

# TEXAS LIVES TOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

A dispatch from Larado, 16, says: Reports from Carrizo and Zapata counties are to the effect that the recent heavy rains did not include those counties, and the drought-stricken people are still suffering for the necessaries of life."

It was thought that the recent heavy rains extended over the entire state, and that the drought was successfully broken in every county, but from the above dispatch the great blessing seems to have fallen short. There is probably but one course left the inhabitants of Carrizo and Zapata, and that is to drag themselves out of the doomed region to some more favored locality.

What has become of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station? The Journal is waiting for a "bulletin."

The glorious rains of last week brought out the grass all over Texas and stopped the movement of cattle to the Territory and Kansas.

The wool movement is now fairly on to the East. Twenty-eight cars loaded at Ogden passed through Sioux City the 9th en route to Boston.

It is estimated by historic statisticians that 4,000,000,000 persons have perished in war since the Christian era. And still there is a necessity for more war.

The increase in loans by New York banks is taken as an indication of revival in business investment. The loans last week aggregated \$4,000,000, which shows that somebody has money to loan, but it is a new theory that borrowing is evidence of business prosperity.

May 20th is the date the crank has set for the execution of Mrs. Lease. He claims to be divinely inspired to slay the lady and declares he must carry out the mandate. The same crank says Frendegast is to be an Archangel after being hung.

What is the difference between the convictions of a crank and the mental pressure of an enthusiast?

The pension rolls at Washington show some curious things, besides disclosing the facts that men in high stations, with large bank accounts and big salaries, are drawing pensions at the rate of \$50 to \$250 per month. They show 3856 recipients of the government's bounty received in foreign tries. Two thousand live in Canada, 740 in Great Britain, 590 in Germany, 83 in Switzerland, and 55 in France. Two pensioners live in Bulgaria, four in India, one in Siam, one in St. Helena, and one in the Fiji islands.

However, it makes no difference where the pensioner lives so he be hon-

estly entitled to it. The country did not stop to ask the Fijian, the Bulgarian or the Hun where he came from when recruits were wanted at Richmond.

The pension roll was decreased 25,000 by deaths last year. It is a melancholy thought that the "Union savers" have to die, and that the pension rolls are at last beginning to show black lines of mortality. For a long time they were supposed to be immortal, but 25,000 in one year proves the emptiness of patriotism, the evanescence of earthly things, and that the "blue and the gray" must sooner or later be placed side by side in the great book of pensions where each must be rewarded according to merit.

The prospect now is that Texas will this year break her cotton, corn, wheat and oats record, and harvest the largest yield she has ever produced. Such is the present outlook. But droughts and storms and worms and grasshoppers and a variety of calamities are possible, and blessings are not any more certain in Texas than in Georgia or Arkansas, and we should continue to pray and watch and plow and hoe till our crops are beyond harm's reach.

Before it is too late to plant for ensilage, every farmer who has not a silo and who is able to build one, should think the matter over philosophically and determine whether he will try the system this year. Now is the time to plant the corn, millet and sorghum or whatever is best adapted to each man's land, for the silage. Every reader of an agricultural journal knows how to build a silo, and his judgment has doubtless admonished him already to build it.

Just about the time the last issue of the Live Stock Journal and Farm Journal was being locked up for the press the rains came in torrents, and for two days and nights a pretty fair pour was kept up at short intervals, and the entire state of Texas was abundantly blessed. Many had almost come to the belief that there could scarcely ever again be water enough suspended in the clouds to wet Texas all over, but they are no longer of that opinion, since the deluge came and washed every hillside and soaked every valley, even in the dry belt. They are taking back all they said about Southern Texas, the Tom Green region and the midland desert, and are willing to admit that at times it does rain on the just as well as the unjust.

In poking fun at the St. Louis cattle market the Kansas City Drovers' Journal says they have many diversions to beguile the lagging hours, one of which is "a colored gentleman 80 years of age. They call him Uncle. He has

been at the yards for twenty years and has witnessed the rise and fall of the St. Louis market. Dealers at the yards frequently use him to make sport. They will sit in a shady corner and play with him for a half day at a time, and then pass the other half watching the cowpunchers punch the ball."

The Tribune also has this facetious paragraph: "Kansas City sells Texas cattle higher than St. Louis six days in the week and would do it seven if it were not against human and divine law."

Forcing the country to the gold standard reduces the price of almost everything as to figures, but in reality the price of every article is enhanced to the consumer. Silver being knocked out, the value in gold is increased just 100 per cent, and the poor devil who was not on the ground floor of the crime, with actual gold in his purse, or its equivalent, is just in the condition of the old man when he could have bought a section of land for a pair of boots. "My son," said he, "there was a time when I could have bought the section on which Corsicana stands for a pair of boots." "Well, father, why didn't you buy it?" "I didn't have the boots." So it makes no difference to the poor how low dry goods, clothing and groceries go if they haven't the gold dollar or something else to pay the gold price.

That portion of Texas west of the Pecos is in pretty good shape and is feeding all the cattle and sheep that can find browsing room. The grass is by no means luxurious, for it has been fed upon perpetually by full herds and large flocks for several years and was last year visited by a drouth, but the rains came in time to revive the dried up grass roots and the pastures are now reasonably good; but there is a large territory lying east of the Pecos beginning at a line about forty miles north of the Texas and Pacific railway and extending east to Sweetwater, and thence south through Coleman to Kerrville and the north line of Uvalde, embracing all the counties to the Pecos, a territory as large as the state of Ohio, where there has been no rain of consequence for a time beyond which the memory of the settler runneth not to the contrary, and in it there is no grass or other vegetation for live stock to feed upon, and even the prairie dogs are dying from starvation. Many of the cattle that were grazed in this belt two years ago have died, and the bulk of the living have been shipped out, some west of the Pecos, some to the Panhandle and others to the Territory, only about 10 per cent remaining to be fed.

The foregoing was in type for last week's issue, but was crowded out.

Since it was written great rains have fallen all over Texas, and her drouth-stricken sections have their hopes revived and industry in better shape.

The Armours make a closer combine, merging their Chicago and Kansas City packing establishments. Armour & Co. of Chicago and the Armour Packing company of Kansas City, have heretofore operated ostensibly as separate and rival institutions, but they are now one and the same, and even the semblance of competition is brushed away. The Drovers' Telegram quotes Mr. S. B. Armour of Kansas City as saying: "My brother, P. D. Armour, and myself have been for a long time trying to get our interests so arranged that we should not be continually competing as rivals. My company here in Kansas City has been accustomed to kill and dress beeves for Armour & Co., enabling them to supply their Western and Southern customers direct from here, saving the freight on the live animals to Chicago and on the meat back again. Up to the present Armour & Co. have always kept their own buyers on the field and have been materially bidding against our men in the market. By the agreement which goes into effect tomorrow the Armour Packing company will do all the buying for this Western business. Armour & Co. will simply send out their orders and we shall fill them. In the same way they will attend to our Eastern business."

The game of closing industries and advancing the price of hoarded products is fully illustrated in a dispatch of the 5th from Chicago stating that soft coal had advanced in that city from \$2.75 per ton to \$4 per ton. The dispatch says further: "Assistant General Manager Wood of the Chicago and Alton road said that the Ohio coal operators had stored in the Lake Erie ports 65,000 tons last winter and early this spring. It appears that as soon as these ports had been well filled they cut their miners' wages to the lowest limit. This action naturally brought on the strike in Ohio, which was followed by the general strike, which was known to be inevitable from the start. The Ohio combine are now marketing their supply at the advanced rate and thereby netting a handsome profit. The situation here is serious, while the Ohio people are selling out and coining money on the Lake Erie supply." Here is disclosed the secret of the great strike among the coal miners. The combine to close their mines for the summer and let the miners starve, while they peddle out their hoarded stores at \$1.50 per ton advance, thus pocketing a net profit of \$81,000 by closing down and resting for three months.

**CATTLE.**

Oklahoma is already putting up the claim that she is to be the great cattle state. When it rains in Western Texas Oklahoma won't be in it. Even the Northwestern Farmer, away out at St. Paul, thinks the young giant will hardly ever rival Texas.

Beef cattle in Australia sell for \$10 a head, and can be placed in the London market for \$15 per head, but they make poor beef and are likely to afford but little competition with the American improved breeds.

**Revise the Land Policy.**

Texas must now revise her land policy. The protracted and universal drouth in her semi-arid sections has demonstrated the utter futility of further effort to advance the "civilization of the hoe" beyond certain lines, and the crime of inducing strangers to settle there with agricultural intent and hope. There should have been an honest double policy from the beginning—one covering the empire east of the 100th meridian for agriculture, and the other the semi-arid domain west of that line for stock raising and irrigation experiment.

It was not the wisdom of sound philosophy or prophetic statesmanship to subject the two regions—so widely differing in climate, rain fall and productive qualities—to the same policy, and that a policy that invites calamity to the two great industries affected—to the farmer settler by inducing him to go into a rainless country without offering him assistance to find water for his crops, and to the stockman by inducing another class to occupy the territory with him and destroy the range without any corresponding compensation in the way of labor, food, production or industrial enterprise.

The next legislature should take up this subject, and so revise the land laws as to produce the best possible results to the state, to agriculture and to stock raising. The laws of the ranch and colossal pasturing need not be applicable to farming and stock farming conditions, nor should the laws applicable to agricultural and horticultural communities and districts be forced upon purely stock-raising sections. A dividing line should be struck between the agricultural domain and the semi-arid border, the lands graded and assessed accordingly, and all essential privileges and liberties conferred on either side of the drouth line consistent with the peace, prosperity and property rights of the people, without conflict or friction between the two great leading industries. We laugh at the so-called rain-makers, and really grow disgusted at their silly attempts to form clouds and produce precipitation, and yet their scheme is not more absurd, or their methods more ludicrous than the scheme of the Texas lawmakers to settle Western Texas with farmers, or the methods adopted to inveigle strangers into the folly or defying the elements on the plains without facilities for watering stock or vegetation.

In fact the fallacies resemble each other so closely that they may well be taken for twin follies, and be buried in the same grave of public disfavor.

**TEXAS FEVER**

Attributed to the Cattle Tick by Dr. Hopkins of Fort Worth.

The Texas cattle fever and its causes have puzzled the cattlemen and baffled the skill of the veterinarian. The subject being up for discussion before the late convention of Texas cattle raisers, Mr. Kleburg, secretary of the sanitary committee, stated that books treating on the diseases of cattle could be had from the department of agriculture at Washington.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins of Fort Worth, being a student of the subject wrote to Hon. C. K. Bell to ascertain if such books could be obtained. Mr. Bell answered that the supply of the books desired had been exhausted, and they could not be furnished. Dr. Hopkins, therefore, determined to prepare a paper on the subject for the benefit of

the cattle raisers, and in the Dallas News of the 20th ult., a carefully studied and ably written document filing two columns and a half solid matter appeared. The article is too lengthy for the available space in the Live Stock and Farm Journal, while the character and importance of the subject preclude the propriety of marring it with any attempted synopsis.

Dr. Hopkins heads his paper "Texas Fever to the Cattle Tick," and his argument, backed up by learning, research, experimental testimony and the logic of facts, goes to prove that the tick is the microbe that causes the disease. In the absence of a better theory or more satisfactory practical test, it would seem that Dr. Hopkins has established his proposition, and all that is left for the cattlemen now to do is to find and apply the remedial agencies. The veterinarian closes his important contribution with conclusions as follows:

The parasite seems to exist in Southern cattle in considerable smaller numbers than in exposed Northern animals and they seem to be quite harmless when they are rid of the cattle tick.

If the fever occurs early in the season so as to permit a second generation of ticks to appear before cold weather we may expect to have a second attack to appear in a pasture where sick animals or Southern cattle have pastured. Usually the first outbreak is in August; the second late in September or early in October. But this is liable to vary, as in very warm weather ticks seem to grow very fast.

As a general thing these animals that succumb from an acute attack in a short time have only immature ticks upon them.

The best evidence we have as to the disease being transmitted by ticks and not the secretions of Southern animals is in the fact that when ticks have been completely removed no disease seems to arise.

Now as a means of prevention, I think from the results derived intravenous injection coupled with the seeming mild effect produced by the tick in winter would have a tendency to produce a mild form of the disease, and perhaps in that way good results might be effected which would give immunity to Northern animals brought into the state.

Young animals seem to be largely proof against the attacks, especially when under one year old. It is said to have its worst effects on animals of five years and over.

Now gentlemen, before closing this subject, I would like to impress upon you, whose interests are so enormously at stake from the ravages of this disease, the yearly loss, by reason of which to some of you must be very great, not to speak of the effects produced in endeavoring to improve our native cattle by the introduction of the finer grades from the North. This calls, I think, for some action to be taken by our state legislators in this important matter. Especially when we find that in almost every state where their interests are affected by the introduction of our cattle have and at the present time are instituting investigations with the object of giving some immunity to this dreadful plague.

While the state of Texas, which is apparently hatching the cause of the disease, is simply looking on.

Gentlemen, a preventive inoculation or the devising of some means which would give finer grades of cattle an immunity against this disease in this country would mean millions to the state, and more especially to our cattle industry, which is apparently so enormous.

**The Problem Solved.**

Mr. Jordan Holland, an old, prosperous and highly esteemed farmer, stockman and poultryman of Alabama, has at last solved the hog and chicken cholera problem. He claims to have discovered a sure and positive cure for the dreaded disease, which he and hundreds of others thoroughly tested in thousands of cases, without a single failure. His daughter, Mrs. Rachel V. Thomas, a reliable Christian lady of Cowarts, Ala., is selling the recipe and family right on a guarantee to cure or refund the money. Read her advertisement in this paper.

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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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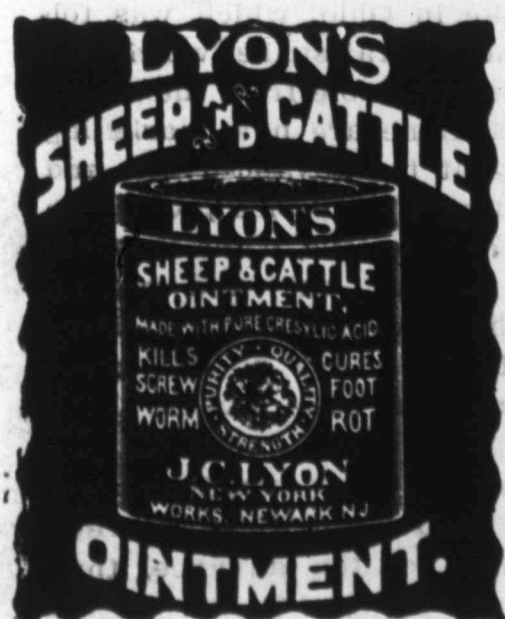
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50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other

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Try It and You'll Use No Other.

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

**HORSE DEPARTMENT.**

The clans are getting ready to head for the trotting turf.

It is stated that Axinite, 2:20 1-2, by Axtell, is engaged in more than \$60,000 worth of stakes.

"Tiny Bug" is the fairy of her class. She wears aluminum slippers of only 1 3-4 ounces weight each.

The 202 horses sold during the first two days of the grand sale at East Buffalo week before last averaged \$245, and there were no very valuable ones, either.

"Beautiful Bells" is worth her weight in "parity." She produced a foal every year for fifteen consecutive years, and eight of them have standard records.

About ten years ago Rev. Y. C. Stackhouse of Fayette, Ky., well known to some of our Fort Worth Kentuckians, bought a mare for \$120, and put her to breeding, being careful to mate her to the best blood available. He has already realized \$7000 from foals raised from her, and she is still a valuable breeder.

The Live Stock Reporter thinks they had pretty good horses fifty years ago, for it was in 1845 that Fanny Jenks, a mare of unknown breeding, trotted 100 miles in a little over nine and a half hours. The year following another mare of unknown breeding, Fanny Murray, trotted 100 miles in nine hours, forty-one minutes and twenty-four seconds. In 1853 a bay gelding called Conqueror trotted that distance in eight hours, fifty-five minutes and fifty-three seconds.

A Canadian has invented a pneumatic horse collar. It is smooth, pliable and will give with every motion of the animal. The air valves are so constructed as to preclude the possibility of any leakage even under the heaviest pressure, and are covered with neatly laced leather flaps, leaving the surface perfectly even. A high veterinary authority says: "I expect it to be a valuable preventive of sore shoulders and muscular strains, arising from badly fitting and sweat-hardened collars, especially during hot weather, by fitting the neck and shoulders accurately and rebounding from the skin when the pressure ceases, thus allowing the air to cool and soothe the skin."

Don't let the young horse you are beginning to train defeat any of your schemes to subject him to your will and obedience to your commands. An intelligent horseman of much trained experience makes a sensible remark on this line: "Never attempt a thing with a young horse and fail. Horses," he says, "may not be as intelligent as human beings, but they possess enough intelligence to know when they are, so to speak, on top. Whatever you undertake in teaching or subduing a young horse plan thoroughly and carry it out. Be kind but firm, and from the first teach the pupil that submission is necessary and will be enforced."

Take care that you do not ruin your young horse's temper in breaking and training him. "The question of temper," says the writer of a series of articles on the good qualities of the Hackney, "is always an important one in the selection of a horse for business or pleasure purposes, and it will usually be found that the more docile an animal is the greater will be his courage when the pinch comes, while his value will of course be far greater than that of an evil-dispositioned beast, who at any moment is liable to injure his owner and stable companions in one of his displays of temper. Fortunately for the reputation of the breed to which they belong Hackneys are the most amiable of horses, and the appearance of a vicious stallion in the show-ring is almost unknown among exhibitors, but unhappily it is neither the nature nor the breeding of many a savage horse that has made him what he is. Bad breaking, the tricks of shallow-pated grooms and the teasing some youngsters receive from the idle loafers—adult and juvenile—who contrive to gain admission to the stables are each and all responsible for many a ruined temper; while the vagaries of a wooden-headed owner, who, although possessing the hands of a quarryman, is of the opinion that because he has paid a long price for a spirited horse he must necessarily be able to drive or ride the animal, have contributed to the ruin good colts innumerable.

