

# TEXAS

## LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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### EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

"Heavy rains and the drouth broken" are the glad tidings from Abilene, Baird, Colorado City, Coleman and Ballinger. And it is also reported that a vast territory bordering on and running into the drouth-stricken region has been covered by the rains of the last forty-eight hours.

The few cattle running in Western Texas are dying from starvation, and there is little hope of any favorable change this season.

It is now settled that no good can be expected from the cattle ranges of Western Texas the present year. There was not grass to begin the season with, and the rains have been insufficient to moisten the deadened and dried up roots.

General Booth will make a three months' Salvation Army campaign in the United States next fall. He wants the faithful to raise a fund of \$250,000—this to celebrate the "fiftieth year of Christian life," and suggests an international jubilee congress to be held in London next July.

There is honor and fraternity among the breeders of fine stock, and new beginners need have no fear of harsh or ungenerous treatment by them. When he wants information any one of them will take pleasure in answering his inquiries. There is really a sort of Free Masonry in the guild that is admirable.

Reid Bros., now a part of Kingar Packing Association of Kansas City, will, it is stated, establish a large number of depots throughout the West. They have just put in a branch at Pueblo, Col., consisting of a cold storage house and a wholesale and retail department. It is rumored that the association will locate one of its establishments in Texas.

Omaha comes to the front for Texas. The Western Freight association lines on the 10th desired to make same rates to Chicago on live stock from the Southwest, as prevail through the other Missouri gateways. This enables Texas cattlemen to ship via Omaha to Chicago at the same rates exacted over the shorter lines and through the other markets.

Fort Worth has had a pleasant in-ning this week and advanced her claim as the hospitable convention city of the state. The bankers have beer within her gates and fire laddies have been at her feast, and yet she wishes it understood that her great heart has not been crowned. She rejoiced in the presence of her noble guests and cordially invites them to come again.

A special from Malakoff, Henderson county, Tex., a few days ago stated that heavy rains had necessitated re-

planting, but the county has not failed in its crops for forty years. "This," said the special, "is a great hog country, carloads are shipped from this point weighing between 250 and 300 pounds. Room for several thousand home-seekers."

The Journal's attention has been called to a misleading paragraph on first page of last issue, relative to the price of Texas beef in London. The price of 9 1-2@10 3-4 cents per pound referred to dressed meats. In American markets, prices are based on the gross weight of cattle, in England, on the net weight or dressed meat, and they have rules for "guessing" net results that rarely vary more than a few pounds in the aggregate weight of a ship load.

The live stock market has ruled low for more than a year now, and there should be a let up in the interest of producers. A year ago this week, top native steers sold at \$5.15, this year at \$4.50. Texas steers sold last year at \$4.25, this year at \$4.10. Best native sheep sold last year at \$5.12, Texas, \$4.85; this year, natives \$4.25, Texas, \$4.00. Top hogs last year sold at \$7.45, this year \$5.20. All things considered present prices are better than prices a year ago.

The dry belt west of the 100th meridian in Texas, will not be abandoned by the stockmen perhaps, but the farm settlers, the few courageous ones who remained for this year's test, will be obliged to leave or starve. A very large per cent of these are already renters for '94 back in their old neighborhood and the others are preparing to move or change their vocation, being now satisfied that farming won't go in that treeless and rainless region.

The Mississippi river has 600 affluents whose courses are marked upon the map, and a drainage area of 1,257,545 square miles. The traveler embarking upon a steamboat can sail from Pittsburgh, 4300 miles, to Fort Benton, Mont., and from Minneapolis, 2200 miles to Port Eades, on the Gulf of Mexico. Should he choose to extend his voyage to the head of navigation upon its 45 navigable tributaries, his outward journey would exceed 16,000 miles, through twenty-three states and territories of the Union.

The plea of heavy traffic and blockades at shipping centers is no defense by a railroad company in an action for damages for tardiness in shipment. So holds the civil court of appeals of Texas in the case of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Hume. The measure of damages recoverable for such breach of contract, the court further holds, is the deterioration in the value of the cattle from shrinkage and loss of weight that results from holding them awaiting the

arrival of cars and that is the result of the breach of the contract to furnish cars for their transportation. It is not the necessary expense, if any, in restoring the cattle to the condition they were in before their loss and shrinkage in weight.

Farm prospects were probably never better in Texas than now. The agricultural districts proper are aglow with bright promise, and it seems that it will be the tillers' own fault if his harvest shall fall below the average. Diligent and intelligent cultivation right along now for two months will tell the story. A cessation from political wrangling and idleness for that period may fill the granaries, stuff the barns, pack the larders and increase the exchequers of the farmers of Texas and allot a surplus to the unemployed armies.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal averages up the price of hogs for sixteen years: "May, 1893, packing hogs averaged \$7.50 in Chicago against \$7.25 in April. May, 1892, the average was \$4.60 and April of that year \$4.50. The average in May for sixteen years past was \$5.15 and in April for sixteen years past averaged \$5.30, the highest months. November for sixteen years averaged \$4.70 and December for the same period \$4.75, the two lowest months. Taking all months average price of packing hogs for sixteen years past was \$5.10, so that considering light stocks of hog products on hand and the moderate receipts' present prices do not seem high." Nor indeed do they "seem" low, in the face of the appreciation of the money dollar by the dictator and his servile followers at Washington.

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college recently sold two especially fine Holstein bulls to Major F. Caldwell of Velasco, the older of the two being Netturland Jackson, No. 14,088, head of the college herd for the past three years. He is a grandson of that great bull, Sir Henry of Aggie, of the noted houses of DeRuiter, Jacob and Rooker. Individually he is a model of the breed, having proven his value in his get at the college, and will doubtless do much toward further improving the already good cattle of South Texas. He is an acquisition highly prized by Major Caldwell. Yentje II's Earl is a younger bull, 1890, whose dam is an advanced registered cow in both milk and butter lines. She has also a calf which has recently been successfully tested for the advanced registry in her 4-year-old form, who promises in every way to equal her dam in phenomenal yield.

Since wheat has become so cheap as a breadstuff and so valuable as a food for live stock, the cost of producing it is exercising the minds of farmers,

philosophers, economists and statesmen. Senator Peffer has figured on the problem, and his sum develops that in Dakota the bonanza wheat raisers, with the best machinery, the cost of raising wheat is 35 cents per bushel; in California, where conditions are most favorable, the cost is 22 cents, while in India, where labor is lower than anywhere else in the world, the cost is only 13 cents per bushel. The India wheat is a good article, and can be laid down in Liverpool at 50 cents and in New York at about 65 cents per bushel. It now supplies one-fourth the importation into Europe and controls prices. The same story will be told of cotton in a few years, and yet short-sighted, unthinking expedient counsellors are continually ding-donging the American farmers to reduce the acreage of both wheat and cotton. To reduce the production of these two staple crops would be to surrender the markets of the world to India and Egypt and get less for the crops in the home markets.

The census bulletins are giving the country some valuable statistics now and then, and so is the agricultural bureau. The latter is more nearly up with the times and conditions than the census bureau, which commenced its work four years ago, and is still floundering about among the stupendous figures and tables of facts and frauds.

The following items of statistical information have been culled from the agricultural bulletins, and are of considerable interest to the curious, and to others as well:

Three-fifths of a million cattle were converted into beef extract for soup, and \$20,000,000 swine went through the packers' hands last year.

Sheep decreased from 47,273,553 to 45,206,498, or over 5 per cent, and shows the feeling of flockmasters on the relation of free wool to the industry.

The shrinkage in value of farm stock was over \$300,000,000, a reduction that shows how intimately the farm responds to paralysis at the centers of trade.

The horses of the country decreased during the past year from 16,206,202 to 16,081,139, but mules increased from 2,331,138 to 2,352,331, leaving a small net decrease of the horse kind.

Hogs decreased from 46,094,807 to 45,206,498. This decrease was less than anticipated, and not surprising, as they are more subject to fluctuations in numbers than any other line of domestic animals.

Cows increased from 16,424,087 to 16,487,000, or 36,687, a fraction of 1 per cent, and not one-tenth of the ratio that should occur to keep pace with the normal increase of the population of the country. Other cattle increased from 35,954,186 to 36,608,758, about equaling the natural growth of the country. This disappoints prophecies.



**CATTLE.**

Some of the cattle shipments from Texas to Kansas for grazing were a little premature. Several thousand had been consigned to farms and pastures prior to last week. Stowe Bros. of Alma, Wabaunsee county, the largest firm of cattle shippers in Central Kansas, received several consignments and others were expected from Higgins, Tex. It is stated these cattle will "have to be fed several weeks, as there is not enough pasture yet for their sustenance." It is also stated that "several destructive prairie fires have burned off last year's grass over thousands of acres in Wabaunsee" which were considered the best grazing section in the state.

In Greenwood county, also a first-class grazing section, Mr. George Addison, a very large feeder, was expecting 4000 head of cattle from the Texas Panhandle, and by this time they are probably feeding on his fine pastures. They will summer on his pastures near Brice and Hamilton.

Kansas and the Territory will probably carry through the summer not less than 350,000 head of Texas cattle, and the dealers will then carry them to the markets. They will never return to their native ranges.

**What is it.**

A dispatch from Gainesville a few days ago stated that "a mysterious disease had broken out among the cattle of B. J. Blain, a cattleman of the Choctaw nation. A small black bug enters the ears of the animal, biting rapidly and viciously. The place bitten soon turns dark and death soon follows. Mr. Blain was in the city today and was very much alarmed. He has lost several head, so far."

Can any breeder or veterinarian tell the Journal and Mr. Blain what the strange disease is and name a remedy for it.

Information is also desired as to the horsefly. The bull fly is an old acquaintance and a terrible pest, but just why the new visitor should be called the "horsefly" is the question to be answered.

**Gloomy Outlook.**

The Midland Gazette of the 13th gave the following distressful account of the drought and stock conditions on the plains:

"There is no use trying to hide it longer, the facts are here. The cattle outlook is in distressed condition and unless it rains soon, (very soon) the cattle that cannot be moved will die of starvation. The stockmen have held hope against hope. Expecting each day to bring relief, but still the elements hold back the rains, until the last blade of grass has been devoured. The range was never in such a bad condition, the end of which is not yet. Those who are able to move their cattle are doing so but then there are hundreds of cattle that are too weak to move and they must fall. The loss will be great to the owner and also to the state."

Since the 13th there has been some rain in that region to relieve the situation, and so the stock hegrira is ended.

**Breed the Best.**

The time was when there was profit in any kind of cattle in Texas, and the science of breeding found it part of the herdsman's theories or practice. The herds carried on the breeding promiscuously on the range, and the herdsman gave his attention to rounding up, branding, cutting out, driving, selling and enjoying the product. It is not so now. A great change has taken place. Poor stock is no longer desirable on the range or in the feed and sales lots. When the grass was more plentiful and more luxuriant, the common cattle made good beef, but now when the grass is poor and costly, feed has to be resorted to to make animals fat enough to slaughter and tender enough for the American tooth, a different system prevails, and the cattle raiser who neglects the teachings of the situation is sure to get left.

There is no profit now in poor stock. Competition is too close and the tastes and exactions of consumers too much defined to tolerate the scum any longer. The farmer who persists in raising such cattle, or any other kind of scrub stock as to that, may get a living despite the drawback from keeping and feeding animals that each year cost more to keep alive than they return. In periods of hard times, such as the country is just now passing through, such losses can scarcely be afforded by the range farmer, and he is not wise who blindly adheres to scrub raising and profitless results. It costs but little more to breed the best, and, as a rule, something less to feed the better breeds than the scawag stock. Every beginner, even on the smallest scale, should be of the best that can be had, for there is greater profit in breeding from the best on a small scale and increasing the stock than from a large herd of animals of the ordinary quality with the best stock to consume the products of the farm. A home market is made for them that gives better profit and more satisfactory results in every way to the herdsman and husbandman. Therefore, the Journal beseeches its Texas friends on ranch and farm who have not already done so, to at once produce pure-blooded sires, the best they can get, and from this henceforth to allow no scrub male to run with their herds or flocks.

**Time to Buy Pure Breeds.**

President W. B. Sutton in his able address before the annual meeting of the Kansas Breeders Association, spoke words of wisdom, and had he been a Texan speaking to Texans, could not have shaped his words more fittingly for his audience. The Journal commends his remarks, more especially to the cattle raisers, but horse breeders should also heed. He said:

If we can discover how to breed and raise horses worth \$10 per head more than the average product of Kansas, and induce the people to use the discovery, the value of the horse stock of the state would be increased \$8,000,000. Five dollars per head on milk cows would be \$3,000,000. Five dollars per head on the other cattle would be \$8,000,000. Two dollars on the hogs would be over \$3,000,000. Total \$22,000,000—20 per cent on the capital. This would be a grand showing, and yet it is within reach. Widespread, intelligent breeding and feeding will do it.

We have accomplished a great work when we have made it clear to every grower of stock that he is richer only by so much as the animal's market value exceeds his cost; and have impressed on all the great truth that the common "scrub" very seldom on his market value represents what it has cost to grow him, while most of them represent labor and money thrown away.

In the money received for the animals grown on the farm there are a great many parties—selfish, grasping fellows—who take their shares first. There is the state with her taxes; interest on the land that furnishes the pasture and feed; the labor that produces the feed and cares for the animal; the cash often paid for grain and mill stuff; the railroad freights to market. All these and others take their shares first, and if anything is left, the owner may possibly get it. If a shortage, he must stand it. The dollars the owner has in the beast are the last ones to come out. There is no pro rata business about it. The owner is insurer for them all. If improved breeding and feeding adds a dollar to the value of the animal it puts that dollar in the owner's pocket.

There never was so good a time as now to sell the "scrub" and substitute the wellbred animal. Money never before bought so much in this line as it will buy to-day. A grand crusade should be inaugurated by the improved stock breeders in public and private, in season and out of season, to convince the people of the truth of their claims. Our whole success is dependent upon the knowledge and ability of our improved stock breeders to produce a superior article and to educate the masses of the people to appreciate it.

**T. C. SHOEMAKER,**

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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.

**COMBINATION BREEDERS' SALE.**

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Dep't, Kansas City, Mo.

Fashionably bred trotting stock, saddlers, cobs, gentleman's roadsters and extra knee acting coach horses. May 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th. Entries to catalogue close May 10th. Send for blanks.

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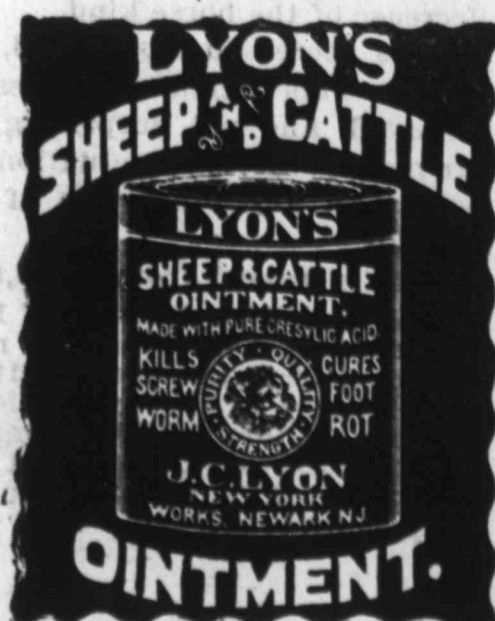
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CATTLE SALESMEN—A. A. Miller, C. J. Boyle, A. L. Casparis—being a Texas cattleman will make a specialty of Texas cattle. HOG SALESMAN—W. H. Wilson.



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.**

At the recent sales in Lexington, this expression was heard: "I will buy the horse and you may have the pedigree," but it is said that such talk came only from men who never bred a great horse.

A good horse authority, speaking of breeding the thoroughbred, makes the point that although a mare with a tainted pedigree may produce a great race horse, she is much more likely to produce a foal that, when trained and matured, can not run fast enough to carry a boy for a doctor.

Directum fell and injured both forelegs, while on his way from Dublin to take his place in Owin A. Hickok's stables at Pleasanton, and may not be in condition for training this year. It is a pity the "king" should be laid up for repairs, when so many of his votaries are waiting for him to go to victory.

Leslie E. McLearn says the purest strains are none too pure, and to accept for stud purposes individuality alone in lieu of the double essential of individuality coupled with purity of breeding, is a backward step—a wanton perpetuation of "the base, black blood." Enough that is tainted will remain, breed scrupulously as you may, without getting "fresh infusions" of it. So our Lindsay Gowan puts into poetry: Few indeed, if any there are,

In the books of peirage or stud,  
In whose pedigree lurks no sinister bar—  
No trace of the base, black blood.

"If the trotting horse is really like other business properties dependent upon an earning capacity for a selling value, certainly the trotting horse business is just now entering the spring-time of great prosperity, for never before could a trotter or pacer earn so much money as during the coming season, and in turn horses with speed were never before actually worth as much as at present." Several stock journals enrich their horse departments with the above paragraph, without tracing its genealogy, and one, The Breeder and Sportsman, has its double in its turf and track—original and quoted, which stamps it as good coin and as a fact of interest to the trotting breeders.

