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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Democratic senators are growing impatient, and now propose to bring the tariff bill to a final vote on the 15th of June.

The tariff bill now pending in the senate provides for free barbed wire, and that provision has been agreed to and passed. This is one good morsel for the farmers.

The Texas farmer has cause to rejoice that he has something at home to live on, and fine prospects in his fields for bountiful crops. He is literally in clover as compared with other classes and avocations.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal of the 24th says: "Texas cattle receipts the past week have increased to a surprising degree, and if it is more than an accidental happening, and the marketing should continue larger than expected, dealers will have to let it go at deciding that Texas is a bigger state than they thought."

There are now 235,000 strikers out on account of the coal strike, and large numbers of them are desperate and vicious. They are disposed to destroy property and murder by the wholesale. When the trouble is ended, peace restored, and the rioters are once more in the mines, they will want some beef to eat, and prices may advance.

When the coal miners all go to work several hundred thousand others will find jobs and go to work also; and when these, still others and others, till all are once more at the industrial wheels seeking a living by the sweat of the brow.

There is an idea in the mind of the average American citizen that there is a short cut to fortune, and he was born to find it. How few there are who have the honest patience of the fathers who were willing to make haste slowly in accumulating.

A week ago the Drovers Telegram framed this pertinent paragraph:

"Packers say cows and heifers must go down and that hogs cannot stand up under the expected heavy run of the next few weeks. Export cattle and light cattle and sheep and horses and mules and wheat and corn are already down to bed rock prices. The next thing in order will be to give a chromo with every purchase."

The moderator of the Northern General Assembly of the Presbyterian church sent a message to the Southern General Assembly to this effect: "It is a crime for the two branches of the church to remain apart any longer." The Southern Assembly returned for answer: "God has so prospered our church in the South that we can see no reason for reuniting or for any fur-

ther negotiations looking to such a result."

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal acknowledges receipt of a handsome little volume entitled "Hand Book No. 1," published by A. H. Porter of Allegan, Mich., proprietors of Valley City Stock Farm. It treats of the sheep industries of Michigan in general, and of Shropshire sheep in particular, and besides contains much valuable information for sheepmen in caring for and successfully handling them. The readers of the Journal can purchase a copy by sending 5 cents to him as above to pay postage.

The coal miners' strike continues to extend in the far west, and in the portions of the East where there seemed immunity to the mine owners, and the increase in the number of industrial shutdowns has been in proportion to the walkouts. About 170,000 are reported idle in the coal trade alone, and with those idle or on a strike in other lines, the total out of work is not less than 250,000, consequent upon the miners' strike.

There are now 283 wholesale dealers in oleomargarine and 6369 retail dealers licensed under the internal revenue laws, and they paid an aggregate license of \$354,058 for the year ending June 30, 1893. Senator Manderson has introduced an amendment to the tariff bill reducing the license from \$480 to \$240. In addition to the license they pay 2 cents a pound tax, and all to appease the wrath of the dairymen and protect their industry in the field of competition.

The government inspection of cattle at the stock yards is more or less farcical. The inspectors are sometimes over vigilant and at other times their work develops slovenliness if not incompetence. The Kansas City Journal says: "A cow condemned at one scale was quietly driven to another scale house yesterday and there passed by the inspector in charge. Such incompetence is playing havoc with the cow market here, and the commission men are advising their customers in the country to keep all cows at home that are believed to be pregnant."

New York City and all commercial centers in the country are going through the dullest times for twenty years. Bradstreet's financial review of the 26th says: "The unfavorable conditions prevailing in commercial and industrial circles throughout the country, together with the prospect for no material improvement during the summer marks the present season as probably the dullest, relatively for twenty years. Comprehensive and careful examinations of business conditions lead to the conclusion that the next few

months promise a continuance, if not an intensifying of existing conditions of extreme dullness and depression."

A party from Evison, Fla., shipped six boxes of ripe peaches to St. Louis on the 17th. They were of the peen-to variety—a very small, flat, insipid peach that has no standing anywhere among fruit dealers. They, however, serve to be "the first in the market," and to advertise the owner's orchard.

The United States census was taken five years ago, and it is now announced that the census office "hopes" to be able to give an abstract by August 1. These things can be, and overcome us like a summer's dream. Already the American people have lost interest in the census of 1890, and don't care whether another line ever escapes the office. They are now looking to the census of 1900, with its population of 90,000,000 and ten billions of wealth.

Ex-Senator Tabor of Denver, has been groaning under financial embarrassment for some time, but it is said he is "on his feet again." The debt that oppressed him most was originally a loan of \$176,000, for which he gave heavy mortgages and high interest. The debt and its usurious interest now amounts to \$750,000. It is stated that he is now able to lift the mortgage.

Great Britain, up to the 1st of May, had imported from the United States 742,650 cwt. of bacon this year, against 616,980 cwt. same period last year, or 74,265,000 pounds this season against 61,698,000 pounds last year. The total receipts of bacon this year from all countries were 953,600 cwt., against 793,750 cwt. last year. It will thus be seen that the American hog has a good customer in the mother country.

The Buffalo Review has an idea that "owners of spring lambs fall very often to see the difference in quality between the best and ordinary kinds. It don't take them very long though to see the difference in price when they come to sell. There is no kind of a market animal where such a slight distinction in quality makes such a big difference in price."

The Live Stock and Farm Journal takes pleasure in calling the attention of cattle and sheep men to the firm of Campbell, Hunt & Adams, located at Kansas City stock yards, in the commission business, whose card appears in another place.

The editor of the Journal has been acquainted for a great many years past with some of the members of the firm. To those stockmen who have their own means invested the formation of this firm will fill a long felt want, as they cater to that class of trade, and

can therefore bestow the time and attention necessary to look carefully after it, handling no large strings of cattle by means of money advances. They conduct a strictly commission business, they handle no stock of their own, carry no speculators, nor have any outside issues to divert their attention, their object being to make good sales, and by this means merit trade and confidence, and we feel satisfied will secure the market value for stock. They have handled a considerable part of the range trade at Kansas City, and are well posted and well up in the requirements of the trade. The Journal feels assured you will make no mistake by shipping to and corresponding with this firm.

From official data, an elaborate editorial in the New York Sun predicts that the United States will very soon cease to be an exporter of food products. Then will the people "fare sumptuously every day." Fast as foreign paupers may continue to pour in the increase in food supplies is largely in excess of the demand from this undesirable source. If the Sun would bias opinion in Texas let it prophesy something pleasant. We are not alarmists and shall not "lay by the shovel and the hoe" for fear of not finding markets for our tremendous surplus.

"Mr. W. L. Cassidy returned to the stock yards today," says the St. Louis Live Stock Reporter of the 26th. "He was away three months and excepting a trip to Monterey, Mexico, was in Texas most of the time. Mr. Cassidy does not expect that Texas will send as many cattle direct to the beef markets as were sent last year, and the deficiency shown so far has very little chance of being made up. The Indian Territory cattle movement he believes will equal any previous record. Mr. Cassidy says that Texas is now a perfect flower garden, and all the way through from Galveston to Denison the crops give promise of abundant harvest."