The Breeder's Gazette is authority for the bold assertion that "the market for trotting-bred horses that can trot in good enough shape, hard times to the contrary notwithstanding." In proof the Gazette cites sales at a New York sale of city horses the last week in April. Mr. Veech put up the stallion

Murat "without a record," and said that he had "trotted in a trial better than 2:20. The men present needed no further assurance than Mr. Veech's word, and they were also assured there would be no "plugging" of the price. The bidding was therefore active and the competition spirited. The horse went to W. A. Clark of Butte, Mont., for \$5250. "Murat," the Gazette goes on to tell us, "is by the developed stallion, Director, 2:17; dam the developed mare Lady Morrison, 2:27 1-2, by Volunteer, 2:37. He is therefore inbred to Hambletonian, and when this sort of blood-lines can be secured in a horse that is himself a trotter there is never any lack of customers, no matter whether the times be good or bad. This is as it should be, and it is on the basis that the Gazette long ago said was the only true one for trotters or any other sort of live stock—individual merit." The meaning of all is if you are breeding for a trotter breed a trotting mare to a trotting stallion, both having the merit of speed. If you breed a running mare to a trotting stallion the product will be neither a runner nor trotter, and vice versa. Breed always in classes if you would have ancestral virtues transmitted. What every one has observed in the mixture of races is true in breeding live stock. Cross a Mexican with a mulatto and a Mestizo is the product, a Yankee with a cornfield negro and a Malay will most likely be developed. So it is safest to mate trotters with trotters, runners with runners, saddlers with saddlers, and draft horses with draft horses.

**Texas Thoroughbreds.**

The Western Horseman has been looking over Texas for her studs and believes and is kind enough to illustrate its discoveries as follows:

Electryon, 2:24 3-4, is the son of Electioneer that very little has been written about, but for all that he is in every sense of the word full worthy to be classed among the world's greatest sires' best sons. Electryon was bred at Palo Alto and is now at the head of the stud of the Electioneer stock farm, Dallas, where he presides over an exceedingly select band of brood mares. Bred in producing and performing lines a trotter himself, and individually one of the very best, he should prove nothing other than a consistent sire of early, uniform and extreme speed. Electryon is a beautiful bay horse, about 15.3 hands, and in conformation, general disposition and gait is the counterpart of his illustrious sire. He was purchased something over one year ago by the Electioneer Stock Farm company, and after making a season in the stud was placed in training. With but ninety days work he trotted to his present record of 2:24 3-4, and showed before peradventure his ability to beat 2:20 several seconds. The breeding of this grand young horse is in a word of the royal order. As stated above, he is by Electioneer 125. That alone is sufficient to call the attention of the critical breeder to him, but when the maternal side is taken up and followed to a conclusion, a line of breeding is presented that smacks with extreme and uniform speed to an extent that is more than pleasing. His first dam was Lena K., a daughter of Don Victor, confessedly the best son of Williamson's Belmont, "the Mambrino Patchen of the Pacific." Lena K. is also the dam of Coquette, 2:29 1-4. His second dam was by that great brood mare sire Mohawk Chief, sire of the wonderful Sontag Mohawk. His third dam was sired by Sparkle, son of Hambletonian. The records will reveal many pleasing results from the blood found on the dam's side of Electryon's breeding. Williamson's Belmont, the grandsire of his first dam, was the source of more extreme speed through female lines than any horse that ever lived in California. Although a horse of nearly thoroughbred origin, he sired trotting action to a high degree, and his sons sired and his daughters produced the same quality to an extent that has brought the family to a front place among trotting families of the land. The following are a few of the sensational performers that carry the blood of Williamson's Belmont: Directum, 2:05 1-4; Hulda, 2:08 1-2; W. Wood, 2:07; Our Dick, 2:10 1-2; Adonis, 2:11 1-4; Regal Wilkes, 2:11 1-4; Crescent, 2:14 1-4; Cyrus, 2:14 1-4; Hazel H., 2:15; Edwin C., 2:15; Sabena, 2:15 1-4, and others. If there be anything lacking to give Electryon an unquestioned license to sire speed, surely it is not discernable. He is bred to prove a sire, is a trotter himself, and one of the very best of individuals. The Electioneer Stock Farm company have in this young stallion a really great young sire, and as time rolls by, the assertion will be amply proved by the performance of his get.

Robinwood 9904, by Robert McGregor, 2:17 1-2; dam by Norman 25, granddam by Abdallah 15, is a young stallion owned by Scarborough & Whitten, at Pilot Point, Tex., that is showing considerable speed, and like his half brothers is proving an exceedingly fine sire. It is hardly worth while to speak at length of his breeding, for every one is familiar with the fact that his sire,

**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, 3:12 1/2, brother of Hal Pointer, 2:04 1/2, and Little Brown Jug, 2:11 1/4. Sire of Hal Dillard, 2:07 1/4, Hal Braden, 2:08 1/4, Storm, 2:08 1/2, Hal Parker, 2:13 1/4, and nine others better than 2:25. Dam Josie Bowers, by Red Pilot, 2:29, sire of Monogram, 2:20, Bay Pilot, 2:21 1/4, Prince Pilot, 2:21 1/2, 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, 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1886, sired by Hambletonian Mambrino 540, the sire of Wild Rake, three-year-old record 2:22 1/4; Hayden, 2:26 1/2; Katy Cahill, 2:26 1/2; Raven, 2:26 1/4; Billy McCracken, 2:26 1/4; J. J. C., 2:24 1/2; St. Clair, 2:26 1/2; Big Four, 2:22 1/2.

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, 2:17 1/4; Shadland Onward, 2:18 1/2; C. C., 2:14 1/2, etc. Second dam Punch, by Mambruno 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.

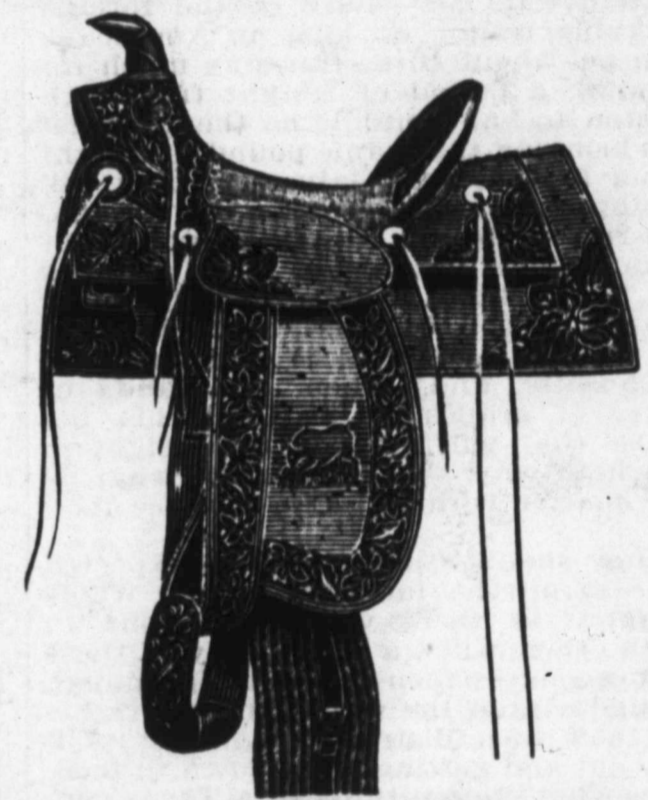
This royally bred stallion will make the season of 1894 at EDWARDS & HUTCHISON'S LIVERY STABLE, corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth.

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.

Robert McGregor, 2:17 1-2, is the fountain head of as game and consistent a race horse family as has ever existed. Alexander's Norman, the sire of Robinwood's dam, is also known to be of excellent racing quality, and Abdallah 10, sire of Robinwood's second dam, by many a close student of the breeding problem, is rated the greatest son of Hambletonian 10. Such is Robinwood's breeding, and no one can dispute the assertion that he has, from a breeding standpoint, an excellent license to sire speed. His young things are all gaited to McGregor's like, and although just being broken, show their sire to be an exceptionally promising progenitor of trotting speed.

Could Col. Dan Sapp of Pekin, Ill., owner of Billy Wilkes, sire of Mary Marshall, see the young stallion Jura 11,319, son of Billy Wilkes, he would rate his great sire one peg higher. Jura is owned by A. H. Gee, of Pilot Point, Tex., and is the premier stallion at Mr. Gee's stock farm at that point. Jura is a very handsome horse, a very dark brown, with tan muzzle and flank, and in conformation is as pleasing to the eye as Judge Rider, the great show son of Billy Wilkes. Jura can now trot in 2:25 and there is only one thing that will keep him out of the 2:20 list this season and that is some unforeseen accident. He is a full brother to Alta Boy, 2:26 1-2, dam by Louis Napoleon; 2d dam by Mambrino Gift. He is now in the hands of W. F. Erwine, a most careful and painstaking trainer, who formerly drove Maud P., 2:15 1-2, and several other good ones well known in the North. Mr. Gee has a number of foals by Jura that show plenty of speed and bespeak for him a brilliant future as a sire.

At Taylor, Tex., is Parnell, 2:23, by Enfield 128, dam by Allie West. Parnell is a race horse of the highest order. He took his record last season in a race over a half-mile track, and has time and again shown that he can beat 2:20 whenever a mile course is struck. Like all the Enfields, Parnell is a game, level-headed race horse, and by every law governing heredity should prove an excellent sire of his kind. He is owned by H. Bland, of Taylor, who also owns Clayjax, 2:25, by Ajax 40, dam by Jim Clay, son of Cassius M. Clay, granddam by Ohio Bellfounder. Clayjax is a pacer, but is proving an excellent sire of both gaits. His oldest colt is a two-year-old, from a Texas pony, but notwithstanding the uncertain and questionable breeding of his dam can speed along a mile in 2:50 without much of an effort. Clayjax is another stud that will do his share toward improving the horse interests of the state and whose name will be found in the pedigree of many a future fast one from Texas.



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Send for Catalogue.

Mr. H. H. Bassett is probably entitled to the distinction of being the pioneer trotting horse breeder of Taylor, for nine years ago he commenced in a small way to improve the horse interests of Texas, and today has an excellent breeding establishment at Taylor, where he keeps three excellent trotting bred stallions. Laurel Hill 1314, sired by Trouble 509, by Belmont 33; dam Fannie (dam of Trife, 2:29), by Quaker Joe, son of Hambletonian 10; 2d dam by a son of Ellerton's Locomotive; 3d dam by Brilliant, thoroughbred. Laurel Hill is one of the nicest big horses the writer has seen for some time and ought to prove an excellent sire in Texas. He is a full brother to Trife, 2:29, and although he has no record has quite a turn of natural speed. His stable companion is Score 8247, by Socrates 3847, dam Patience (dam of Frenzy (2), 2:27 1-4, by Young Jim; 2d dam Miss Weeks (dam of Rarely, 2:24 1-2), by Joe Downing 710; 3d dam by Gray Eagle. Score is a nicely proportioned big horse, a beautiful chestnut in color, and of excellent substantial bone and muscle. He is very speedy at the trot and Mr. Bassett proposes giving him a low record this season.

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.

If Texas farmers only knew the value of cow peas, not only as a forage crop but as a fertilizer more attention would certainly be paid to them. Indeed, I believe this crop could be made as valuable to the South as is red clover to the North. In keeping up the fertility of our lighter soils they are invaluable, and even our rich black lands, especially where devoted to cotton continuously for many years, would be the better for an occasional crop of peas plowed under. Even where the lands have shown no appreciable diminution of fertility, the plowing under of a crop of pea vines seems to put the land in better tilth for almost any crop.

A large brown bug has been making sad havoc of gardens in this part of the state. Some recommend a lantern over a tub of water as a remedy. They manifest a special fondness for beans, radishes and young water melon plants.

Yes, I am in favor of good money of course, but a dollar that is worth 35 pounds of fat beef, that is worth 15 pounds of wool, or a day's work by an honest American citizen; a dollar that can't be gotten out of a bank for less than 10 cents a year and three dollars worth of collateral, and crawls into its hole every time that everything fails to go its way, is a most too good a dollar to suit me. The fact is that the dollars are getting so confounded high-toned that they consider themselves too good to associate with common people. If such men as John Sherman and Grover Cleveland dominate the nation's finances a few years longer nobody except bankers and newspaper men will be able to claim the acquaintance of a dollar or two.

Every once in a while some d-f-pollitician worries because America does not do her share of the foreign carrying trade. So long as Americans can get about three times as much for hauling a pound of freight from Galveston to San Antonio as they can get for bringing that same pound of freight from Liverpool to Galveston, they will doubtless be satisfied to let the foreigners run the boats. Ocean freight is not what is hurting us, but when it takes all the profit in a steer to get him to market, when corn is worth 25 cents in Kansas, and meal 65 cents in Massachusetts, and when thousands of acres of grapes rot in California because they will not pay the freight to market, why that is partly what is the matter with us. Can you see it?

How should congressmen be expected to size up the interests of the whole country in their varied relations to each other, when a good many of these same congressmen are not big enough to understand the wants and the rights of their own districts? Leaving politics out and getting right down to business, what do you think of a Texas congressman who votes for free raw material and protected manufactures? If he understands the full significance of such a proposition, it makes a rank free trader as mad as anybody else.

A great many kinds of hog feed besides corn, may be raised in Texas, although some corn, especially in finishing the fattening of hogs, is desirable. But for the brood sows and the growing pigs, there may be grown oats, rye or barley pasture, and in spring and summer artichokes, sweet potatoes, cow peas, pumpkins and last and greatest, sugar cane.

Ed Lasater was in to see me this week. We talked about water storage. He dont think much of wooden tanks, says he can make a dirt reservoir for \$30 that will hold a hundred thousand gallons.

I ran across "Feed Farmer" the other day, and had a long talk with him. You know "Feed Farmer" and I used to run the chicken paper before it got to be a chicken paper, and before it did such things as advise people to build sheds over their strawberries to keep the sun off. He is as full of practical ideas about farming and stock raising as ever, and gave me some of his experience with intensive gardening in his back yard, that interested me. You see he lives in the city now. That's the trouble, when a fellow knows enough to do the country any good, about the next thing he does is to move to town. His garden plot is only 25x40 feet. He went down with a garden fork twelve inches for a bed, mixing stable manure thoroughly with the soil. The water for irrigation came

from the hydrant. He tells a pretty big story about what all and how much truck he raised on that little patch; how his pretty good sized family had all they could use, and how the neighbors came in for a share. Beside he told it with a straight face, and I'll back anything he says when he's in dead earnest. But for fear some of the Journal readers may not know him as well as I do, and possibly, more over, may not know what plenty of water, a little manure and thorough cultivation will get out of a very small patch of black waxy land, I will forbear an enumeration of the things that he grew on that little bit of ground. As fast as one crop comes off, he plants another, spading under first, an application of manure. He agrees with me that, instead of the farm or the ranch, the stock farm is the thing for Western Texas. In fact, "Feed Farmer" and I always agreed upon most everything except growing sugar cane for feed. That is the only thing that I am right sure I know more about than he does. But as I am treading on dangerous ground, and don't want to raise a fuss with him, I'd better ring off on this subject. Regarding the stock farm idea, he would have his stock farmer farm mostly for his stock, not neglecting, however, to produce enough vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, etc., for his family use and as well, for the store keeper from whom he buys what he cannot produce on the stock farm. To cut it short, our "Feed Farmer," thinks that in Western Texas, the man who pins his faith to all farming or all stock raising, will get left. I forgot to say that he would only grow cotton as an incident, to give employment to labor not good for much else, and for the feed value of the seeds.

Instead of 16 acres, 18 acres is the size of that chicken ranch. I like to be exact even in small matters.

I asked Col. John Dewese if Nicaragua wheat is still grown for feed in his section. He said not; as, while it is valuable as a forage crop, sugar cane is so much better, more certain and more prolific, that there seems no occasion for growing much else in the forage line. He sows broadcast, and says he has put it in the stack without curing, with the result that the hay came out bright and good. He says a neighbor of his has a drill something on the plan of a wheat drill for planting sugar cane, and that he is famous for his hay crops.

Last week your printer had me "stirring" instead of storing water for irrigation, and "flowing" under instead of plowing under cow peas.

Mr. A. T. Allee is back from the country along the Texas-Mexican railroad, where he bought good stock cattle from the Pena Bros. Did not learn the price.

Mr. John M. Campbell sold 1000 cattle last week from his Val Verde county ranch at \$8. There are a good many steers in the bunch.

Coleman's Rural World evidently takes exceptions to a recent article of mine on the butterine tax, and proclaims to the world that the ranchmen are in favor of the promulgation of a fraud. If the Rural World were no more liable to promulgate a falsehood than are the ranchmen to promulgate a fraud, it would not be nearly so eligible to membership in the liars' club. The gist of the article at which it flaps both ears was that when sold for what it is butterine is as legitimate an article of production as lard, butter, or anything else, and that while a penalty for selling it for what it is not is all right, a tax for selling it for what it is is an outrage. Does the Rural World deny that butterine is a legitimate product when sold for what it is? And admitting this, by what right does it demand a tax upon it for the benefit of another product not a whit more legitimate? The Rural World goes into conniption fits because the government imposes a tax upon a foreign product for the benefit of a domestic product, and yet it unblushingly demands a tax upon one article of domestic production for the benefit of another. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the ranchmen favor a penalty, and a severe one, for selling butterine or anything else for what it is not, but deny the justice of taxing one product for the benefit of another. For this the Rural World slanders them by claiming that they would promulgate a fraud. If there is a fraud mixed up with the matter it is not located on the ranches. Ranchmen do not license frauds.