There is a market for horses if the right kinds of horses are raised. There are two types of horses the farmer should now breed and feed for, and only two. It will not do to simply raise a horse, it is the horse only that pays to rear, and that is either a good rangy, fair actioned, fairly-speedy, well-bottomed roadster, or a good, smooth, symmetrical draft horse. Such horses are now bringing good prices, not extravagant but fairly profitable prices. The roadster need not necessarily be large, though the large, stylish one is in good demand, and the supply is limited, but the smaller horse, if it possesses constitution, pluck and energy with fair going qualities, will sell readily even now. But after breeding for such horses the subsequent care must be right, or the breeding, however good, will be largely neutralized.—Farm, Stock and Home.

There is sound, solid horse sense in this little paragraph. Nature does nothing in vain. Breed for a purpose. If you want horses or if you want freaks for a dime museum, be as fantastic as you please in the choice of sire or dam:

"Breed for a purpose, and to that end see that there is a similarity of type in both sire and dam. Do not run counter to, but encourage and attempt to develop and emphasize in the progeny the good qualities, whatever they are, of the dam. If she is predisposed to speed, or good roadster qualities, breed to a stallion of such type; if she leans toward the draft type, breed her in that direction. In this way you are sure of a valuable roadster or a desirable, quick-selling draft horse. There is profit in observing the laws of breeding, while to ignore them means disappointment and loss."

Fancy pedigrees and scientific breeding do not always produce the desired results, and it may well be questioned whether all the credit should be given to the improvement in breeds for the marvelous increase of speed in harness. The Western Breeder, in discussing the rapid advances of the American trotter, says "some writers seem inclined to credit the increase of speed entirely to improvement in the horses. We are willing to take the stand in support of the belief that now the trotters and pacers, as a rule, are more speedy than ever before, but cannot overlook the fact that the modern sulky is much more conducive to speed than were the lumbering carts of the boyhood days of Dan Mace. Also in the early days there were no California track harrows in existence and many of the tracks were about as unkempt as the garden of the man of words and not of deeds. There has been improvement

in breeding and developing, but they have not yet accomplished sufficiently great results to justify the breeders in sitting down in the midst of contentment."

"Trotters? Why, sir, they are not 'in it' now at all—the racer is in demand, but the trotter is not wanted at any price." Thus spoke a "fancier" to the Journal editor a few days ago. The gentleman had just purchased a "pedigree" for \$500, and sent him to a friend in the country to mate for "flyers." He was positive that trotters are back numbers, and that henceforth the racer will have the American track for his own royal sport. He had probably been loitering around trotting stables where the sluggards are kept at so much per dozen. Evidently he had not been among the high-class harness horses, or at the stables of stockmen who breed the winners for the track and style and speed for the road. There is good demand, at fine prices, for good horses, with or without pedigree, but they must be fashionably built, well trained and have the speed.

Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, author of "Riders of Many Lands," thinks "it is incontestable that the Southerner—though he, too, shows points of criticism, as of necessity any class of riders must do—is, on the whole, a better model for road riding than exists elsewhere; and it is also true that he breeds and trains far better saddle horses than England has known for two generations." The Southerner is a hereditary fox hunter, "despite which the English hunting model is indisputably better. But in road riding the Southern gentleman is far ahead of the Briton as to his gait and seat and style. The Central park rider," he says, "has his good points, and he has his bad ones. When he is new to his work and over-imitates the English style he is at his worst; when he is used to his saddle he throws aside blind imitation and rides well, steering clear of the showy tendencies of the Gaul, the military flavor which still clings to the civilian Teuton, and the extreme hunting type of the Briton." The colonel believes "the Southerner in his gait and style and knowledge of road work, should be far the best model for us to copy, as his saddle beast is the best for us to buy."

In Scotland and in portions of Wales and England, the custom of keeping goats with the horses is still kept up. It is believed there that the goats take the diseases away from the horses, and ancient superstition claimed that they kept the witches away from the stables. Goats become very fond of horses by association, and vice versa, and it may be that they afford some protection. It is related that "there are at the Chamant haras five or six he-goats, which wander about with the horses, and which appear to take all the diseases which fall on the stud. There is never an invalid at Chamant; lame horses may be seen, but never ill ones. Tristan, the well known English horse, which has become one of the best known stallions, lives with his he-goat; he had one all to himself, and they are great friends. Lately, in one of the numerous paddocks of the haras was found a number of colts and whose noses and eyes were beginning to run. A he-goat was at once placed in the paddock, and in eight days all the colts were cured, but the goat was on its back, unable to move, having probably taken in all the germs of the disease with which the colts were attacked. This goat custom has been long in force, and formerly those who horsed coaches and post-chaises would not have been without one in each stable."

Are we Americans acting wisely in paying so much for pedigree and so little for the horse? Might we not take a valuable lesson from the English along this line? Since trotting races have come to be a part of the popular and recognized sports of the continent, and especially in England, a lively interest has grown up in the breeding of harness horses, and the turfmen have directed their attention to pedigrees and to individuals without pedigrees, and while the former is by no means wholly disregarded, the latter commands the favor of the leading breeders and turfmen. It is the individual horse and not a misleading pedigree that is sought by the intelligent purchaser who is paying for the worth of his money. The American bred horses are becoming very popular in Europe, and great interest is being shown among society people for the stylish, speedy trotter. A good market is fairly opened there for the American harness horse, but the American must present a good horse if he wants a good price, for, the people across the water are familiar with the good points of an animal, and will not pay high for flashy pedigrees. The Breeder and Sportsman very truly remarks that "Europeans have become appreciative purchasers of American-bred horses, and the demand is one that is constantly growing. The Europeans buy

**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, 2:11¾. 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 2:22¾; Hayden, 2:26½; Katy Cahill, 2:26½; Raven, 2:26¾; Billy McCracken 2:26¾; J. J. C., 2:24½; St. Clair 2:26½; Big Four, 2:24½.

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, 2:17¾; 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.

intelligently, too, and show a very sensible disregard of the 'standard,' which has come to be the shelter for a lot of weeds and utterly worthless animals. The European buys a horse solely because he is a good individual, and he cares not one iota whether the dam is from a trotting family, a pacing family, a thoroughbred family, or whether her pedigree runs back 'into the scrub.' It is the horse he wants and not the pedigree. There is a lot of sense in that sort of buying, and Americans would do well to imitate it. A horse with a magnificent pedigree and no speed is about as valuable as a handsome steam yacht without a boiler."

**As the Horse Grows Old.**

The horse should be more tenderly cared for and subjected to fewer hardships as he advances in years. Like his master, he grows old, but in a much more rapid ratio. His master may live to be 100, but the horse is not expected to pass a score of years. His period of usefulness and life, as compared with man, is variously estimated, and probably with profitless results if the man has failed to take the lesson to heart and to be kinder to the animal that has served him. After considerable attention to the subject over a wide field of observation, Blaine ("Rural Sports") says: "The first five years of a horse may be considered as equivalent to the first twenty years of a man; or, thus, a horse of 5 years may be comparatively considered as old as a man of 20 years; a horse of 10, as a man of 40; a horse of 15, as a man of 50; a horse of 20, as a man of 60; of 25, as a man of 70; of 30, as a man of 80, and of 35, as a man of 90. So far from this comparison being too much in favor of the horse, we are disposed to think it too little so."

We are apt to think of a man as in the "prime of life" at 40, and likewise we look upon the horse at 8 to 10 as in his prime. Therefore, the good old horse that has been kind and dutiful and faithful and servicable till he is 10 years old ought to have a little easier time for each succeeding year over the preceding as he grows older and weaker.

**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.

**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 Bldg. Chicago. (Mention this paper in writing.)



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**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 9, 1894.

The chicken paper is again after the stockmen and farmers of Texas to build sheds over their strawberry beds, and informs them that brush will do for the purpose. This brush idea is doubtless intended as an offset to my suggestion that it might be cheaper to hold an umbrella over the strawberries, and as Western Texas is somewhat long on brush this latest inspiration of the chicken paper, I must admit, gives a set-back to the umbrella suggestion. By the way, some one asked me if I thought the chicken people were in earnest about building sheds over the strawberries, or only in fun. Of course I don't know. They get very funny some times.

As a rule Texas ranchmen are persistent over stockers. I know people right now, who are trying to buy cattle on credit with which to skin their pastures. Give the grass a chance and you may have less complaint about hard seasons. Prickly pear and brush may keep 'em alive but it takes grass to make beef. They used to get fat on grass, and will again, if you will give the grass a chance.

The slough of despond in which the country is floundering, is the culmination of over thirty years of vicious legislation and vicious politics. If congress were dominated by statesmen in touch with the conservative middle masses of the country, instead of a lot of poker playing, speech-making blatherskites, we might see a way out of the trouble, but as it is, no man can see the end of it. The most danger lies in the failure of the powers that be to even understand the width, and depth and strength of the torrent upon the surface of which the Coxey movement is but a fleck of foam. But I'll tell you right now, that my remedy for the trouble would not meet the approval of Grover Cleveland, Tom Reed or J. S. Coxey.

Several stockmen say that Jot Gunter is right in his theory that the reason a mesquite grass steer don't fatten so quickly in the territory, is because his belly is not big enough to hold a sufficient quantity of sedge grass to fatten him. This suggests a reason why some allowance should be made for the chicken editor. It would hardly be reasonable to expect that a head which had for so many years accommodated its capacity to a sixteen acre chicken ranch, should suddenly become equal to the demands made upon it by a journal occupying the front rank as an exponent of a great industry.

I am led to believe that in very many, I may say in most cases, in Texas, where complaint has been made of "yellows" in peach trees, the trouble was not that disease at all, but merely an unthrifty condition of the trees, resulting from various causes mainly from too close planting, lack of cultivation, over growth of wood and over-bearing. I observe that Captain G. K. Gordon of Kimble county writes the chicken paper to know what to do for his peach trees, that he thinks have the yellows, and was told to grub them up and burn them, or words to that effect. Here are some things that might save the trees and render them useful: Closer pruning, hard wood ashes about the roots, more thorough cultivation, thinning of the trees if very thickly planted, and the flowing under of a crop of cow peas. As to which, or how many of these remedies may be necessary it would be hard to say without more knowledge of the situation than was indicated in the captain's letter. Anyhow, I'll bet a shorn sheep-skin against a year's subscription to the chicken paper that "yellows" is not what is the matter with Captain Gordon's trees.

The tendency of business and even farming seems to be in the direction of specialties. In the matter of farming there is not so much objection to specialty farming, if too many do not produce the same specialty. For instance, the cotton farmers have about run their specialty in the ground. Indeed, if it were not for the cotton seed boom of the last few years, the cotton specialist would have been left worse than he is and all because there are too many of them.

Not so much cotton in Northern and Central Texas, and more cotton in Western and Southern Texas would be a better combination.

Another trouble about Johnson grass is that a great many people who try to get rid of it and fail do not enjoy the

consolation of having much Johnson grass, because they do not know how to get a good stand of it. Late winter or early spring plowing will thicken and render more thrifty the growth. In passing the farm of Mr. Sam Bell, the well known Bexar county Jersey breeder, the other day, I observed that in plowing a rather scattering stand of Johnson grass he had at the same time plowed under broad-cast corn and between the Johnson grass and the corn, his forage prospect is fine. I rather suspect, however, that the crop is intended for the silo.

I was on a ranch of several hundred acres the other day, near this city. It has been skinned for so many years that the rocks are very bare. It runs largely to rocks. But there is a well 160 feet deep on the ranch, with the water in 40 feet of the top. Just below the well is a valley patch of about 15 acres of post oak flat, the soil being a chocolate loam. The owner of the ranch said that a pump-jack could not lower the water in the well. There is no better fruit land in Western Texas than these chocolate loam flats. Now, here is what I am driving at. With proper capacity for stirring the water, and with proper machinery for raising it the right man can make more clear money off that 15 acres than has been made off the whole ranch or ever will be made off it under the present system of management. But those rocky hills will grow grass, and if stock were kept off till grass enough comes to hold the rainfall till it gets in its work and then no more stock put on it than should be, the rough part of the ranch might be made to help out the 15-acre orchard and truck patch. And there is another small flat or two on which some sugarcane might be raised to hack up the grass. But where is the right man to come from. Henry Roach says he is not here. The average Texan can't do it, that's certain. He'd make a calf pasture of that 15 acres, and the bare suggestion that a peach orchard or a vineyard requires cultivation would discourage him so that he'd go off on a visit to his wife's relations. It isn't that he is so much lazier than other people. He will expend more vital force in an hour chasing a narrow rumped dog through the brush than would be required all day on that 15 acres. He is just simply not built right for the sort of business that keeps these California fast freights running through Texas. I am somewhat of a long horn myself, but all the same I can see that with the changed conditions that are being forced upon us we must meet the requirements of these conditions or get left. The big ranches must be cut up, and the small ones run more on the short horn plan with a little California thrown in for luck. Everybody will not like this talk, and I don't care whether they do or not. They didn't like it ten or twelve years ago, when I told them that the days of the trail were numbered, and that Texas cattle must be matured at home. The prediction has become history. A newspaper may say anything on earth it pleases, if it is right. The only thing it dares not do is to make a mistake.

Out here in Western Texas we should try to do three things anyhow—get more stuff out of the ground, get a home market for the stuff and elect only tolerably smart and fairly honest people to office.

Wool seems to be about the only thing that has no friends among the congressional advocates of the Wilson bill. Failing to agree upon a bill on lines indicated by their party platform, they seem inclined to make a scape-goat of wool, and let it go at that. The whole thing has degenerated into a farce that render its promoters the laughing stock of even the free traders.

Mr. E. M. Cook is in from the Key-stone ranch, Frio county, and reports a favorable outlook for grass and water. He thinks that my treatment of the butterine question in a recent issue of The Journal reflects the view of Texas stockmen, and on general principles is the correct and equitable view of the matter.

Somebody in an exchange tells how he killed out Johnson grass by persistent plowing in summer and seeding to sugarcane one season and to oats the next. It would be interesting to hear from him a year or two later. Do not understand me to claim that Johnson grass may not be exterminated, but that no well authenticated case in which it has been done has come to knowledge.

Col. Y. C. Frost has received 2000 bags of wool, which he reports in fairly good condition. Has offered none as yet. Says no foreign buyers have arrived, but the resident buyers manifest some interest in wool, and seem ready to take it on the basis of Eastern quotations.

J. M. Chittim is in from the coast

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

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country, where he has been branding the Waelder cattle purchased by him some weeks ago.

Col. J. M. Taylor is in from the head of the Llano and says the country up that way does not look as well as it ought. He took a copy of The Journal with him and said if he likes it as well as he used to like the Stockman under my management he will become a regular subscriber.

**"Grin Like a Cheshire Cat."**

"Well, well! Didn't ever hear of a grin like a Cheshire cat? Why, you see, a man down in Cheshire had a cat which grinned and grinned until there was nothing left of the cat but the grin, just as some scrofulous people, who cough, and then cough and cough until there is nothing left of them to erect a monument to but the cough."

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most effective, anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, strength-giving remedy extant. For weak lungs, lingering coughs, spitting of blood, scrofula, sores, pimples and ulcers, it is a wonderful and efficacious remedy.

Its manufacturers guarantee it to do all that they claim, or money is returned.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, cure constipation, piles, sick headache, and indigestion, or dyspepsia.

**Texas Cotton Crop.**

Mr. Hester, secretary New Orleans cotton exchange, figures the actual movement of the Texas crop for the month ending April 30 to have been 68,845 bales, against 61,134 in April, 1893, and the total for the eight months from September 1 to April 3, 1,948,697, against 2,029,930 last year. The movement last year after April was 78,503, the total commercial crop of last year having been 2,108,323.

**THE TAYLOR FAIR.**

Col. Poole's Hasty Letter—Birdseye View of Hillsboro—Taylor's Fair a Success.

To the Live Stock and Farm Journal. Taylor, Tex., May 9.—I spent two days quite pleasantly in Hillsboro and added a large number of names to your subscription list. Hill county is prosperous and her farmers and merchants all seem to have money. The city is growing; considerable improvements are now going on in the way of brick and stone business houses. Crops are very fine in this county and the farmers are well up with their work. I have met a number of pleasant gentlemen here, many of whom are loud in their praises of The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Stephens & Moley are real estate dealers and lead the business in Hill county. They report business brisk in their line and a healthy demand for improved farms. I am indebted to these very clever gentlemen for many favors and courtesies extended to the representative of the Live Stock and Farm Journal.

**Taylor's Fair.**

I arrived here this morning and am pleased to say I found things lively. There is a big crowd at the fair grounds and attractive strings of live stock of all kinds. The weather is cloudy and the temperature pleasant. There is a big string of trotting and race stock on the grounds, and the racing will commence today and much interest is being manifested. The exhibits are pretty full and are of great credit to the farmers, horticulturists and live stock people of Williamson. Crops, grass and live stock in this county are in superb condition and the opportune seasons are improving matters every day and every hour.

C. C. POOLE.

Sheep market this week is dull, slow and lower in Chicago.

STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

**Buchan's Cresylic Ointment**

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

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City



CORRESPONDENCE

Trans-Pecos Sheep Notes.

