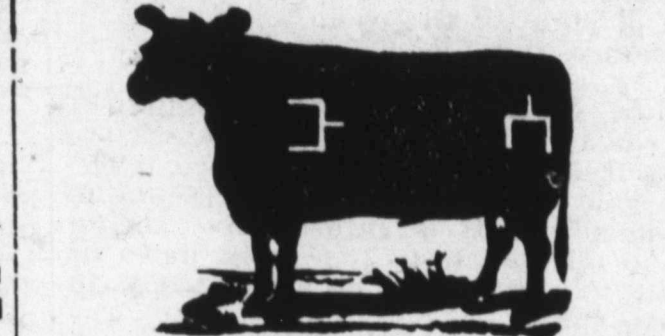
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ELMWOOD POULTRY YARD,

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

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.) Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas. FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, May 1.—The beef cattle market took another upward turn and advanced about 1-4c on good fat stock. Good tidy heaves, 800 to 950 pounds, good cows and heifers are in demand. There is no material change in the calf and yearling market. The supply of poor to medium stock continues full. Good stock is firm and fairly active. Good corn-fed hogs are firm. The sheep market is quiet and continues very unreliable. The "Mutton Butchers' Ring" are fully supplied and control the market. Receipts—Beef cattle, 963; calves and yearlings, 1478; hogs, 637; sheep, 448. On hand—Beef cattle, 90; calves and yearlings, 298; hogs, 392; sheep, 41. Texas and Western Cattle. Good to choice fed heaves per lb gross, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c. Fair fat fed heaves, per lb gross, 2 1-2 to 3c. Good fat grass heaves per lb gross, 2 1-2 to 3c. Common to fair heaves, 1 3-4 to 2 1-2c. Good fat cows, per lb gross, 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c. Common to fair cows, each, \$8 to \$14. Good fat calves, each, \$8.50 to \$10. Common to fair calves, each, \$4.50 to \$7. Good fat yearlings, each, \$10 to \$12. Common to fair yearlings, each, \$5.50 to \$8.50. Hogs. Good fat corn-fed, per lb gross, 4 1-2 to 5c. Common to fair, per lb gross, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c. Sheep. Good fat sheep, per lb, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c. Common to fair, each, \$1.25 to \$2.

We have just received a copy of Cutter's Guide to Mineral Wells, Tex., that famous Southern pleasure and health resort of Palo Pinto county, Texas. This Guide is being sent out free of charge by the passenger department of the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway company. The Guide is a neat pamphlet descriptive of the city and its surroundings, and is illustrated with many views taken from nature, showing the scenery about this popular resort, which alone is sufficient to make a sick person well. Mineral Wells is located twenty-three miles northwest of Weatherford, Tex., in a beautiful valley, surrounded on three sides by mountains, and its health-giving waters register to their credit cures of thousands of cases that have baffled the skill of medical science. The city is of easy access to the public, being located on the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway, which makes close connections at Weatherford, Tex., with all Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe trains. Excursion tickets to Mineral Wells, Tex., are on sale via all the principal roads in the state. For further information and a copy of the Guide, address W. C. Forbess, general passenger agent W. M. W. and N. W. Ry., Weatherford, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD.

If troubled with flies in your dining room set a few pots of growing sweet peas in your windows. Or, if you cannot have them, put sweet pea blossoms in vases on the side table. The flower so lovely and so popular, is a deadly poison to flies.

To be a systematic housekeeper write out a program for each day, what you will eat and what you will do. Arrange your meals to suit your work, and arrange everything to suit your health and convenience, so that any invitation given for your pleasure or diversion may not find you too tired to accept and enjoy the thoughtful kindness, especially if it comes from the husband who is responsible for your happiness, and who feels reproached when he sees you overworked.

For such dresses as must hang have a width of cotton domestic a little more than twice the length of the dress, hem and sew rings on each end, to suit the hooks, smooth the dress out on half the cloth, secure it with safety pins, on tapes if necessary, hang it up and draw the other half of the cloth over it, hook the two ends together and pin up the sides. Where a closet must be extemporized by using a curtain it is well to make it of pretty cretonne or chintz, but if curtains are needed inside of a closet where it is shut out of sight of the room, use white for economy and for neatness.