Coleman's Rural World says that butterine is a fraud. And yet when I suggested that a license was not the proper remedy for it, the World swarmed out all over me like a nest of hornets. From this I take it that the St. Louis paper favors the license of a fraud. From which it would further seem that the St. Louis paper has made a monkey of itself, as the chick-

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

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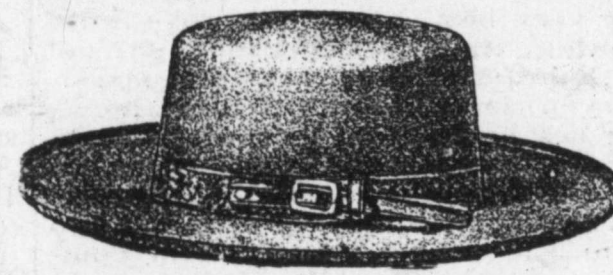
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en paper did before it on the same subject; only the St. Louis paper, of the two, roosts a little the highest up the tree.

The ultra protectionists claim that tariff tinkering is solely and alone the cause of the slump in wool values, and it can't be rammed into them that the panic which has tied up the "timid" dollars with which the wool used to be handled has anything to do with the slump, which has left wool values several cents below a free trade basis. On the other hand the free traders say that wool will be higher under free trade than under protection, and Col. Mills, to prove it, quotes the price of free wool before the great competitive sheep walks of Australia, New Zealand and South America were ever thought of. If wool is placed on the free list, and responsive to a change for the better in financial conditions, the price jumps a few cents, how the Mills gang will throw up their hats and yell, "we told you so." But here is a question that I believe still awaits an answer, and it has been asked a good many times: If wool values advance when wool is placed on the free list, how is free wool to help the "poor workingman" in the matter of cheaper clothing? What a humbug is politics, anyhow.

There is very little change in the local wool situation. A few sales have been made but figures are hard to obtain.

Good Horses Sell Well. At a combination sale of horses in Chicago last week the attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The Drovers' Journal says "the European market was well represented with buyers, and a number of the best animals were purchased to fill orders in England, Scotland and France. The sale was one of the best ever held by the firm, and showed that lovers of fine horses, notwithstanding the hard times, were willing to lay down their sheckels for choice, light harness horses. Among the best sales were:

Albert, bg, foaled in 1889; Wirth & Hammel, Milwaukee, \$300. Blue Ribbon, ch g, foaled in 1888, by Shropshire's Homer, out of Fannie, by Expert; J. C. Hascall, Chicago, \$460. Pink, by Shropshire's Homer, out of Polly, by Expert; Arnheim live stock company, Pittsburg, Pa., \$400. Carrie H., b m, foaled in 1888, by Aleric H., out of Belle, by Grennon; J. R. Ostran Bros., Dwight, Ill., \$430. Red Buck, sr g, foaled in 1888, by Denmark, dam by Tuckahoe; Arnheim live stock company, Pittsburg, Pa., \$350. Dr. M. B. G., foaled in 1888, in Montrose, dam by Aaron Pennington; P. Moore, Chicago, Ill., \$200. Lady Montrose, ch m, foaled in 1890, by Montrose, out of Maud, by Artise; R. B. Taylor, Marshal, Mo., \$20. Brown c b team, foaled in 1889; Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago, \$465. Bay carriage team, foaled in 1889; Hawley Bros., Barrington, Ill., \$440. The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal desires more interest by Texas breeders in their own industry and products. They are beginning to come to the front with some fine thoroughbreds and speedy trotters but they lack the push that gets there first, and it is along this line that the Journal is so solicitous for their welfare. They must create thoroughbreds, pure-blood, trotting, running, saddle and harness horse literature and breed up to the ideal standard. The columns of the Journal are open to them, and they are not only invited but urged to avail themselves of the opportunity to take rank with the breeders of the nations.

The Book of the Fair. The Journal acknowledges the receipt of part 14 of the Book of the Fair, published by the Bancroft company, Auditorium building, Chicago. This part is devoted principally to the Fisheries, building, and like the preceding parts is a work of art in every particular. There are 25 parts of this book at \$1 each; they fully illustrate the fair and are worth many times the price asked. Anyone wanting a handsome lot of valuable books should order them at once.

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

CORRESPONDENCE

KANSAS CITY AND TEXAS.

The New Commission House Talks to the Cattlemen of the Southwest. Sugar Clatter for Fat Cattle. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11.—The Journal comes to our office regularly. Allow us to assure you that we appreciate the reading matter contained in your paper, on account of its being of a highly interesting character to all who may be identified in any way with the great vital interests of the West and South. It would be indeed difficult to even separate any section of our country or any class of our people from the real foundation of the wealth of the whole country "viz." agriculture.

As our market here is so closely identified with one of the greatest industries in your state, which industry it is needless to say is your cattle interests, we can but feel and fully realize that which is your interest is ours also, and we hope to cultivate the ties of business friendship in such an intelligent manner that our claims upon you and your people will be so just and fair that a brave, noble, big hearted people, such as we know Texas people to be, will not pass us as a market place for the disposal and turning into dollars of your countless herds.

We are conscious of our importance as a live stock market by reason of our location and natural geographical position. We think the people of Kansas City would not be claiming too much to say that the phenomenal growth of this as a live stock center, was founded, to a considerable extent, through the energy and business sagacity of Kansas City business men in general, and especially those who are connected with the Live Stock Exchange. Their liberality, it would seem, is stronger than motives which sometimes grow out of personal interests. The controlling elements and forces in this great exchange, which embraces these strongest body of business men associated together known in any kind of occupation according to members are thoroughly saturated and steeped in the one idea, and that is the advancement of Kansas City as the greatest live stock market in the world; and measured by the rapid progress she has made in that direction during the last ten years who, that is acquainted with our market, can doubt the realization of these fond hopes and anticipations some day in the not very distant future.

Our people well know that the glittering gem in a commercial sense lies largely in the Lone Star state of this Union, to which Kansas City bows acknowledgement as having been in the past and is to be in future one of the strongest elements of support to our greatness as a young live stock giant. Our new commission company, "Missouri, Kansas and Texas Live Stock Com. Company" commences business today, May 11, 1894. We open with some business and very bright prospects ahead. Mr. H. G. Williams, our president, is happy, yes supremely happy. He says friendship is being shown him on every side by the big hearted commission men, notwithstanding he is to be a competitor for Texas trade of which many houses here enjoy a large share.

M. K. & T. COM. CO.

Comanche Rejoices.

Editor Journal.  
Newburg, Comanche county, Tex., May 11.—Rejoice with this part of the moral vineyard, for the clerk of the weather has paid his respects to us in good order. The best rain fell here yesterday and last night that has fallen in eighteen months, not a hard, washing rain, but a nice rain, just the kind to soak the ground thoroughly. Grass is getting good; wheat and oats damaged; late oats O. K.; corn immature, with a big crop planted, and all in good shape. If good seasons continue look out for big, fat hogs. Cattle are trying hard to look gay, but will have to wait until later to get over the kinks they got last year.

P. R. C.

The Journal does rejoice with its rural friends, and is glad to know that several fine rains have fallen in Comanche since the one chronicled by the correspondent.

Godair, Harding and Co.'s Weekly Letter.

Chicago, May 15.—Texas cattle are coming in such small numbers that hardly enough arrives from day to day to establish a fair range of quotations. This is a good thing just at present for the market certainly needs a rest. The demand for cattle is by no means up to the usual standard at this season of the year and more than enough cattle are coming to fill all the requirements of the trade.

The few Texas cattle coming are very good in quality and are selling on the same basis as natives. If supplies were heavy the chances are that prices would be much lower on account of the

limited demand. The decline in the London markets recently has paralyzed the export business and caused big heavy fat cattle to sell at a great discount. Perhaps never before have extremely heavy and very light cattle sold so near together. Prevailing prices lately have been \$4.00@4.20 for all weights of good steers. We do not look for many grass cattle soon, possibly not before the first of June will receipts be anything like liberal, and by that time the markets may be in better shape. The fact that butchers stock is selling high is an encouraging feature in the trade for grassers.

Sales of Texas steers lately have been at \$3.50@4.10.

Sheep—The sheep market is not in a very promising condition. Only the good grades are wanted and the demand for that class is not very strong. Recent rains have helped out the grass in Southern Texas and we hope that flockmates will be able to hold their sheep instead of rushing them to market in a poor half starved condition. It will be very easy to glut the market with common Texas sheep and shippers should be very cautious. Not many Texas sheep have come yet but what have arrived as a rule were not easy to sell. Prices ranging from \$1.50 @3.50 with pretty fair kinds above \$3.

THE STAKED PLAINS.

Good Rains—Fine Grass—Horn Flies—Horse Breeding at a Standstill—Cheap Stock.

Mirage, Tex., May 16.—Work was begun the 7th on this range.

It is reported that Kansas parties have offered for the steer cattle in this strip the following prices for ones, twos and threes: \$11, \$14 and \$21.

The showers are beginning earlier than usual, or at least we are having a rather liberal supply of hail. The prospects are fair that we will have the best season in years.

The Staked Plains are west of the 100th meridian, yet they are not subject to the entire failure of everything, including grass, that is reported of some countries even east of the 99th meridian. The last three years were as dry as ever known here, yet there was plenty of grass where the range was not overstocked, and where grasshoppers did not destroy everything. I don't believe that any straight line passing over so large an area as West Texas is, can determine where grass will grow with certainty.

The horn flies that were reported from the plains some time ago are all gone. The loss is very great, but under the circumstances we may be able to get along without them. However, it may be possible that they will not deprive our stock of their company all summer. In last week's Journal some one stated that horn flies were worse on black cattle than any other color. We do not find such to be the case. Our galloways are about as black as black hair can make them, but the fly don't bother them as much as it does our thin-haired, thin-skinned, Jerseys that are of a tan or fawn color. I do not think that the color has anything to do with it, but the thickness of the hair has.

And still the reports continue to come in that stallions are doing nothing this season, although most of them have cut their prices in two to correspond with the times. This is not only a fact in Texas, but in all other horse breeding states. At Windsor, Mo., Harry Hodgen, a stallion that is noted all over the state is standing at \$25, which is one-half the regular fee, and is not doing much.

Some other standard and registered horses there are making the season as low as \$5, but are doing nothing. J. T. Anderson, Temple, Tex., in a private letter, says that his horse, Antony Shanks (by Nuthrust), one of the best bred stallions in the state, is doing little or nothing, and that other stallions and jacks in Bell county are doing nothing.

In the face of all these facts, that go to show that there will be a shortage in the class of horses that bring money when you want to sell, why is it that men who are rational in other respects, are failing to breed their good mares at least? If people continue in their present ideas for any length of time even the scrub will be of some value.

Never in the history of the horse breeding states could blooded stock of different breeds be bought so cheap. Now is the time if there ever was one, for the breeder to change from the scrub to a revenue-producer.

It will be the same old story—every body will be soon tearing their hair because they did not buy while it was cheap, then the rush will begin—every one must and will have the same thing at the same time regardless of price. If breeders would only stop to consider that it takes four to six years to realize on a colt, they would see that 10 chances to 1 prices will be up long before their next crop of colts are ready for market.

L. H. HALLAM.

CURRENT ECONOMICS.

Judge Reagan says he will not be a candidate for governor, but if the people choose to nominate him he will accept.

A million dollar fire occurred in Boston the night of the 15th, supposed to be incendiary, originated in a baseball park.

The amount of \$21,401,823 is in the appropriation bill to pay the salaried officers of the national government for one year.

The Democratic state convention of Missouri met at Sedalia the 15th, indorsed Bland's silver policy and Governor Stone nominated Bland for president.

The wool market has been fairly steady during the week without quotable change.

A justice of the peace at Refugio, Tex., issued a warrant and had the postmaster arrested for alleged irregularity in the office. It required the presence of a postoffice inspector to convince the justice that he had no jurisdiction, and to get the postmaster out of jail.

"Lucky Dog," the best 3-year-old California product, is to be in Chicago American derby, backed by thousands of California gold.

The receipts of live stock at Chicago to the end of last week showed a decrease for the year of 81,000 cattle, and an increase of 702,000 hogs and 210,000 sheep.

Boston took 1,501,505 pounds of wool last week without quotable change in prices. There is a decrease of 10,565,250 pounds from January 1 to date against same period last year.

The Chicago Drovers Journal of the 12th says: Cattleman Thompson of Austin, Tex., was among the visitors. The contention between him and Sam Lazarus over the proceeds of some cattle cut out and held by ex-Bond Inspector T. J. Moughon is still unsettled.

Combined receipts of live stock last week at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha were: Cattle, 99,200; hogs, 215,000; sheep, 84,300 showing a decrease of 8000 cattle, and 2000 sheep, but no change in hogs.

Beef cattle weighing 850 pounds are now selling for as much per 100 pounds as cattle averaging 1700 pounds. Let cattle raisers take warning that it is the light-weight, fat, plump animal that is wanted.

Omaha's hogs are the large variety—her receipts last week averaged 344 pounds.

The Kansas City Drovers Telegram says: "It will not be many years until the Chicago cattle market will be as much of a back number as the St. Louis market is today." Yes, deep water at Galveston is coming, and Fort Worth is the cattle market of prophecy and destiny.

Additional frauds have been unearthed in the Carnegie armor-plate contracts, and congress will investigate all the work done under the Carnegie contracts. The disclosures indicate that all the armor plates furnished by the Carnegies are rotten or seriously defective. Carnegie is not an American.

From the Gazette's symposium of preferences for governor Lanham seems to take the lead.

Last week 25,665,000 pounds of hog products were exported—nearly double the exports of same week last year.

The supply of spring lambs is exceeding the demand, and prices are not remunerative.

The most authentic market circulars say that provision exports are about 50 per cent in excess of last season. More of all kinds of meats is being exported, and yet there is but little speculation.

It is estimated that the summer packing at the four great centers will exceed last summer's by at least 100,000 hogs.

There is a feeling that packers and speculators are looking forward for much lower prices in hogs during the fall months. They are not holding for a rise.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston says of the wool market: This week has been the dullest since January 1. All lines of wools are stiff and scarce, and the exceedingly small supply has resulted in fancy prices. Receipts of California Southern wools are increasing. Early Arizona wools are also coming in in considerable quantities, the range for all these wools being from 9 to 11 cents. Foreign wools are very quiet, the business being of a retail order.

Cattle and sheep on range and pasture every where in Texas are low doing well. The drought is completely broken in all the dry sections, and the grass is coming out amazingly.

Hog shippers are cautioned to be careful not to load too many in one car from now on during the hot sea-



TO SICK PEOPLE.

Dr. Hathaway's

Celebrated 64-page MEDICAL REFERENCE BOOK for Men and Women

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

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

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.

When the cars are packed the shrinkage is always notably greater. A good bed of sand is advisable also.

An experimenting farmer has carefully experimented on the cost of raising hogs, and says: "Ten bushels of corn will make 100 pounds of pork, but it takes considerable grass or other feed, and time and attention mixed with the corn. The cost of live hogs with corn at 30c, and other feeds in proportion, is about 4c per pound."

Hon. John H. Reagan's friends announce that he will accept the gubernatorial nomination if tendered him.

Ex-Gov. L. S. Ross is announced as a candidate for the United States senate.

A "carpetbagger," said to have once gone to congress from South Carolina, now turns up in Washington as a lobbyist and briber. It is alleged that money was offered to Senators Hunter and Kyle to vote against the tariff bill, and investigation is called for.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal of the 14th has this hog item: "Louis Bonnett had on today's market a car of white hogs from his 3000-acre farm adjoining the town of Charlton, Iowa, which sold for \$5.15. These hogs were raised and fed by Mr. Bonnett, were 11 months old and weighed 346 pounds; they were from Chester White boars and Poland China sows."

The Rio Grande was higher after the recent heavy rains than since 1890.

Texas continues to unload beef steers in Kansas City and Chicago almost daily. She delivered 1876 at the Chicago yards last week, against 11,600 same week a year ago.

An Odd Collection.

A man in Colorado has a quaint collection of bottles. It is divided into two sections. Section one is large. Section two is not. Section one contains hundreds of bottles, the contents of which his wife swallowed hoping to find relief from her physical sufferings. Section two contains a few bottles that once were filled with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was this potent remedy that gave the suffering wife her health again. It cures all irregularities, internal inflammation and ulceration, displacements and kindred troubles. It has done more to relieve the sufferings of women than any other medicine known to science.

Pile tumors, rupture and fistulae, radically cured by improved methods. Book 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

## SHEEP AND WOOL

Turn your sheep on the land that seems to be falling.

Breed for early lambs in Texas and push them for profit.

Breed on a straight line, but breed for mutton and wool in the same animal. The sire produces character.

Breeders must follow the example of the more intelligent hog raisers. Train for easy feeding, early maturity and highest quality of meat.

The Homestead says the sheep farmer who puts his dependence in the best breed rather than in the tariff and goes ahead to produce a valuable mutton carcass and a good fleece of wool, is pretty sure to come out all right.

## To Make Sheep Pay.

"On a farm that is rough and full of weeds," remarks a Mr. McKerrow in the Daily Stockman, it would pay to keep sheep to bring it to a good state of cultivation. This is one of the general advantages, but the pertinent question with the American farmer is how well does it pay? Well, if you are raising wool I cannot see where it pays. A committee of the Ohio Sheep Breeder's association took a trip through the west to determine, if possible, what it cost to raise wool in the different states, and they reported that it cost 40 cents to raise a pound of wool. When we sell it for one-half that price I cannot see any profit in it I am very sure it cost all we get for it or more."

Mr. McKerrow puts it mildly, but perhaps his vision is short, or may be, he has wool pulled over the organs and cannot discern profits that flop over the left shoulder. However he does know where the profit comes in and he declares it to be "on high grade mutton" with the wool to help out. On this line the Westerner's head is entirely level, and knows exactly what he is talking about. "The sheep must be built," says he, "to take on a high class of mutton—for mutton is like everything else—it is quality that brings the price. If there are a hundred sheep of common stock in the market and ten of quality every butcher will want the ten and is willing to pay a good price. A good mutton sheep must have a wide back and full thighs to have a good mutton chop, a strong chest and good digestion. The male should have a full, strong neck, a bright eye and be full of vigor, and if he has the pluck to drive you out of the yard all the better.