Bob Massey, the well known ranchman of Howard's Draw, Crockett county, reached his ranch last week with his flocks from the Pecos City country, where he has been wintering them. He reports their condition as anything but satisfactory. However, the losses from death rate was trifling, but will not have any shipping muttoms and the wool clip will be 20 per cent lighter than last spring. These flocks were run dry and the intention was to ship them out this spring for mutton.

Newton Bros., extensive sheep raisers and mutton buyers of Crockett county, have wintered 1800 sheep near the "Blue Hills" in the Pecos. These flocks are not ready for market and will probably be held over another season. The extensive wool clip of this firm, comprising last fall's clip and this spring, will be offered for sale at San Angelo and will approximate 160,000 pounds.

Schauer & Co., the mutton buyers of Crockett county, are preparing to ship 10,000 sotol fed muttoms from San Angelo. These sheep are considered the best all-round string of fat sheep in the Devil's river country. This firm has three clips of wool stored in San Angelo, amounting to 170,000 pounds, which will be put upon the market this spring.

O. T. Wood of Sutton county, the well known all-round sheep man, has got 3000 muttoms taking the run of the range in the Keer county, improving in condition and waiting for the market to brace up a few points, when they will be sent forward to market from Kerrville over the Aransas Pass route.

The Howards will ranch in the lower part of Crockett county near the Pecos river. They have wintered 18,000 sheep and brought them through in good shape, 6000 of which were shipped to market over the Southern Pacific road some time since. Another shipment is ready to go forward as soon as the market gathers strength. This entire lot of sheep were fed on sotol. As this ranch contains about the best sotol range in the Southwest, all of which is in easy reach of water from various wells situated at intervals over the range.

S. E. Couch, near Ozona has just finished shearing 8000 sheep and reports the clip the lightest in his recollection, owing to the dry hard winter and the condition of the flocks. Mr. Couch drifted his sheep west of the Pecos river early in the season, but finding the range giving way rapidly he returned them to the east side and commenced feeding sotol. His lamb crop was unsatisfactory; out of 2000 ewes bred, he has marked and put out on the range 800, which, owing to the thin condition of the ewes, being unable to afford sufficient milk, the lambs are not thrifty.

John Cooper, the ever-rustling and all-round good sheepman of Johnson's Draw in Crockett county, has got a string of sotol-fed muttoms, some 12,000 in number, hovering around the shipping pens at Comstock on the Southern Pacific waiting for the market to pull itself together after its bad behavior the past two weeks.

About 10,000 fat sheep, mostly sotol fed sheep, mixed ewes and muttoms, have been sold the past ten days in the Devil's river country at a range of prices from \$2 to \$3. Two small lots of fancy stuff, with wool on, bringing the latter price.

J. C. Miller has contracted to shear 75,000 head of sheep at his pens near Laramie, Wyo. Shearing at Fort Steele, Wyo., will commence on the 20th and it is expected at this time that fully 100,000 sheep will be sheared there during the present shearing season. Shearing at Medicine Bow is also in progress and numberless flocks are heading for that place to shear.

Sheep shearing has been in full swing the past two weeks at Pecos City. Wool is being sent to the East on consignments. About 300,000 pounds has been shipped and is waiting shipment in the warehouses. Mr. Prestidge, the well-known wool buyer of San Angelo, has been circulating among sheep men but did not buy any wool up to date, the prices offered was about 6 cents. The feeling prevails among the sheepmen that the market can't go much lower, consequently they are either holding or consigning to New York and Boston.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger, Tex., the well-known banker, cattle and sheep man, came down from the Y ranch in Loving county this week where he had been to look after cattle interests reports cattle thin, but no losses, reports good rains at his Grierson Springs ranch on the Pecos, but says it is too late to help the cattle much and he will continue shipping out to the territory, and expressed gloomy opinion about wool and sheep outlook generally.

J. C. Smith, the well-known cattle and sheep man, had just finished shearing 6000 sheep at Pecos City, and is starting them down the Pecos River to

Horsehead crossing, from which point they will swing across east to his ranch at Big Springs, where the range is picking up some since the late rains.

The Ike Gronski sheep, 15,000 head, are taking the range in Pecos county near Fort Stockton, where they have had good rains. These sheep are in thin condition and will not be ready for market the present season.

The lamb crop throughout Western mates made by a gentleman who has traveled over nearly all sections of the Texas is the worst ever known in the history of the business. Careful estimate West place at not exceeding 20 per cent and claims that this is the utmost limit it will reach with a strong probability of it falling below that. Many sheepmen killed the lambs as rapidly as they were dropped, as the ewes had no milk and the lambs would have died in a few days anyway for want of something to eat, so by getting rid of the lambs at once there was some chance of saving the ewes, while those who tried to save the lambs lost heavily of both ewes and lambs.

The condition of range stock, both sheep and cattle, is deplorable throughout Western Texas from Laredo to the New Mexico line; all up the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Pecos cattle have been subsisting on brush and prickly pear. The ground is perfectly bare, no sign of grass roots remaining, and the late rains have afforded no immediate relief except to put water in dry ponds and lakes. It will take rest from the present over-crowded condition and a succession of good seasons to restore the range to anything like its original condition. From Del Rio up through the Devil's River country, over Sutton, Crockett, Irion and Tom Green counties, stock are actually suffering at the present moment, as there is simply no grass. Cattle are dying and many of them are too poor to reach the shipping pens for movement to the Indian Territory. Sheep are holding up better than other classes of stock, the death rate among sheep in this section has been fully 20 per cent, and many conservative estimates place it higher. The wool clip will be lighter than that of last season by 25 per cent, and of an injured fiber owing to the thin condition of the sheep. The lamb crop will not exceed 20 per cent, and all there are inferior in quality owing to their stunted condition when young. Altogether the condition of Western Texas is little short of deplorable and it is foolish to deny it, a fact which nearly all local country papers persist in doing and always get on their ear every time anybody dares to mention it.

Godair, Harding & Co's Weekly Letter.

Chicago, Ill., May 8.—Supplies of Texas cattle have been surprisingly light lately and scarcely enough have arrived from day to day to make a market.

A few loads of fed steers are received each day but no grass cattle of any consequence have been received yet. Dealers here do not expect many grass cattle to arrive before the first of June. According to reports the range cattle in most parts of Texas came through the winter in poor shape and of course it will take some time before they will be in good marketable condition. We are informed that the range in the territory is in first rate condition and cattle shipped there from Texas are picking up as rapidly as could be expected.

This will be a year of much uncertainty in the cattle business, and we think it will pay owners to get their cattle as fat as possible before sending them to market. Some good fed steers sold at \$4.10 this week, which, however, is 75c below a year ago. If grassers have to sell that much lower than last year's figures during the coming summer prices will, indeed, be low, but we do not anticipate such a reduction. Receipts of Texas cattle last week were 2,068, against 1591 the previous week, and 7201 a year ago.

Sales of fed steers have been chiefly at \$3.40@3.80.

Texas sheep are beginning to come, but as yet not very freely. The market is in a weak, unsettled condition, and there seems to be no outlet for common and medium sheep. It will be the best policy to hold back common sheep awhile, at least until the market gets better. Natives sell at \$2@4.60, Texas, \$1.50@3.50; lambs, \$3@4.80.

Of the 30,000 sheep slaughtered by the Kansas City packers during the month of April 1-6th, or about 5000 were consigned to the exclusive sheep house of H. C. Abbott & Co., and sold by them. Outside of this immense business they handled some sheep that went to feeders. This new firm has been a great addition to the Kansas City sheep market, and should receive a large patronage from wool growers and feeders.

Tariff bill agreed upon by the Democratic senators, Mr. Hill of New York alone opposing.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The horse market in the East is improving. From Boston the demand for good horses is reported fairly active and prices strong for first-class animals. The wave may strike Texas later on.

Prices for horses rule low everywhere except for the very best.

An Iowa judge rules that a trainer has not a lien upon a horse for training or keeping a horse while training. The case was appealed, and trainers are watching it with some anxiety.

The glorious rains that fell in the Laredo dry region on the 1st disappeared in a day or two. The earth drank it up as it fell and could have absorbed ten times as much. It is now as dry as ever.

A lot of Nebraska sheep averaging 126 pounds and costing \$4.65 were shipped from Chicago on the 4th to Glasgow, Scotland. Sending coal to Newcastle, so to speak.

"Baby beef" and "infant mutton" have the call in the markets this week. Veal and lamb are the spring delicacies.

Texas sheep last week sold in Chicago at improved prices; 187 averaging 85 pounds brought \$2.50; 626, 76 pounds, \$2.60, and 500, 86 pounds, \$4. It will be purchased that other considerations than mere weight controlled the price.

Steers weighing 1200 to 1355 pounds sold in Chicago last week at \$3.65@4.50. There were fluctuations of a speculative character, but the market came over into this week fairly well sustained, with further advances demanded by sellers.

Texas steers of good weight are now fairly competing with the "natives" in the Western markets. Ed McCartney of Waxahachie last week obtained \$4.10 for thirty-three head, averaging 1186.

The St. Louis Live Stock Reporter says that market can sell four times as many cattle as it is receiving, three times as many sheep and twice as many hogs. Strange then that prices do not improve. When the demand exceeds the supply the article ought to appreciate. But that's not the rule now.

The new Galo comet was observed at Mount Hamilton. It is nearly circular, twenty minutes of an arc in diameter, and to the naked eye has the appearance of a huge star. Southwest, low down, moving northeast.

Dr. Sam Houston, son of the old Sam, died at Independence the 3d.

Judge Reagan answers Judge Clark in a caustic letter, exposing Clark's inconsistency and fantastic capers in politics.

One by one the mines of the country are being closed. When the men do not walk out of their free will, they go out under intimidation, and the probability is that every mine from Maine to California will be silent.

A hail storm visited the vicinity of Emporia, Kan., night of the 4th and did great damage, killing live stock. Some of the blocks of ice that fell measured twelve inches in length. The wind was terrific also, prostrating houses and trees and tossing loaded cars about as if they were paper boxes.

Hogs received in Sioux City during April averaged 232 pounds, against 244 pounds for March, 234 pounds for April a year ago, 247 pounds in 1892, 225 pounds in 1891 and 239 pounds in 1890.

Robert Bonner thinks the two minute trotter is coming and he hopes to live to see him.

Alvin holds first place for fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the indications are that she will be the peer of any in the matter of growing staples.—Alvin Sun.

The editorial excursion will leave Fort Worth on the 29th of next month for Ashbury Park, New Jersey, a watering place of 100,000 population.

During the past four months 97,278 carloads of live stock were received at Chicago, and 30,422 carloads were shipped.

The decrease in cattle receipts for the past four months at the four principal markets was 40,000 head as compared with same period last year.

The Prairie Farmer, usually correct in its estimates, has raised its wheat estimates for the crop of 1893 from 441,000,000 bushels, its first estimate, to 460,000,000, and this estimate is generally accepted in commercial quarters.

Chicago Drover's Journal: There is considerable speculation at present regarding the probable receipts of hogs for May and June. Last May 463,897 arrived, and May, 1892, arrivals were 737,039, or 176,000 more than the previous largest May receipts. Last June 514,144 arrived, and June two years ago 701,952, the largest on record. Most dealers expect about 1,000,000 for May and June, 1894.

The state treasury is empty, and Treasurer Wortham announces that warrants must now be numbered and



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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.,

129 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.

registered, and that he will pay them accordingly, as the general revenue come in through the tax collectors.

The coke regions of Pennsylvania are smokeless, and not a coal mine east of the Alleghenies is being operated.

Rainmaker Jewell of the Rock Island system reaching Channing, Hockley county, Texas, the 7th, and proceeded at once with preparations to make it rain. Zapata is the logical field for his operations.

The suffering people of Sparta county make an earnest appeal for assistance. The drouth has lasted four years, and there is not a wagon load of grass in the entire country. This is the only section of Southwest Texas that has not been visited recently by heavy rains.

Charley Beauchamp, a well known sheep man of Irion county, Tex., was shot and killed by S. S. Woodward, and his son, Jeff Woodward, severely hurt. The Woodwards surrendered and are in jail.

The Santa Fe Railway company announces cut rates, effective Tuesday last, as follows: The following rates Santa Fe and San Antonio & Aransas Pass railways, also to Houston and Galveston from Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Louis, Fort Madison, Wichita and Hutchinson, 40 cents per 100 pounds. From Chicago and Omaha, 47 cents per 100 pounds. Usual differentials to points taking higher than common point rate. This is a reduction of 29 cents from Kansas City and a corresponding reduction all around.

Dandy Jim, the trotting horse, with a mark of 2:16 1-4, owned by Evans Bros., of San Antonio, was sold Monday last, in that city to Dwyer Bros., for \$4000.

The census of Oklahoma City, just taken, gives her a population of 7245, and Guthrie 7221. The assessed valuation of the former is \$2,203,000, the latter \$1,705,000.

The Houston and Texas Central and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway companies, owe the state school fund \$825,000, borrowed under the act of 1856, and are now called upon peremptorily by the governor and comptroller to pay.

The visible supply of grains Saturday, May 5, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat, 656,158,000 bushels, decrease, 1,426,000; corn, 10,259,060 bushels, decrease, 2,756,000; oats, 2,659,000 bushels, increase, 161,000; rye, 352 bushels, decrease, 32,000; barley, 225,000 bushels, decrease, 12,000.

The first four months of 1894 receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago were \$2,000 against 86,205 a year ago, 29,317 two years ago and 11,748 the first four months of 1891.

Chicago received 4887 cars of live stock last week. A year ago same week 5160. The same ratio of falling off is observed in all the markets, and the shortage is in the cattle receipts.

A dispatch from Grand Junction, 5, says: The Utah-Colorado sheep war is on in earnest, and serious results may follow. J. E. Reed's herd of 800 sheep has been slaughtered by indignant Colorado cattlemen. Shots were exchanged and, as Reed is missing, it is feared he may have been killed.

This week a year ago hogs advanced 5@15c and top stood firm at \$7.85—this week 10@15c lower and quoted at \$4.25@5.15.



## SHEEP AND WOOL

The Hopkins County Wool Growers' association has decided upon May 16 for the day to sell spring clip. These sales occur semi-annually and are of such magnitude as to attract the attention of wool dealers in St. Louis and Philadelphia twice a year.

The Vermont merinos imported into Australia have given very great satisfaction. A leading flock-master, who imported eight rams and some ewes, reports in the "Agricultural Journal" of Cape Colony that the use of these rams has so improved his sheep that the first cross increased the fleece two pounds, and that the cross-bred sheep withstood the heavy rains much better than the natives, on account of the full backs and dense fleeces of the cross-breeds.

The steady increase of collections under the oleomargarine tax law continues to be a remarkable feature of the internal revenue receipts of the government. For the eight months of the current fiscal year the collections from oleomargarine have shown an increase of \$183,614 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, and have amounted to \$1,336,460. Colman's Rural World, commenting on these statistics, remarks that "when dairymen and farmers realize the ruin that is being wrought them by the manufacture and sale of this imitation compound, they will see why milch cows are no longer salable and why butter is a drug on the market. Their time honored industry is being ruined by a fraud and the people are being swindled and poisoned."

Galen Wilson, a wool and mutton breeder of Tompkins county, N. Y., and a writer of fine ability, contributes to the Cultivator and Country Gentleman an admirable article on "Hot-house Lamb Growing." He goes through the whole process of managing a lamb from its dropping to the market stalls. The slaughtering is an important part of the business of preparing mutton for market, and Mr. Wilson is good authority as to the methods: "Lambs are slaughtered," says he, "either by hanging them up by the heels or laying them on their backs in a frame like a sawbuck, and running a knife through the throat cross wise; but not cutting the gash clear out. The entrails only are removed; the flanks drawn back and fastened by a stick of wood sharp at both ends and extending across the back. The caul is thrown over the cavity and all raw surfaces and fastened there with short wooden pins. The carcass is then hung up, and when cool is wrapped in new, cheap, white muslin from the forelegs to the gambrel joints. This is sewed fast. A similar cover of burlaps is placed over the muslin. They are then ready to be shipped by express. All blood spots are to be removed from about the head and neck, and hoofs to be freed of filth. At my railroad station the other day were lambs with manure between their claws and phosphate sacks for the outer wrapping. One could fortell their doom. Cleanliness pays here. Male lambs should be castrated when three days of age. They get fatter and plumper than if left entire."

## THE TRUE SITUATION.

## Words of Wisdom to Texas Sheep Breeders.

In Colmans Rural World a writer over the initials "M. W." talks good mutton sense to the sheep raisers, and the Journal fires his entire article at the Texas flockmasters as an antiseptic for their woolly woes and a tonic for their everlasting panic:

Much as may have been said in regard to the decline in the sheep industry, there are some facts that should be made plain, and this is an excellent season of the year to call attention to the future of sheep. The lambs are coming, and it has been splendid weather for them.

When any article of the farm is bringing seemingly a low price there is a tendency among farmers to not show the attention they should to it. The sheep industry is separate from the industry of growing wool. The wool is a product of the sheep, and is but a small portion of the value of good sheep. A great many have been selling their ewes off since early in 1893 as fast as they could get rid of them at ruinous prices, while the wise ones are agreed that the wool is only a small thing comparatively as to the profit to be derived from a good mutton carcass. The best way in the world to lose money is to go with the thoughtless crowd.