Since the recent rains the Kansas farmers' furrows are so filled with mud they must replant. But they think they will raise corn, hay and oats to give away. They are now wishing they had back the cattle recently sold low to get out of the business. Texas might take a pointer here. A good crop year will make cattle a valuable possession.

The decision of the supreme court on the Texas-railroad commission case presents the object lesson of a "dog-fall." The law is constitutional and must stand, but the railroads are authorized to obstruct its execution by enjoining every schedule of rates as soon as promulgated, and go on charging their own rates.

CATTLE.

It is stated that the Santa Fe railway has shipped into Kansas City this year, to the 1st of May, 696,768 head of cattle. That was about two-thirds of the entire receipts at that point.

Export dealers in cattle are now taking 10,000 to 15,000 head per week, and the demand for good export stock was never better, albeit prices linger on the lower ledges.

Dehorn your cattle. There is economy, convenience and safety in it, and the cruelty now is all gone. The operation, when performed by an expert, is not more cruel and is much less painful than the paring of an ingrowing toe-nail by a chiropodist.

To keep the animal until he is too old for tender beef is to sacrifice the profit of raising and fattening it. Sell at the right age.

Up to the 15th of May about 100,000 cattle had been bought in Chicago for export. Same period last year, January to May, she sold only about 60,000 for that trade. The increasing demand for export beefs and dressed meat will soon begin to strike the thin places in the supply, and then prices will improve a little, despite the rackets of the "big four."

American beef breeders must continue to improve their breeds, and strive for perfection and economy. Other countries are rustling for supremacy in the markets of the world, and the science of breeding is having its effect in Australia, India and South America. The pure-blood breeders of England are constantly shipping sires to these countries, and the demand for improved beef breeds is keeping pace with American enterprise. It is just now announced that a Shrewsbury live stock exporter has shipped a choice lot of young Shorthorn and Hereford bulls to Brazil, which is said to be the first shipment of cattle from England to the Amazon, and as the country and climate are well adapted for stock breeding and feeding, it is proposed that if the experiment proves satisfactory a large importation of both sexes will be made later on. The stock that is now bred there, although extensive in numbers, is of a very inferior class, so that the use of such thick-fleshed bulls must be beneficial. Then it behooves our breeders to breed better cattle to keep in advance of this South American country.

A press dispatch from New York says: Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton has filed with the court of claims at Albany, N. Y., a demand for \$5200 for nineteen of the finest Guernsey cattle in the country, which were killed by the state board of health under the tuberculosis law. It is at the discretion of the court to make awards for cattle so killed. The claim of Mr. Morton is the first to be filed, and the owners of other fancy herds who have suffered losses are watching with interest what will be done with it. If it is allowed, claims aggregating \$75,000 will then be filed.

The farmer and ranchman who push the breeding scheme from this time forth will have a harvest of profit when the harvest is ready for market.

Get a good sire and breed from whatever you have of the cattle kind.

Device for Killing Ticks.
The Texas experiment station has recently built a large vat similar to Mr. Kleburg's for dipping horses and cattle to kill ticks, screw worms, lice, mange, ring worms, etc. It consists of a V-shaped vat, twenty-four feet long and six feet deep, and has a capacity of about 5000 gallons. The cattle are driven through a narrow chute and on a trap door, which is balanced on the edge of the vat in such a manner that when the animal comes on it, it tilts, thus compelling the animal to slide into the vat. This device we believe to be the only practical means

so far suggested, for destroying the ticks on a large scale.

The station intends to work along this line the coming summer, and will also work experiments for the state live stock commission. The cost of the vat was about \$100. Those interested in the subject will receive the plan of construction and suggestions as to dipping by applying to

M. FRANCIS,
Texas Experiment Station.
Clean the ticks off your cattle and provide good water for them (the cattle not the ticks) and they will be in no danger of disease or the quarantine officer.

TEXAS GRASS AND HERDS.

What Judge Campbell Says on the Range and Cattle Situation.

There is probably no better authority concerning Texas cattle than Judge Campbell of Matador. He was down a few days ago and talked intelligently of the situation in the Matador section.

"The new grass," said the judge, "is coming on nicely, but you must remember it has been grazed down and burnt out till there was not a visible sprig on the surface or a root to be found beneath. The pastures were as bare as these streets, and the top soil was the sport of the winds. This is not the first time our pastures have been thoroughly exhausted. I have had the same experience more than once, and my schooling in that regard is pretty thorough. The grass will come out again and grow as luxuriantly as ever it did, but it takes about three years to grow the new crop for full feeding. When the soil is rich and the seasons good, the range will the first year bear about a quarter feeding, the second year about a half and the third full feeding. What I mean is that a pasture that will ordinarily keep up a herd of 10,000 head should have only 2500 turned on it the first year of its new growth, 5000 the second year, and the 10,000 not until the crop of grass is full set and well grown, which comes along about the third year.

"The Texas ranges were all overstocked and fed to death, and then the drought came in certain sections and literally burnt the roots down to a considerable depth—the streams dried up, the tanks were exhausted and the wells failed. Under these circumstances considerable mortality occurred among the cattle and many thousands were sold and shipped out I think that whole grazing region is reduced to about 40 per cent of the number of live stock the pastures sustained two years ago. This is good for the pastures, good for the poor stock still on hand and good for the ranchmen.

"With a little extra feed through the winter the new crop of grass will be sufficient to carry the reduced herds in good shape till next season, and then the grass, if the rains are good, will grow more rapidly than the herds and be in splendid condition for fall grazing the third year. You thus perceive the new growth of grass and the restocking of the ranges will about keep pace with each other, and it is in this view of the case that the cattlemen are to be congratulated on the flattering prospects for the outcome of the industry. Breeding is going to be slow, for thousands of cows have died in the drought districts and many more thousands have been sold to Territory and Kansas feeders or shipped there for feeding and preparation for the fall and winter markets. In this way the stock has been reduced from 75 to 80 per cent. Low prices have occasioned large falling off in the breeding of cattle all over the state, so that the sources to draw breeders from are inadequate to anything like the demand that is certain to spring up as times get better and the ranges improve. The probability now is that we shall have more grass than all available feeders can consume, and in that event there will be a great cry for breeders and feeders at better prices, but the supply will not be equal to the demand, and the grass will be unremunerative for a year or two.

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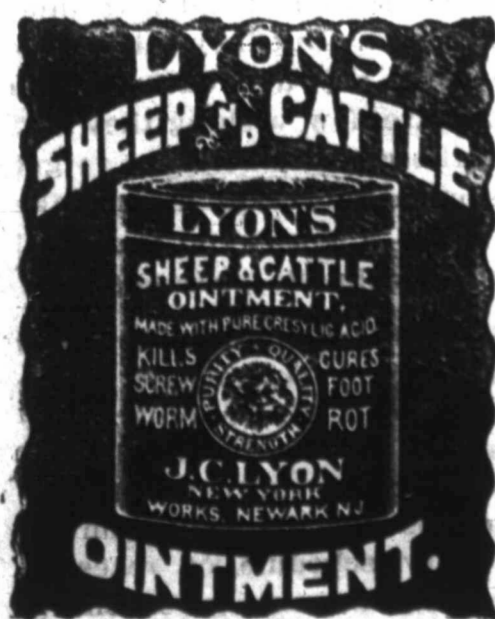
References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT.