With good breed one must have feed and care. Poor feed and poor care will make scrubs of any breed. In changing from grass to dry feed you should take great care that they do not lose flesh and the wool stop growing. This will make a weak place in the wool and reduce its value, and it will take more feed to get the sheep started again than if they had kept right along in good condition. Exercise is very necessary to the health of sheep. They should have the run of a good pasture. I have known flocks to be injured and to do poorly the following season by a lack of exercise. They need to be kept dry and out of wind or rain storms, but not too warm. Variety of feed is necessary. Roots are good to a limited extent.

"When the lambs come you should watch carefully and see that every one gets a good square meal to start on especially if there are more lambs than ewes. In a few days you should let the lambs out by themselves. As soon as they will pick up a little feed they should be provided with a little ground corn. They will soon learn to eat. This will make the lambs better in quality and size than if you left them entirely dependent on the dam. Young mutton can be produced cheaper than wethers and bring at least half a cent more than old sheep."

## Fatten Your Lambs for Profit.

It has been so often demonstrated by scientific experiment that there is more profit in young animals, when bred for early maturity, than in the older ones, that further argument on that line would seem to be nonsense. The old steer, the aged wether and the barrow of full maturity will bring more money than the 2-year-old, the lamb or the pig, but that isn't the question—the question is one of profit, and it is a settled question that the greater percentage of profit is derived from young animals that are pushed from their birth to a fair condition of fatness and weight. In fact, it is the experience and conclusion of the most enterprising and intelligent breeders, who have given thought and experiment to the subject, that all the profit lies in the young steer, the lamb and the pig, provided they be properly handled and that after a certain age, carrying the required conditions up to that point, it is only with the greatest difficulty that the percentage of profit can be sustained and rarely advanced.

Now, then, what we want is a regime that will fatten lambs and bring them up to the best marketable condition while they have the "bloom" and freshness and sleekness of the lamb.

The Michigan experiment station has been making some experiments as to the best feeds and conditions for fattening lambs, and the following is a summary of their conclusions as contained in bulletin No. 107:

1. Lots receiving corn in the grain ration, either in whole or in part, produced the best gains, were apparently in better finish, and in general were fed at a greater profit than the lots receiving bran or oats.

2. A grain ration of bran proved to be an inferior material for fattening lambs.

3. A ration of corn and oats produced slightly better results than either a mixture of corn and bran, or of corn, oats and bran.

4. The results of this experiment indicate that the gains resulting from fattening lambs by means of a "self feed" are produced by a larger consumption of grain for one pound of gain than when fed at regular intervals in the usual manner, and other things being equal the gains are less profitable.

5. A mixture of fodder articles, composed largely of a good quality of silage, proved a cheap and successful ration for fattening lambs.

6. The rate of gain was apparently increased by shearing during the fattening period.

7. In this experiment colder temperatures were quite generally accomplished by increased gains.

8. The amount of available protein in the various rations was apparently a less potent factor in producing gains than the amount of carbohydrates.

9. Small gains are not necessarily unprofitable nor are larger gains a surface index of profitable food consumption.

## Cleaning Cooking Utensils.

To clean an iron pot or pan—Wash inside and out with hot water and soda. Have a tightly bound bundle of small, stiff twigs; dip it in sand and soap and a little hot water, and scrub hard. When clean rinse well and dry. It is smooth to the touch outside and in; sweet to smell, and pleasing to the eye. If used for cooking onions, ashes should be used instead of sand.

Enamelled, or porcelain lined saucepans—Are washed inside and out with hot water and soda. The inside is scrubbed with crushed eggshells, soap and water. Then rinsed, dried and rubbed till they shine.

To clean copper—Take a grated and squeezed lemon peel, rub hard soap and bath-brick into it, then rub the copper till it is bright. If the inside be of white metal use no acid, but scrub with soap and sand, and then with soap and water. The crevices where the handle joins are cleaned with a slender steel skewer, or a sharp stick. The steel handle is rubbed clean and bright with emery paper. The whole finally polished with chamois skin.

Cleaning tin tea kettle, its standard and lamp—Wash with hot water and soda; remove stains with lemon peel; make a paste of whiting and water, and rub it on with a woolen rag. When the whiting dries rub it off, and polish the tin with flannel, then with dry whiting, followed by chamois skin.

Steel knives and forks—Are rubbed on the brick dust. In England steel knives are used for meats and everything else where a sharp knife is needed. This is a good custom for the table—but silver-plated knives are labor-saving to the one who has care of them.

Glass is washed in luke warm water, dipped in ice-cold water, dried with a soft towel, and polished with a dry linen towel or chamois skin. The inside of water bottles and cruets can be cleansed with potato parings, cut into bits and shaken about in warm water. Crushed eggshells answer the same purpose, or fine ashes will remove the film. Rinse with cold water and dry with linen towels.

## The Cattle Outlook.

The views of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal are in line with the teachings of live stock writers throughout the country, on the subject of stock farming, and the beginning of a new era in breeding. The Western Agriculturist and Stock Journal declares with emphasis that the West must farm and if we farm we must make live stock our leading interest. The great surplus of ranch cattle is at last worked off and the predictions of stockmen staticians are now upon us showing a shortage in the West from so many cows and heifers being marketed and so many farmers, losing courage with the low prices, quit breeding. But the world must be fed

## 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.



## A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

## AYER'S PILLS

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

Every Dose Effective

and we are glad to see the increasing interest in public sales in Iowa and Nebraska to improve the herds and begin breeding again.

On the same line the Nebraska Farmer says: "All signs point to better things in store for the beef-producing world. It is true that monetary conditions have been against feeders this spring, but as these conditions are gradually softening other natural and actual conditions are beginning to show their color. Reports from South Omaha's stock yards say that receipts were away below expectations, and that there was becoming a very vigorous demand for good cattle from all sources. The effect was shown in prices running up 10 to 15 cents per hundred. Buyers at the stock yards have tried to ignore the fact of a shortage in cattle and they have tried every device to tide over the actual shortages that have occurred at different times on the market without permitting a rise in prices. But the ice appears to be broken and prices will be allowed to run more naturally as these shortages continue to multiply."

## 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.

## 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

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,

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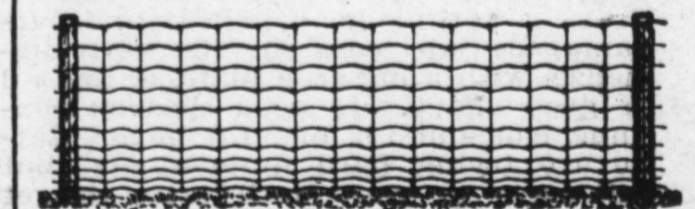
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General attorney Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Will practice generally in all of the courts. Office, Hendricks building,

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## A New Broom Sweeps Clean.

Any kind of wire fence looks nicely when first put up, and it will usually turn stock while new and tight. Whether it will continue to look well and do good service for any length of time, depends almost wholly on its elasticity. The PAGE is practically the only elastic fence on the market, the only master of contraction and expansion, therefore the safest to buy and use.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

## WALL PAPER 4 CENTS PER ROLL.

Only \$1 required to paper walls of room 12x15, including border. Send 20 cents postage and get free 100 BEAUTIFUL SAMPLES and Our Guide How to paper. Agents' large sample book \$1.00. Free with a \$6.00 order. Write quick. HENRY LEHMANN, 1620-1624 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

SWINE.

The clamor for lean bacon has occasioned discussion of the problem of breeding lean hogs without producing poor stock, and now comes the solution. Get the Tamworth variety, which is "bred exclusively in England for the sole production of lean bacon." The "English breakfast bacon" is cut from the Tamworth and grades of the same from a first cross.

The old proverb that you "can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" is obsolete. At the present prices for "sow's ears"—that is, the sow's product—every farmer in Texas can have his "silk purse" and that purse full of coin. There is money in hogs.

Rush your early spring pigs to the fat, plump, marketable condition for the November trade. There is more money in the 8-months-old pig, if it has been properly handled, than any other class of marketable swine.

The April 1 report of the Department of Agriculture gives fewer hogs in the country than on any corresponding date since 1888. The average of condition is high, but numbers are of first importance. The total is placed at 45,206,000, as compared with 46,094,000 on April 1, 1893, and 52,398,000 on April 1, 1892. The twelve packing states have 27,569,000, or a decrease from the supply of one year ago of 1,663,000 head. There are 53,048,000 sheep in the country. It would seem that the growing scarcity of hogs and the constantly increasing demand for export should have a tendency to improve prices, but, as frequently stated heretofore in these columns, the trust has wiped out the rule of supply and demand as price-fixing factors, and substituted greed and public patience.

Best Feed for Pigs.

A writer in the Country Gentleman, who has the common sense theory of feeding pigs, says:

"I bought two pigs June 3 last, six weeks old, and fed until February 8, 1894, eight months, when they were killed. They cleaned 550 pounds, or 275 pounds apiece, no difference in weight between them. They were fed on the following mixture: 100 pounds corn meal, 50 pounds bran, 50 pounds middlings, 30 pounds oil meal. I gave them all they wanted to eat, but they never ate enough to please me, the most being 3 gallons a day, or 1 1/2 gallons for each hog in 24 hours. In summer they got some grass and water before each meal. During winter they got the milk (buttermilk and skim) from one cow, which milked about two gallons a day. The feed was given dry, and always some coal kept in the troughs. I do not have a slop barrel, as it is hard to keep clean, and it is a great nuisance with most people, as the dish water is of no account, and almost all slop barrels I see are sour. I know of several, which, when their contents are stirred in summer time you can smell for a quarter of a mile. It is a wonder if the hog cholera does not appear. I never lost a hog from it."

The Chester White.

Though the Chester White is the most popular hog with many of the leading and best educated breeders of the country, it will be an age before it can down the other American pet, the Berkshire. It may be that to end the struggle for the mastery of these two royal breeds, a compromise will have to be negotiated, and the cross proclaimed the typical American hog. In his address before the Standard Chester White Record association of Indiana, the president paid a lofty tribute to his favorite, and incidentally to improved breeds generally. "That excellent hog, the Chester White, continues to assert his superiority," said the president, "and is daily capturing fresh laurels. And, is it to be wondered at? So neat and stylish, so gentle and inoffensive of disposition. So easily fenced, while at the same time he is such an excellent forager and has such a marked propensity for converting feed into the most toothsome of bacon.

"But there are greater laurels in store for him than those to which he has yet attained. In looking back over the history of the improved hog of today, to his ancestor and comparing them to his present comely form, we are tempted to think perfection has been reached, and to ask where can we yet improve him? But let us not rest here. Let us place our ideal high and approximate nearer and nearer, thus making each season mark a new era of conquest in his career. Let us be strictly accurate in our dealings. Let us be very careful about propagating spots or blotches either on our reputation and on the hog we represent. We believe that the type of our ambition in breeding should be a purely white hog, and so long as we countenance a breeding hog in our herds covered with blotches, we certainly cannot hope to eliminate this defect."

POULTRY.

The barred Plymouth Rock is the chicken for Texas, and it is popular among all poultry raisers. Perhaps no other fowl has secured such enduring popularity among the farmers of the United States. It is good and appreciated everywhere, and farmers ought to infuse new life into their fowl yards every year or two by the introduction of pure-bred males from the breeders' coops. The Plymouths make a plump two and one half pound broiler at ten weeks old and a choice meaty roaster at four months old.

With good care the pullets begin laying at five and one-half months old, laying a rich brown egg so desirable in all markets.

They enjoy a wide farm range and when allowed in a small flock will get a greater part of their food through the summer season and lay abundance of eggs. They also bear confinement well and are a desirable fowl for the village lot when they can be allowed only a limited range. When bred to the requirements of the standard of perfection, they are one of the most beautiful fowls in plumage and form, being the most popular breed in all the exhibitions of the country.

If you have not succeeded well with your first efforts it is not too late to try this writer's way: Only the most vigorous fowls should be bred from. Breed only from the best males that can be secured. Hens one and two years old are generally the best for breeding purposes; their eggs produce strong, vigorous chicks that mature early. Chicks from young or immature pullets are small and weak. If it is necessary to breed from pullets mate them to a strong, vigorous cock.

As soon as a hen becomes broody set her; if four or more become broody at the same time, set them at one time. You can take care of four or more setters as easily as you can of one.

Saturate the nest box with kerosene and put a layer of wood ashes two inches deep, and a layer of garden soil two inches deep, in the box; fill it with clean straw or hay until it is of the right size, and sprinkle two tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest, and your hens will not trouble you with lice.

Use thirteen eggs per setting for a small hen, and fifteen if a large one. Select uniform eggs. If you desire more cockerels than pullets, select pointed eggs with a curl on the small end; if pullets are desired select blunt eggs with a smooth small end. This rule is not infallible, but it is a safe one to follow. To tell the fertility of an egg place the large end against the end of your tongue for an instant, and if you detect a warmth the egg is fertile.

Before placing the hen on the nest dust her generously with good insect powder, and repeat the dusting every week during incubation. Watch closely and if any eggs are broken and the others become smeared with the contents, wash off carefully with a rag and warm water.

Let the hen off every day for food and exercise. If the weather is cold twenty minutes are sufficient, but in warm weather a half an hour is not too long. Give her fresh food and clean water, and have a dust bath in reach. A hen well taken care of during incubation will leave her nest at the end of three weeks with red comb and bright plumage.

MARY B. KEECH.

The following hints and suggestions are common property, but none the less valuable being picked up in the fowl yard. If you are trying to breed poultry it will not set you back to study ideas and suggestions from the common sources, and therefore the Journal asks you to read the following:

Plaster is the best absorbent to mix with hen manure. Wood ashes and lime are the worst. Sifted coal ashes will do in place of plaster, but the manure will not be as valuable.

Hen manure should be kept in barrels or in a dry shed, and well mixed with either plaster, muck or road dust. Handled in this manner it is the best fertilizer the farm produces.

Crop-bound fowls can trace their trouble to the lack of gravel or sharp, gritty, grinding material, as well as to fibrous substances, such as potato and apple parings or blades of grass.

Chickens and fowls in confinement should have broken charcoal before them at all times. It forms a good condition powder.

Chickens that are kept for a length of time on a wooden floor are affected with a disease of the legs. Their claws being unable to penetrate the wood the muscles of the legs and feet are deprived of freedom of action and soon stiffen. To prevent this fine earth is introduced, which has been passed through a sieve to free it from small stones. Fresh earth must be substituted for this daily, as disease is often produced by the chickens picking up

You Shiver

and say: "I'm taking cold." But you shiver because your system is weak and cannot resist outside influences.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites will clothe your bones with solid flesh and build you up so you won't take cold easily. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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The Rocky Mountain Globe illustrates the grand 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.

food which has been contaminated by their own excrement.

The floor of a poultry house is the secret of successful poultry culture. It should be raised at least six inches from the ground. It must be dry. The best floor we ever used was one made of wood. The floor beams rested on the soil, which was composed of stones principally. On these beams we used common tarred paper, and then finished with rough hemlock boards. Four inches of sharp gravel was placed every fall on the floor, and in our experience we have never found the floor damp and the gravel was always loose and dry. Where sandy soils abound such a floor may not be necessary, but we believe even then in damp, cold weather it will be found desirable.

On many farms there is no regular place for sitting hens. The latter "steal their nests," and select very queer places and objects quite frequently. An old nail keg or the tail end of the hired man's ulster lying in the stable, the hay mow or some dark corner in the barn are often selected. It is far better to give a portion of the barn cellar—if you have one—to the sitting hens, as such places are generally cool and dark. A nest box 14 inches square, 15 inches high in the back and 5 inches high in front makes a very good nest. We prefer nests without a bottom of boards, but tack one-half inch mesh wire netting on the bottom of the nest to prevent rats from entering. Let these nests rest on an earthen floor. Fine marsh hay makes a good nest material, but fine oat straw will answer nearly as well. Paint the nests with crude petroleum or ordinary kerosene oil, dust the hen with insect powder, and lice will trouble neither the hens nor the little chicks that are to come.—American Fancier.

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

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 "Know Thyself," 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

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Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Highbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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

Important Information.

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

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

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

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

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS  
Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,

407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick.

PORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GEO. B. LOVING,  
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR

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## CATTLE RATES VIA. OMAHA.

The opportunity is now afforded shippers of cattle and other live stock from Texas to test the Omaha market en route to Chicago. It will be remembered that the Texas cattle raisers at their late meeting in Fort Worth passed a resolution calling upon the southwestern traffic managers to make lower cattle rates to Omaha, or in other words, to put Omaha on the same footing with St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago from Texas points. The traffic managers met this appeal in a spirit of fairness and reduced the differential between Kansas City and Omaha 50 per cent—the former rate being \$20 per car, and the reduced rate \$10. This was a liberal concession and was greatly appreciated by the cattle men; but it did not obviate the trouble, or establish the advantages desired. The vast interest involved invited concessions from the Western freight association. The whole southwest wanted Omaha placed as near to the shipping points as are the other Missouri river gateways, and rates to Chicago through Omaha made the same as through Kansas City. This was the important contention, and when the Western freight association managers met in Chicago on the 10th the proposition came up for consideration and action, and a dispatch of that date flashed the good news that the live stock men had gained their point. It was as follows:

"Chicago, Ill., May 11.—The Western freight association lines met today and decided to put in via Omaha the same rates on live stock as prevail through the other Missouri river gateways."

The effort was made at the same time to apply same rate via Sioux City, but it was not done. However, that was of little consequence to the live stock men of the southwest, Omaha was the point about which Texas was concerned, because Omaha is one of the four prominent packinghouse and competing cities of the West, and it was the claim of her live stock dealers and packers as well as the shippers from Texas, the Territory and New Mexico that she should be taken into the circuit without discrimination as to freight or disparagement as to locality.