Now that winter clothing must be put away, if you use a cedar chest see that it is perfectly clean before trusting your furs and heavy garments to its keeping. It is safest, after seeing that each article is free from moth or dust, to put them up separately in heavy paper sacks. See that the shelves are dust proof and insect proof, before you close the doors on them. If your shelves go to the ceiling you can have two stools of different height to stand on to reach them, or, what you might like better, a shoe box made like two door steps, having two compartments in it and covered with carpeting and having castors for rolling it where it is needed.

Good Housekeeping says: But few housekeepers know how to take proper care of blankets, and goes on to say: "Don't wash your blankets." When they need washing "send them to be cleaned." All this may do for the Northern city housekeeper, where we are further told "a woman" once in six or twelve months washes every blanket in the house, returning them to the beds "hard, shrunken discolored coverings, with half the good taken out of them—that is the usual way." That is not the "usual way" in Texas, where white blankets are kept in good order without being "sent to a cleaner." Here blankets are washed, washed at home, and washed white and clean. Wash your blankets on a warm, sunny day, using strong, warm soap suds, wash in several waters and rinse in warm water. Do not wring but shake well and hang straight where they will dry quickly. The same process washes flannels nicely.

Sauce for Poached Eggs.

Simmer four tablespoonfuls of any good gravy with four of water, and two of vinegar; season with salt and pepper; as it simmers stir in slowly, so as not to curdle, two beaten yolks of eggs; do not boil, but as soon as it thickens pour it over hot poached eggs.

Flame Pudding.

Cream two ounces of butter, add two ounces sugar, two of flour, five eggs,

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

beaten separately; flavor with grated lemon peel, and thicken to a batter with crumbs of stale sponge cake. Boil in mold one hour, and serve with any nice pudding sauce. A delicious dish.

Cleaning the Cistern.

Have you cleaned out your cistern? Have you any set time for cleaning it out? It should be thoroughly scrubbed and rinsed once or twice a year. Most of us are more afraid of a scarcity of water than we are of the poison lurking in a neglected cistern; more afraid of the contagious disease our children may contract at school than of the typhoid elements in the drinking water at home.

If the cistern was not thoroughly cleaned before the last cold rains fell clean it out yet and trust to one or two good spring showers to fill it, and you can make it cold by putting in a few blocks of ice.

A small quantity of lime and a few lumps of charcoal will tend to purify the water without injuring the taste.

Plain Cooking.

When a woman intends to make cooking her vocation, her object is to attain skill in all branches of her business, however elaborate or expensive. But the general housekeeper, having charge of all departments of labor, must take economy of time, labor and material into consideration, and do that which seems best and most expedient. So, for Texas working women, the Journal will from time to time give excellent but simple labor-saving recipes. Here is one:

Plain Omelet.

Four eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of milk; beat eggs; add salt and milk. Butter a hot pan, pour in the beaten eggs, shake vigorously on the hottest part of the stove till it begins to thicken. It will brown in a few seconds. Run a knife around it and turn into a hot dish.

Cold Beef With Poached Eggs.

Sliced, underdone roast beef, heated on the broiler, and served with a poached egg on each slice, with the brown gravy poured around, is a good quick breakfast dish.

Poached Eggs With Onions.

Slice a half-dozen medium-sized onions. Fry in a mixture of butter and drippings till nicely browned. Drain them from the fat, season with salt and pepper; spread them on a hot platter, and lay six poached eggs on them, seasoned with a very small dust of cayenne, if liked, and a few drops of the juice of a lemon.

Sauce.

One egg, one cup sugar, butter size of an egg; stir to a cream, then scald a third of a tumbler of milk and pour into the sauce, stirring quickly until it foams.

Baked Chicken.

Unjoint, salt and dip each piece in beaten egg, and then in fine bread crumbs. Season with pepper and minced parsley. Put the pieces in the pan with a little water; put a little butter on them and bake slowly until done. Make a rich gravy of what is left in the pan after the chicken is dished; pour the gravy over the chicken and garnish with parsley.

Salt Raising Yeast.

One cup fresh milk, a half cup hot water. When they come to a boil add one-third of a teaspoonful of salt and corn-meal to make a stiff batter. Set in a vessel of warm water in a warm place over night. In the morning warm the batter thoroughly; add a half cup of warm water, with sifted flour enough to make a stiff batter. Work well and set in a warm place till it rises.

Maine Biscuit.

Scald and cool one pint of milk, add a half cup of potato yeast, and flour enough to knead. Mix at night and let stand in a warm place all night. Next morning knead well, roll out and cut. Let rise a half hour and bake in a quick oven.

Salt Rising Bread.