The Kentucky Live Stock Record says: "There are several foals out at Kingston Stud, got by artificial impregnation. They look fairly well, and nothing about them indicates that they will not do as well as others on the place." The term "artificial" is misleading. There is really no such thing as "impregnating" by "artificial" methods, but barren mares are made to breed by the assistance of a little machine called the "perfect impregnator."

It is said that scores of docked little trotters are sold at Chicago for less than \$100. It is hard to fool the buyers with a little trotter in that style. He has no knee action and looks as meek as a lamb; without size he is no coacher, without knee action he is no street harness horse and to torture these poor horses by cutting off their tail so short to make hackneys out of them is a disgrace to American horse dealers.

Many old horses are slaughtered for meat, says a Western live stock paper, and sent to Germany and France, where the poorer classes consume so much horse meat because other meat is so high. If we could slaughter a million of our scrubs and cheap Western horses for export to these countries it would be a good riddance of bad rubbish. The state veterinarian of Montana, the extensive slaughtering place of their surplus and worthless horses, thinks this would be a good market for them. Strange that Western farmers go on breeding such cheap, worthless horses, fit only for cheap meat; why not raise a better class of horses or none at all.

Some good advice to horse traders is contained in this paragraph: "Horses for the market should be fat and sleek and if there are any bumps, scratches or puffs that can be removed, it will pay to do so; while they may not injure the working value of the horse it does affect the sale, especially when sold at auction. Then the horse should be well broken, which will not cost much on the farm, as a green horse is at much disadvantage. Trim up the rough hair on the legs and if he is in good condition and can be sold sound and broke to work he will command a much better price than when sold in poor condition, which cuts off \$10, green or unbroken \$10, a lump \$10, and sometimes double as much that might all be avoided, and while prices are so low it pays to take all the precautions possible to get the best prices."

It doesn't seem exactly fair to charge so much a hundred for transporting a horse, and then rate the horse of 1000 at 3000 or 4000 pounds, but some of the traffic managers do it. A horseman writes a vigorous protest as follows:

"Let us all drop the old song of 'robber freight' and turn our attention to the real gist of the action, and in a petition to congress ask for the ousting of 'the commissioners,' who allow the railroads to make this excessive charge. These inter-state commerce commissioners are the fellows we want to get after. The idea of paying for 4000 pounds on a colt is ridiculous; 3000 pounds was bad enough. I don't blame the railroads, but let us, regardless of our political belief, let these commissioners know we are after their scalps and see how they come to it. And let us get after our state railroad and warehouse commissioners, for 2000 pounds on a horse weighing 900 pounds is too much—an average of 1200 pounds would catch everything. Hoosiers, do your 'best!' We are reeving these fellows into line, and they will learn to know that free passes and outside take offs don't suit their constituents, and we won't have it. Let each horse-man have his home paper work to this end. The railroads can only charge as the railroad and warehouse commissioners and the inter-state commerce commissioners allow them to charge. Then, boys, 'hustle,' and while one can't do much, several of us can make them feel our power."

Mr. Locke, a horse authority, said to the Drovers Journal: "There is very little change in the condition of the Chicago horse market since last reported one week ago. Receipts have not been large. A very fair attendance of buyers from most of the markets who draw their supplies from here. The East is well supplied with horses of all grades, as the spring demand is now getting pretty well supplied in all directions horses will not, in all probability, bring any higher prices this season. Common, rough, blemished ones are selling low; so are half-broke, green workers. Very few of these are wanted now from this on."

"The best demand is for good, useful, sound business horses, well broke and ready for immediate use. Good smooth chunks, 1000 to 1200 pounds, and driv-

ers, same weights, are most in demand and have been selling readily at fair prices, according to quality and what they can do. If of extra action and style and some speed it helps very much in getting good prices. Some well-bred, well-broke and really nice horses have sold lately at very good figures, for light harness and saddle purposes, and also in pairs. Prospects look fair for the last-named classes for some little time to come. Big, heavy rough and very common ones in very little demand and selling slow.

So far the spring meetings are without a single sensational race. Records have not been broken, but many good qualities have been developed that may astonish the horse world at the fall races.

Horses' Marks.

The following, from the Spirit of the Times, about horse marks, will enable many of our readers to call them by their right names:

A white spot on the forehead is a star.

A white face from eye to eye is a bald face.

A white strip in the face is a blaze.

A strip between the nostrils is a snip.

A white eye is a glass eye.

A horse has pasterns, not ankles, and there is no such joint as a hind knee or fore shoulder.

White below the pastern joint is a white pastern. Above the pastern a white leg.

White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet.

A star, blaze or bald face can't be anywhere except on the face. A snip can't be anywhere except on the nose.

Breed Only For Usefulness.

"Before we can profitably breed horses," remarks the Western Live Stock Journal, "we must learn the hard, practical utility of horse breeding, and raise horses for some useful class in the industrial world. The great American trotter, that we boasted the greatest horse on earth because he could go a mile in less time than any other, finds no sphere of usefulness, and, as we have often said before, is the laughing stock of European horsemen, who want horses of size, strength and endurance, with beauty of form to fit them for the army or for the city streets, where horses are prized for the work they can do, not for the speed they can do."

The readers of the Live Stock and Farm Journal will be interested in the following letter to an exchange by Herr Burchard Von Oettingen, the stud master of the Imperial stud of German, sent here by the government to investigate the methods of breeding, raising and training horses in America. Her Von Oettingen has visited every stock farm of prominence in America, North, South, East and West:

"I could learn a great deal more in a week in England than a year in this country," he said. "I do not mean by this in any way reflect upon the thoroughness of your breeders, but must say that they are careless. They do not seem to look upon horse breeding as a business, one to be studied, and out of which study they may learn what means to use in properly mating animals. I have seen a great many of the farms where foals have been permitted to nurse for eight months, while this in itself may be very good for the foal it is very bad for the coming foal. Then your method of breeding is entirely different. You mate anything with speed. Your breeders seem to have very little idea of a proper ration for the growth of the animal. They feed too much corn, which makes a soft, spongy bone, instead of having a finer bone, with bran and oats."

"Some of your breeding farms are on a scale of a magnificence that could not be afforded by the royal house of Europe. For instance, in Palo Alto there are over 350 men to take care of the horses. This is a small army and the expense must be something terrific. The kindergarten system of educating the trotter is a good one as far as it goes, but it only fits them for a good speed sustained for a mile. That, in my opinion, is where your breeders are making a serious mistake. Everything is made subservient to the one-mile record. The horse is fitted, trained and worked with the idea to knock off a few seconds on a smooth track with a bicycle sulky. Of what use is such an animal? If he could not go fast he would not bring over \$50."