The advantages to the shipper from Texas, arising from the new rate, are obvious, but the salient feature stands out in bold relief. Omaha is one of the leading markets, and is at all times in spirited competition with her three great rivals, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, but heretofore she has been handicapped by differential rates from Kansas City to her stock yards, that amount practically to prohibition; while the excess of rates from her stock yards to the Chicago stock yards over the rates via. and through Kansas City closed that rate to Texas shippers and deprived them of the advantages of testing the competing strength of one of the "big four" packing points. The new

rate on shipments consigned to Chicago is the same via and through Kansas City or Omaha; so that the shipper may stop off at Omaha and try that market before going on to Chicago, without any greater charge than is exacted for a like movement through Kansas City.

This is a great favor to the cattle, sheep and hog shippers of Texas, as well as to the dealers and packers of Omaha. It not only brings these classes into closer commercial relations, but opens to each opportunities of great promise. It also places Omaha in the market reports for the southwest and gives her a status in all live stock circles on a plain with her three magnificent rivals. Her packing facilities are equal to the demands at present and of course will be increased as her receipts increase, while her stock yards and commission forces are ample and thoroughly equipped for any strain that growth and prosperity can produce.

## NATIONAL IRRIGATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

In the last decade the population of the United States increased 12,000,000, and there were 648,000 new farms opened. The current decade will add to the population probably more than 20,000,000, but only a few new farms will have been opened, and there are no more to be offered free to immigrants or native settlers. We have had miraculous increase in the number and value of manufacturing industries, but it is not of a character to multiply the demand for skilled labor, but much of it is actually for the production of machinery to reduce the number of laborers needed, and increase the army of the unemployed.

If, then, neither agriculture nor manufacturing industries can be relied upon as sources of employment and bread for the accumulating millions, where will the statesman, the economist, the philanthropist, the humanitarian, and the commonwealer look for a job and subsistence? Already more than 5,000,000 men and women are out of work, and shivering along the borders of hunger and desperation.

The millions will be rapidly augmented from this time forth, for industrial capital is not likely to offer any permanent employment to any very large proportion of the idle, and agriculture is beginning to raise the cry of over-production. Our towns and cities need no more men than the necessary quota for police, public improvements and private building, and all places along this line are filled. What, then, is to be done? The situation is growing more menacing to the peace and prosperity of the country daily, and something must be done or let things reach their worst and end in anarchy and universal riot.

A Massachusetts writer in the American Cultivator makes a suggestion for New England to boom her worn-out lands, and sell them to the "return wave" of the land-loving population, which has gone West so far that it has settled land too dry to produce a crop oftener than once in three years." Aside from the selfishness and cold-blooded fiendishness of this proposition, it is utterly impracticable, inadequate and absurd. The "return wave" from the semi-arid deserts can probably find cheap lands somewhere between Boston and the 100th meridian, where they could produce a living, but that's not the "wave" that demands attention and action on the part of the governments and people of this country at this crisis—it is the "wave" of the idle millions, as it beats and breaks on the shoals of starvation, and that other "wave" that is riding the crest of the seas to find refuge on our shores and homes in our limitless possessions.

The writer quoted above intensifies the sharpness of his cruelty, but raises a practical question in the following brief irony: "Some of this land (dry land of the West) may be

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# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

made productive by irrigation, but that will cost more than land in Eastern states better for all agricultural purposes can now be purchased for. We believe an investment in farm lands in the Eastern states to be now the best use of idle capital that can be made. It only needs to show that farming lands must increase in value to make a boom for them such as has not been seen in the East for many years. And when it begins it will be a permanent rise in values. Good land will never be cheaper than it is at the present time."

That is a good scheme for New England, whose farm lands have depreciated so many millions in the past few years, but the "return wave" might as well starve on dry prairies as on sterile rocks. But to the practical question. Governments in all times have at some period of their history been compelled to institute great public enterprises to give the unemployed something to do and prevent starvation and bloodshed. The Egyptians built the pyramids and fed the poor; Rome built roads and relieved the strain produced by her multitude of prisoners and disbanded armies. The Chinese built a stone wall around the empire, and dug canals to keep her "tramps" from rapine and murder. And so the nations all along the pathway of the world's history have at times been forced to find labor for their redundant populations, or foreign wars to thin them out. This country can make no excuse for a foreign war, and the people don't want it if there were an excuse; but the other alternative is possible—not only possible but feasible—and is demanded by the situation. The Journal two weeks ago hinted at the scheme of watering the semi-arid plains of that vast domain lying between the 100th meridian and the foothills of the Rocky mountains by government aid, under governmental auspices. Two or three hundred million dollars, skillfully and honestly expended, in a great work like this, would not only give employment to all the unemployed in America, but would open habitable homes for 50,000,000 people, and reimburse the government for the outlay many fold. Five or ten thousand miles of irrigating ditches would call for the building of a thousand of cities, and thousands of miles of railway. The desert would blossom as the garden, the army of laborers would become contented and prosperous citizens, and the grandest and richest country the sun has ever shone upon would smile in its blessings and lift up its voice in eternal praise of the great nation whose wisdom conceived its possibilities, and whose beneficence contrived its redemption.

## THE CATTLE MOVEMENT.

Five Hundred and Seventy Thousand and Head Shipped Out of Texas.

The live stock agents of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways were hunted up yesterday by a Journal man, and interviewed as to the number of cattle shipped from Texas to the Territory, and Kansas this season over their respective roads.

Mr. J. L. Pennington, the efficient and courteous Santa Fe man, was found

in his usual pleasant mood, and to the main question answered: "The Santa Fe has hauled about 200,000 head since the 1st of April, and has 20,000 on her string to be transported this month. I cannot be exact till the season is ended, and the figures are put together, but the season's business will vary very little from the figures named. Southern Texas is about through shipping, but the San Angelo country and the line of the Texas Pacific have about 20,000 head yet to move out. Some places—small areas—in the dry regions are still dry, the rains being partial and light."

Mr. J. B. Sneed, the popular and polite live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was next seen. He, too, was in a happy humor, and cheerfully gave the desired information. "The Missouri, Kansas and Texas," said he, "has hauled 6000 car loads, and there is business enough in sight to require the handling of 2000 cars more. Estimating thirty head to the car, this shows a transfer of 240,000 head of cattle from Texas to the Territory and Kansas."

At the Rock Island office, Mr. J. W. Carter, the genial and intelligent general live stock agent, was found and interrogated. Said he: "The Rock Island has handled already between 2600 and 2800 cars of cattle, and will handle probably 220 more. These cattle were small, many of them being cows and yearlings. They would average about thirty-seven to the car, aggregating nearly 110,000 head. We have fourteen cars here now from west of the quarantine line, that will go out today to the Territory."

Summary:  
Santa Fe ..... 220,000  
M., K. & T. .... 240,000  
Rock Island ..... 110,000

Grand Total ..... 570,000

The great bulk of these cattle were shipped out to be prepared for the summer and winter markets, while the others were sold to feeders in Kansas or the Territory. Just what proportion were cows cannot be ascertained, but well informed cattlemen place the estimate at fully two-thirds, thus removing 380,000 head of breeders from the range.

Not one of these steers, cows, yearlings or calves will ever return to Texas. The 570,000 head are not a loss to the state to the extent of their value, but they are to be deducted from the volume of the live stock industry and the breeding capacity of the ranges, and in that regard are a serious loss to Texas, and, it may be, to the herdsmen. Breeding in Texas has been falling off for two years past, and this wholesale reduction of the breeding stock will seriously affect and retard the progress of the industry for several years, during which time Texas will fall behind as a cattle state and her great pastures will fall into decay.

Heavy cattle are not so much sought for as the spring advances. In fact, there is a notable common sense tendency to single out as favorites the lighter, plumper and juicier animals, and the fact is sustained by so many good reasons, that feeders may as well conclude it has come to stay and direct their attention to lighter weights and earlier maturity.



**MARKET REPORT.**

**Fort Worth Live Stock.**

Office of James H. Campbell & Co., commission merchants in live stock, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, May 19.—Receipts of cattle and hogs for the past week have been very light. Prices ranging \$2.75@3.00 cwt. for steers weighing 900 to 1000 pounds, \$1.80@2.25 up for cows medium to good flesh, and \$4.50@4.70 for well-fatted cornfed hogs weighing 175 pounds and over.

J. F. Butz & Co., live stock commission merchants, Union stock yards, Fort Worth, report the following receipts and sales for the week ending at noon yesterday:

Hogs—Receipts light, good demand; bulk selling at \$4.50; tops, \$4.60.

Cattle—Demand is good for 850 to 1000 pound steers, selling from \$2.75 to \$3; fat cows, \$2 to \$2.25; bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Sheep \$2.50 to \$2.75.

The following are the sales made by us:

No. hogs	Av'ge.	Price.	No. of Cattle	Av'g.	Price.
102	204	\$4.50	2 cows	1010	\$2.25
6	191	4.00	10 calves	120	3.00
12	168	4.50	2 cows	920	1.50
71	184	4.65	1 cow	920	2.50
8	125	3.50	1 calf	380	2.00
7	164	4.10	3 bulls	1070	1.50
73	187	4.50	20 steers	930	2.80
			2 steers	1235	2.25
			5 cows	850	2.00
			28 steers	1013	3.00
			20 steers	1004	3.00
			2 steers	2220	2.60
			2 cows	1720	2.00
			1 bull	1300	1.60
			1 cow	1200	1.90
			9 cows	794	1.85
			5 cows	936	1.80
			3 cows	840	1.85

**Chicago Live Stock.**

Reported Weekly by the Texas Live Stock Commission Co. Union Stock Yards, Ill., May 17.—Cattle receipts, 17,000; light and western points all kinds are lower; natives beginning to show grassy; native cows and heifers, canners, \$2.00@2.50; killers, \$2.90@3.75; steers, dressed beef, \$3.60@3.75; export, \$3.80@4.30; fed Texas, \$3.20@3.90. Hogs—receipts, 30,000; 15c lower, making a decline of 30c in two

days; medium to best light, \$4.75@4.80; heavy, \$4.80@4.95. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady and about same as last week, and 25c lower on lambs; good to prime clipped Texas, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$2.00@3.00.

**St. Louis Live Stock.**

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 500; market slow, quiet and easier; native steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.00@2.60; Texas steers, light, \$2.75@3.20; cows, \$2.20@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5300; shipments, 1900; market slow and weak, 15c lower; top prices, \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.70@4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 500; market dull and dragging, 10@15c lower; native mixed, \$3.25@3.75.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**

Kansas City, Mo., May 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 1600; market weak to lower; Texas steers, 2.85@3.75; Texas cows, \$2.50@3.65; shipping steers, \$3.25@4.20; cows, \$2.00@3.55; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 6800; shipments, 3800; market opened 5c lower and closed strong; bulk, \$4.65@4.75; packers and mixed, \$4.80@4.85; light yorkers and pigs, \$4.30@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 400; market steady.

HORSES—W. S. Tough & Son report the horse market as being particularly active. To the surprise of everyone there were more nice horses, with quality and finish and a greater number of buyers than at any time during the past season. Notwithstanding this, prices are unchanged, if anything a little weaker, except on nice stock. The Southern trade continues strong on nice, topy drivers. Heavy draft horses are suffering somewhat.

MULES—Market fairly active. Some considerable demand for good miners. Prices about steady at quotations.

**New Orleans Market.**

New Orleans, May 14.—There has been liberal receipts of all classes of cattle and of sheep during the past week. Beeves continue in full supply and slow sale; values are off fully 1-4c per pound. Good fat cows and heifers are firm and fairly active.

There is a full supply of calves and yearlings, mostly poor to medium stock which sell slowly and at short figures. Good fat stock active and steady.

Good corn-fed hogs are steady. Sheep not wanted. There is a large supply in the hands of the merchants and the "mutton butchers' ring." The market is low and unreliable.

	Cattle	Yearlings	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts	1052	1797	641	1429
Sales	1317	1781	502	804
On hand	361	301	169	685

**Texas and Western Cattle.**

Good to choice fed beeves per pound gross, 3@3 1-2c.  
Fair fat beeves, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.  
Good fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.  
Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-4c.  
Good fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.  
Common to fair cows, each, \$8 00@14 00.  
Good fat calves, each, \$8 50@10 00.  
Common to fair calves, each, \$5 00@7 00.  
Good fat yearlings, each, \$10 00@12 00.  
Common to fair yearlings, each, \$6 50@8 50.

**Hogs.**

Good fat corn-fed, per pound gross, 5@5 1-2c.  
Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

**Sheep.**

Good fat sheep per pound, 3 1-4@3 1-2c.  
Common to fair, each, \$1 25@2 00.

Respectfully yours,  
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

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

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

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

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**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**

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**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 Vicinit. 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.

Irrigation and drainage are two important agricultural problems the Populists of Texas should put in their platform, in the place of railroad ownership by the government, and warehouse loans on crops.

A Cayuga farmer says wisely and opportunely: The only rational view seems to be that steady work in the one direction of all around and diversified farming is the only true way to success. Stop "plunging." Raise grain, hay and all the adaptable crops in rotation; keep a few sheep and cattle; raise now and then a good colt. Remember that the "rolling stone gathers no moss," and never allow high prices to be an incentive to abrupt changes. He might very properly have said "or low prices to induce sales on the slump."

The Texas farmer in the cotton growing region will get the best results by crop rotations, diversification and dead-sure sustentation. The plan of giving the best field to cotton year after year is a fatal error, and the system of planting large cotton acreage and the minimum of grain acreage is unwise in the extreme. Plant for plenty to live on and feed the live stock, and after that plant cotton as much as the labor of the farm can cultivate.

The new book on land drainage by John A. Klippart says land drainage removes stagnant water from the surface; removes surplus water from under the surface; lengthens the working season; deepens the soil; warms the under soil; equalizes the temperature of the soil during the season of growth; carries down soluble substances to the roots of the plants; prevents "freezing out," "heaving out," or "winter killing;" prevents injury from drouth; improves the quantity and quality of crop; it increases the effect of manures; prevents rust in wheat and rot in potatoes.

"Cotton is king," is the boast of its votaries, but if cotton be "king" what shall we say of hay? A cotton crop of 9,000,000 bales at 8 cents per pound will yield but \$360,000,000, whereas the hay crop of the entire country is estimated at \$400,000,000.

While the grass crop is probably more valuable than any other single crop, it is by no means a money producing crop in the sense that "king" cotton is. The grass is consumed at home and most of the animals that consume it are themselves consumed by the human family, within the circle of the grass crop year.

Grass furnishes very little for export and is not an article of exchange between the nations. Cotton on the other hand goes on its mission from the gin and never ceases to increase the wealth it starts with till it is worn out, and then only when its next succeeding "king" annual steps in to take its place and carry on the beneficent work. And so it goes on and on forever, and like the "king," it can never die. But we need not smile at grass, for all that, for grass has a value that nothing else possesses, and it, too, comes around in a circle, renewing itself year by year, and but for grass we should probably have less of "king" cotton, fewer fat beeves for market and no wool to fuss about. What makes grass the more valuable along side of cotton, however, is that cotton is called upon by its subjects every season to pay for grass raised outside of the "king's" dominions. The realm could and should grow its own grass and not toll its royal product to pay outsiders for growing and baling it.

The Anti-Option Bill.

Congressman Hatch completed his report on the anti-option bill, and submitted it to the house Tuesday last. He sums up the features of the bill as follows:

- 1. It raises the much-needed revenue.
2. It relieves producers from the competition of fictitious sales not terminated by actual delivery.
3. It restores to the law of supply and demand that free action which has been destroyed by the practice of "short selling," now so common upon the exchanges, where not to exceed one-tenth of the grain that grows is marketed, prices are determined for the entire product often months in advance of sowing the seed, thus despoiling the farmer and planter of a voice in fixing the price to be received for the product of his labor and capital, which is accorded to other producers.

4. That market quotations may again be determined by the offerings of real products by the owners thereof, or by those who have acquired from such owner the right to the future possession of the articles offered and thereby limit to the amount actually existing the offerings of the staple products of the farm.

5. To prevent the overloading of domestic markets and the breaking down of prices of farm products by "short sales" made by foreign merchants.

6. That by restoring the functions of the law of supply and demand now inoperative by reason of limitless offers by "short sellers" a measure of relief will be given and prosperity partially restored to the farmers.

7. To restore to the producer an honest market.

The Nubs the Best.

It is probably that 99 out of every 100 farmers in this country have the habit of shelling off the apparently defective grains of the butts and nubs of their seed corn, and planting only the full shaped grains from the middle of the ear. Till recently this practice has never been questioned, but actual experiments sometimes reveals errors in our most cherished traditions and customs, and so it may be in the selection of corn to plant. An intelligent writer in the American Cultivator has an "Agricultural Item" that saves the nubs and butts of the ears that for a couple of centuries have been cast aside as no good. "Most farmers, in selecting their seed corn," says the writer, "break off the tip ends of the ears, especially those where the grains are either imperfect or malformed. It is probably true that corn from the imperfectly developed tips cannot produce strong, vigorous plants. But there are some kinds of corn which, in favorable seasons, fill to their tip end with sound, well developed grain. It is really larger and heavier than the pinched grains from the middle of the ear, where size is diminished so as to make the regular number of rows. There are large grains also at the butt of the ear. Here the cob is larger and the grains have greater room for development. We remember an interesting experiment tried some years ago by Dr. E. L. Sturdevant, in which a long strip of corn was planted just as it grew on the ear. The plants from the round, large grains at the tip were strongest when they came up and maintained their leadership through the season. Those from the butt, which were also large, were next best, and the middle part of the cob produced the poorest plants. Yet we have often seen both the tip and butt broken off before shelling for seed, thus saving for planting what this experiment showed to be the poorest grain on the ear for seed."

Value of Farm Education.

Agriculture is a sort of diffusive science, not exact or restricted to rigid, unvarying scientific rules, and hence the difficulty with many farmers and farmers' sons in applying "book larnin'" to the tilling vocation. There is always more or less experiment in testing scientific problems, and the farmer and his boys too often prefer to pursue the old ruts and wait for some one else to try the experiment.