Make a thick batter of flour, warm water and salt. Set in a warm place to rise. When light take a pint of warm water, a pint of new milk, mix into a thick batter, pour in the rising; let it rise; in about two hours it will be ready to make into dough. Put your loaves into greased pans; let them rise and bake with a steady heat.

Brown Bread.

Two teacups of rye flour, two of Indian meal, three teaspoonfuls baking powder. Add one cup nearly full of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and milk enough to make batter that can be poured. Put it in a tin bucket large enough to give room to rise; cover closely and steam two hours. Then take off the cover and bake half an hour.

The Keiffer pear is gaining popularity in Texas. It is claimed to be equal to the Bartlett, the Augon and the Sand Rea in sweetness, juiciness and hardness.

ODD TANGLES.

(Any readers who can contribute original rebuses, charades, or other matter appropriate to this department, are invited to do so, addressing E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine.)

Rebus.



See here depicted two kinds of produce that Farmer Bowles brings to market every Thursday. D. M. H.

A Study in Landscape Gardening.

A funny old florist quite oft takes a freak, And with him 'tis blow cold, then blow hot.

In a manner extremely bizarre and antique,

He lays out a large square garden plot; He takes twenty different species of flowers.

And fills all the garden with them— Each by itself in a triangle towers

On a stately and beautiful stem. Twenty triangles thus equal and right

right-angled lay, And their flowers in them gracefully blow;

But how does he portion the plot in this way?

Is the question that worries. D'you know? PRUDENCE.

Syncopated Transformation.

In primal lived, long years ago, A maid of noble parents born,

Who, by divine command, 'twas said, To a lone, wild mountain grotto fled;

And all her days to prayer and feasting given, The angles bore St. Rosalie to Heaven.

Then o'er the rock wherein her grave was made,

A chapel, sacred to this holy maid, Was reared, where many a "second,"

worn and gray, With ardor "three" enough to pave the way,

Has climbed to lay aside his cherished four

And prostrate at her blessed shrine adore.

John Dryden, in his Voyage to Sicily, Tells where upon the "five" the spot

may be, And I "six" sure none ever thither go,

And not "seven" glance of interest there bestow. MABEL P.

Transposals—A Bit of History.

12.— A great many years ago, one of the prominent "topical L. I. A. stripe" in

"Glendan," took for its motto, "Oh! Doge in pew!" This "is noted gain,"

being "duly wine," the "Ilitani R. T. Steel" were "A. D. Depot," and the great

"pay wright" was named. A. C. BANNING.

Floral Enigma.

13.— One midsummer's day Cupid leaned on his bow,

In an indolent way, In doubt where to go.

The air very soon Became heavy and thick;

Cupid, wrapped in a blaze, Tried to fly away quick.

With wonder unbounded, A hunter took aim,

And Cupid lay wounded, In terror and shame.

These attitudes three Of the famous Love God,

Give the names, you will see, To three flowers of the sod. S. H. H.

Triple Letter Enigma.

14.— McManus's menagerie came to town the other day,

And some of the animals I will now portray:

There were "hedgehogs" covered o'er with spines,

A "tatonay" with thirteen bands,

"Antelopes" graceful as columbines,

An "aoudad" from foreign lands, While a native of Java, the "jelerang,"

shared with a "bloodhound" the praises all sang.

The strangest creature in the show Was one whose name I did not know,

Though later I learned that ALL was

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

*This is a medical work FOR MEN WHO NEED IT, and mere curiosity seekers should not trouble themselves or the company by taking advantage of the above offer; the book will not interest the frivolous. Edition

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM

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the English By which this monkey they can distinguish!

SPHINX.

Hidden Aphorisms.

15.—1. Singular.

S O D E
T E N R
K W E A
A L G A

2. An anonymous article.

R E E B Y A
O F I T B B
E S E R S A
T N I D H C

3. Paying the piper.

H I S G L I
T W E N T
G S H T T E
A E F I T R

Find the right point of commencement, then read from one letter to the next, forward or backward, up or down, or diagonally in any direction. QUIZ.

Odd Problem.

16.— A problem here is very easy to solve, As round and about it quick thought may revolve:

From a dozen two-tenths of a dozen subtract,

The remainder expand, by arrangement exact,

Till it girdles the earth with mystical band,

Completely encircling both sea and land.

'Tis less than a dozen, yet greater far,

As star in the heaven differs from star. BENJAMIN.

Sliding Letters—A Prize Puzzle

Game.