I fear says a writer in the Indiana Farmer, some farmers are not in the frame of mind to be reasoned with on this subject, but I propose to state a

them. That sheep are bringing seemingly low prices at present is not denied. But what farm products are not? Other stock do not. Hogs have been money makers, but are now on the decline, but are money makers at present prices. But look out! The best sheep are not losing the feeders money at present prices. I mean sheep that are fat. They are making money for all who handle the right kind; we mean the mutton-producing sort. The glut of sheep on the market at present is more the result of political racket than anything else. Those who have good sheep and hogs haven't much reason to complain. The common grades are dull, and the same is true of cattle, and the market drops at times dangerously near the disastrous point, even to the man with the best cattle.

I will admit that the mutton and wool growers are not having it all their own way at present. Neither is the merchant, the cattle and horseman, or the common farmer with his wheat I have heard it said that when a man gets sick of sheep he is very sick. But I assure you there are as many sick merchants, cattlemen and horse men, as there are sheep men in proportion at present. I am sure we are no worse off than the merchant in the city who has an equal amount invested in a stock of goods I have this advantage over him: I know that I can get in cash the market value of my stock and grain in 48 hours after the time I cry enough. It is strange, but true, we want to quit a thing when it costs us the most, and pay high prices for the privilege of going to something else few facts and leave the results with Sheep breeders and feeders are as well off as the majority of farmers who have cattle, horses and wheat. The sheep breeder cannot turn to cattle with any assurance of any greater profit. We all certainly cannot breed hogs, and at present horses are paying but a small profit, and wheat is losing the grower money at present prices.

One fact stands out prominently. At the rate the sheep are going to market there will soon be a deficiency in the supply. The estimate for January 1894, indicates a decrease of about 5.8 percent, from 1893, and the 1894 lamb crop will be short on account of so many ewes sent to market and many flocks that were not bred on account of the owners thinking there was nothing in sheep.

Despite the claims of some of our farmers that there is no money in sheep, the reports for the last fiscal year show that Canada has sent over 300,000 sheep to the United States, and paid \$1.50 per head duty on them and 75 cents on lambs. But these sheep were mutton sheep of the best quality and our farmers can furnish just as good mutton and cheaper than Canada. It is true our markets are over-stocked at present, but not with good, first-class mutton by any means. It is with culls of the wool-producing kind rather; not of the mutton breeds which should be in good condition when sent to the butcher. A single lamb well fed of the mutton breeds will bring more money than a Merino ewe, fleece, lamb and all combined. It is plain that farmers cannot make sheep pay who do not consider the demands of the market. While some are endeavoring to secure a few cents more on extra wool grown, which at even a good advance in price cannot be more than twenty or thirty cents greater profit in fleece on the sheep, and owing to the inferiority of the lamb and mutton lose \$1 to \$2 worth of mutton, or in other words, saving at the slaughter and wasting at the bung, other farmers who give mutton particular attention and consider the wool a secondary matter are making sheep pay.

In conclusion I would like to say if we see fit to keep less sheep, keep them all the better, and not sell off your good young ewes but breed them to good Down rams with good mutton qualities, grading up your flocks, furnishing the feeder an animal that will feed for market at any age, and bring the top of the market, giving the consumer the choicest mutton for his table, which will soon increase the demand if you furnish him the right kind, as there is plenty of room for them, and there will be plenty of money in it.

It is believed that there is a great field for the exportation of our agricultural implements, the cheapest and most effective in the world, to the Spanish American countries. The machete, which is only a great knife, serves instead of axe and spade in many of those countries. The United States consul general for Ecuador believes that if clever agents were sent down to show the people how to use better implements a trade could be created at once.

## SHEEP, SHEEP SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT &amp; 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.

## COL. POOLE'S LETTER.

People, Crops, Live Stock and Politics Along the Santa Fe.

Editor Journal.

Morgan, Bosque County, Tex., May 2.—After leaving Lampasas, our next stop was Killeen. We had the pleasure of meeting our old-time friend, Col. A. W. Dunn. He is doing a rushing business in dry goods and groceries at this point, and seems in fine spirits. Col. Dunn reports stockmen and farmers in good shape in this county. Bell county has been blessed with good rains this spring. Crops fine, and stock of all kinds in good shape.

We then pulled up at Temple, which seems to be thriving. Crops all along the line from Temple to this place (Morgan) are as fine as I ever saw at this season of the year. Cotton and corn are both clear of weeds and grass and growing fine. Our next stop was Valley Mills. Here we met several friends and some kinsmen, whom we had never seen or heard of before. A big Baptist meeting was in progress, and more preachers than I had met in a long time before. The chickens, frying size, old hens and all, were in a hard race for their lives. One old red rooster seemed to say as he was going at Maud S. speed for the brush, "Preachers! Preachers! Preachers!"

Here we met V. Burch, who was receiving a car load of fat hogs which he had bought of the farmers. Farmers were hauling them in by the wagon load. These hogs were fine and fat. Yes, they were equal to any Kentucky or Missouri hogs. They are turning their attention to raising fine hogs. This immediate country is raising all its own bacon and lard. This is a move in the right direction. I saw for sale in the grocery stores country hams and sides which were equal to any I ever saw in the North. These farmers are on the right road to success.

Crops in this section are splendid. Farmers are all up with their work. I met at this place F. F. Sears, who showed me many favors by introducing me to all in town except the ladies. Here his heart failed him. He said to me: "Poole, if I could only find some young lady who would marry me I would be the happiest man in Valley Mills," and he offered me a big pile if I would find him a sweetheart. Now, I want to say to my young lady friends, if some one will consent to be called Mrs. Sears I will divide the money with her.

From Valley Mills to Clifton, along the Bosque river valley, crops are immense. At Clifton we spent the Sabbath. It rained all day, and prevented me from going to church or fishing, either.

Our next stop was at Meridian, the county seat of Bosque county. The crops in this county were never more promising. Wheat all headed out, corn, oats and cotton all as nice as heart could wish. This little city is situated on the banks of the Bosque river. It looked like everybody and his wife had been fishing—big boys, little boys, men and negroes could be seen on all corners, with great strings of fish for sale. I did want to go fishing so bad, but I heard of my dog up there, so I pulled out for this place (Morgan).

I find this a nice little town. Several new rock buildings are almost completed. I understand business is lively here, and an air of prosperity pervades here. I have heard more political talks here the last three weeks than for years. Third party people are as thick as blackberries in Arkansas in the month of July. I was astonished to find them so numerous, but a Republican tried to explain that to me, by saying the Third party people reminded him of a coyote wolf. Said he, a man not accustomed to hearing one of those varments late of an evening, calling up his comrades, would suppose there were at least twenty making that noise, when in reality there was only one. To say the least of it, there must be some fire where there is so much smoke. Adieu.

C. C. POOLE.

## 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



## A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

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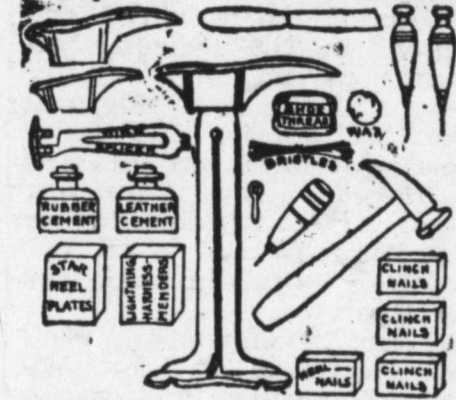
207 and 209 Federal Street,

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Boston.

Texas wools a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

## HANDY COBBLER



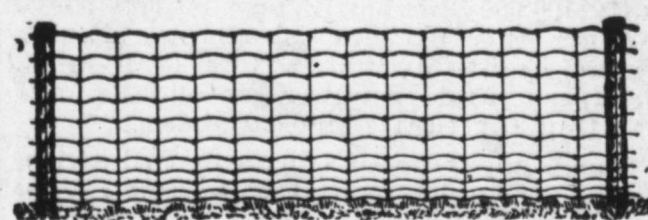
Most complete outfit ever offered for home repairing, boots, shoes, rubber boots and coats, harness, wire fences, etc. Thousands sold. Better tools than in any similar outfit and nearly twice as many. It saves lots of money. Any one can use it. Weight 17 lbs. Agents making money. Retail for \$3.00. Sample outfit by freight or express only \$2.00 if you mention this paper.

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## S. H. COWAN, Attorney-at-Law.

General attorney Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office, Hendricks building,

Fort Worth, - - Texas



## Very Deliberate.

The Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Co. took a "flying trip" to the World's Fair, but didn't have time to decide on the fence question. In fact, they took seven years to investigate the PAGE FENCE before deciding to adopt it for use on the entire line. Besides testing it five years, the Chief Engineer and Div. Engineers made special trips, traveling hundreds of miles, to inspect the first fences built (some serving on second set of posts) and questioning owners on every point. The first order was received April 20th, and probably 150 miles will be used during the season. Elasticity "is in it."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



WORLD'S WASHER NO other saves so much labor or takes so good care of clothes. Better work than any washboard. At wholesale where no agents shipped safely anywhere, freight paid; get free circular before buying any other. C. E. ROSS, 12 McLean st., Lincoln, Ill.



## SWINE.

Feed your pigs from the day of farrowing till they are ready for the butcher.

Save your pigs, feed them, fatten them all along through the summer and when they are eight months old bring them to the packery and get \$10 apiece for them.

If the sow is in fairly good condition at farrowing her pigs will be plump and fat—that plumpness and fatness should be kept up without a moment's falling away till they go to the shambles.

The price of hogs continues to crawl upward, and those who now have breeding sows are in the line of good luck and prosperity. Those who have no sows should buy them without delay, for prices are going still higher and breeding stock will be costly another season.

Secretary Morton says pork is the demanded meat throughout the globe. It is found alike on the table of the rich and the poor. It is particularly the poor man's meat because it furnishes sufficient edible fat to cook itself, to fry the potatoes and to make biscuit and cake.

There is more money in hogs than in any other branch of stock-farming, and when properly bred, cared for and fed the hog is less liable to disease than sheep or cattle. Give the hog a clean, dry place to sleep, sound healthy food and room to exercise, with plenty of pure water, and he will never die with cholera or any other epidemic disease.

Iowa stands first with 5,996,170 hogs, and only a loss of 42 per cent last year. Missouri stands second with 3,709,518, and a loss of 5.8 per cent same period. June 1st last she had 3,249,390 hogs. Today she claims over 4,000,000, counting the spring farrows.

Illinois once led the procession but she yields the bristles to Missouri. As Texas shows second in the corn crop it requires no strain to predict that in '96 she will be second in hogs, and in 1900 first in everything.

The hog industry has so many good features to recommend it to the Texas farmer that the theme is always fresh and full of "meat." It gives quick returns, besides very little capital to start with, exacts only common sense care and attention in breeding and feeding; enables the family to have clean, wholesome pork, bacon, hams and lard of their own every day in the year, and can be easily made to add to the cash amount every month in the year, since the market at the stock yards and packing house is here all the year around. Plant some more hogs.

The returns show a slight enlargement of the number of breeding sows compared with last year. The average for the whole country is about 101. Farrowing will be later than usual, says the Prairie Farmer, making it probable that there will be more favorable weather for raising young pigs than was experienced last year. An increasing scarcity of matured hogs is indicated, and the estimates of correspondents point to a market supply during the next three months but slightly changed from last year. Hogs are remarkably free from all disease, and in but few localities has there been any loss. There is a decided shortage in number of cattle now being fed for market, the result of unsatisfactory prices and the financial stringency last fall. The returns make an average of about 80 per cent compared with last year.

Because a hog will eat all manner of filth and unclean foods, that is no reason why he should be converted into a sewer pipe and swashed with the entire filth of the premises, especially after he is put in preparation for the butcher. On this subject the Stockman gives some good counsel, and insists that to make hogs pay they must have just as good care as any other stock. "Dirty pens and anything which comes handy for feed will never bring a hog to a profitable market. Do not make him eat his bushel of grain in connection with a bushel of filth. A clean feeding floor is not difficult to have, and your grain will go further and the health of your hogs will be the better for having it. Dish water is not a very healthy food, and the idea that it will quench thirst better than cold water is a wholly mistaken one. Neither is mouldy corn just as good as sound corn for pork making. If you have been going on the assumption that it was only a hog and that anything would answer, you had better change your practice at once."

The Berkshire ham is recognized

throughout the world as the standard to which the breeder, feeder and dealer endeavors to attain in the production of the most highly flavored, delicious and palatable article of food prepared for delighting and stimulating the appetite. The art of breeding a hog that will furnish the feeder the best foundation for the development of a lean, tender, firm and juicy ham, has been attained by a comparatively few of the many thousand farmers engaged in this business. The feeder who has given the matter of providing a ration for the production of the best quality of well marbled ham of fine toothsome grain and excellence in flavor, is the rare exception. The man who has mastered the science of selecting the best quality of ham and curing the same in such an artistic manner as to improve the flavor retain the juicy quality characteristic to the most tender and palatable ham, and add color and aroma that makes the palate containing the delightful morsel of food a most appetizing gem of art can render his day and generation no better service than by widely advertising said information.

## POULTRY.

The hen should be fed on corn for several days after coming off with her brood, but meal, dry or dampened and stirred into a crumbly dough must be fed to the little chickens. The corn ration, however, should be stopped a month or two before the hen is ready to resume laying.

If you have especially good breeding turkey hens, the best plan is to keep them for several years and sell off the young stock. Turkey hens are good for five or six years, and after the first year's brood they give comparatively no trouble in nesting and taking care of their chicks.

Coops made of laths, three feet by two, and two feet high, with a small box at one corner for a roost, is a good house for the mother hen and her brood. This coop should be kept clean and dry, and it is best to move it every two or three days for the health and thrift of the baby chickens.

Turkeys, as a rule, do best to have their own way in nesting, sitting and caring for their young, but the older ones are likely to become so gentle and obedient as to conform cheerfully to the feeder's plans.

A box the size of a cracker box with a little hay in it is good for the hen and young brood in this mild climate, provided it has good ventilation. Chickens must have light and air.

When the brood is taken from the nest it should be put in a coop and fastened securely, and water and meal supplied immediately in small quantities. Repeat this ration several times during the day, and add some corn for the hen. Stop all crackers so that the chickens cannot get out, but on the third or fourth day, if the weather is good, open places for them to pass out and in. They now need a little exercise, but not so much as the hen would give them if she were out with the brood. Not until the fifth or sixth day is it safe to turn the mother out, and then if the weather be fine.

### The Southern Fowl Yard.

There is a vast deal of poultry literature running through farm and home journals of the country just now and it is quite probable that more interest is being taken in poultry than at any former period of our country's history. Of course, much that is written is in the interest of fancy breeds and show birds, and therefore valueless to the plain common sense people on the farms, who raise chickens and turkeys and geese and ducks in the old fashion natural way. And yet even these people may learn something from writers of experience and breeders who have succeeded at the business. The Southern Farmer has a long article on the "Southern Poultry Yard," which deals with the subject in a practical way, and its suggestions are for Southern poultry raisers. It sets out with the very sensible proposition that where poultry-keeping is carried on in a methodical way, and with the object of getting all the profits possible out of the business, all management that tends to economize labor and insure the health and protection to the fowls should be carefully made. Anything worth doing at all is worth doing as well as it is possible for us to do it. Loose, slipshod management never pays in anything—even in penning goats.

The article is too long for reproduction here, but one or two more extracts will not tire the interested reader. Resuming his subject, the Farmer says: "Poultry raising cannot be made a very profitable and pleasant occupation without observing certain rudiments that combine to make it pay. The essentials are not of an elaborate nature or involve any great or unne-

## Skin

diseases are caused by impure or depleted blood. The blood ought to be pure and rich. It is made so by

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. Scrofula and Anæmia are overcome also, and Healthy Flesh is built up. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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Save money and secure comfortable riding by using DON'S IMPROVED PATENT-SEAT STOCK SADDLE

Write for prices. Don's Improved Saddle Co. 1012 CONGRESS AVE. HOUSTON, TEXAS. FOR LOWEST PRICES MENTION THIS PAPER.



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The Rocky Mountain Globe illustrates the grandest scenery in America. Best paper in the West. Brim full of Western stories, anecdotes, history and valuable information. Will, for only 45 cents, send their great paper six months, and the following valuable articles free of all charges. Nine beautiful colored panoramic pictures of famous scenes in the Rockies; a little book of 64 pages, "Rhymes of the Rockies," beautifully illustrated, and each illustration described; last, but not least, a bundle of different mining journals, giving valuable information about gold and silver mining. We make this liberal offer solely to introduce our great Western paper, ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLOBE, Box 108, Denver, Colo.

essary expense. A cheaply constructed poultry house answers for all practical purposes, just as well as an expensive one. Cleanliness, pure water and good food are fundamental requirements. Good stock and good care, which means regular attention, is imperative also to success. A partial experience must precede perfect success in the poultry yard. Those who have had no experience can learn a good deal from those who have had if they choose to take advantage of the suggestions made them. We can always begin where some one has left off if we wish to."