Understand that I am not disparaging the trotter in any way, for American skill has certainly done more in a fight with time for a short distance than any horse in the world. I am looking solely on the utility of such a horse. He is not useful, because his bones are bad, his joints are often too small, and when large enough have inherent disease. He is not fitted to overcome difficulties, and is only useful in the sense of winning races.

"A trotter in the European sense

must be able to go over any kinds of roads, up hill or down hill, before any sort of wagon, drawing 300 to 400 pounds at a twelve or fourteen mile an hour gait. We do not in any way endeavor to smooth the way of difficulties for the sake of a record. We want a horse that can get out and do his work without any nursing."

"Then another thing we hear very little of team records for trotters in this country. I do not mean, of course, a sensational performance made by the favorite driving pairs of some few gentlemen, but I am talking about the country as a whole. With us there are four-in-hand trotting races for gentlemen drivers, and it takes a good man, I tell you, to keep your horses on the trot up to their work every minute of the four miles, the distance usually gone over."

The Word Contest.

"Sliding letters" was much enjoyed, but the words that could be made by bringing down the letters of "Intercommunication" proved unexpectedly few. Some foundation words are much more prolific. The best list, that of E. T. S. Cleburne, contains seventy-four allowable words, viz:

- I, a; 2, ai; 3, an; 4, at; 5, can; 6, cion;
- 7, cat; 8, cit; 9, coat; 10, coin; 11, comma;
- 12, common; 13, communion; 14, communication; 15, con; 16, conia;
- 17, conic; 18, coon; 19, cot; 20, count; 21, comie;
- 22, cut; 23, em; 24, emit; 25, ermin;
- 26, eat; 27, I; 28, in; 29, inert;
- 30, inter; 31, intent; 32, into; 33, iron;
- 34, it; 35, ma; 36, main; 37, man; 39, matin;
- 40, mica; 41, mit; 42, no; 43, noon;
- 44, not; 45, nut; 46, O; 47, oat; 48, on;
- 49, out; 50, rain; 51, ran; 52, rat; 53, ratio;
- 54, ration; 55, roan; 56, rout; 57, rot;
- 58, run; 59, run; 60, tan; 61, ten; 62, term;
- 63, tern; 64, tin; 65, to; 66, ton; 67, too;
- 68, tonic; 69, tun; 70, tunic; 71, tuition;
- 72, union; 73, unit; 74, unto.

For a list of seventy words, John N. Shaunty, Alvord, is awarded the second prize. The other lists giving over fifty words each were those of E. D. Smith, Lucy T. Noble, Jason, F. J. R., Mrs. H. N. Frost, Corbett, C. P. H., and Coxeyite.

Temperament in Breeding.

Recently some thoughtful writers on the turf press have been giving their experience on temperament and breeding. The London Live Stock Journal has this to say of the same subject: "In breeding horses there are other things to consider besides the appearance and performance of sire and dam. One of the most important of these is temperament. A vicious and ill-tempered mare, whatever her good points may be, should never be retained for breeding purposes. Moral qualities are as surely transmitted to descendants as physical features. A vicious broodmare should at all times be rejected. DeCurnieu, a French authority, rightly says: 'No mare should be used as a broodmare unless she is perfectly well known.' If she has any vice it will most probably be perpetuated, and in an augmented form, especially if the sire has defects of a kindred nature. It is, of course, equally as important that the sire should be free from vice as that the dam should be so. As, however, it is difficult to ascertain the temper of the stallion, whether confined to his own stable or traveling the country, unless he has displayed his bad temper in public, the greater the importance of breeding only from such mares as are not actually vicious themselves, and that have not even an hereditary taint of potential waywardness and ill-temper in their constitutions. Although the produce of a vicious mare, if they have good looks and free action to commend them, may be sold at high prices as unbroken colts, no one should attempt to breed horses for his own use from such an animal. On the whole, it is good policy never to breed from such mares."

The Most Successful Gas Engine

In the market is run without an electric spark battery. Theory is all very well, but the everyday experience of constant practical use is the best test of merit. The man who runs a launch and finds himself drifting with the tide and wind because the "spark" fails to ignite the charge of gas in his engine; the man who prints a daily paper and fails to get it off on time because the "spark" again fails; the man who has fruit that is injured for lack of irrigation because the "spark" fails in his engine that runs the pump; not only such parties but others who have trouble from like causes should bear in mind that the Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engine is free from such difficulties. The ignition is simple and sure. 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 these are realized on. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

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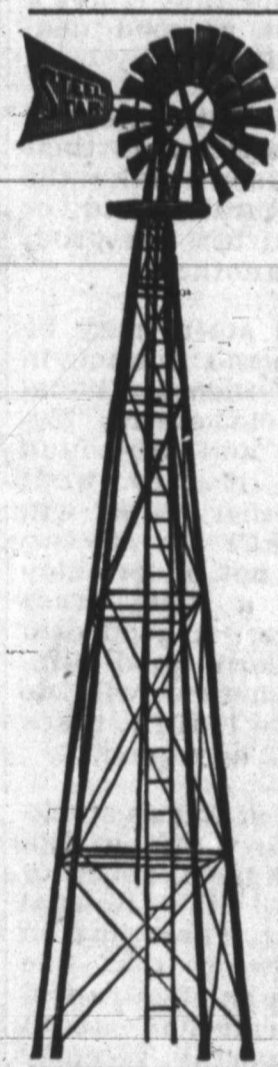


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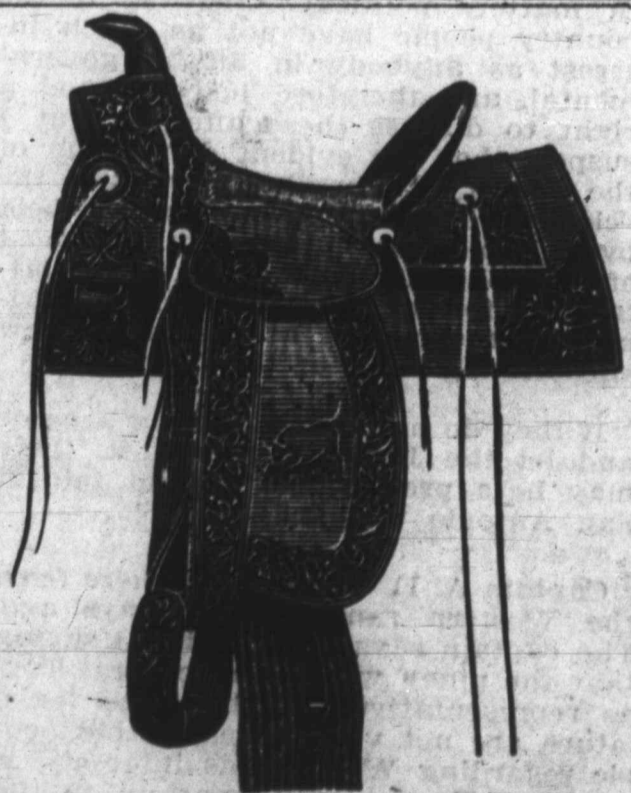


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SAN ANTONIO.