Ex-Secretary Chubbuck of the Missouri Board of Agriculture in a lecture recently delivered before the State Grange discussed this feature of the question with ability and happy expression. An extract is commended to the farmer friends of the Journal. It is this:

"I submit to you this proposition, or, rather, let me say, self-evident truth: The perpetuity and prosperity of this nation depends upon the existence of an intelligent and contented agricultural population. This must be the case with a nation existing on popular suffrage, and when a large per cent of the voting population live on farms. But not only is the farmer an important factor in matters pertaining to the ballot box; he is also a very essential element in the business world. The transporting, working up into new forms, and dealing in farm products occupies the time and attention of a large share of the remainder of the world's population not engaged in growing these products.

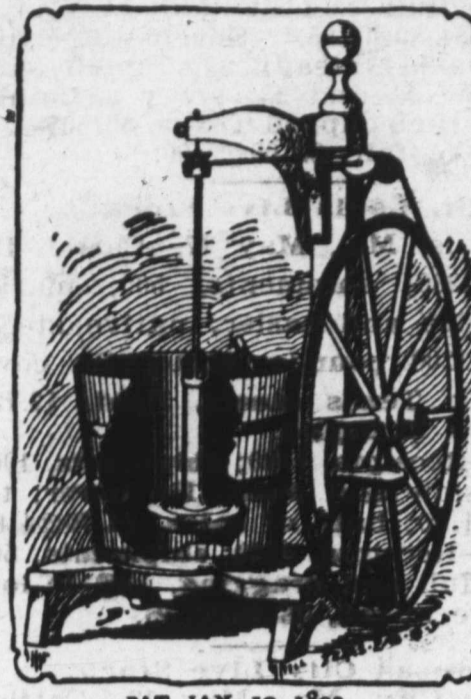
"In yet another particular is the farm a most vital element in national conservation, namely, in the production of fresh blood, brains and brawn with

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The natural food of leather is oil. Hard and stiff leather is soft in a minute with

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PAT. JAN. 10, 1893.

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

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which to replenish the towns and cities, and save them from the rot that would inevitably result in a very few generations if dependent on their own recuperative powers."

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**STOCK FARMING.**

**The "General Purpose" Animal.**  
Coleman's Rural World.

The "general purpose" animal has been called the "no purpose" animal. It has been the dream of farmers to procure a breed of cows that would excel for milk, for butter, and for beef. The plan will not work except in a limited manner. The farmer who sells milk at ordinary prices does not want Jersey cows, while a butter dairyman has no use for a breed that gives great quantities of milk, or that is valuable chiefly for beef.

The sheep breeder who aims to produce fine wool will select the Merinos, the "great and only" fine wool breed; but if flesh for market is the prime object he will choose a mutton breed and give slight attention to the fleece.

The horseman who would win a race cares not what the weight of his steed is, so that he gets there just the same; while the drayman needs a heavy horse, because no other car pull a heavy load.

In poultry also the tendency is, in these later days of industrial progress, to demand a separation of functions. The fowl keeper whose aim is eggs for market selects Leghorn, but for sizable fowls, for the table, some other and heavier breed is chosen.

But we would not take too radical ground. In spite of what we have said, there is a field for the general purpose horse, cow and fowl. The live stock papers of the day teem with arguments pro and con on this question. The truth of the matter is that it is becoming more and more necessary every year, for those who make a business of keeping cows, horses or fowls for practical results, to keep a specialized breed. In every case, those who are best suited with general purpose animals are those who keep live stock in a limited way, and not as a business. The family, who merely wants to jog around a little, may have the general purpose horse; the farmer on a small scale will be suited with the all around cow and the general excellence fowl, while at the same time it hold good that the larger establishment the greater advantages of specialized breeds.

As time rolls on farming breaks up into separate branches. The small fruit raiser does not raise grain, nor the dairyman potatoes; the horse ranch has no beef cattle on the premises, and the sheep man hardly knows Percheron from a Cleveland Bay. It is all "down so fine" nowadays that life is barely long enough for a man to learn Jerseys and the fine butter making thoroughly or master the intricacies of buying and selling, breeding and training trotting horses and Clydesdales, or raising fruit to fit the demands of the market; and so of all other branches of farming.

**What Are Carbohydrates?**

This is a question that every farmer ought to be able to answer—not only to answer, but also capable of applying the food elements necessary to the preservation of the health of his animals, and to fatten them systematically and in the proper period of time. The following from one of the agricultural experiment stations conveys information to the stock-farmer and he should study it if he would succeed. The bulletin says:

The science of chemistry has solved the problem of food elements and their relations to the growth and health of animals, and the farmer not familiar with these economics in the realm of natural law is subject to the vicissitudes of chance and not in position to turn these unerring forces of nature to his own account. Every kind of plant possesses its own peculiar quality of nutritive value, each variety suited to certain needs of the animal economy. One supplying bone growth, another muscle, another fat. This indicates the need of a well balanced ration which may be varied somewhat to suit the objects the breeder has in view.

By analyses we use the term carbohydrates, as used in the feeding stables, includes everything in the dry matter of the plant or grain except the ash, the crude protein and the crude fat, or either extract. In chemical analyses this is subdivided into crude fiber, which is the framework of the substance and is sometimes called cellulose and nitrogen, free extract, which is composed of sugar, starch, dextrine and gums. As these substances do not contain any protein or nitrogen, they are said to be nitrogen free. Carbohydrates, therefore, may be said to be composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but not in unvarying proportions. The leading function of the carbohydrates is to furnish fuel to the animal body. The fat serves much the same function, but it has been found that one pound of digestible fat has

about 2.2 times as much heat giving force as one pound of digestible carbohydrates. On the other hand, a portion of the bones, ligaments, muscles, tendons, nerves and internal organs are largely made up of protein, or the albuminoids. Protein is also one of the principal constituents of milk casein being almost pure protein, and it is believed by many that by some strange alchemy of digestion the cow is able to change some portion of her food into the fat in the milk.

**Stock Farming.**

Stock farming is unquestionably the most important, as it is the most comprehensive study of agricultural science. The farmer who undertakes to rise to the dignity of the stock farmer and seeks to reap the profits that should flow from a thoroughly stocked and properly managed stock farm must be fairly well informed on all subjects that pertain to that high calling. He needs not only to know how to protect his soil from deterioration, how to plant and cultivate and harvest and market crops, but he must know how to breed live stock for the market where he expects to sell, how to select and mate breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs and poultry for the best results; and he must know as well when to breed, how to feed and where to limit his production.

And yet all of this is easy to know, and the farmer of average intelligence need have no apprehensions of failure if he has but the will to venture and the courage to persist in the work of successfully building a profitable stock farm. He should set out with the proposition that his soil shall be made to yield grains and grasses and dry forage for his live stock, and have a surplus for market, and that his live stock shall be so fed and managed as to make them pay the cost of production, return to the soil compensatory fertilization and leave also a surplus for market.

This is not a visionary theory, but a simple, practical, common sense problem that energy, industry and a little manly ambition can easily solve—not quickly, perhaps, but easily. No farm problems are quickly solved. In the better days of the republic and the palmy days of American liberty and purity, it was estimated that the farm

**PAINT cracks.**—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil,

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Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

it all" in one year, is no reason why he should put his eggs all in one basket, or refuse to add more factors to his opportunities. He can just as well carry along a few fine brood mares, for as many thoroughbred colts each spring, together with a bunch of purebred cows, a bunch of wool mutton sheep and half a dozen Berkshire or White Chester sows. And then put some Plymouth hens with Brown Leghorn roosters in the fowl yard, four or six bronzed turkey hens with a mate and the stock farm is fairly stocked. The intelligent, industrious, meritorious master will do the rest, and fortune will smile on a farmer as duty or neglect marks the progress of the farm.

**"A Battering Ram"**

Or a battering bull or any other attacking animal cannot demolish the Page Woven Wire Fence because "it's not built that way." There is a great strength in the netted wires. It isn't stone-wall strength, but a strength that doesn't injure.

If a head of stock bolts against this fence he is thrown back unhurt, just as

Adrian, Mich for a copy of their "Coiled Spring Hustler?"

**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.	Leave	Arrive.
Mineral Wells 7:30 a. m.	Weatherford 8:55 a. m.	Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:22 p. m.
" 2:30 p. m.	" 3:30 p. m.	" 5:00 p. m.	" 6:00 p. m.
Sunday Only.			
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m.	Weatherford 10:00 a. m.	Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:00 m.

**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,**

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THE SHORT LINE FROM TEXAS TO COLORADO.

**CHANCE OF TIME.**

April 1, 1894.

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

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

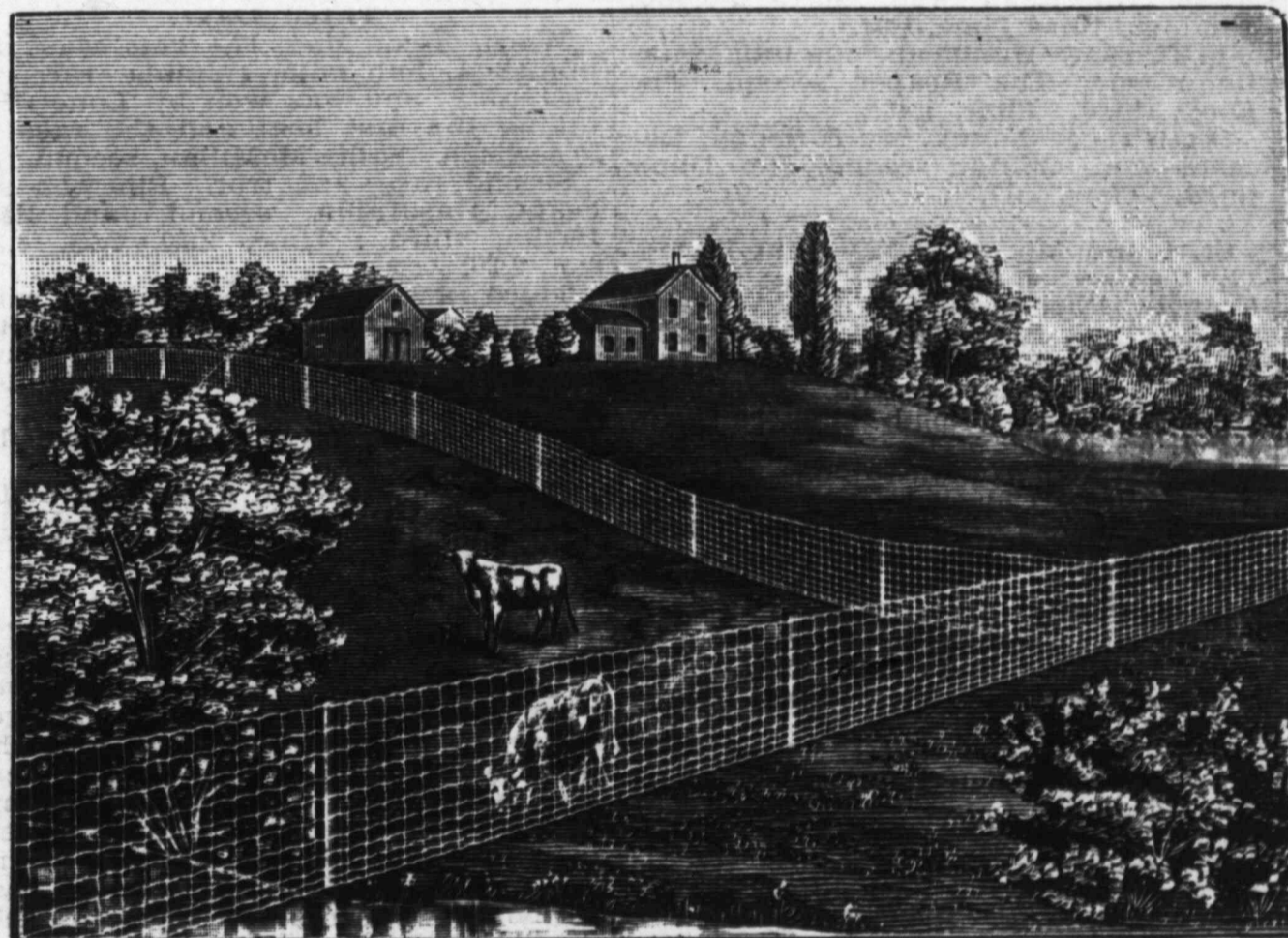
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life could expect fortune to come only after toiling, economizing and carefully managing for forty years. And in those days nearly every farmer had his bunch of horses, of cattle, of sheep, of hogs, and a poultry yard alive with a variety of fowls, and he was the ideal stock farmer. Times have changed, it is true, and with them the methods of farming, as well as the morals and habits and aspirations of the farmers of the country have changed. All sorts of labor saving machinery and implements have been introduced, and science has come into the work to enable one man to do what four or five were required to do in the days of the fathers, and production has been made so easy, and so successful, when the seasons "hit right," that most farmers have the mania for big crops—"money crops"—and aspirations for a fortune in a fourth of the time that it took their ancestors to accumulate a competency for the mother and children. Nor is this objectionable; improvements are developing in all departments of human industry, and it is pre-eminently right that the first and noblest of the callings of mankind should advance with the other agencies of civilization and human progress; but because a farmer wants to plant forty or fifty acres of cotton and ten or twenty acres of grain to the hand, and "make

an acrobat leaps from the dome of a circus and springs lightly upon the net far beneath.

The coiled springs that form the netting keep the fence from sagging and the strain of support off the posts. Coiled spring fencing will stand with no middle posts at all, and requires fewer posts to keep it firmer than any other combination. You can rob it of its elasticity—bury it 'neath snow drifts, weigh it down in any manner and you will find that when the weight is removed it bobs up serenely like our childhood's "Jack-in-the-Box"—straight and resistant as before.

The wire in a coiled spring is extraordinary. It neither rusts nor rots, but, like its owner, keeps its temper for years and years.

The existence of such a fence as this should convince sensible folks forever against that harmful enemy of animal life—barbed wire.

Something is gained by hooking fish, something is gained by whipping horses or dehorning cattle, but to torture a beast by a string of cruel spears which jag him whenever he approaches his limits, is inexcusable brutality.

The Page fence is better than a S. P. C. A. in helping live stock to a happier lot.

It's economy, too, is a not-to-be-forgotten fact. If you are interested in knowing more of this fence why not write to Page Woven Wire Company,

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. P. Rush, Jr. of Colorado City, was in the city for a few days this week. Mr. Rush is much encouraged now that good rains have fallen most all over the Western part of the state.

W. H. Doss of Coleman was here Monday. Mr. Doss says it has been almost dry enough in his section until recently to nearly burn the country up, but now that it has rained fairly well the green is coming, and prospects are now flattering as compared with a year ago.

George W. Breedlove of Fisher county, who is now located at Waggoner, I. T., was here for a day early in the week. Mr. Breedlove says the territory is the cattleman's paradise, and it is the only place now where cattle will do any good.

George Simmons came down from Waggoner Sunday and spent Monday in the city. George says the Territory is the place to fatten cattle. George expects to put a string of young steers up there, but says he won't buy until they come down in price.

L. W. Krake, who so efficiently looks after the interests of the National Stock Yards in Texas and the Territory, tells the Journal that he has been most all over the state, and finds that good rains have fallen in most parts, while fairly good rains have fallen almost everywhere. Mr. Krake says shipping will begin again in good earnest within thirty or forty days, and that St. Louis will be the favorite market for Texas and Territory grassers.

C. J. Wares, general agent of the New England and Benton Stable Car companies, has his office with L. W. Krake at 401 Main street, Fort Worth. He will be glad to see his friends at the above place, and anyone ordering cars should address him there.

G. W. Shipley of McKinney wants to know the whereabouts of Jno. R. Shipley, who has recently had an estate of \$1500 left him. See notice elsewhere.

Killed by His Horse.

A telegram from St. Louis received Wednesday morning by Secretary J. C. Loving of the Cattle Raisers association announced the death of Thomas Snow, the association inspector at St. Louis. He was killed Tuesday night by his horse falling on him. Mr. Snow was here about a week previous to his untimely death. The association has lost a good worker and his many friends are grieving for a good man and a true friend.

Great Wool Warehouse.

The New York Wool Warehouse company has been organized for several months, and its mammoth proportions are well understood, but the lack of a suitable building has retarded the operation of the plans of its promoters. A site has now been selected, and one of the largest establishments in the metropolis is to be erected at once.

The site comprises the whole frontage of the block of Beach street, extending from West Broadway to St. John's lane, the area being about 15,000 square feet. The site is centrally located, right in the dry goods district, convenient to the woolen goods agents, and to the wool trade, and also convenient to shipping points, insuring dispatch and convenience in receipts and deliveries.

The building is to be a ten-story, fireproof structure, the lower stories of stone, and the upper of brick. The floor area will be close to four acres, and the capacity about 25,000,000 pounds of wool.

It will have an oriental front, beautiful in outlines and graceful in proportions, having an appearance of an office or store building. The entire plot of ground will be built over.

This colossal warehouse will be managed on cosmopolitan lines, its facilities open to all alike, both at home and abroad, with absolute freedom from any individual or class trade privileges.

The company is purely a warehouse company. It cannot act as brokers or commission merchants. It simply stores wool. In doing this it issues negotiable and also non-negotiable warehouse receipts, but it goes farther than the ordinary warehouse by making these receipts of greater value by accompanying them with a certificate of weights and classification of the wool when desired.

The company has a cash capital of \$200,000, but back of this are unlimited resources to draw upon. The stock is held by strong men, all identified with the wool and woolen industries, men of position and standing, which insures this company great power and influence. The company started in with an established business as it were. Its connections made this possible and make the future secure.

The Winners.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—First race—

Six furlongs, selling. Parole won; Florenana, second; Vanchuse, third. Time, 1:17 1-2.

Second race—Five furlongs. Ellise won; Blasco, second; Glenone, third. Time, 1:05.