### 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.

### 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.

## CURE FOR A COUGH

When it accompanies a recent cold:—Take equal parts each of tincture of blood-root, syrups of ipecac and squills, tincture of balsam of tolu, and paregoric, and take of the compound half a teaspoonful whenever the cough is severe.—From "Kuno Thysse," Drs. 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

## Nervous, Chronic or Private Diseases

With rules for guarding against their attacks. And, better than all this, it affords conclusive and abundant proof of the great ability, the wonderful skill, the remarkable science and the valuable experience of



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The most gifted specialists in America in the careful treatment and successful cure of

SYPHILIS	CATARRH
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LOST MANHOOD	DISEASES
VARICOCELE	AND ALL
HYDROCELE	MALADIES
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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS  
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
—BY—  
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GEO. B. LOVING,  
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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## TRUSTS NOT OMNIPOTENT.

At last an American judge has developed the courage to make a decision in favor of the people as against the trust in the United States circuit court for New York. On the first Judge La-combe denied the motion of the American Tobacco company, otherwise the cigarette trust, to restrain the National Cigarette and Tobacco company from using certain machines. It was claimed that the machines which are used in the manufacture of cigarettes were infringements on patents owned by the trust. The decision is the second blow received by the trust this week, the other being an order of a similar character in Chicago on Monday. But for these two decisions the entire right to manufacture cigarettes in the United States would have been vested in the trust.

## TO TEXAS SHEEP MEN.

The Chicago Drovers Journal, an authoritative and reliable live stock publication, sends warning to Texas sheep raisers to keep their sheep at home for the present. It says: "Sheep raisers will make a great mistake if they send in inferior common sheep during the next sixty days. Such sheep are not wanted at any price. If they are not fat enough for slaughterers to use, then about the only outlet is through feeders, and the demand from this source is remarkably light. Better keep them at home than sacrifice them on a market that will lose money. Texas is getting ready to break loose and we soon expect a flood of the commonest sheep ever shipped from that state. Sheep in Southwestern Texas are in the poorest condition for years. Thousands are too weak to stand a drive to a shipping point, and those which can be shipped will be sent out as soon as cars can be provided. The protracted drouth in that section has dried up the range completely and sheep men feel badly discouraged. In the Stotol country most of the sheep are in pretty fair condition, but it is said that 25,000 is a large enough estimate to cover all the fat sheep available in all of Southwestern Texas. Dealers here are at a loss to know what will be done with the inferior Texas sheep that will be thrown on the market within the next two months."

## THE SCRUB AN EYESORE.

The scrub is not only an unsightly thing about the farm or the fowl yard, but it is a misleading feature and a money loser. It is an eyesore to the person of good taste, and a constant source of irritation to the man or woman charged with its care and feeding. The scrub is never mistaken for anything of beauty, or of value, but is instantly known and despised the moment it is seen. Of course it must be fed, and the feeder is all the time throwing it something extra in the hope that it has some "come out" and may reward his generous feeding; but the more that is given it the more it

wants and eats, and the more it eats the more it don't improve.

There is a way, however, to improve the scrub—kill or sell it if it be a male, and procure a pure-bred animal or fowl in its stead. The scrub can be bred out of existence by culling the females and allowing only pure bred males thereafter to mate with the breeders remaining. When every farmer and every farmer's wife in the land is sufficiently well informed to adopt a systematic plan of breeding their female animals and hens to clean pure breeds, the scrub will begin to disappear, and in less than a decade thereafter will be extinct. There should be no two opinions on this subject, for it is assuredly the one thing needful in stock farming, as well as in ranching and special stock industries, and only the ignorant, with whom it were folly to dispute, will combat the proposition. The intelligent, energetic and enterprising raiser will grasp the subject, and to the extent of available resources pursue the lines indicated to prosperous conditions and profitable results.

## STRIDES OF PROGRESS.

The United States enjoyed a marked degree of progress and prosperity during the decade from 1880 to 1890. A bulletin just issued by the census bureau gives total statistics of sixty-seven industries having each a product of \$30,000,000 value or over:

There are 287,501 establishments reported for the 67 industries presented in this bulletin, or 90.89 per cent of the total number of establishments in the United States. These establishments show \$5,249,139,842 of capital invested, or 90.45 per cent of the total capital for all classes of industry. They also report 3,130,557 employes, receiving \$1,911,196,882 wages, or 79.17 per cent of the employes and 79.34 per cent of the wages for all industries. The cost of materials used was \$4,273,402,066, or 82.85 per cent of the total materials for all industries. The value of product was \$7,518,836,200, which was 91.31 per cent of the total product of manufactures in 1890. To show the growth of the leading and textile industries, according to the census of 1890, since the census of 1880, we give the following statistics:

Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts:  
1880—Capital, \$154,519,484; value of products, \$215,378,469.  
1890—Capital, \$382,798,337; value of products, \$412,701,872.  
Foundry and machine shop products  
1880—Capital, \$154,519,484; value of products, \$215,378,469.  
1890—Capital, \$382,798,337; value of products, \$412,701,872.  
Flouring and grist mill products:  
1880—Capital, \$177,361,878; value of products, \$505,185,712.  
1890—Capital, \$208,473,500; value of products, \$513,971,474.  
Cotton goods:  
1880—Capital, \$219,504,795; value of products, \$210,950,338.  
1890—Capital, \$354,020,853; value of products, \$267,981,724.  
Woolen and worsted goods:  
1880—Capital, \$117,469,607; value of products, \$194,156,663.  
1890—Capital, \$199,075,056; value of products, \$212,772,629.  
Hosiery and knit goods:  
1880—Capital, \$15,579,591; value of products, \$29,167,227.  
1890—Capital, \$50,607,738; value of products, \$67,241,013.  
Silk and silk goods:  
1880—Capital, \$19,125,300; value of products, \$41,033,045.  
1890—Capital, \$51,007,537; value of products, \$87,298,454.

## CATTLE EXTREMITY MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Texas cattle raisers and stock farmers have now a fine opportunity to lay the foundation for improving breeds. There are fewer cattle in the pastures, on the range and about the farm than for many years past, and fewer than will be again in a long time, barring calamity. The protracted drouth on the lower Rio Grande and in the San Angelo region has caused great mortality in the herds, while they have been further reduced by drivers, shipments

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## STEADY TO STRONG

Are the Prices for Beef and Mutton. Same for Hogs.

The market reports from the principal live stock centers still show flickering fits and starts in prices. "Steady to strong" one day, "weak" the next, and "dull" the third, but the rally comes in spite of large receipts and heavy shipments, and "steady to strong" are the encouraging terms applied to beef cattle and mutton sheep, while "5c to 10c lower" characterizes the hog market. The increasing demand for export cattle keeps the beef market firm, but the packing combination can and does prevent any material advance. Their game is to buy live meat low and sell dressed meat high, and as they are masters of the markets, receipts and shipments cut no figure in the regulation of prices.

Texas wool is still "in it" and at prices not altogether discouraging to the flockmasters. From the circular letter of Fenno Bros. & Childs, wool commissioners, Boston, of May 5 the following item is taken:

Two good sales of old spring Texas wool were made, one of 60,000 pounds twelve months, at 14c, and another of 50,000 pounds twelve months' on private terms. On a second basis 38c is an outside price for spring, and very good can be bought at around 36c per pound. Fall wool costs from 30c down. About 25,000 pounds Kansas and Nebraska have sold in the same range as the territorial.

## New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, May 8.—There has been liberal receipts of beeves since last Friday and the market is fully 1-4 cent off. At close there is a full supply of fair to good beeves left on hand. Poor stock is slow sale. Good fat cows and heifers are active and firm.

The calf and yearling market continues liberally supplied, mostly with poor to medium stock. Good stock active; poor stock weak and dragging. Good corn-fed hogs steady, common hogs are slow sale. The sheep market is quiet and unreliable. "The mutton butchers' ring," continue fully supplied.

	Calves and	Hogs.	Sheep
Beef Cattle Yearlings.	1086	2082	497
Sales	1086	2082	497
Receipts	1454	2050	323
On Hand	465	285	220

## TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good to choice fed beeves per lb. gross, 3 1-4@ 3 1-2c; fair, fat fed beeves, per lb. gross, 2 1-2@3c; good fat grass beeves, per lb. gross, 2 1-2@3c; common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-2c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 1-2@3c; common to fair cows, each, \$8.00@14.00; good fat calves each, \$8.50@10.00; common to fair calves each, \$4.50@7.00; good fat yearlings, each, \$10.00@12.00; common to fair yearlings each, \$5.50@8.50.

## HOGS.

Good fat corn-fed, per lb. gross, 4 1-2@5c; common to fair per lb. gross, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

## SHEEP.

Good fat sheep per lb., 3 1-4@3 1-2c; common to fair each, \$1.25@2.00.

The French and Russian settlers in Kansas and Iowa are pulling up stakes and moving to Manitoba, which causes the Miles City Stock Growers' Journal to rise and remark that "no body but a crank or one who is compelled hitherto; by necessity would want to live in either of the states," and it further says: "When the population of Kansas is reduced to its short-haired women and long-haired men, it will not be long before they will eat each other up and leave the field free from the moral monsters, unsexed men and women." Nevertheless, the contemporary thinks it a pity that Montana cannot get some of the emigrants.

and sales till now it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent of the number that fed in those ranges two years ago remain to starve. And again, the ranges east and north of the drouth stricken belt have been over stocked, the grass has been exhausted and the cattle were either sold to Kansas and Territory feeders, or have recently shipped to the Territory on the owners account to feed through the summer preparatory to finishing them for the markets further north. Except where fed cattle have been doing little good anywhere in Texas for two or three years, and their number has been constantly diminished till now the estimate of well informed cattlemen does not exceed 25 per cent of the number of cattle that were in the state three years ago. Hence, the Live Stock and Farm Journal speaks by the card when it announces the fact that the cattle industry in Texas is at low water mark, as to numbers and prices, and it is borne out by the facts and prospects in its suggestion that this is the auspicious time to make a late beginning for better and more profitable breeding. There are fewer scrub males to get rid of, and more inducement to mate every cow in the herd. At least it will take two or three years to restore the range, but if the cattle raisers do not begin now to breed as rapidly as their reduced herds will allow the new grass will, three years hence, have to wait for grazing herds and flocks, and be wasted because they are not. Then inasmuch as the herdsmen and stockfarmers, dairymen and all must enter the role as breeders, why not each one and all resolve to breed only to full blood sires, and make a combined effort to build a Texas breed that shall be the glory and pride of the state, and the envy of all other breeding provinces and states. We can certainly breed a race of beef cattle that will rival the "natives" in the markets and be named as "tops" in the sales lots.

## DYING FROM STARVATION.

The accounts from the drought stricken section on the lower Rio Grande are cumulative and still more serious. The following dispatch but emphasizes previous information of the terrible suffering.

Houston, Tex., May 8.—W. G. Sutherland of Palsano, Starr county, in acknowledging receipt of contributions says he has just returned from a trip over the Rio Grande covering 100 miles and that along the route there was not enough grass to feed a goat. Women cover their nakedness with old sacks, and as one passes through the section men, women and children come out and beg for a handful of corn or morsel of bread. Even the birds have departed. People wonder why the great New York newspapers have not sent a representative to report the situation and appeal for aid as was done when Russians were starving. Secretary Sutherland says that unless the nation sends relief to Starr and Hidalgo counties hundreds will starve to death in the next two months. Three thousand are now being partially fed, and this number represents but a fraction of those needing bread.

## St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—Wool—Market slow and lower. Medium Missouri and Illinois combing, 15 1-2c; clothing, 14@15c; coarse and braid, 13@14c; medium Texas, 6 to 12 months, 12@13c; coarse and low, 8@11c; medium, western and northern, 12@12 1-2c; coarse and low, 7@10c.



**MARKET REPORT.**

**Fort Worth Live Stock.**

Office of James H. Campbell & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., May 10.—Receipts of hogs the past week have been liberal and the quality has been extraordinarily good. We have made the following sales during the week.

R. H. Jack, Alvarado, had in some very nice hogs; J. W. Faught of Justin, Tex., had in a car of hogs that sold for \$4.70; John Scott, Denton, had in some very nice hogs; J. W. Blair, Justin, had a car of hogs on the market this week which brought \$4.70; I. B. Edwards, Forney, Tex., had in a car of very fine hogs; John Webb, Poolville, was on the market with hogs this week; H. Wehner, Wylie, had a car of the finest hogs that have been marketed here in some time, and they topped the market in fine shape, bringing the shipper \$4.80 on a hrad market; A. J. Morgan, Bartlett, was on the market this week with a car of choice hogs; N. Maxfield, Rienzi, had a car of very choice hogs on the market that sold for \$4.80; J. E. Davis, Millford, had a car of very nice well bred hogs this week, which sold for satisfactory prices; Bird & Rogers, Waco, were on the market Wednesday with a car of choice hogs that brought \$4.70; J. C. Leverett, Petty, had a car of very fine hogs here today that sold for \$4.50; W. F. Moore & Co., Kansas City, had a car of nice little steers averaged 954 pounds that sold for \$3.15; F. W. Solee, Enon, was on the market this week with cattle that sold for satisfactory prices; Simmond & Gatewood also had cattle on the market this week.

The northern markets have gradually declined during the week on hogs from 20c to 35c. Bulk of hogs sold today in Kansas City, \$4.75 to \$4.85; tops, \$4.90. We look for prices to advance a little during the latter part of this week and fore part of next, as we think the decline is only temporary. Cattle have been steady to strong and prices realized have been satisfactory.

H. Wehner of Wylie carried off the blue ribbon this week for the heaviest hog marketed in Fort Worth, weighing 780 pounds.

**Chicago Live Stock.**

(Corrected weekly by Texas Live Stock Commission Company.)

Union Stockyards, Ill., May 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400. Light, firm; heavy, shade lower; native cows and heifers, canners, \$2.00@2.70; killers, \$3.00@3.90; steers, dressed beef, \$3.80@4.30; export, \$4.00@4.40; Texas fed steers, \$3.40@4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000. Closed strong; bulk of sales, \$5.05@5.10; heavy, \$5.05@5.20. Prices 10 cents lower than last Thursday.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000. Market active; good to best Texas mutton, \$3.25@3.75; common to fair, \$2.00@3.00. Prospect steady for next week.

**St. Louis Live Stock.**

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 200. Market steady generally. Native steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$3.75@3.90; cows, \$2.35@2.55; cows and heifers, \$3.12 1-2; calves, \$4.50; Texas steers, 1000 to 1100 pounds, \$3.35; 800 to 900 pounds, \$3.00; cows, \$2.45; calves, \$5.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 4200. Market opened 5c off but regained the loss. Best heavy an dlight, \$4.95@5.05; butchers, \$4.85@5.00; good mixed, \$4.70@4.95; good light, \$4.75@4.95; pigs rough and common, \$3.75@4.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 2500. Market active at 10@15c higher. Clipped natives, 75 to 140 pounds, \$3.25 @4.50; lambs, \$4.75@5.25.

**Omaha Live Stock.**

Omaha, Neb., May 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1100; market was active and higher with a good demand from all sources, but from dressed beef men particularly. Fat steers sold pretty close to 10c higher than yesterday and trading was over early. There were not a great many heavy cattle on sale, but such as there were was sold more readily and at a shade firmer prices. Cow stuff was in light supply and stronger and the stock and feeder trade was practically unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 1300. Market stronger; practically everything good, bad and indifferent sold at from \$4.85@4.90 with \$4.85 the popular figure.

Sheep—Receipts, none. The demand was good.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2400; shipments, 2500. The market was steady. Texas steers, \$3.35 @3.95; Texas cows, \$2.85@3.15; shipping steers, \$3.15@3.45; native cows, \$2.15@3.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.85@3.85; bulls, \$2.25@3.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 7100; shipments, 3800; market strong, 10c higher. Bulk, \$4.80 @4.85; heavy packers and mixed, \$4.80 @4.90; lights, yorkers and pigs, \$4.50@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1700; shipments none. The market was steady.

HORSES—W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing about the usual activity. Quite a good many buyers with only a fair run of horses. Prices are no better. Fairly good demand for nice southerners, and shapely good styled drivers are eagerly sought for, especially if they have a little speed. Extra nice coach horses are still bringing the top prices. Prospects for the coming week are very good.

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 gld.. 25 to 75  
Western range, unbroken 20 to 50  
Western ponies..... 12 50 to 20

MULES—Market a little dull. Prices about \$3.50 off. Not much trading except in the tops and the larger grades.  
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

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS  
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**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 farmers are busy now and happy in the glorious prospect for full crops. They are doing their part like good husbandmen, and the seasons are propitious for their hopes.

The weather and crop reports from the agricultural bureau show that agricultural Texas is in good condition. Fine rains have fallen throughout the dominion of the hoe, and crops are well up to the maximum standard.

An educated brain and cultivated muscle are essential to success in farming and stock raising. The time has passed when ignorance, brute force and tradition were of value on the farm and ranch, and the one who now goes it blind and tries to follow the tracks the daddies imprinted in farm and live stock work, will surely get left.