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

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

Some one told the Alvia Sun editor that small corn fields remote from other cornfields will not produce much corn no matter how favorable other conditions may be, owing to the fact that the ears do not have the benefit of the pollen from other fields in the same neighborhood. He gives this as the reason why corn growing often fails to show satisfactory results in the early settlement of a new section, which, as it "settles up," in time becomes a "good corn country."

A good many smart people advise the city unemployed to go to the country. They do not tell them how to get there or what to do after they arrive, doubtless taking it for granted that they have saved up enough for traveling expenses, and with which to purchase and fit up a farm. These smart people do not, moreover, take time to consider that this hegra to the country would have the effect to still further increase the over-production of farm products that these same smart people give as one of the main reasons for the present troublous condition of affairs. The unemployed of the cities would not be quite so liable to starve to death in the country, which is about all the good I can see in the scheme.

When I read "Caesar's column" a few years ago my mental verdict was that the author was a condemned fool. In the light of later developments, however, I am not so sure that if not a prophet, he is at least a good deal smarter than yours truly.

Let both butter and butterine sell for what they are and strictly on their merits. If this be treason make the most of it, Coleman's Rural World, or anybody else that would tax one product for the benefit of another.

If a few tow year old steers may be made to weigh a thousand pounds in Texas, why not more of them? Thousand pound two year old steers, 250-pound yearling pigs and 100-pound yearling wethers—well, if they wont make Texas rich, the other states will be too poor to skin, that's all. It can be done, of course, but not on prickly pear and brush, with a little grass every two or three years. A good deal of sugar cane, a little corn, good care, good breed and the pasture will do the rest, if you don't skin it till it takes a ten-days' flood to do it any good.

A well known Southwest Texas stockman, who says when he wants to ask anything about cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, consults some of the Journal staff, is also interested somewhat in fine poultry, and knowing that the chicken editor had run a chicken ranch, and desiring some information about poultry, tackled that worthy recently and got very cold comfort. The joke is that the stockman was in sober earnest while the chicken man thought he was being guyed.

The politicians and some other people seem greatly exercised because the country people show increasing interest in matters political. Just as if the country people have not as much interest as anybody in affairs governmental, and therefore just as good a right to discuss these affairs. But I suspect that the evident disposition of the country to break away from the "close herd" in which he has been held by the pie-eaters, accounts for most of this solicitude on the part of the latter. As for me, I regard the contrariness of the masses as one of the few encouraging signs of the times.

If they do not give it too big a name and let the Jockey club run it, there may be a pretty good district fair at San Antonio this fall.

Captain A. E. Shepard was here from the Western ranch a few days ago. The captain says I am right in saying that the piney woods and central Texas representatives to the state legislature are not very unreasonable people regarding West Texas interests, if we West Texans only come up on the good side of them.

The people are scheming to get more out of the ground, and the board of trade speculators are scheming to get it away from them at about the cost of production, with the odds so far in favor of the bucket-shop brigade.

I always liked the live stock com-

mission people, and in view of the fact they they are not tearing their tunics in defense of the Big Four of late, and especially because of the reduction recently made in commissions on Texas cattle, now is a good time for me to take back a few of the mean things that I may have said about them. And beside, the cash they sent to Texas this year, with which to move cattle to the Territory came very handy. Fact is, the commission people always return value received for what they get out of Texas, and about the only grudge I owe them is for lobbying against a home market for Texas. And I suppose they are not so much to blame for that, as they were merely looking out for No. 1—a thing that Texas stockmen have failed to do, and therefore still work for the Big Four with very little to say about the wages they receive. As long as we can be convinced that it is better for us to pay the freight on live cattle to Chicago to be killed and shipped back to us, or to the Eastern seaboard, the freight still coming out of us, why should we blame the commission men, or even the meat mongers? If we don't know any better than to ship cattle to New York, London and Liverpool by way of Chicago, paying toll to somebody at every stop; in short if we put saddles upon our backs and boots and spurs upon every body that we meet between here and the consumer of beef, why should we blame them for a disposition to get on and ride? Don't understand that I would make war upon the dressed meat system. A few years ago, when the butchers and others tried to down the Big Four by downing the dressed meat system, it may be remembered that I was the first man in the range country to puncture the wind bag. The dressed meat system is all right, but it is too much concentrated. What we want to do is to scatter it, and I believe the tendency is rather in that direction. Would it be against the interests of the commission men to have it scattered a little more? I think not. What difference does it make to them whether all the cattle are sold in Chicago, provided they get to sell them?

Judge W. S. Delaney of Columbus, with large land and cattle interests in Wharton and Frio counties, recently sent me a grass sample, which he said was new to him. Never having seen the grass I sent it to Prof. J. H. Connell of the Texas experiment station, and am in receipt of the following interesting reply:

College Station, Tex., May 25.
R. R. Claridge, San Antonio, Tex.;
Dear Sir—Your favor of May 10, with sample of grass enclosed, was duly received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that the grass is probably a new one in Texas but that it is common in the Northwestern states and upon the Pacific coast. Its scientific name is deschampsia-caespitosa. The common name is hair grass. It is a common bunch grass of the plains regions of the Northwest and is found in the mountains. It furnishes a large amount of valuable grazing and seems to thrive well under heavy use. It adapts itself freely to wet and dry conditions, and its introduction to Texas should be welcome. I have had no personal experience nor observation touching this grass, but it is highly recommended in the reports of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C. Very truly yours,
J. H. CONNELL,
Prof. Agr. and Director.

A late decision of the United States supreme court has settled the question as to which is the biggest, the state of Texas or some corporations which she has created. It is about time the question were settled. Now let the Daily Express and the Galveston News bite themselves and die.

The executive committee of the Texas Live Stock Association met at San Antonio, Monday the 28th, for the transaction of some routine business and to take in some new members. A member of the committee told me that thieves are more and more inclined to discriminate against the cattle of members of the association, cutting back the cattle where they know them to be the property of members. It would seem that the fact furnishes a large sized argument in favor of membership. The state association retains the protective features that have made the old Northwest Texas Association a terror to thieves for so many years.