I[N]T[E]R[C]O[M]M[U]N[I]C[A]T[I]O[N]

A fascinating new exercise is "sliding letters." The letters of a word—for our prize puzzle—"Intercommunication"—has been selected, are to be written across the top of a sheet of paper, a column then being ruled down the page for each letter, as indicated. The puzzle is to find how many different words may be made by bringing the letters down the columns, no letter to be allowed out of its column, and the words to be read in regular order from left to right. Thus, by bringing down the letters of the first and second columns we get "I-n;" the first, second, third, fourth and fifth, give "I-n-t-e-r," the third, fourth, fifth and eighth make "T-e-r-m," and so on. When all possible words are made, copy them off in alphabetical order and number them. Only such words as are defined in the body of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary should be used. Prizes worth \$1 each will be given for the best two lists sent in within ten days, neatness of the lists to count in case of a tie. The competition is open to everybody, but nobody should expect to make a very long list of words.

DAIRY.

Hot water if applied early will relieve caked udder. If that fails try vasoline or sweet oil. Rub frequently with the hand, using first each time the hot water, hot as the hand can bear it.

If the milker's teats be chapped, inflamed or irritated bathe them thoroughly with sweet oil at night and the animal will show her gratitude by giving an extra amount of milk the next morning.

Be careful in feeding young heifers during their first breeding. Cotton seed is liable to cause miscarriage and overfeeding is apt to start the flow of milk to the injury of the animal for dairy purposes. If they are allowed to get fat and beefy results to their offspring will be unfavorable.

Keep the air of the milk room perfectly pure if you would preserve the cream. A slight odor of tobacco smoke can ruin it. The odor of the stables must never enter on shoes or clothing. Let the one in charge receive it from the milker at the door. Supposing, if you are civilized, that men do the milking.

A heifer calf intended for a milk cow should be liberally fed on rich food, not too concentrated, but sufficient in quantity to develop a good digestive apparatus. Give the one you intend to keep at least as much food as the one raised for beef, then when demands are made on her digestive organs in the effort to bring her up to the standard as a milker she will be able to utilize the enormous amount of food.

Good butter is the result of rich milk, careful management of the cream, cleanliness in vessels and manipulation and sufficient work at the right time and in the right way. The truth is the calf, the cow, the feed, the water, the milker, the peggies, the strainer, the churn, the dasher and the operator must be first-class to secure the best results. Poor feed, irregularity and slovenliness don't turn out good butter.

An Ohio stockman writes some vigorous facts to Hoard's Dairyman, "Nature and its Kind of Supplies," he says, "are not now figuring much in profitable dairying. The scrub cow is largely a scrub because her owner lets her have far too intimate contact with nature. An Indian, and a scrub cow are as they are, because they live so near to nature's heart. Wild horses Texas steers and elm peeler hogs are nature's products. They are the results of farming without barns, lack of full rations of sustaining food every day in the year, a succession of feasts or famine, conflicts with the sudden, and unpying changes of nature's atmospheric elements, tyrannical brute force, and the never accomplished "good luck," of mating of superior excellencies. The highest specimens of animals, as well as cows, are the result of providing better than nature can, bringing in forces and influences that nature can only at best hint at, and so with better breeding feeding, protection, and by training bring out latent qualities, if they exist and out of this betterment bring profit and success, where nature alone can only point to the survival of the fittest, a single point at best, and even then secured at a fearful cost of life and material."

Women in the Dairy.

In the able paper read by Rev. S. Currie before the late meeting of the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association, the following noble tribute occurs:

"I have never known a child to be spoiled for society or usefulness by learning to milk, but I do know ladies who can grace the society of educated and cultivated people, who can also do efficient service in the dairy. It is far more enabling for a girl or a woman to make a pet of a beautiful, useful cow than of an ugly poodle dog. By all means open our State Dairy School to women. They are naturally far better adapted to such work than men. I doubt if a man ever succeeds in dairying unless his wife or daughters interest themselves in the details of the work. It gives women more interest in farm life to have some one productive department under their own direction, and still more if they can control the proceeds. Only let the farmer furnish his wife or daughter with the best improved machinery for dairying and her other work, such as he uses for wheat raising, and she will prove a splendid helpmate in solving the problems of farm finance and home comfort; but if he puts wheels to his plow that it may guide itself, and then a seat on it that may carry him, while his wife rubs over the washboard and works butter with a ladle, he has no right to complain if he comes to miss the graces and charms that first won his heart."