The farmer, as a rule, is apt to take fright too quick at the signs of an approaching panic. If he would reason more, as the philosophic business man does, that the depression cannot last long, and after it has passed away times will be better than before, he would save many anxious moments and live a happier life. Every branch of agriculture is subject to depression, but on the whole it is a good, sound and substantial business.

A Dakota farmer has been trying dry lime as a remedy for smut. His plan is to spread the wheat on the barn floor five or six inches deep and sprinkle over it fresh slaked lime. A gallon or so will do several bushels and it should be turned the same as with blue stone till thoroughly mixed. This is an old remedy and where money for bluestone is scarce and fresh lime can be had it may do fairly well, though its action will not be quite so reliable as bluestone.

It is the ground itself that is most perfectly protected by the frost of a country. The roots and rootlets of the trees bind together particles of soil so that it is not readily washed away. As a matter of course, hills shorn of their forests suffer most, their soil being washed down into the river or valley below. This is the reason why valleys are generally fertile and why so many hills are barren. The roots of trees and the accumulated mold render the soil porous and capable of holding a great amount of moisture. The rain and the snow are conserved and gradually given to the streams and soil below. Before a country has been denuded of forests, its streams do not vary greatly in size from season to season. Rain or drouth influence them but little; but after the trees have been taken away the rivers are roaring torrents during rains and mere threads during drouth.

One of the chief benefits of living near an experiment station, says a progressive farmer, is in finding out what not to do, without having to learn it from a costly personal experience. We learn comparatively nothing from one's success. It may be, in fact often is, only a lucky accident. We have unlearned a great many things that we previously thought we knew all about in this way. We are still a learner and should be glad to know a score of facts just now as to how to make the farm pay in the future, even as well as it has been made to pay in the past. A new departure is already needed in agriculture, to be in the front in the future as in the past. The writer might, with great propriety, have added, that the next best thing to living close to an experimental station is to send for bulletins and read them, and to supplement this source of knowledge with one or more well edited farm journals.

An interesting report of Chinese agriculture has been recently published by the Washington department of agriculture. The system of culture is said to be very primitive, but is conducted with the greatest care and the closest attention. Thus the productiveness of the soil is supported without difficulty. In the southern provinces, where the land is most fertile, the farms are small, averaging not more than two acres. One-sixth of an acre supports one person, and five acres is a desirable farm, while it is a wealthy owner who can boast of seven acres. Notwithstanding the greater fertility of the soil in the south, the condition of the people is not equal to that of the north where the land is less fertile and the farms are larger. There are farms here of 400 and 500 acres cultivated by families of unusual numbers, some having as many as 200 members living and working together in peace and prosperity.

What is drudgery? Did the farmer or his boy or his sweet, pretty girl ever pause to analyze and dissect the term to find out what it is not, when in a tantram over some tedious duty or

wearisome task? President Chadburne once said in a public meeting of the Massachusetts board of agriculture that no kind of work is drudgery that the one doing it knows how to do, does it as well as he knows how and makes a success of it. John Gould says drudgery in farming is doing things that one does not understand about, and will not try to find out about and understand, and then trusting to luck for success. Somebody else has said that if one will do what he undertakes to do in the very best way known he will like his business. Doing work in that way will bring success and success will make any one like his business whatever it may be. This does not prove that some men are better adapted to one kind of business than another, but having selected something that one can do and do it well the results will bring a liking for it almost as a matter of course. Young men who are waiting to learn what they will like best may find food for reflection in these definitions of the term drudgery.

GEMS OF THE FARM.

Country Boys Take the Medals. Home on the Farm—American Help Wanted.

A sprightly but very sensible writer in the New England Farmer has some excellent "random thoughts" in a late number from which the following are taken as applicable to this as well as to that of any other locality.

In a majority of instances it is the country boys who take the prizes at high schools, academies and colleges.

Sometimes a farmer makes a mistake in getting overstocked with cattle, sheep or horses, but there is no possible danger of his getting overstocked with knowledge.

After all that is said about culture and refinement of town or city society, it is the rural population which gives character to the community.

In New England the rural population in most sections is not insensible to the progress which is being made in nearly every department of industrial pursuits and through organized efforts they are keeping in line with other classes.

The future success of the farmers of this country will depend upon intelligent farming, cheap production and home consumption of farm products. This means a well regulated protective policy with mills and shops capable of manufacturing all that is needed in this country.

A farmer said the other day that farming was awful hard work and that he didn't get anything for it either. He should have added, however, that the business had given him a nice home, and the good wife never fails of having a good dinner for him or for the friend within his gates. Even the rich do not get more from the home; tens of thousands in other callings get much less.

The laboring classes, many of whom are farmers, make a great mistake in hugging the delusion that riches and happiness are synonymous, when the fact is that riches in very many instances bring with them a multitude of cares and a degree of unhappiness, which practically deprive the possessor of any real enjoyment of life. To be the possessor of wealth is not an unlawful ambition, but to be the possessor of a manly character is far more laudable and in a majority of cases it brings a much greater degree of happiness.

City laborers who are almost starving because they have nothing to do, seem afraid to go out into the country to get a job, at least they don't get a great distance from the city in quest of work. Some sort of a labor bureau would be a wonderful help to these people and to farmers who want help as well. Reliable American help can find plenty of work in the country at moderate prices. These people who have given the city a pretty thorough trial should try the country for awhile and see which gives the best and surest living.

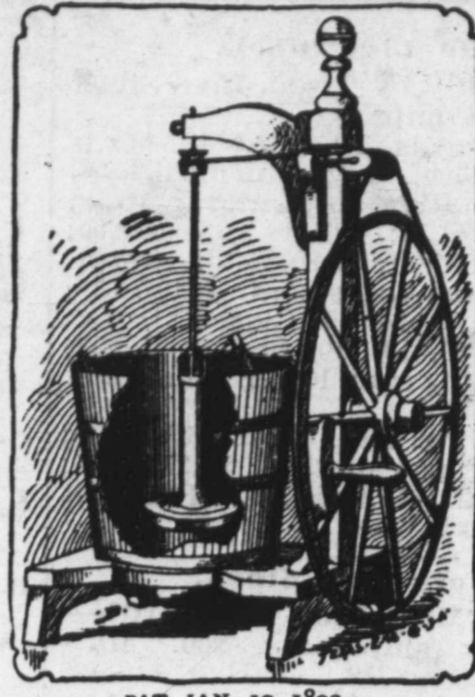
Keeps Leather

as good as new—

Vacuum Leather Oil.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.



PAT. JAN. 10, 1893.

J. P. RICE, Sec'y and Treas. ROBT. MONDAY, Supt.

MONDAY Air Churn Mfg. Co.,

Corner Water and North Streets,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A Revolution in the Art of Making Butter. Churns either Milk or Cream in from three-fourths to Two Minutes time, and makes the best grade of butter.

The only Churn made without an objectionable feature about it.

SAMPLE CHURN, PRICE \$6.00.

Refer to any one who has seen it operated.

Parties desiring Agencies or Territorial Rights will find it to their interest to call or address as above stated.

DR. S. G. ROBINSON, Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. All diseases of Domesticated Animals treated on Modern Principles.

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Dining Cars Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free).

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE Atlantic Coast

AND EASTERN POINTS.

4 Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. 4 Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. ST. LOUIS

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

BUY OUR \$14 Improved High Arm Singer Sewing Machine. Finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years, with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. 15,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. FREE Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and Glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 A YEAR.

Or, we will send to every one subscribing and remitting \$2 the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, free of charge. That is, the Live Stock and Farm Journal one year is \$1; Southwest Texas Magazine one year is \$2—we will send both one year for \$2. Sample copies 25 cents. Address all orders to SOUTHWEST TEXAS MAGAZINE, T. J. Skaggs, Proprietor, Beeville, Texas.

\$2.75 Buys our \$9 Natural Finish Baby Carriage complete with plated steel wheels, axle, springs, and one piece steam bent handle. Made of best material, neatly finished, reliable and guaranteed for 3 years. Shipped on 10 days' trial. FREIGHT PAID; no money required in advance. 15,000 in use. We are the oldest and best known concern of our kind, reliable and responsible. Reference furnished every time. Make and sell nothing but what we guarantee to be represented, sold at the lowest factory prices. WRITE TO-DAY for our large FREE illustrated catalogue of latest designs and styles published. OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

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This handsome volume, containing 192 photographic half-tone views of the entire Exposition, showing all main buildings, all state and territorial buildings, all foreign buildings, grounds, statuary, lagoons, and about forty views of the great Midway Plaisance, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents and five cents for postage.

This book has been issued by the greatest of Southern railroads—the Queen and Crescent Route—and its excellence is without a flaw.

A most delightful collection of exquisite views, in a small and convenient-sized book. Many such collections are large and cumbersome.

Send your address and 30 cents to W. C. RINEARSON, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS

and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (D) of every kind of vehicle & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.



**STOCK FARMING.**

The indications are that 1894 is going to be a good crop year. The prospect in Texas is most promising, and every farmer who has not already good bunches of cattle, sheep and hogs should at once begin to stock his farm. If he can procure but one good breeder of each he should make the beginning.

The farmer while he is breeding from stock should also breed for speed and the road. If he has but one mare he will act wisely and in the line of good horse sense by securing the service of a thoroughbred speed and harness stallion, for it costs no more to raise and train a hundred-dollar colt than a two-bit scrub.

The Texas farmer cannot always find it convenient to have his breeders served by a thoroughbred stallion and he is compelled to accept the scrub that comes to his stables once a week or breed not at all. A good way to remedy this trouble is for a neighborhood to form a joint stock company and buy or lease the best available stallion and establish a stable in a central location.

"Taking into account the comparatively low price of the best stock," wisely observes Homestead, "the fact that the ratio of cattle to population has reached its maximum, the fact of the scarcity of the best class of stock cattle, the fact that the best class of cattle can only come from the improved breeds, and that all the sales of really good cattle show that farmers and breeders realize the situation, we do not believe that there has ever been a better opportunity for securing a good money-making investment in the best class of cattle than there will be in the next ninety days."

It is probably not advisable for an inexperienced breeder to embark his entire capital in the industry of cattle business. The buying of the herd to begin with is but the beginning. It is best that one should have some experience or be able to take care of the herd on correct principles. Formerly in Texas it was necessary only to get a cow or two and a branding iron and the herd would grow without much attention, but all that is changed and breeding cattle for a profit is now and must be in all the future conducted on correct lines and unerring principles. In starting new hers or rebuilding old ones only good cattle should be put in the herd. No man can succeed hereafter with inferior cattle. Buy only such as have individual merit and pedigree to breed from. Either of these virtues without the other is insufficient, while to disregard both and blindly plunge into the domain of the scrub is to failure and disaster.

**Breeders' Opportunity.**

The Stock Journal has been persistent in trying to impress upon the minds of the farmers of Texas that the present low price of cattle and the conditions generally affecting that industry, present an opportunity for starting and building herds that should not be lost by neglect or indifference. Other live stock publications of wide circulation and deserved influence are urging the same proposition, and the following from the Homestead is worthy the attention of every man who has the courage to grapple an opportunity or the capacity to conduct a venture that will pay if it be kept in the track. "We do not believe," says the Homestead, "there has been a time in the last ten years when so inviting an opportunity was offered for the establishment of new herds of the best breeds of cattle as that which invites the enterprising breeder now. It is quite true that beef cattle are low at present as compared with the prices of last year. There is nothing however really discouraging in this feature. It is fully and amply accounted for by the depression through which the country has passed, which has thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, thus preventing them from earning the wages necessary to buy beef, and the result has been decreased consumption and more fat cattle than the market could take at paying prices. This, however, is merely temporary, and the market is already recovering; and, as a result, there has been a marked advance not only in cattle but in the prices of all meats within the past thirty days, an advance that may be checked for the time being by unusual supplies, but which will continue with rises and falls in the proportion in which the industries revive. It is this low price, resulting as it does in comparatively low prices for improved cattle, that constitutes one main element of the breeder's opportunity.

"In connection with this it must be borne in mind that the range country is nearly occupied, and has been for some years, and the result is, accord-

ing to all reliable statistics, a decrease of cattle as compared with the growth of the population, if not an absolute decrease. State reports in the last thirty days give new meaning to this statement. For example, the great cattle state of Kansas reports, under date of April 1, a decrease in milk cows of 9 per cent, and of other cattle 12 per cent. Concurrently with this we have the evidence of every man who starts out to buy feeding steers, that there is an unusual scarcity in all the farming states, so that it is really difficult to secure a choice lot of first-class feeders. Nor should it be forgotten that the testimony of all breeders of every breed is that there is at present a great scarcity of first-class bulls. With the exception of breeders who had sales announced and refused to price the bulls, we know of scarcely a breeder who has any bulls for sale, and in entire harmony with this in the fact, that at sales the prices secured for bulls are unusually good for first-class animals, while second-class and inferior animals go at a low price, showing that the farmers have corrected the mistakes of the past and will not buy anything, no matter what the breeding, unless it has individual merit.

It seems to us that there is good money ahead for the man who will embrace the opportunity to establish a herd of improved cattle of any of the best breeds, and no less inviting an opportunity to the breeder who will turn breeds or the breeds that are valuable for milk and beef combined. The first investment can be made at a comparatively small cost.

**About Hides.**

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, which is authority on skins and leather, furnishes some valuable information and interesting reading matter to farmers and stockmen, whose business it is to look after hides. "Dealers in raw calfskins," says the Bulletin, "are again engaged in their periodical war against dry skins. The conservatism of trade instincts and practices is well enough recognized even in our most enterprising communities, but when to this is added the inertia of the farmer and his notorious adhesion to a course in which he was brought up, the difficulty which skin dealers encounter in their efforts to avoid having to handle dried calfskins may be appreciated. In a time not so very long remote the industry of tanning calfskins to be sold in the rough state, gave employment to numerous yards situated in the farming districts. These tanners preferred their skins dry, and thus in certain sections the practice became fixed among the farmers of drying their skins. It was also easier to throw a skin over a cart-wheel or a fence and let "Old Sol" cure it rather than roll it up in a wet bundle with salt.

But the tanning of rough skins for the market has ceased to be an industry. Tanners of calfskins now want their skins wet salted, and dealers find themselves without a market for dry skins. In fact, they do not know what to do with them. And yet in spite of this there seems to be little diminution in the supply year after year. The farmers who have been accustomed to dry their skins still continue to do so in spite of all that precept and example can effect.

Domestic hides and skins other than fur skins were exported in February to the amount of 5,090,876 pounds, valued at \$262,666, as compared with \$74,505 in the corresponding month of 1893. For the eight months the exports were valued at \$2,820,926, against \$826,626 in the similar term a year ago.

During February we exported 11,117 pairs of rubber boots and shoes against 28,908 pairs in the second month of 1893. For eight months the figures stand 202,561 pairs this year and 284,617 pairs last; values fell off \$60,000 to \$110,064. For February alone the decline was nearly \$9500 or to \$7200.

On the German market the United States occupies a very subordinate position. Out of a total interest in the special commerce of 1892 of 1,702,100 kilograms, the United States supplied but 170,200 kilograms. The principal purveyor to that market was Chile, with 1,191,900 kilograms and the United States stood second in point of importance. Of glove or Morocco leathers Germany imported 684,000 kilograms and obtained the principal portion from France, as only 6,600 kilograms were obtained from the United States.

The possibilities of the canaigre root for tanning purposes still interests the trade prominently. So far all the indications point to the successful use of the new tanning agent. The possibility of its supply when once demand arises is inexhaustible as the root will become a product of cultivation and exhaustion of natural supply will not have to be considered as in the case of hemlock bark. The color of canaigre tanned leather is good and the new agent gives a satisfactory gain in weight. Appropos of this it is said that the new chemical tanned leather in which one large shoe manufacturing house here is interested does not give any gain, in fact, that the leather

**DO** not be deceived.—The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

**Strictly Pure White Lead**  
"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

The recommendation of any of them to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

**MINERAL WELLS, TEX.**

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

**TIME TABLE.**

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday.  
Effective, April 30, 1894.

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

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

**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.

doesn't hold out. It is claimed to wear well, however, in spite of its dark and unconventional color.

In the English market the United States is the largest supplier of leather, undressed as well as dressed. In undressed leather no foreign country, and, indeed, the entire imports from foreign countries, cannot compete with the imports from the United States. Out of a total import from foreign countries of 30,169,923 pounds in 1892, 27,947,421 pounds came from the United States. The aggregate imports of undressed leather from the British possessions were much larger, 50,279,819 pounds, of which the largest quantities came from the following colonies: Madras, 27,770,374 pounds; Victoria, 5,318,095 pounds; Bombay, Scinde, 4,371,770 pounds; New South Wales, 4,308,377 pounds; and New Zealand, 1,663,659 pounds.

Of dressed leather of a total import of 27,527,894 pounds, the United Kingdom took from the United States 16,963,362 pounds; from France, 5,259,421 pounds; from Holland, 1,947,410 pounds, and from Germany, 1,565,197. Outside of Europe and the United States, the only supplies obtained were 982,918 pounds from Canada and 63,981 pounds from Australasia. Of varnished, japanned or enameled leather, the United States and Holland divided the market, 178,328 pounds from the former and 139,865 pounds from the latter.