I was down the I. & G. N. a few stations this week. Beyond the Medina river, the country looks well, though the dry wind that has been blowing the last ten days is curling things up somewhat. On the black land, this side of the Medina, there will be very little corn raised. The rock formation on this side is limestone. Across the river begins the sandy land, with a sandstone formation, and with about the same rainfall and other conditions in the matter of crop prospects, the

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odds are decidedly in favor of the sandy land. I have always had a partiality for sandy land for farming, and the more I compare the relative merits of sandy and black land, the more I am confirmed in my preference for sandy land, and especially in regions where the rainfall is limited. I am free to admit that during a wet season, the black land will produce more than the sandy land, as a rule, but given a series of seasons—say five years—and the general average will, I think, be in favor of the sandy soil. But black, or sandy, it is discouraging to see how the fields have been neglected down the I. & G. N. Many of the fields evidently were broken when the ground was too wet, and much more labor than they have since received would not have reduced the ground to even fair condition. And then the cultivation has been very slight, and very imperfect. I saw but one field that looked as if a farmer had been in the neighborhood of it—I mean a sure-enough-farmer. It is a cotton field near Dilley, and a rain in three weeks will make a bale to the acre. It will make lots of cotton if it don't get another drop. I'll tell you what I'd like to see on that sandy land down there. I'd like to see a field plowed eight inches deep early in December, plowed again, not so deep, in February, the soil thoroughly pulverized, and the corn planted about the last of February. And then I would like to see the cultivation begin with the harrow before the corn comes up, and persistently continued till it is too big for the harrow, and then I'd like to see the cultivators run as long as they would do any good. I would like to see the thing done, too, in a very dry season. Who ever did it? Who will do it? I know it don't rain enough down there to make fair crops on black land with gravel under it, except in occasional seasons. But I do believe that, with proper preparation of the ground, and thorough cultivation, they can raise thirty-five to forty bushels of corn to the acre three years out of five, and that they will not make a failure to raise twenty-five bushels one year in ten. They can raise a half bale of cotton to the acre three years in five, and the prop will never run below a quarter. A bale to the acre has been raised near Dilley, and I'll bet a "dominecker" hen against the "gall" of the chicken editor that it will be done this season.

Mr. J. J. Reed of Bexar county has made a good deal of money raising hogs, and says that nothing in the line of live stock will pay so well in Texas. As to feed, he puts in sugar cane, first and last, and makes, at least three plantings, in order to have the benefit of the green stuff as long as possible. The next best thing, he thinks, is what is known as field citrons, or "pie melons." He says the crop is not only sure, but the yield is enormous.

Beefsteak Club.
This is probably the daintiest and at the same time best feeding organization of beef-eaters in the country. "Every time they want a beefsteak," says the Chicago Times, "they kill a whole cow. That is what the members of the Turtle Bay and Brooklyn Beefsteak clubs do. Representatives of the clubs are now in Chicago preparing to disseminate their pernicious doctrines



Capital Stock \$200,000.

The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattlemen in Texas and the Indian Territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales in what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Room 178, New Exchange Building, U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.
W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas.

among the good livers of Chicago. The representatives are stopping at the Tremont house. They are reputable business men of New York and Brooklyn, and they expect to gain proselytes in Chicago. This is the object of the Beefsteak club: They want their steaks served in a way peculiar to themselves. The cattle which are to furnish the steaks are carefully selected on the hoof by a member of the club. They are slaughtered and the sides alone are used for club purposes. These sides are sent to a cold-storage establishment. They are kept there for from six to nine weeks at a temperature of exactly 32 degrees. At the end of that time the beef is cut into steaks. Each side makes but three steaks, and each lucious steak is four inches thick. These monster steaks are sent to the club kitchen and are prepared for the table in a fashion known only to the sworn servants of the club. Then they are devoured with great wassail. Their equal is seldom seen."

Soaked at Last.
Texas now rejoices. Glorious rains have fallen throughout the length and breadth of her vast domain, and in the utmost amplitude to fill the streams, the lakes, the basins, the hog-wallows and the earth. The grass will come again and grow and flourish, and the grain crop will develop rapidly and luxuriantly. The Supreme blessing falls upon all vegetable and animal creation, and all classes, industries and interests are benefitted. The wealth of Texas is advanced many millions.

Mules.
Market fairly active. Not very much trading, but those that changed hands were strong at quotations.

CORRESPONDENCE

OMAHA LETTER.

Condition of the Cattle Trade—Receipts—Prices—Prospects.
Union Stock Yards,
South Omaha, May 26, 1894.
Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The continued dry weather has resulted in heavy receipts of all kinds of stock, and a big increase over a week ago is shown. The figures are as follows:

Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts this week.. 15,614	49,303	5350
Receipts last week.. 14,945	41,827	4601
Same week last year, 14,700	29,070	2445
Same week 1892..... 13,482	35,030	2707

Cattle values have fluctuated but slightly during the past week. During the first three days excessive supplies caused a decline of from 10 to 20 cents, but this decline was all regained during the latter half of the week, when supplies were more moderate. General conditions are far from satisfactory. English markets have been demoralized by excessive supplies and the strikes, lock-outs and industrial depression in the East have materially reduced the demand for beef.

Dressed beef men find a very uncertain sale for their product, and continue to pursue their hand-to-mouth policy.

On account of the above outlined conditions, the demand for heavy finished beefs is very slack, and all classes of buyers are calling for the lighter grades, steers weighing from 1200 pounds down, and the spread in values between heavy and light cattle was never narrower than at this time. Butchers' stock of all kinds has been in very fair demand, and firm, on account of its scarcity. The comparatively few Western and Texas cattle that are coming now sell relatively better than any other class of cattle for the reason that 900 to 1150-pound cattle are about the only ones that are in good demand from all classes of buyers.

The market for stockers and feeders is temporarily in pretty bad shape. Dry pastures have forced farmers to market their young cattle and for the same reason prospective feeders have been slow buyers. Prices have dropped 30 to 50 cents during the past week or ten days, and it will take a good rain or two to improve the situation.

Current cattle values are about as follows:

Good to choice 1200 to 1500-lb beefers	\$3 85@4 15
Fair to good 1000 to 1200-lb steers	3 65@4 00
Poor to fair 800 to 1100-lb steers	3 50@3 75
Fair to good Western steers.....	2 80@3 80
Fair to good Texas steers.....	2 70@3 70
Poor to choice cows and heifers	1 50@3 75
Poor to choice feeders.....	2 60@3 50
Beeves, oxen and stags.....	1 80@3 40
Veal calves	2 00@5 10

The sheep market has been well supplied, and the dullness at Eastern markets has been in a measure reflected here. The demand has been pretty good, but trade has been slow at prices nominally 15 to 25 cents lower than last week. Quotations:

Fair to choice wethers.....	\$3 00@4 50
Common and stock sheep.....	2 25@3 25
Fair to choice lambs.....	3 50@4 75

Packers are all making preparations for a liberal supply of Western and Texas cattle this season, and are prepared to pay as much as any market in the country for them.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Fine Rains—Fair Prospects—Simoon From the Southwest—Good Country When It Rains.

Mirage, Tex., May 25.—I have just had the satisfaction of putting on slicker and rubber boots and going to the mill lot through a hard rain to turn the calves with the cows. It has been raining three hours, some of the time very hard, and it is still at it, with prospects to continue all night.

To us "poor heathen" it is an event. Although this is a very great country, and strictly "in it" when it has half a chance, still the conditions prevailing at present do not occur every day. Heavy clouds all around, constant lightning in the north, and, above all, no wind blowing, are pretty good signs.