HORTICULTURE.

In Kansas corn is thought a good crop for the orchard. It breaks the wind and feeds the insects that would otherwise forage on the fruit trees.

Plant pear trees. There is more pleasure and profit in them and fewer insects, than in any other fruit adapted to Texas soil and climate. They find ready sale in all markets, as all Texans know by their own experience in buying the California product.

Texas must make up her fruit losses in the late freeze in vegetables and melons. The loss in actual money was a trifle, for, although fruit to the value of many millions was destroyed, only a small percentage was being raised for market, and therefore the loss is only the deprivation of a luxury. We should have eaten or wasted the crop had it come to maturity, but as it is can get along as well as those who never have any fruit.

Texas fruit growers, says Mr. W. L. Moore, expect a good average yield. Peach and plum trees were in full bloom March 15, apple trees indicated a fair crop, blackberry vines a poor crop, as the canes winter killed, and strawberries a short crop. While a good average crop is expected, the harvest is not expected to be a large one. It is to be hoped that Mr. Moore is correct in this statement. It has been generally supposed that the fruit crop of Texas was destroyed by the last freeze that visited the Southwest.

The agricultural experimental stations are stimulating interest in horticulture and gardening. The New York statistics, says the Rural, have shown how tomatoes and geraniums can be grafted on potato vines so as to grow fruit or flower above ground and tubers below. This grafting is a horticultural curiosity, not a practical success. Yet the tree agent frauds have taken hold of this. They go about with a vine carefully packed, showing tomatoes on the vine and potatoes on the roots, and attempt to sell the "wonderful new variety" at an exorbitant price.

The roots of pear trees run so near the surface of the ground that they are apt to be injured by plowing among them, unless it be a rich garden, where light plowing every year may lead them to put out new roots lower down to make up for those that the plow breaks near the surface. For the same reason they will not do so well in heavily-sodded land, as the tree's roots and grass roots are both feeding near the surface. The better way is to work around them with the spading fork, or make a poultry yard or a yard for small pigs under them to keep down the grass. This also will destroy many of the insects and assist in keeping the land rich.

Red Kaffir corn is equal to Indian corn in feeding value; stands drouth, and produces a moderate crop of seed, when corn can only make fodder. Planted to replace winter-killed wheat, and having numerous drawbacks, such as English sparrows, Osage orange hedge roots, etc., it made over 110.6 bushels of clean seed, fifty pounds to the bushel, and nearly three tons of fine cured fodder. In the same field Indian corn made half as much, both of grain and fodder. Kaffir corn ripens before its fodder, so the crop is left till the seed matures, and cut with the green fodder. Plant in drills three feet apart. Good heads are found with the stalks four or five inches apart. Cultivate like corn.

Blackberries and Raspberries.

Prof. Bailey, of the Cornell university experiment station, sends out a bulletin regarding berries from which we take the following:

1. Black raspberries can be made a profitable crop when grown for evaporating purposes, and gathered by the aid of the berry harvester, regardless of proximity of markets. An average yield with good culture is about 75 to 80 bushels per acre.
2. An average yield of red raspberries is about 70 bushels per acre. An average yield of blackberries is about 100 bushels per acre.
3. A majority of growers find low summer pinching of blackberries best for most varieties.
4. Growers are about equally divided in opinion as to whether red raspberries should be pinched back all in summer. If pinched, it should be done low and early. The canes should be made to branch low.
5. Evaporating red raspberries has not yet proved profitable.
6. There seems to be no immediate prospect that blackberries can be profitably grown for evaporating purposes.

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CONDENSED NEWS.

Two miners at Van Horn, Texas, were ascending the shaft in a bucket drawn by steam, when near the top the cable parted and they were precipitated to the bottom—600 feet—and dashed to death.

Kemp had shipped 5500 head of cattle to the Territory up to Saturday last and had 4500 more to ship.

On the 20th inst. the allotment money will be distributed among the Cherokees. The "Strip money" amounts to \$6,500,000.

Mrs. Senator Morgan died the 28th at her husband's home in Washington City.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association decided to give \$69,000 in stakes and purses at the coming fall meeting.

A Chicago firm has published the Breckinridge-Pollard swill in book form, and the question with the postal authorities is whether it is contraband as obscene literature.

Coxey's army of commonwealers is still marching on, and the clansmen are forming contingents everywhere.

Congressman Culberson declares he will not be a candidate this year.