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

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

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Most Perfect Made.



Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE ONLY LINE

Through Car Service

TEXAS TO MEMPHIS,  
Connecting with THROUGH TRAINS to all Points East, North and Southeast.

TWO DAILY TRAINS,

Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers,

WACO and FT. WORTH,

MEMPHIS.

All Texas Lines connect with and have Through Tickets on sale via the

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

For Rates, Time Tables and all Information, apply to any Agent of the Company.

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER,  
T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

"Texas Panhandle Route."

Fort Worth & Denver City R'y

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE, } Receivers.

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

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO,

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

The Only Line Running Through Pullman and Free Reclining Chair Cars Without Change.

For further information, address

D. E. KEELER  
G. P. & F. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.  
N. S. DAVIS,  
C. T. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.



## PERSONAL MENTION.

Dave Galbraith, manager of the Llano cattle company of Garza county, was in the city Wednesday.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Tex., was here Sunday and went up to the Denver to his ranch that night.

D. D. Swearingin of Quanah spent a part of the week in the city. Says his cattle are doing nicely and looking well.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo was here Monday. Tol says cattle shipments from Amarillo will begin in dead earnest soon.

Jesse J. Hillson of Weatherford, formerly a prominent Texas ranchman, but now largely interested in Mexican mines, was in the city Wednesday.

W. G. Buster invites attention to his stock farm at Weatherford. He is breeding thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and offers about 100 head for sale.

Walter Dyer, a prominent Panhandle cattleman, was here for a couple of days early in the week. Walter says they are needing rain in his section.

Arthur J. Tisdall, formerly with the Adair ranch, but now manager for the Bell ranch, has returned to New Mexico, after spending some few days here.

G. Sam White of Quanah was here Tuesday, and says the Panhandle country could afford quite a good deal of rain, but the most of it is now in fairly good shape.

J. M. Daugherty, the Abilene cattle dealer and ranchman, was here on Wednesday en route to the Indian territory. Mr. Daugherty while away will also visit Kansas City and St. Louis.

John Keltser of Taylor arrived in Fort Worth Saturday night from Big Springs. John says it's fearfully dry out there, and that if it don't rain soon cattle will die by the thousands from poverty.

J. L. Powell, a well-to-do stockman of Rice, was here Tuesday. Mr. Powell reports plenty of rain, also lots of grass in Ellis and Navarro counties. Mr. Powell wants to sell 500 good steer yearlings.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' association and one of Texas' leading cattlemen, was here Wednesday. Mr. Bush reports the Colorado country sadly in need of rain.

J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon, manager of the Tongue River ranch, spent a part of the week in the live stock center. Says his cattle are in very good shape, considering everything, and he has no especial kick coming.

Dave Mitchell of Colorado City, who doubtless accompanies more cattle to market than any one man in the state, was here Tuesday en route West. Dave said the last report he had was that things were dry out West.

H. W. McCoy of Oshkosh, Wis., who owns several large cattle ranches in Texas and elsewhere, was here Monday. He reports fine rains, regular trash lifters, on his Sterling and Irtor county ranches. Mr. McCoy was very naturally feeling good.

Felix Martin, the Menard cattleman, was here Monday. Felix says his country is all right—all they need is about ten days of soaking rain. That ain't much, and the weather management ought to be accommodating enough to let them have it.

Oliver Loving, manager for the Loving cattle company of Jack and Young counties, writes the Journal that it has rained plenty there and grass is good. He says: "We have as fine grass as I ever saw, and good prospects of our cattle getting the big tall on them."

Charley Coon, the Weatherford cattle dealer, was here Tuesday. Mr. Coon says the statement that he contemplates joining the Coxe movement is false. He expects to make plenty of money on his cattle this year, consequently will have neither time nor inclination to lend a helping hand to the Commonwealers. Not even to the California female contingent.

D. F. White, formerly of Abilene, but now manager of the Eddy-Bessell cattle company, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. White's company has a large ranch in Bailey county, Tex.,

also another in Eddy county, N. M. Mr. White is thinking of moving his headquarters to Roswell, N. M. This point will soon have railroad connection with the balance of the world, and will then be his nearest and most convenient railroad station.

R. Strahorn & Co., the well-known live stock commission firm of Chicago, for which Mr. George Beggs of this city is state agent, sold a few days ago for McCarty Bros. of Waxahachie a shipment of two cars of cattle averaging 1180 pounds at \$4.10; also a carload of 2-year-old steers for C. O. Fiddler of Cresson weighing 897 at \$3.90. These are, considering weights, the best sales for the season on Texas cattle.

Col. William Hittson of Palo Pinto county, who has a special stock farm near Mineral Wells, besides a ranch in Fisher county and a territory pasture, was here Sunday, going home Monday and returning to the live stock center Wednesday night. Uncle Bill reports Palo Pinto county a little dry; in fact says good rains won't hurt any part of the country. He thinks cattle ought to soon sell a little higher, but says it's doubtful if they will ever be worth owning again.

Miss S. C. Gallup & Frazier of Pueblo, Colorado, manufacturers of the famous Pueblo saddle, has a card in this issue of the Journal. This firm nor their saddles need any introduction to the readers of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal and as long as they make saddles they will find a trade for them in Texas. This firm was awarded the highest premium at the World's Columbian Exposition. Those who are in need of saddles and know just what they want, can send in their orders direct and be assured that they will get what they call for. All who desire to do so can drop them a postal and receive a catalogue from which they can make their selections just as well as if they were in Pueblo.

The well known wool commission house of A. M. Lewis & Co., of Chicago, have a card in the Journal this week. The senior member of this firm has been engaged in the wool trade of Chicago since 1858, and their trade for many years has been confined wholly to wool and as they deal directly with the manufacturers they are enabled thus to obtain the outside market price as it brings the produce and consumer of wool as near together as experience has shown to be practical. They stand high in financial circles and all business entrusted to them will receive careful and prompt attention. Chicago is the most convenient point for more than 600 mills to obtain their wool and at a less rate of freight than it can be procured from the East.

Governor James S. Hogg came up Wednesday morning and spent yesterday in the city. The governor is feeling good over the continued rains in the agricultural districts and the flattering crop prospects. He is quite sure Texas will make enough this year to help the drouth-stricken localities and feed all her own poor who are unable to work and leave an excess for the farmers "out of a job" who don't care to work. The governor is not at all uneasy or anxious about the state's finances, and is rather glad than otherwise that there is a temporary deficit in the general revenues—the circumstances call attention to certain evils in the state's police laws and points out the fact that sheriffs and attached witnesses are a luxury to the criminal courts that are costing the taxpayers \$1,250,000 annually, as against \$300,000 under the former system a few years ago. He says Texas is not bankrupt, but will pay all claims in their turn as fast as the tax levies come in. The governor went on to Dallas yesterday afternoon to mingle with the delegates to the Baptist general assembly.

## HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

## Growing Popularity of the Oxford Sewing Machines.

A machine which exhibits in liberal combination all the best features introduced is the Oxford Sewing Machine, made by the Oxford Manufacturing Company, Chicago, with lock-stitch, shuttle running light and quiet. These machines have the following important features: Cheapness, perfect, self-adjusting and graduated tension, are under control of the operator and are always positive in their working. They are entirely self-threading in all points, including the shuttle. The needle is self-setting, the attachments are quickly and easily placed and fastened. The shuttle has an easy oscillating motion, causing it to keep its proper place against the race. Their Oxford, Home and Columbia machines, with attachments, were awarded the medal premium at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

Receipts of horses at the Chicago stockyards last month, 10,612; against 13,590 in March, 11,605 a year ago and 9744 in April 1892. The first four months of 1894 arrivals were 41,006 against 41,048 a year ago and 36,540 two years ago.

Total receipts at Chicago for the month of April were 256,520 cattle, 14,758 calves, 559,936 hogs and 251,779 sheep Compa. eq with March receipts these figures show an increase of 23,515 cattle, a decrease of 65,119 hogs and an increase of 11,147 sheep. Compared with April last year there is an increase of 148,954 hogs and an increase of 3792.

Last month's receipts of Texas cattle in the quarantine division at Chicago was 11,170, against 31,340 a year ago. While receipts of Texas cattle were 20,170 smaller than a year ago, there was an increase of 49,930 native cattle compared with April 1893. Total cattle of all kinds last month 256,520, being within 3267 of the largest April receipts on record, or about 47,000 larger than combined receipts of Kansas City Omaha and St. Louis last month.

There is coal enough above ground to last till the 1st of June and the manufacturers are shaping their affairs for an enforced suspension of operations.

Half a million pounds of grease wool was sold at San Angelo this week at prices ranging from 5 to 9 cents. The commission merchants are reported as inclined to convert the wool into money as soon as it is stored in the warehouses.

Heavy rains are reported in Eastland, Erath, Coleman, Wilbarger, Wichita, Wise, Grayson, Foard, Clay, Hartley and many other counties; cloud bursts in Cooke and Eastland, destructive hail storm in Erath and wet elements everywhere.

T. J. McCarty shipped twelve cars of cattle from Strawn to the territory the 8th. It is supposed this week's rains will check the cattle hegra.

Good rains have fallen in many portions of Texas this week, especially up through the Panhandle and from Middle Texas to Red river.

Chicago had last week 12,500 fewer cattle and 17,000 more hogs than for the same week last year.

In the Kansas City Texas live stock division last week there were only 49 cars, against 116 the same week last year.

The Chicago dealers estimate that the summer runs of hogs will show an excess over last year of 13 per cent. Cincinnati's estimate is 25 per cent.

Cattle receipts continue to show a falling off as compared with receipts for corresponding periods last year, and the Journal predicts a much greater ratio of shortage during the next four months.

The net reserve gold in the treasury on the 9th was \$93,000,000 and the cry was still for more to ship to Europe.

Fed Texas steers a year ago last Monday sold in Chicago at \$3.90@5.15.

Last Saturday only 26 Texas cattle were registered in quarantine division at the Union stock yards, Chicago.

## Stockyards Notes.

The receipts at the Fort Worth stock yards for the past week have been light, comprising forty-five cars of cattle in transit and one car of fat cattle taken by the Packing company.

A. G. Alexander of Yatan stopped off and fed twelve car loads of cattle en route to Beaumont, Tex.

The Western Union Beef company brought in twenty-nine cars of cattle from Monahan, Tex., fed and watered them and shipped out to the territory.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., fed four cars of cattle and forwarded to Latham, Kan.

W. F. Moore & Co. sold one car fat cattle to the Packing company.

J. H. Clements of Monahan shipped seven cars cattle to Quanah.

Holt & Son, Midland, sent through seven cars cattle to Grand Summit, Kan.

The following gentlemen shipped in hogs and sold to the Packing company:

Name	Cars
J. E. Davis, Milford	.....1
Brown & Robinson, Waco	.....1
R. E. Morrow, Grapevine	.....1
J. C. Levitt, Petty	.....1
H. Wehmer, Farmersville	.....2
A. T. Moore, Bartlett	.....1
Farmer & Hackett, Malakoff	.....1
M. Mansfield, Abbott	.....1
Coffin Bros., Itaska	.....1
J. B. Edwards, Forney	.....1
E. W. McElroy, Mount Calm	.....1

These hogs were all sold to the Packing house at prices ranging from \$4.60@ \$4.75 per cwt. In addition several hundred head were brought in wagons and promptly sold to the company for spot cash at the figures named.

Owing to the meagre supply of hogs the Packing house is only working up about 15¢ a day.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

(Tasteless—Effectual.)  
FOR ALL

**BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,**

Such as Sick Headache,  
Weak Stomach,  
Impaired Digestion,  
Constipation,  
Liver Complaint,  
and Female Ailments.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.  
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

## Cottle County.

Editor Journal.

Paducah, Cottle county, May 7.—Here have had fine rains. Grass is getting fine.

Mr. B. R. Willett is going to move out to his ranch in about two weeks. Mr. D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, manager of the Pitchfork cattle company and Mr. Williams, vice president of the Hamilton-Brown shoe company, St. Louis, Mo., were in town yesterday just from a few days at the ranch. They report fine rains, plenty of grass and cattle getting fat.

Well, I will close. If this don't find the waste-basket will come again.

L. V. CARROLL.

## 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.

## Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railroad.

## "GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

Is pleased with Texas and Texas people, and hope the feeling is reciprocal. Business with the new line since its opening has been satisfactory and we will continue to furnish the very best of service to Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and all points east of the Missouri river.

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.

J. C. McCABE,  
G. T. F. & P. A.  
CHAS. B. SLOAT,  
A. G. T. & P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

## The Queen and Crescent Route

Is the only line running solid vestibuled trains from the principal cities of the South to Cincinnati.

Through car lines are run from New Orleans, Meridian, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Jacksonville, Macon, Atlanta, Asheville, N. C., Knoxville, Harriman, Lexington and intermediate points, without change, connecting in Cincinnati with through trains to the North, East and West.

Through car lines Shreveport and Vicksburg to Birmingham and Atlanta. All through trains make close connection at Lexington with double daily service to Louisville.

Send for folders, literature and schedules to I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.; R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.; S. C. Ray, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala., or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.



FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

PASTURE TO LEASE.

The Dixon Creek pasture, close to Panhandle City. 107,500 acres. Heavy rains fallen lately. Apply to J. C. PAUL, Panhandle City, Tex.

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 culls, but good stock. They will be from the well known herds of Platter and Foster of Denison, M. Lothroy of Marshall, J. D. Rudd of Waskom, 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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

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.

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.

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.

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.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old rut and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passenger from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world. Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

THE KATY REACHES

from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston, and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

For further information as to rates, routes, aps, time table, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address your nearest Ticket agent or

W. G. CRUSH, JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. M. K. & T. Ry Co. of Tex. M. K. & T. Ry System DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS MO.

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. \$126; 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 \$60.00 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 Ooille 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, NECHES, TEXAS. P. O. Box 25.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE

From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced 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 \$70 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Tex.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

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.

Warrenton Stock Farm, WEATHERFORD, TEX.

W. G. Buster prop'r. Breeder and dealer in the oughbred Shorthorn Cattle. About 100 head on hand for sale at all times. For further information address as above.

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

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM,

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

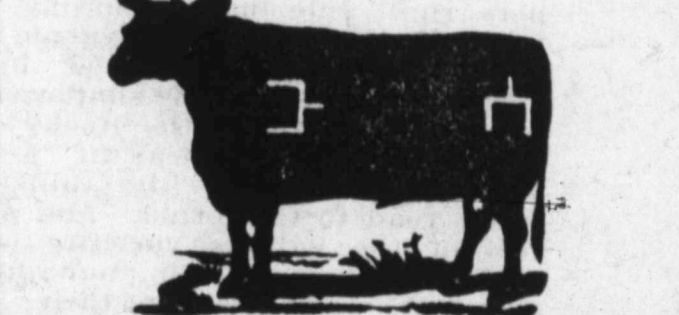
Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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 Spr mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

By Taking Advantage of the Superior - Train - Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the



THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points In the Southeast.

Take the "St Louis Limited" 12-HOURS SAVED-12 -BETWEEN-

Texas and St. Louis And the East.

THE DIRECT LINE TO ALL POINTS IN Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars -TO- ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.



HOUSEHOLD.

Pack your smoked meat in powdered charcoal where neither heat nor flies can harm it.

To save time, buy prepared stains of walnut, ash, oak or whatever you want for your floors.

Commend me to the "country homes," where a writer in a recent publication says "a pair of white sheets, and plain white hem-stitched pillow cases of fine texture are still used."

Texas housekeepers make famous dishes of chickens. How many of them ever tried chicken pudding?

Unglazed chicken and stew until tender, then bake in batter. A layer of batter in the bottom of the pan, then a layer of chicken, seasoned with butter and pepper, then a layer of batter, then of chicken; finish with a layer of batter on top.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a fence or clothes line covered with bright colored, elaborate patch-work quilts, representing months of labor, and perhaps premium-winners at county fairs.

The taking up of carpets will not involve so much labor and discomfort if in laying them paper were spread first, then clean straw scattered evenly over them, and then the carpet put down.

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.

and at the same time preserve the color.

Old Carpets.

When the frill has worn off the right side of your body Brussels carpet, clean it, turn it over, and if you need it for an oilcloth on hall or dining room floor, paint it in diamonds or whatever figures you please, using two colors.

A writer in the Practical Farmer says after cleaning and tacking down a faded carpet, the mixed Diamond dye, blue in one tin vessel, red in another, and applied it as hot as possible, with an old tooth brush, following the old figures.

A Cheap and Convenient Cistern.

One that will last for twenty years can be made as follows: Get four 2x4 scantling, as long as you want your cistern deep. Paint the 2x4's, and spike the 2x2's on the 2x4's; this makes a corner to nail the siding to.

The above is from the Practical Farmer. If the people of Texas need any practical advice it is how to make cheap cisterns. In many places, otherwise desirable, there is scarcity of water, and many settlers delay making provision against dry weather on account of the difficulty and expense of procuring cisterns.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Warm lard will not make light pastry. Keep the lard in the coolest place, and cut it into the flour with a knife instead of rubbing it with the hands.