Grass, though green, was needing rain. Although there is a large acreage of sorghum planted, very little is up. Last week we had some very unusual weather, the 15th and 16th. The wind blew a storm from the southwest, which was not unusual, and the air was the driest known since accurate observations have been made here. There was absolutely no moisture in the atmosphere. It is said that in the range of the observations of the weather service only one day like them has ever occurred, and that was in Southern California some years ago. There must be something to the southwest of us that is worse than some of the plains country (?), for when the wind is in that direction a couple of days,

look out, there is "something in the wind"—you can smell it.
"My country, 'tis of thee I sing"—
"but with all thy faults, I love thee still"—when it rains.
L. H. HALLAM.

Wants Low Prices Reduced.

The following is a close synopsis of a letter on the subject of reducing the purchase and lease prices of the school lands in the Panhandle, received from a prominent citizen of Deaf Smith county. His letter is in the form of an appeal to the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal for its aid in securing remedial legislation for the plains country. He wants the land laws revised and the minimum price of school lands reduced to \$1 per acre and the lease to 2 cents per acre. He says: "I think the minimum purchase price should be \$1 per acre and the lease price should be reduced to 2 cents per acre—the lease to be absolute. * * * Time and experience on the plains have demonstrated beyond doubt that the legislature made a mistake in supposing this to be a farming country, or that ten acres of grass land per head would be sufficient to support the herds of leasers, and nobody knows this better than the Journal man. I feel quite sure you could get a statement from nearly every cattleman, or his foreman, in the Panhandle, and all the plains country as to the number of acres necessary to the support of cattle per head, and the number of acres would be nearer twenty-five than ten. * * *"

Nearly all who came to this country to farm exclusively have left the country, or have gone into the stock business, and the balance of us are forfeiting our school lands and gone to "stealing the children's grass," and must continue to steal it till the lease law is amended so that we can afford to lease the grass.

"Aside from the fact that this is not a farming country, is the unfortunate condition of things which requires every purchaser of a section of school land to send to Austin as interest at the same time each year the sum of \$62.50. Suppose each purchaser of a section could support his family and clear \$62.50 a year on his section, which he cannot do, and suppose further all the school land was occupied in the county—say 450, or 400 sections were in this condition. About \$25,000 would leave the country each year, and at the same time of the year, and if this were the only class of citizens in the county, there would not be one dollar brought into the country. * * * The length of time we can stand this kind of speculation depends on the size of our bank account or our ability to live on c'mate, fresh air and prairie scenery."

The writer of this letter is on the right line, but a little radical in his views. The legislature will be strongly urged to reduce the lease price to 2 cents per acre, but it is hardly probable that the state will lower its estimate of the value of the lands classed as agricultural.

Godair, Harding & Co's. Weekly Letter.

Chicago, Ill., May 29.—More cattle have been received from Texas during the past week than for some time. In fact the receipts 6286 were the heaviest since March. They consisted mainly of fed cattle, although there was a liberal sprinkling of grassers. Prices are about the same as they were a week ago but for a day or two under pressure of heavy receipts values declined 10@15c. During the closing days of the week, however, most of this decline was regained. Most of the grass cattle that have come lately were rather below the ordinary in quality though they sold fairly well under the circumstances. The grass steers sold mostly at \$2.50@3.00 while some choice ferd cattle reached \$4.05 and a good many sold at \$3.50@3.80. There is a feeling of improvement in the native trade due perhaps to a better demand for heavy export steers. This is likely to have a strengthening effect all along the line and so may help Texas cattle. The necessity of getting cattle in good marketable condition before shipping should not be overlooked as it puts them on a much better selling basis and always pays. The receipts for May will reach about 15,000 cattle in quarantine division against 50,112 last May and 111,170 in April. In May, 1892, 17,245 Texans were received and in 1891, 65,315, the most on record.

The sheep market has not changed materially for the past week. There seems to be an element of strength in the market for good sheep and they have sold quite satisfactory. Good Texas sheep have sold very well indeed all things considered. Good Texas wethers 69@80 pounds have sold at \$3.45@3.90; medium, \$2.75@3.25. Several bunches averaging 52@68 pounds sold at \$2.50@2.75. There is very little demand for feeders even at \$2.00@2.60.

Yesterday a lot of 355 Texas lambs sold to a feeder at \$3.00.

T. L. BURNETT,

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CURRENT LACONICS.

A gale accompanied by snow swept over Lake Superior last Monday and several crafts were wrecked.

Hogs are holding up pretty well, considering, the heavy receipts, and the prospects for increased production.

A year ago this week in the St. Louis market the full range of Texas steers was \$2.75@4.15—the bulk sold at \$3.25@3.75.

The horse market fails to rally—"a shade off" is the language of the daily reports from all points. The truth is the middle and poorer classes have no money to buy horses with, and the rich are not sufficiently numerous to take the offering except at very low prices.

The supreme court decides in the Indiana tax cases that the assessment of railroad property for taxation by a state board is not unconstitutional.

A year ago this week native cattle sold as high as \$6; Texas steers, \$5.25; heavy hogs at \$7.50; Western sheep, \$5.50; yearling lambs, \$6.90; and spring lambs as high as \$7.50. Prices are not so good this week of the present year, but the dollar is worth more now than a year ago.

Arizona is preparing to drive about 30,000 head of cattle to the Texas Panhandle, and 20,000 to Dakota and Montana.

The Chicago Drovers Journal of Monday says: Last week was an unusually heavy one for Texas cattle. Actual receipts in quarantine division were 6286, or more than half the number which arrived during the month of April, and about half the receipts since the first of May to date.

Bradstreet's reports the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the past week at 2,310,000 bushels, against 2,420,000 bushels the previous week, and 3,106,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

The Chicago Drovers Journal in its domestic news columns has this singular if not significant item: "Bankers look on the export movement of gold with favor, believing that if it continues better rates for money may follow." Of course, ship out the gold, contract the currency, bring distress and the bankers have a picnic. They thrive on the calamities of the people, but are never ready to relieve distress when relief is most needed.

Thirty well known citizens of Oklahoma, some of whom are prominent business men, have been indicted for systematic horse stealing. It is said the gang operated in the Territory and Texas, where they had a string of confederates.

"Call out the militia!" is the cry from Maine to California to suppress rioting miners, but only one Southern governor has yet been appealed to. All quiet along the Potomac.

The sheep markets are irregular, but rule fairly steady. Good fat mutton and lambs in juicy bloom find ready sale at good prices. Texas grassers are not wanted.

The real estate agents are inflating a boom for so-called farming lands in the Dakotas. From now till September the boomer will kite his properties, but about that time the blizzard will freeze him out.

Gentlemen from Southern, Middle, Southeastern, Eastern, Northeastern, and North Texas report all crops unusually promising and live stock in fine condition.

Wheat was lower last week in the great central markets of this country and Europe than it has been in the life-

time of a generation, and yet it probably did not touch bottom. The present crop promises to exceed any former harvest by millions of bushels, and there is no telling to what depths the price may drop.