General John H. Reagan declines to be a candidate for governor, but could not refuse to serve the people if they should call upon him. If no one of the other candidates for governor takes up the fight for silver, he will enter the race and make the fight himself. All of which means that Reagan is a candidate and will have a tremendous following.

A body of 7000 strikers marched the streets of Cleveland, Ohio, creating great alarm and disturbance, and smashing industrial building windows.

The national debt has increased during April over a million dollars, and now stands at \$1,017,556,979.

The heat at Clarksville, Tenn., the first was so intense that many persons were overcome and had to be carried home. The heat was unprecedented for May 1.

Breckinridge's motion for a new trial was overruled and he appealed to the criminal court of appeals of the District of Columbia, of which Seth Shepard is a member.

It is given out that Judge Seth Shepard will resign and resume law in Dallas.

Horace Chilton's campaign speech appears in the dailies of the 29th. He stands squarely for silver, as it has been platformed by the Democratic party, and regrets that he cannot sustain the administration in that regard.

The Populists are still solid for Nugent for governor, but Nugent ought not to waste so much good time and labor.

Gen. Coxey and his army appeared in front of the capitol on the 1st, and he ran up the steps to make an address or read a protest. The police seized him and hustled him away, while Carl Browne and Jones, his lieutenants, were arrested and locked up. The army remained quiet and peaceable,

but the police became warlike and made two or three valiant charges on the unarmed host and the white flag of peace, using their clubs in some instances. Coxey was not detained, and his army marched to their new camp on the sickly canal south of the city.

Emil Henri, the French anarchist, who caused the explosions in the Rue des Bous-Enfants and Cafe Terminus, has been sentenced to the guillotine.

Governor Waite of Colorado is decidedly with the Coxeyites. His views and sympathy are openly avowed.

Senator Walcott was hanged in effigy at Cripple Creek, Col., on account of his recent speech concerning the Coxey movement.

Frank Hatton, the journalist, died in Washington City the 30th.

The coal miners who went out on a strike last Saturday, now number over 150,000. There is not a mine being operated east of the Alleghenies.

The grand old St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, was destroyed by fire on the 28th. Loss over \$500,000.

Fine rains fell all over Texas—worth millions to farmers and stockmen.

Trenton and Flash made a dead heat in the fastest half mile of the year at Cumberland Park, Nashville, the 1st.

San Antonio races opened Wednesday with a good string of "flyers."

A. E. Nables' pasture near Eagle Pass, was raided the 29th and ten head of horses stolen. Carried to Mexico.

Snow in Nebraska eighteen inches deep on the level the 30th, and still a snowing.

Several cloud-bursts and washouts last Sunday.

Earthquakes and storms in Greece, Canada and other divisions of the globe Sunday last.

Exports of hog products from the four Atlantic ports during the past week were 21,098,000 pounds, against 9,979,000 pounds from all ports for the corresponding week in 1893.

The people of Iowa offer the Kelleyites labor and grub all along their march through the state—they took the grub but declined the work. After the dance at Washington they will take a job.

"Violating the statutes of the United States" was the charge entered against Marshals Browne and Jones at the Washington police station. Texas would not hold a sheep-killing dog a minute on such a platitudinous lie.

The Knights of Labor have reinforced the American Railway Union in the Great Northern strike.

The glorious rain fall of Saturday night and Sunday last, checked the shipment of cattle from Texas to the Panhandle.

The Rio Grande section of Texas is rejoicing in the blessing of the saving rain that fell all over that dry region Saturday night and Sunday.

Foster's predictions to the Coleman county committee of cattlemen was fulfilled to the brim, with a slush-over. He told them the rain would come to that section within the last six days of April.

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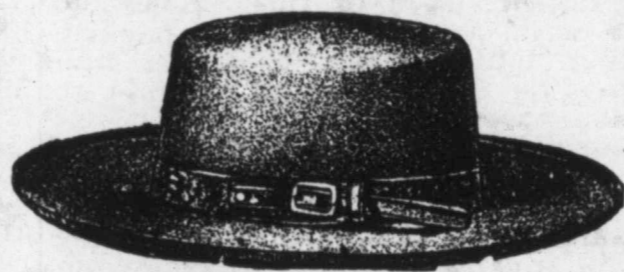
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893.....	1,746,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	956,792	1,427,763	372,385	-	-
Sold to Feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284	-	-
Sold to Shippers.....	860,237	510,469	15,200	-	-
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	-

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