To brighten your home and make it cheerful, the lamp must be kept in the best possible order. A lamp dealer, who is considered good authority on the subject, advises, however plain the lamp may be, the use of the best burner to be obtained. Keep the gauze or fine holes open, and free from dust by rubbing daily with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

Angels' Food.

From the number of recipes giving "the secret" in making this light and delicious cake, one would imagine it a very mysterious concoction. It is in reality not more difficult than numerous other cakes in general use.

Sift one cup of flour and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar several times through a fine sieve. Beat the whites of nine eggs to a stiff froth and to them add one cup and a half of sifted granulated sugar, into this mix stirring constantly, the sifted flour, and add one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla.

When baked turn the pan upside down on something that will admit the passing of air under it and let it stand until the cake falls from the tin. Ice with white icing. Have the ingredients as light as possible.

The above is from high authority. But, nearer home, a Texas neighbor puts but one cup of sugar to this measure; hers is a large-sized breakfast coffee cup; uses pulverized sugar, and, to be explicit, sifts flour and sugar separately five times.

ODD TANGLES.

17.—A Lifetime's Lesson.

In the days ere age had whitened Raven locks upon my brow, I the way of riches pondered, Vainly wondering, wishing how.

While I studied o'er the matter, And my lack of wealth deplored, To my notice came an item That had better been ignored.

'Twas a lottery advertisement, Telling how a lucky might By an opportune investment Piled his fortune out of sight.

Here before me was the promise Of Aladdin's wondrous cave: I to buy admission tickets Now began to scrimp and save.

Soon I had the funds essential, Quickly then I had it not; In its place I had a ticket Which would draw—I knew not what.

On the parchment that they sent me Graved were tokens quaint and queer; But the chief of rosate future Was the one I give you here.

40007

Long these figures quaint I studied, Lest from memory they might fade; And upon a mind expectant They a deep impression made.

The scenes and mockeries of life pass by; Some bear a hidden, well attested truth, Which clearly viewed behind the scenes Might calm the over trustful heart of youth.

My key to wealth was a transparent fraud, Its face intended plainly to deceive. Gave me a sad but plain truth to believe.

ANDENON.

A Puzzled Cashier.

18.— \* \* 9 ) 6 \* 8 \* \* \* ( \* 5 \* \* \* 2 \* 9 \* \* \* 4 \* \* 4 \* \* \* \* \*

A cashier's child, getting access to a slate which contained an important division in a financial operation, left the record in the foregoing condition. The directors required the cashier, under pain of dismissal for his carelessness, to restore the operation. He succeeded, and retained his position.

What puzzler can retrace his steps and reproduce the missing figures? ASPIRO.

Transposal.

19.— Sometimes I do quite prove to be As pleasant as the May, Yet very often I am found As far the other way.

A footpad says, "Your 'purse, sir,' quick," You feel "complete," no doubt, And wish you'd left your purse at home Before you started out. Q. X.

Charade.

20.— He told me, as dealers will do, That suit was a one-and-one two; I was so indiscrete as to buy the complete, But my folly I soon learned to rue.

For in my own glass I saw clearly What gave me a "two," very nearly; So I whistled, "Ah, whew!" I had paid for the whistle too dearly.

It pinched where it ought to expand, And begged "one" where close "two" we demand; The right sleeve was wrong; it was greatly too long, While the left was too short by a hand.

I can't venture "one" thus arrayed; I am "one" just the sum that I paid, I must give that man "twos," But 'twill be of no use, For he "nefe" don't dake pack no drade." M. C. S.

VIGOR OF MEN Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"The corridors of the St. Louis Hotel were crowded this morning with patients to see the surgeons of the Erie Medical Co., who arrived by the last boat from Montreal. Their announcements occupy five columns of our space to-day."—Quebec Mercury.

Punctuation Puzzle.

21.— "Come to my heart. Never be it said, I did not love thee. We part not. Love has intruded us."

(Alter the punctuation of the foregoing so that it shall express a sentiment the very reverse.)

PHILIP JAMES.

Enigma.

22.— Five little patients here I have, In a "precarious" state; My first, though nigh to "death" always, In a "chair" can sit up straight.

My second I visit much "indeed," For in "bed" he long hath lain; My third is always in good "spirits," Though never free from pain.

My fourth in "scowls" and "frowns" appears, And never out of "trouble;" My fifth, you cannot make him straight, In "two" he will always double.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

Square.

23.— 1. A large apple. 2. An antagonist. 3. To spurt in a scattering manner. 4. Flambeaux. 5. Diseases of respiration. 6. To liberate. 7. A cupboard. R. T. S.

24.—Anacrostic.

2. The "Anacrostic" is a very pretty new puzzle of Nelsonian's invention. Taking the first letter of each line, reading downward, we find an anagram, whose answer is hinted at in the verse.)

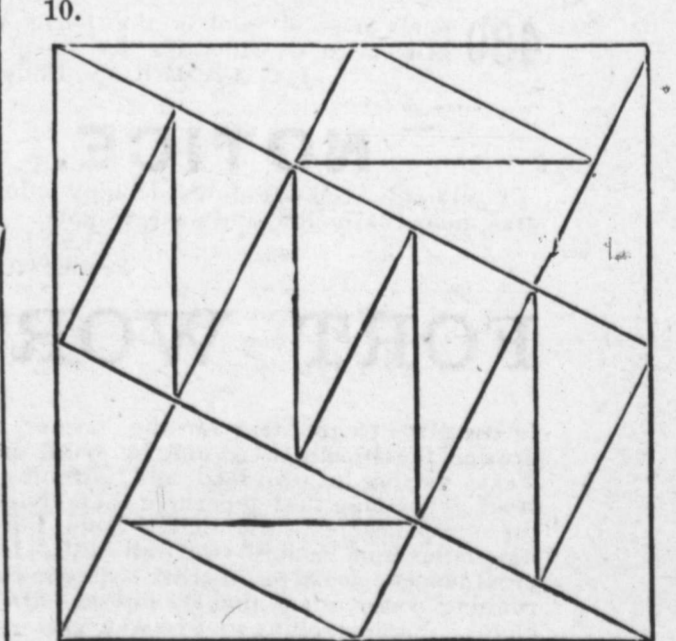
Of money-makers on the street Many a one is called complete. I hear him blamed where'er I go; No worker praises him, I know. The people's party in a mass Pour out curses on his class. O, how much greed he has for pelf! O, how he's wrapped up in himself! Let legislation, in its might, Suppress completely; that would be right. NELSONIAN.

The Sliding Letters.

Competitors were given ten days in which to complete their lists of words made by bringing down-letters of "Intercommunication." Lists not forwarded within that time will be too late.

Answers.

9. Butter and eggs.



The larger lines are drawn from the corners to the middle of the opposite sides; all the short lines are drawn parallel to these and to the sides, as here shown.

11. Palermo, Palmer, ample, palm, map, am, a.

12. Political parties, England, "We hope in God," designation, unwieldy, initial letters, adopted, Whig party.

13. 1. Love-in-idleness. 2. Love-in-a-mist. 3. Love-lies-bleeding.

14. Golden-handed sapajo.

15. 1. To see a garden walk. 2. A baby before it's christened. 3. Settling with the gas-fitter.

16. Dozen, zone.

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



DAIRY.

The Town Cow.

After all, much can be said favorable to the average town cow, and if she be a milker for the village family, it is not difficult to assign her a place among the aristocracy of her race. Dr. Galen Wilson has an admirable article in the Practical Farmer, from which the Journal is happy to cull, as follows:

"Those who have noticed the matter, have observed that families who keep a cow in the village, generally have 'a good one.' She is good, as a rule, not because of her pedigreed blood, but because of the abundant and regular feed and proper housing she gets. She is a pet of the family, and all the wastes of the house she can utilize as food are carefully preserved for her, instead of being thrown out, and too many times becoming a nuisance. As she is fed twice a day, the slops and garbage do not have time to become stale or sour to her detriment, but they are put to useful purpose in a fresh condition. Usually the cow is not of generous breeding, but is a thorough scrub; yet she always looks sleek, makes the milk pour, and is the envy of passing milkmen. The feed-bin is convenient, and there is hay in the barn, of which too she gets as she has need. Summers she is turned to pasture on some convenient farm; but she always comes home at night. It is the custom for several cow owners to unite and engage some lad for a trifle, each, to drive their cows to pasture mornings, and see that they come home evenings; but the bringing evenings consists merely in opening the pasture gate or bars, for at the regular time the animals are there waiting for the passage-way to be opened, when each, without any 'driving,' wends her cheerful way straight for home, knowing that a good mess of feed awaits her there. If the home gate is not open upon her arrival she makes her presence known by anxious lowing, until she attracts the attention of the inmates of the house, some one of whom proceeds to grant the welcome 'open sesame.'"

Dr. Wilson discusses the importance of feeding milk to the children from the same cow all the time, as a hygienic proposition, and then makes discoveries as he drives along the streets of his county village:

It is interesting to go on the street at milking time, where a cow is kept, and observe women and children coming from various directions with pail or pitcher in hand, for the fresh, lacteal fluid, which is so necessary to the health of the little tots. One might think it a very small business to keep a cow and dispose of the milk in this manner, but let us see about that. People who do it are poor; otherwise they would not. An ordinary cow, cared for in this manner, will certainly yield twelve quarts a day for 300 days of the year. At six cents a quart this amounts to \$216, not an insignificant sum for a poor family. Sixty-six dollars would pay all expenses, leaving a net profit of \$150. If the owner of the cow be a common day laborer, this income would be a good second to his wages for the year. The manure the cow would make is needed to increase his output of garden vegetables. Seeing a few scores of village cows pasturing in a field summers by the wayside, as I approach our country town, with scarcely a poor milking cow among them, led me to investigate this subject. I was told by several owners that "our cow makes more than half our living." Two or three, who had considerable families, said: "Our cow, when in milk, purchases all our groceries and provisions, and sometimes more, too, besides what milk we used ourselves." Nevertheless, I would not advise an ordinary farmer to purchase a village cow, with the expectation of realizing much profit from her, because, with his usual care of cows—or rather the want of her usual care—she would run right down, and, shortly become unprofitable to her owner.

On the other hand, let a villager purchase a farmer's cow, if she be young and not spoiled, she will run right up and produce all there is in her capacity to do. Many poor villagers, with families, who do not keep a cow, would gain largely by doing so. It is not expected that the class of people, which it is the design of this article by it, for as a rule, be benefitted much by it, for as a rule, they are not readers of agricultural papers, but those who do read may suggest the idea to village acquaintances less fortunately situated, that good may come of it.

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HORTICULTURE.

About Pecan Culture.

One of the enterprising gentlemen who came down south after the war and bought land in Louisiana, writes a letter to the Rural New Yorker concerning his pecan plantation. After detailing the mode of planting, etc., he proceeds to give the "prospects of pecan culture" as follows:

I have now about a thousand trees in all. In an open, cultivated field they make a beautiful, oval growth, and when not too close together no tree can surpass them in symmetry. The price of fine pecans has not declined in the last nine years; if anything, it has advanced, for it is impossible to get the finer grades for less than 10c a pound, while some men charge as high as 30c a pound for them. Of course, when large quantities are placed upon the market the price will fall, but even at ten cents a pound they will pay much better than anything else that can be grown on the land. For many years after my grove comes into bearing, there will be a large demand for the finest grade of Louisiana soft-shell pecans for planting, and these will bring very high prices. When I begin selling them for eating purposes, I shall have to be satisfied with much lower prices.

A pecan grove in bearing has several advantages over an ordinary crop. The product will sell for a great deal more than any other crop on the given land. The trees will not be injured by an overflow from the Mississippi river, the great curse of our land. They will not require any cultivation after the land is sown in clover.

I wish to draw the attention of the reader to the great superiority of the Louisiana soft shell pecan over the largest nuts grown in Texas. Any one who will buy a few of each kind and compare them will find that the Louisiana nuts are larger, the shells are thinner, the meat is richer, and the pecans are of more regular, even shape. The average Texan will be disposed to deny this fact, but it is a fact that can be proved by comparison. I have had sent me from all portions of Texas (their brag nuts), and they did not compare with the best grade of Louisiana soft-shell pecans."

Some Good Suggestions.

Sage is raised by market gardeners near the large cities as a second crop, and may be made profitable on the farm in Texas. An enterprising horticulturalist could easily find sale for any quantity of it in any one of the large cities in the state, or falling at home would meet with no discouraging disappointment in St. Louis.

An intelligent writer on growing sage says the entire crop is gathered at once, and not a little at a time, as is the usual practice in private gardens, where only a few bunches are cultivated. It is true that the plants are hardy and will live for several years, but for market purposes they are best treated as annuals. The seed should be sown early in the spring, not later than the first of May, and if the soil is rich and the plants are given good care they will be ready for transplanting in July to ground from which a crop of early peas, cabbages or beets has been gathered. The sage plants are set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and about 12 inches in the row. The crop is gathered late in the fall, tied up in bunches, and sold when fresh or after being dried in the shade. The price, of course, is variable, depending upon supply and demand. If sent a long distance, sage should be packed in open crates. Gardeners who make it a specialty say that about 300 or 400 pounds to the acre are an average crop. ?

If you have no sprayer, and expect to get perfect fruit, you may be disappointed. Insects are sure to be on hand, and, with rot and mildew all together, they will leave you a small part. Why not prepare to overcome these enemies, if you are in the business of growing fruit even to a limited extent?

A garden 60 or 80 feet square, securely fenced against rabbits and chickens will yield an abundance of vegetables for the largest family, and an orchard of one-half acre, judiciously planted and cultivated, will give plenty of fruit for the same.

Water that is lukewarm may be put in a small vessel which will hold one pound of onion seed. Then pour the seed in the water, not the hot water on the seed. Let stand 10 or 12 hours in a warm place. It will do no harm if the seed begins to burst open. After taking the seed from the water dry it by sifting fine ashes over it. It will then be in good condition to sow. If the ground is properly prepared, seed treated in this way will have no trouble in getting ahead of the weeds and grass. Orchards should be manured in fall or early winter, so as to get the advantage of all the rain which falls. The roots of trees, especially in cultivated orchards, do not come within several inches of the surface. If the manure is plowed under so as to be nearer the tree roots it only makes the subsoil



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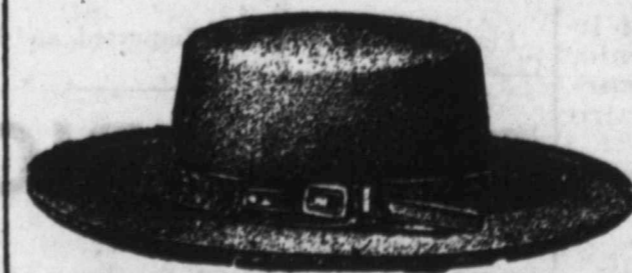
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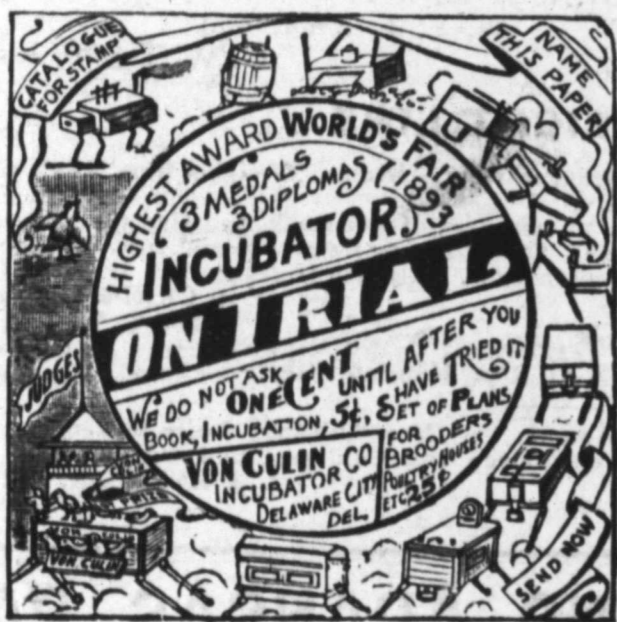
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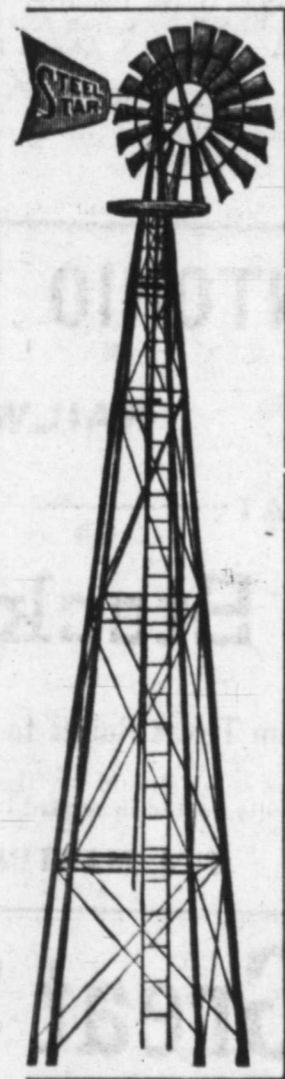
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