Third race—Kentucky derby for 3-year-olds, one and one-half miles, \$2500 added. Chant, 122, Goodale, 1 to 2, won; Pearl Song, 122, R. Williams, 3 to 1, second; Sigurd, 122, Overton, 12 to 1, third. Time, 2:41.

Fourth race—Mile, selling. Vallera won; Professor, second; Ragner, third. Time, 1:46.

Fifth race—Selling, four and one-half furlongs. Myrtle won; Adam second; Irksome, third. Time, :57.

Sixth race—Three-fourths of a mile. Helen N won; Salvation, second; Imp Somersault, third. Time, 1:16.

Second Day.

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—First Race—Four furlongs; selling. Horace Argo won, Myrtle second, Miss Flofrist third. Time, 0:50 1-2.

Second Race—Six furlongs. Vallant won, Capt. Tip second, Renalvo third. Time, 1:18 1-4.

Third Race—The Hurstbourne stakes for 2-year-old fillies, \$1000 added; five furlongs. Lady McCann, 115, (Thorpe), 5 to 2, won in a drive by a neck; La Fiesta, 110 (Van Buren), 6 to 1, second; Tough Timebr, 110 (Clerico), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:04 3-4.

Fourth Race—Owner's handicap; mile and fifty yards. Sister Mary won, Plutus second, Rudolph third. Time, 1:44 1-2.

Fifth Race—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Alec Labold won, Start second, Volandas third. Time, 0:57 1-2.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs. Judith won, Twenty-three second, King Charlie third. Time 1:17 1-2.

Third Day.

Louisville, Ky., May 17.—First race, selling, six furlongs. Domingo won, Simrock second, Cora Taylor third. Time, 1:16.

Second race—Selling, four furlongs; Blanche Kinney won, Glennon second, Irksome third. Time, 0:51.

Third race—The Delbic stakes, selling, sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and up, \$1000 added, one mile; Ida Pickwick, 112, R. Williams, even, won by two lengths; King Lee, 103, A. Clayton, 3 1-2 to 1, second by two lengths; Gascon, 107, Irving, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:42.

Fourth race—Selling, five furlongs; Addie Buchanan won, Myra second, Sandoval third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race—Handicap, one mile; Santiago won, The Reaper second, The King, third. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race—Selling, six furlongs; Lucasta won, Clinton second, Jim Dunn third. Time, 1:17.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—First Race—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Francis Pope won, Kentucky Lady second, Burt Jordan third. Time, 1:22.

Second Race—Four and a half furlongs; selling; 2-year-olds. Carrie B. first, Couer d'Or second, Singnora third. Time, 0:55 1-4.

Third Race—Handicap; one and one-eighth mile. Chiswick first, Chiswell second, Prince Carl third. Time, 1:56 1-4.

Fourth Race—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Tast first, Carton second, Fonda third. Time, 1:22.

Fifth Race—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Schuykill first, Safe Home second, Oak View third. Time, 1:21 3-4.

Sixth Race—One mile; selling. St. Brandon won, Belisarius second, Little George third. Time, 1:43 1-4.

Second Day.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—First Race—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Charlie McDonald won, Miss Galop second, Emma S. third. Time, 1:15 1-2.

Second Race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Trenton won, Leonas Last second, David third. Time, 0:56 3-4.

Third Race—Three-fourths of a mile, Rosalie won, General Ross second, Belisarius third. Time, 1:14 3-4.

Fourth Race—One mile. Pekin won, Guido second, My Partner third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth Race—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. La Gartia won, Despair second, Darlin third. Time, 1:15 1-2.

Sixth Race—One and one-sixteenth of a mile. Ethel Gray won, Ray S. second, Jime Hogan third. Time, 1:48 3-4.

Third Day.

St. Louis, May 17.—First race—Six furlongs. Ohio Belle won, La Gartia second, Parquette third. Time, 1:17 1-2.

Second race—One mile. Deceit won, Red cap second, Arthur G. third. Time 1:45 1-4.

Third race—Mile and three sixteenths. Prince Carl won, Little George second, Archbishop third. Time, 2:06 3-4.

Fourth race—One and one-fourth miles; hurdles. Piccadilly won, Economy second, Busranger third. Time, 2:20.

Fifth race—Six and one-half furlongs. Soundmore won, Jennie Harding second, Cass third. Time, 1:23 3-4.

Sixth race—Mile; selling. Roquefort won, Pioneer second, Joe Courtney, third. Time, 1:46 3-4.

Brooklyn and Lexington Durbies. Gravesend, May 15.—First Race—Five

furlongs. Stonewell won; Dr. Basbrouck, second; Correction, third. Time, 1:10 1-2.

Second Race—One mile. Halton won; John Cooper, second; Sir Knight, third. Time 1:43 1-2.

Third Race—Expectation stakes; one-half mile. Utica won; Dreibun, second; Lamertine, third. Time :51 1-4.

Fourth Race—The Brooklyn handi-cap; one mile and a quarter. Dr. Rice, 122 (Taral), 7 to 1, won by a length; Henry of Navarre, 100 (Clayton), 7 to 1, second by one and a half lengths; Sir Walter, 120 (Doggett), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 1-4. Clifford, Banquet, Ajax, Sport, Diablo, Bassett Law, Comanche, Lowander Copyright, Herald and Blitzten also ran.

Fifth Race—One-half mile. Harry Reed won; Harris, second; Trophy Colt, third. Time, :49 3-4.

Sixth Race—Selling; one mile and one-sixteenth. Eloroy won; Captain T, second; Le Jordan, third. Time, 1:50 1-2.

Third Day.

Gravesend, May 17.—First race—One and one-sixteenth miles. Miss Maud won, Kentigerna second, Defargilla third. Time, 1:50 3-4.

Second race—One mile and a furlong. Comanche won, Blitzen second, Selena D. third. Time, 1:56.

Third race—Amazon stakes; one-half mile. Ridicule won, Roundelay second, High Point Belle third. Time, :49 1-4.

Fourth race—Breakness stakes—One mile and one-sixteenth. Assignee won, Potentate second, Ed Kearney third. Time, 1:49 1-4.

Fifth race—Five furlongs. Counter Tenor won, Mirage second, Harris third. Time, 1:02 1-4.

Sixth race—Six furlongs; selling. Rosa H. won, Addie second, Hoey third. Time, 1:15.

Waco Races—First Day.

Waco, Tex., May 16.—The result of the races is as follows:

First Race—Governor Hogg won, Pip second, Annie Ossian third. Time, 2:29 1-4.

Second Race—Ben Mitchell won, Time, 2:22 1-4.

Third Race—Dead heat between Sallie McMillan and Lone Star first heat; Lone Star took the second heat and Sallie McMillan the third heat; Jim Hardy third. Time, :51 3-4, :51 1-2.

The race will be finished tomorrow. Fourth Race—Henry won, Annie May second, Popcorn third. Time, :35.

Third Day.

Waco, Tex., May 17.—This was the unfinished half-mile running race of yesterday, and was won by Lone Star taking the first heat and the race in 50 seconds. Sallie McMillan, second.

Second race—2:25 trot. Pip won six heats; Hasdrable, second, and Star Basha, third. Time, 2:30, 2:28, 2:30, 2:31, 2:30.

Third race—2:50 pace. Carlotta won, taking second, third, and fourth heats; and second place; John Adams, third; Yankee Girl, fourth. Time, 2:30, 2:29 1-4, 2:30 1-2, 2:29 1-4.

Fourth race—Two-year-old race; declared off.

Fifth race—One-half mile dash. Stella May won; Popcorn second, and Rolla, third. Time, :52 1-2.

A Cheap Power.

And at the same time a reliable power, are the points to be sought for in purchasing an engine. With steam power a constant watch on the gauge is necessary to prevent accidents, and the expense for engineer is a serious item against economy. The gas or gasoline engine is by far the cheapest power, as it will run all day without attention or fear of accident, and the cost is about two cents per hour for fuel per horse power. For intermittent power the economy of gas over steam is beyond comparison. While these points of superiority are without question, it is important in selecting an engine to get the best; the best in the long run is the cheapest. Do not fail to investigate the striking advantages of the Hercules Gas and Gasoline engines. Send for catalogue. If you want second-hand engines of other makes at cheap rates we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and cannot take any more until they are realized on. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarf & O'Connor Co., agents, Dallas, Tex.

Kansas City Horse Market.

The Drover's Telegram says: The market during the past week was a surprise to everyone, an unusual large number of buyers with the biggest run of good quality horses seen on the market during the season. Prices, however, were unchanged. Buyers say it is impossible to get better prices farther east and south, and they must buy to a certain margin. The greatest demand is for nice styled drivers, good shapely chunks, and nice dressy Southern mares. The Southern trade continues fairly active, but it is only among the better class of dealers. Extra heavy draft horses are quite slow and draggy. They have suffered more than any other grade. Good styled carriage and coach horses are still bringing the top prices. Very few of this

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**BEECHAM'S**  
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 (Tasteless—Effectual.)  
 For Sick-Headache,  
 Impaired Digestion,  
 Liver Disorders and  
 Female Ailments.  
 Renowned all over the World.  
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 druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents a  
 box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

kind are coming in. Dealers seem to be shaping this kind for the combination sale on the 24th to the 28th.

The agricultural experiment stations are justly held in high favor in all the civilized agricultural countries. They are accomplishing great good to agriculture, and rapidly raising the vocation of the farmer to the first rank among scientific and industrial professions. In Germany the system gave rise to the German Agricultural Society, which, according to its constitution, is an association of farmers and persons interested in agriculture, devoted to the promotion of agriculture in the German empire. It is national in its character and is one of the largest associations of its kind in the world. It numbers among its members the foremost agriculturists and farmers of the country, including many of the investigators connected with the agricultural experiment stations and institutions of learning. It has a membership at present of 9371 persons, and is a most influential organization and potent factor in shaping progressive improvement in European agriculture and horticulture.

In speaking of the drought-stricken "West Texas" last week, the Live Stock and Farm Journal referred to "West Texas" south of the 33d parallel, and lying between 99th meridian and the Pecos, and north of Kerrville, and that other "West Texas" south of Uvalde to the mouth of the Rio Grande. That other "West Texas" west of the Pecos was not intended to be included in the starving "West Texas," nor was Northwest Texas—the Panhandle—referred to in the paragraph commiserating the people of "West Texas," who had had no rain, and whose country could not recuperate this season.

The truth of the matter is, till we establish a geographical nomenclature for Texas we are liable to mislead people to the extent of a few hundred miles, more or less, at any time, and then dump them in the wrong place. Suppose we divide the western side of the state thus: Southwest Texas, Middle West Texas; West Texas, Northwest Texas, HTrans-Pecos Texas, and bound them by the 99th meridian. Each of the five divisions is big enough for a state. But suggestions on that line are inadmissible.

There is no question that the poverty of the people affects the price of meat to a large extent. The Live Stock and Farm Journal some weeks ago took the ground that one of the main causes of the low prices of beef and pork was the enforced idleness of so many laboring people and the depressed condition of so many millions of the middle and poorer classes, who could not afford to buy meat. That article was extensively copied in the Western states, and now it is observed that others are taking the same view of the situation. Rosenbaum's Review, in endeavoring to account for the continued low prices of beef cattle says:

"The general labor agitation and the Coxey army, and mechanics striking for wages before they have a job, all has a tendency to depress beef, as there are so many of this class of people that are not eating any meat, it leaves the supply, although light, quite equal to the demand. Any little difference in our favor would make a good deal of difference in favor of the producer, and we hope for an early settlement of those agitations to give us a healthy market hrough May and June."

The company that is going to build the colossal glucose factory has been offered a bonus of \$350,000 by Buffalo, N. Y., to locate it there. Sioux City is a bidder for the enterprise, and has the advantage of being in the center of the great corn belt of the continent. Buffalo's offer does not include a site, but it is a good round sum to give away to a company that counts its capital with nine fingers.

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.

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.

## 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.

### 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 tillable and of deep rich black soil, retail value \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth Packing House and Stock Yards

S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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.

### Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOMÉ, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

RHOMÉ & 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.

Warrenton Stock Farm, WEATHERFORD, TEX. W. G. Puster prop'r. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle. About 100 head on hand for sale at all times. For further information address as above.

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.

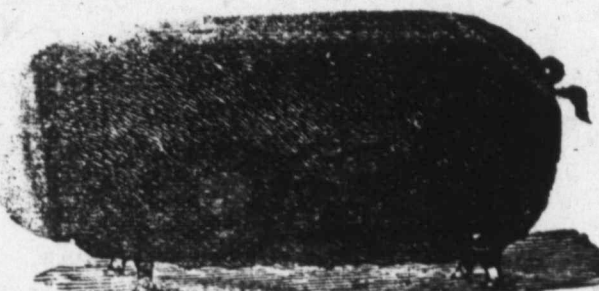
LOST BOY.

George W. Shipley of McKinney, Texas, wants to know the whereabouts of his nephew, John R. Shipley, who left Collin county, Texas, in April, 1887, and who is now the legatee of an estate of \$1500. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received. GEORGE W. SHIPLEY, McKinney, 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.



### 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.

### 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.

### NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

J. C. McREYNOLDS, NECHES, TEXAS. P. O. Box 25.

### FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE

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

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. 2:26; 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:

30 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.

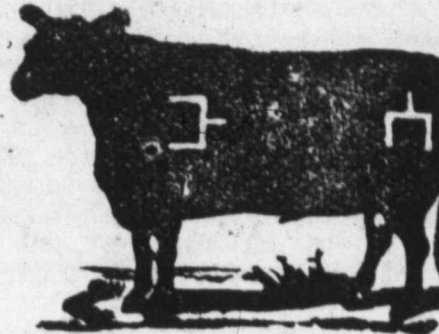
TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

### THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas

FRED HORSBROUGH, 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.

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.

### 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.

The great shortage in the farm values in the short space of a twelve-month severely pinches the rural population of the country, and calls the urban people to the most rigid lines of economy also. Just think of a country editor walking twenty miles to a picnic rather than spend 60 cents to ride on the train.

### Hog and Chicken Cholera.

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

### 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 ease 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 passengers 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 South-western 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, maps, 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.

California has shipped cattle 2000 miles eastward this spring to find pasturage for them. The Santa Fe made a low rate in view of the drought.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### For Summer.

Texans as a people have one home for the year. The "summer place" is not so common here as in the Southern Atlantic states. So the fireside comforts of the winter must give place to the refreshing changes made for warm weather.

The windows and doors must be screened with wire gauze, if it can be afforded, if not black musquito netting has been wisely suggested as a cheap substitute. It may be tacked outside of all the windows, where it cannot be hung up on curtain rods inside. So security from one annoyance will be assured, for Texas is rich in the numbers and varieties of her entomological specimens.

In Texas the Italian "plazza" of the East gives way to the "gallery" of our Spanish-Mexican neighbors, meaning the very same cool, long covered open apartment, supported by columns which is the most delightful part of the house during the long summers. It is surely the "summer parlor" and might safely be called the "living room." The Home Journal for May gives some pleasing suggestions for the furnishing of what it calls the "plazza." Some of them, in quite familiar use, as for instance, the two strong hammocks, each with at least two pretty cushions. The bright bandar na coverings would be a novelty—the blue denim and brown holland—are old friends.

The pillows are marked with the name of the house, black letters on red or white on blue covers. Marked only for beauty, for no precaution need be taken here for security. The padlock of the Eastern cities is not needed for the strong boxes which furnish seats in the day time and safe receptacles for rugs and cushions at night. Light movable articles are not disturbed. The wayfarer would scorn such petty diversion, and the "long-horn" gun rests in the hall, would bear a constant reminder if they did not point a moral. The strong table and chairs, plain but comfortable, with rugs and cushions on the floor are good, but instead of rattan screens, to protect from glare, curtains of denim or awning-cloth with rings and rod at the top and bottom holes or eyelets to fasten to screw-eyes or buttons like those used for carriage curtains. So that the curtains might be securely fastened to the floor or columns or hooped back like window curtains at pleasure.

These furnishings would be a good beginning for the summer gallery, and its close proximity to the entrance hall would make anything more elaborate unnecessary.

That apartment needs slight change for summer comfort beyond the screen doors and palmetto fans which come into easy reach with the first cry of the "whip-poor-will" or flash of the fire-fly.

Passing on to the dining room, pale green is suggested as throwing the coolest lights, both of sun and artificial light. Blue denim is the rage just now for the floor, the windows, and even for the table. It is so durable, so inexpensive, and can be applied to useful purposes when no longer used in the dining room.

Blue denim shades make a pretty light, and stand the strong winds better than stiff holland, and make no noise; if something higher is required cheese-cloth will drape prettily as inside curtains.

The changes for the season need not be expensive, but everything in parlor, bedroom and hall should be fresh, dainty and thoroughly clean. To make the summer home attractive and

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.

delightful, pleasing literature, simple recreations and courteous hospitality should be characteristic features.

### Patchwork Quilts.

Patchwork quilts, beside their general uses as covers for beds, tents, wagon sheets, bedding for campers, screens, partitions, saddle cloths, and many untold and untellable conveniences, serve another purpose in furnishing a subject for ridicule and adverse criticism for idlers who must talk, and whose limited talents confine them to small talk and ridicule of things useful in themselves, and approved by sensible people.

Something in favor of the old-fashioned industry of quilt making might be said, but the women who make quilts do not care to convince, and do not take time to argue.

The woman who makes quilts is frequently ridiculed as one who wastes time, and labor on trifles. The reverse would be a true statement in many cases. Some of the finest housekeepers work cheerfully and diligently through the distasteful round of domestic drudgery to have a little restful time sewing patchwork. Nervousness is a painful characteristic of Americans. Hand sewing is a sedative. The bright quilt scraps are pleasing to the eye; putting them together requires no thought; progress in work is noted without calculation; the article finished will be pretty and useful; the maker is resting; not idle.

The woman who makes quilts is generally the busy worker of the household. She accomplishes as much in every useful line as those who laugh at her handiwork. Frequently she is the active agent who is called on in emergency, always ready to suggest a way out of a difficulty, or to lend a helping hand.

It is noticeable that where there are numerous children there are generally quilts to cover them, and some of the prettiest quilts are made by the busy hands of the nursing mothers.

One pleasing feature in one of the best agricultural papers is the offer of a handsome premium for the finest quilt pattern. And the illustrations and directions for quilt making is one of the most interesting departments to the lady readers of the publication.

Perhaps something commendable may be evolved. Possibly the critics may furnish something better in place of the despised patchwork. As yet this has not been accomplished.

### Strawberries.

This is the season for strawberries—a fruit wholesome, beautiful and easily cultivated. Many Texas housekeepers would like to use some of the methods for preserving them which were common before canning fruit came into general use.

These are a few good recipes:  
Strawberry Jelly—Juice from perfectly ripe berries, four pounds; sugar, two pounds; boil to jelly.

Strawberry Jam—Bruise ripe berries and add their weight to pulverized sugar. Set the preserving kettle over a slow, steady fire; boil twenty minutes and put them into glasses.

Strawberries Preserved—Take of fine large berries and fine white sugar equal weights, put into a large dish, sprinkle half of the sugar over the berries; put away in a cool place over night; next day make a thin syrup of the remainder of the sugar; put in the strawberries and juice and simmer until jellied. To give a fine red color allow one pint of red currant juice to every three pounds of berries.

Strawberry Ice Cream—One quart cream with one pound of sugar; put into a sauce pan; set on fire and stir till dissolved; then set off to cool. Stem two quarts of strawberries, add one pound of sugar, mash and let stand one hour; strain into a quart of cold cream; mix with the sweetened cream; turn into a freezer and freeze.

Strawberry Water Ice—One quart ripe berries; put into a bowl with one pound of sugar; mash and let stand one hour; strain; add a quart of ice water and the juice of two lemons; turn into a freezer and freeze.

Strawberry Shortcake—Roll out a rich biscuit dough, bake in a flat pan in a hot oven; split in halves, spread with butter; put half on a huge platter, spread over with ripe strawberries and sugar; lay the other half of the buttered shortcake on top; cover with strawberries and sugar and serve either hot or cold with rich cream.

Strawberries and Cream—Several hours before serving stem the berries, put into the glass dish from which they are to be served at table a layer of strawberries and one of sugar till the dish is filled; serve with rich cream.

### To Clean Silver.

Make a paste of ammonia and whiting; rub it on with flannel; let it dry; rub it well with a dry flannel. Clean the chasing with a soft brush, and finally polish with chamois skin.

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

### ODD TANGLES.

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

### 25.—Nondescripts.

#### I. LITERAL.



I wish to ask my peers and betters,  
Who see how this is done,  
Why is the row of outside letters  
Just like the central one?

#### II. FIGURATIVE.

**8-2-6**

An Indian tiger did a deed  
Most horrible, yet true;  
Pray tell me, solvers, as you read,  
What did that tiger do? M. C. S.

### 26.—Transposition.

I.  
Deep in the sea's mysterious shade,  
Where sunbeams into twilight fade,  
The bold ONE TWOS his venturesous trade;

II.  
ONES not the sulky submarine bear,  
Or sea-Two, stretched in coral lair,  
Or even hesitates to dare

III.  
The hungry shark, whose ONE, green eyes  
TWO fiercely at him, twice their size.  
(Water, when clear, thus magnifies.)

IV.  
Such ONE disturb not his calm ease  
As in TWO of anemones  
He gropes for treasures in the seas.

V.  
And often to a query by  
A brawny ONE, "where did he hie?"  
With TWO good nature, jokingly,

VI.  
He'll answer him in ONE quite bright;  
"Oh, where McGinty went from sight  
To charge a TWO with dynamite!"  
MABEL P.

### 27.—Enigma.

I mark the point where races start;  
I bear the name of rustic play;  
The goal am I of tifter's art,  
A line important in survey.  
In times remote by sir knights worn,  
A mantle fine no longer known.  
Of fruits and leaves a portion born,  
In form triangle, square and cone.  
I was when mountains old were young.  
Zoology combines my part;  
In music's halls my name is sung,  
I dwell mid classic works of art.  
Small ordinance used in battle's hour;  
In chemistry the chief.  
I hold the upright by my power,  
Yet serve the knave and thief.

### 28.—Anagram Game.

S	E	A	M
P	R	I	N
T			

Each letter may move, like the king in chess, from one square to any contiguous one, but no letter has more than two moves. The puzzle is to get the letters into the center row of squares so as to spell a word naming a common plant having an aromatic oil.  
CRIPPLED JOE.

### 29.—Numerical.

In 1 to 5 we find expressed  
A word denoting "manifest,"  
'Tis also "open to the view,"  
And "public" and "apparent," too.  
All virtues 1 to 5 bring praise,  
As wise Lord Bacon somewhere says;  
In spite of which it is a fact  
That it describes unlawful act.  
'Tis thus a word's significance  
May change to suit the varying sense.  
If any one should act commit  
That's 1 to 5, he'd likely get  
A punishment by law decreed,  
And 7-6-8 the guilty deed;  
Then he might make some WHOLE to buy  
Remission of the penalty.  
NELSONIAN.

### 30.—Charade.

He was strolling ONE-TWO-THREE,  
He would not work for pay;  
He went about from place to place,

## SEXUAL

decline may be arrested before decay; strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrafts may be reinvigorated by our home treatment.

## CONFIDENCE

never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, shrunken, undeveloped or diseased organs. The evil that men do through ignorance in boyhood and errors of early manhood leaves wasting effects.

## RESTORED

to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative methods are unfailing. Write for our book, "PERFECT MANHOOD," sent free, sealed.

Correspondence Confidential  
**ERIE MEDICAL CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

"The Erie Medical Company ranks high financially and claims to exclusively control certain scientific discoveries of great value in the medical profession.—Editor."

And beat and begged his way.

He'd been an idle, lazy youth,  
He would do naught but play;  
His father often said to him,  
"You'd better FIRST your way."

But he would only answer back,  
As saucy as could be,  
"You need not always tell me that;  
'Tis plain to see TWO THREE."  
CHATTIE.

### 31.—Square.

1. A city of Hungary. 2. A musical instrument used only in military music.  
3. Resembling tallow. 4. A narrow grave. 5. A low oven-shaped mound in volcanic regions. 6. A short air. (Mus.) 7. To reveal.  
GREEN WOOD.

### 32.—American Authors.

Partly Phonetic.  
They call him "ONE," so tall is he,  
A TWO he is by trade;  
Within his workshop's new-built  
THREE  
Are FOURED the casks that he made.

From out their FIVE the neighbors stray,  
Up to his SIX tree walking;  
Though SEVEN his speech, they all will say,  
"Few men are EIGHT in talking."

He helps his dusty friend, the NINE,  
Board up his well filled TEN;  
To stock ELEVEN his skill is fine,—  
TWELVE farmers seek him then!

He jests, but never wears THIRTEEN,  
To no FOURTEEN he bows;  
His FIFTEEN beats in time, serene  
Beneath his SIXTEEN blouse.

But when SEVENTEEN he will not drink,  
Sage EIGHTEENS cry in plenty:  
"Your NINETEEN foolish! Who would think  
You could be such a TWENTY?"  
M. C. S.

### 33.—Terminal Elision.

A ONE is sometimes called a weight,  
So many pounds, no more;  
'Tis in the tables, you will see,  
And used in many a store.  
A TWO is also called a weight,  
So many pounds, no less;  
A TWO or ONE would make a load  
For two good mules, I guess.  
A. N. C.

### Answers.

- 17.—Fool. Read by holding the sheet sideways to the light, back to the reader.
- 18.—The first figure in the quotient must be 8 to produce the 2 in the first partial product. To get the 9 in the first remainder, the tens figure of the first partial product must be 8 or 9, and trial shows that it can only be 9. The only division that will produce, when multiplied by 8, the 9 in the ten's place in the first partial product is 4. As the dividend begins with 6, the first figure in the divisor must be 7 or 8, and 8 gives too large a partial product to leave the second remainder. Hence, the division is 749. The rest is easy, the complete quotient being quickly found to be 853, when ordinary multiplication will give the other figures.
- 19.—Surprise.
- 20.—Out-fit.
- 21.—"Come to my heart, never more be it said, I did not love thee. We part; not Love has enthralled us."
- 22.—The five vowels—a, e, i, o, u.
- 23.—  
C O S T A R D  
O P P O S E R  
S P I R I T L E  
T O R C H E S  
A S T H M A S  
R E L E A S E  
D R E S S E R
- 24.—Monopolist.

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DAIRY.

Texans who make light of butter as a money crop have probably not read the statistical literature of the country on the subject. In a census bulletin it is shown that 600,000 tons, or 1,200,000,000 pounds of butter were manufactured in the United States in 1890, and the quantity has probably since been increased. In 1893 the assessed value of the cows was \$700,000,000, which was more than the capital of all the national banks at that time. Iowa seems to be the largest butter producer, her return three years ago being 100,000,000 pounds, worth \$21,000,000. Illinois stood next with \$5,000,000, worth \$20,000,000. Texas has more cattle than either Iowa or Illinois. Might she not spring her pride and energies and receive a moiety of the Illinois returns?

Good milkers are like poets and other geniuses—their qualities are born with them. Feed, care and regularity are essential to keep the animals up to the standard of her virtues, but no amount or kind of feed can ever build a first-class cow on the ruins of a breed or the bones of a scrub. Prof. Caldwell of the Pennsylvania State University delivered an address on the individuality of cows the other day and advanced the truism that the worth of a cow, as a dairy animal, was born with her, and might be called temperament, and was never created by food, any more than was speed in a horse; that feed was the thing that supported the animal. Feed would never make a good cow out of a naturally small milker, or cause a cow to change from a mess of 30 pounds a day to 5 per cent fat quality. Neither had feed or care produced cows of any breed to date that were anything uniform in mess or quality of milk, though some breeds could show a more uniform quality of milk than others, and, at last, a great performing dairy of any breed was a select dairy of high individual temperament.

Wheat bran is valuable for its percentage of albuminoids, but by no means so valuable as cottonseed meal. The dairyman may write it down at the top of his dairy provision page that cottonseed meal is the cheapest and best single feed for milkers, or any other kind of cattle, known to science. Of the protein or albuminoids it contains 43 per cent, while wheat bran contains only 14 per cent., or only one-third the value of the meal as a ration.

The Country Gentleman gives the following "combination for a milk ration: 14 pounds cut timothy hay, 3 pounds corn meal, 3 pounds wheat bran, 2 pounds middlings, 3 pounds cotton seed meal, the nutrients of which are shown in the following formula:

14 lb cut timothy hay..	0.56	5.84	0.14
3 lb corn meal.....	0.25	1.89	0.14
3 lb wheat bran.....	0.35	1.38	0.07
2 lb middlings .....	0.22	0.96	0.06
3 lb cotton seed meal..	1.07	0.84	0.24
Total .....	2.45	10.55	0.65

Nutritive ratio, 1 to 4.9.

"This," it is stated, "is a well balanced ration for butter, and if given properly to the cows they will give a result in butter highly satisfactory."

**Milk for Medicine.**  
A writer signing "A. X. Hyatt" in the Breeders' Gazette, has said something for milk that should be carved in gold and hung up in every American dining room. He speaks as one of twelve tough, enduring, long-lived brothers, and doubtless the verdict he pronounces in favor of the lacteal luxury had the sanction of the other eleven, thus giving the weight of a jury of twelve to his words of wisdom. He says: "I am one of twelve living brothers and sisters. The youngest is nearly fifty years old. Our main food and only medicine have ever been milk. Father gave hot milk to a colicky child rather than paregoric. He gave loppered milk to an ailing boy instead of pills and powders. Rheumatism cannot stand the cleansing power of nicely loppered milk. When milk becomes our only medicine people will never die—not from disease. A disease that milk in some from will not check or cure warns one to prepare for the world to come.

But the milk must be as pure as the snow on yonder mountain—which means that the cow that gives it must be as clean of disease as the squirrel in yonder tree. I repeat—the milk must be pure. It must not be made from damaged food. Sour, moldy silage frozen, rotten or heating roots, or musty or mouldy grain or hay must be discarded. The cow must be given much liberty to breathe the perfect air winter and summer even at the cost of some present profit, and her water must be as pure as the dew-drop on a turnip. My father in heaven taught me most of these things, and his twelve

living children bear witness of its truth. Mothers insist on having pure milk. Proclaim that a cow standing months in her stall though fed with a golden spoon from a silver manger cannot give pure milk. Succulent food—succulent food preserved without mold, acid or must—must be provided. The cows that gave the milk that gave food and medicine to perhaps the largest, toughest and longest-lived family of "milk cranks" on the face of the earth were fed liberally with roots every winter of their lives."

HORTICULTURE.

Over the signature of B. H. Brice, a bulletin from the Texas experimental station says: "During the past year twenty-four varieties of early cabbage were grown on the station grounds. "The experiments proved that several varieties were well adapted to the soil and climate, while several other varieties proved to be entire failures. Many of the best varieties produced edible heads by the 19th of May. We began to cut the heads from the first winter cabbages we had ever grown on the 30th of December and continued cutting until all were killed by a very sudden freeze on January 23.

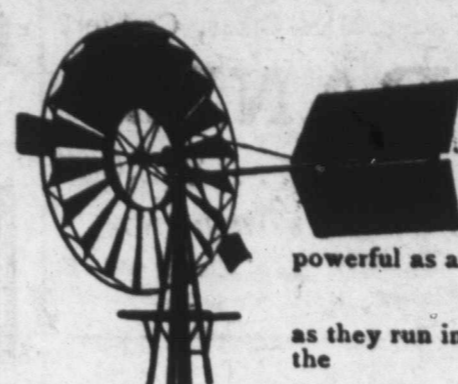
"Seed for this second crop were sown the 25th of July and were shaded from the hot sun until ready to be set out. The plants were set out in the ground the last of September. The cabbage worms then made a serious attack upon them and threatened to destroy the entire crop. The insect can easily be killed by dusting over the plants Pyrethrum or Persian insect powder. This powder is usually sold in drug stores of the state under the name of flea powder, and oft-n it has been kept so long that it has lost its strength and will not kill. Care should be taken to procure a fresh article. From these experiments briefly mentioned it is safe to conclude that two crops of cabbage can be grown here in one year. It would not be difficult at all where irrigation can be had. In fact, the winter crop seems to be of more value than the summer crop.

The best early cabbage under test was a strain of the Wakefield, known as Tait's Early Jersey Wakefield. The heads were firm and of good quality. This cabbage will ship well. It may safely be relied upon for main crop. Other promising early varieties are Tait's Extra Early Pilot, Newark, Early Flat Dutch, Burpee's Allhead Early and Early Winhingstadt. Cabbage is a gross feeder and will stand heavy manuring. After the plants have well started the soil should not be cultivated deeply so as to break the fine roots which grow widely in search of food.

PROFITS OF SPRAYING.

Summary of Results Obtained at the Ohio Experiment Station.

- W. J. Green, horticulturist of the Ohio experiment station, in bulletin forty-eight gives the following summary of the results of spraying:
1. The profit to be derived from spraying orchards often exceeds \$20 per acre, and for vineyards much more. The fruit crop of the state would be enhanced in value several million dollars annually if the practice were generally followed.
  2. Combined fungicides and insecticides are recommended whenever applicable, because of a saving of time; a less liability of injuring foliage; greater efficiency in some cases, and as a precautionary measure in others.
  3. Dilute bordeaux mixture, copper-arsenic solution and ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate are the most useful fungicides for the treatment of the diseases herein mentioned, and the first has the widest range of usefulness.
  4. Early spraying is the key to success in the use of fungicides.
  5. For the plum-curculio and shot-hole fungus as Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, making three or four applications.
  - It is not known that this treatment will prevent the black-knot, but cutting away and burning diseased branches will accomplish the result.
  6. Scabby apples rot much earlier than those free from scab, and spraying with fungicides will save at least 50 per cent of this loss.
  7. Spraying with fungicides in the season of 1892 prevented much of the early dropping of apples, which is usually attributed to wet weather.
  8. For apples (two applications of Bordeaux mixture before blooming are advised, and two of the same mixture after blossoming, with paris green added.
  9. The same treatment is recommended for the pear as for the apple before blooming, but the copper-arsenic solution is advised after blooming.
  10. The Bordeaux mixture, if used too late, causes a russet appearance on both pears and apples.
  11. The quince may be treated the



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same as apples, or with Bordeaux mixture alone.  
12. The treatment advised for the cherry consists in making two or three applications of paris green—two ounces to fifty gallons of water.  
13. Peach trees and American varieties of plums have very tender foliage, and must be treated with weak mixture if at all.  
14. Raspberries may be treated with Bordeaux mixture alone. Grapes with the same until the fruit sets, after

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which use copper carbonate. Potatoes should be sprayed at least five times with the mixture and Paris green.

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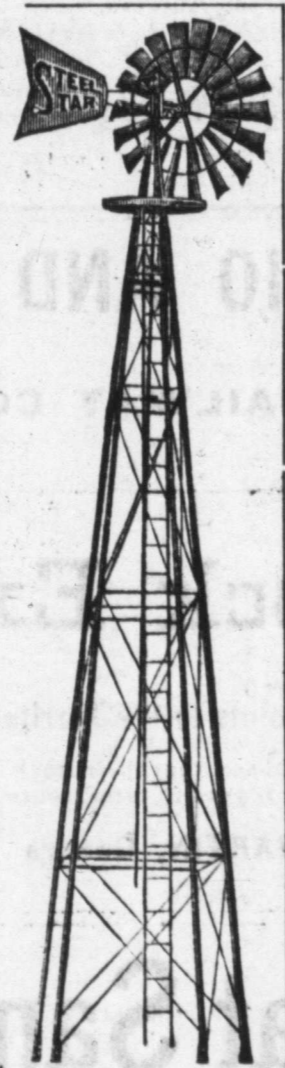
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