A proposition from Pittsburg, Pa., that the governors of the coal mining states meet and arbitrate the strike is rejected by Governor Altgeld of Illinois and McKinley of Ohio, the former because the board would have no power to compel witnesses or execute its decrees, and the latter because neither party to the strike has requested him to arbitrate.

A negro preacher in Florida who was discovered to be the chief of a negro conspiracy to seize a number of white ladies and carry them into the jungle for cruel purposes, was taken from the officers and afterwards found hanging to a live oak limb.

The miners' strike continues and the situation is considerably strained. A battle is imminent at Cripple Creek, in Colorado, and riots are of frequent occurrence at all prominent points. Without some peaceable adjustment of the differences there will be bloody conflicts within a week or so.

It is now given out that the tariff bill is to be voted on and passed through the senate by the middle of the month, and that the house will readily adopt the senate amendments and force the final vote with as little delay as possible. So, it is to be hoped that before the natal day shall summon the voters to the shrine of liberty this second magna charter will be proclaimed.

There is taint in the senatorial investigation to vindicate senators from charges of bribery and speculating in stocks that might influence a vote, whether the charges be true or false, but there is just enough in the testimony and the attitude of Senator Hill on the "sugar" business and the trust roguery to leave a stain that the seas can never wash clean again.

The cattle movement is still on down the Fort Worth and Rio Grande road, while the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Missouri, Kansas and Texas continue to pull trains to the Territory and to Kansas.

Mr. A. G. Anderson, writing from Colorado City, Tex., the 28th, says: "Cattle are still going to Kansas and the Territory. We have not had enough rain to make grass yet."

Colman's Rural World gives this sensible advice: For good results do not by any means place your horses in a trainer's hands that has more to do than he can look after, for if you do, the poorest swipe he has will do all the training, and that means your horse had better stay in the barn, for no handling is much better than what he would get at the hands of a knowing, blowing boy of that kind. Pay a good man, one that will not take more than he can do, twice the amount the other asks, and you will always get good interest on your money invested. A trainer overworked is in no better shape to manage or gait a colt, or drive an aged horse, for that matter, than an overworked engineer is fit to do duty at his post, for a man to be successful must at all times have his wits about him, and especially so in handling horses successfully. Therefore, hire none but the best. Good men make good swipes, who in time make good drivers.

"From now on ewes are likely to sell at a discount," said a sheep salesman to the Chicago Drovers' Journal, "and prices are apt to drift farther away from the price of wethers. It would be a good time for country shippers to make note of the fact, and not get the market oversupplied with a kind of stock that is hard to get rid of."

SHEEP AND WOOL

It is now argued that the tendency to produce both wool and mutton in the same animal can be only partially effected, because, says one, in this stage of progress, we are learning that the best ration for growing a superior article of wool is not the best food to produce mutton. The best wool-producing food is one high in nitrogenous parts, while the best food for putting on flesh is one less rich in nitrogen and containing a larger proportion of carbohydrates. This is a most excellent illustration of a practical difficulty which confronts the breeder who attempts to reach two objective points while working on a single subject. And yet it may be accepted as a settled proposition that a first-class mutton sire mated with a first-class Merino wool ewe, will produce the wool-mutton animal so much desired.

Principles in Sheep Breeding.

To be successful in breeding live stock of any kind there are two essential requisites in the breeder—he must have knowledge of the principles of breeding the desired results, and have some training in the science of breeding. Without these he is liable to fall and to fall into the category of the long list of scrub propagators. In a very able address delivered by Mr. J. Freemont Heckman, agriculturalist at the Ohio experiment station, before the students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio state university at Wooster, he dwelt on the principles of breeding and the science of nature as a governing rule. He said:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the ram should be cared for and kept from the flock with almost as much deference and caution as we care for otehr male animals.

The average breeder holds in check and curbs the stallion and the bull because they are dangerous elements to be running at large. The ram is permitted to have full sway simply because it is so much less trouble and because it does not endanger human life when he is running at large. The most common judgment readily appreciates this wonderful mistake which the average flockmaster has simply inherited; I say inherited because no man has ever reasoned that his flock was enhanced in value by this hazardous method of breeding, but, on the other hand, it must be admitted that such practices are permitted only at the expense of the vitality so much desired in every creature of the animal kind.

As we reduce the vitality we decrease the reproductive powers of the animal, not only in transmitting the qualities of its physical being, but also, if breeding for wool, its ability to maintain a superior coat. The first principle in all breeding is to secure a first-class constitution, and this first-class constitution consists of a strong, well-proportioned frame, well knit together, over which is found a moderately loose skin closely covered with wool, and within that frame a good digestive system.

Having obtained this ideal, to maintain it most breeders, even if experts, find it necessary to cull their flocks every year, throwing out those that fall short of the ideal form, eliminating those that are producing a shorter grade of wool or that indicate by their general condition a lack of constitutional vitality.

We now reach a point in our breeding where it is necessary to distinguish the purpose for which we are breeding. In my opinion, the sheep is an animal that will always be bred both for wool and mutton, for clothing and for food. The meat, however, from this period, must be the main product. This means, then, the introduction of the breeds more especially adapted to meat production. These will include the Southdown, Shroshire, Oxford, Downs, Cotswold, Leicester, Horned Dorsets, and other large sized mutton breeds. The present tendency is to breed these coarse wool rams upon our merino ewes, the object being early lambs for the mutton market.

Nature permits the first cross with success, and a lenient hand and the growing of early lambs has been attended with great success; but when the breeder attempts to breed the half-breed on a half-breed he does so with no certainty as to the results. He may have a lamb with every characteristic of the merino or he may produce one with the likeness of the first parent on the other side; or, again, it may not have the qualifications of either of its grandparents; in short, the ends attained are uncertain; the freaks of avatism here step in to check the natural tendency of deterioration.

Thirty-five thousand sheep have been bought up in Morrow county, Ore., at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head, after shearing, and buyers are looking for more. Shearing has been fairly under way, but three days' rain stopped it throughout the country. The

wool delivered at the warehouse, so far, is superior to the wool of last season in length of staple and cleanliness.

Sheep are indigenous to the mountains of Utah and thrive there. Some 60,000 head of sheep will be sheared at Thompson Springs, Utah, this spring, and they are expected to yield a clip of 350,000 pounds.

There is great danger of sheep bloating if moved suddenly from short grazing or dry feed to rank clover or alfalfa, and this must be guarded against by not allowing them to remain too long on a field before they are removed to a fresh one. Lumps of rock salt kept constantly in the field, in covered troughs will also serve as a preventive of hoven.

Fattening Lambs.

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 107:

1. Lots receiving corn in the grain ration, either in the 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 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 accompanied 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 large gains a sure index of profitable food consumption.

When and How to Castrate Lambs.

Hon. J. S. Woodward of New York is considered leading authority in all matters concerning the breeding and management of sheep. In the National Stockman he contributes a valuable paper on the title subject, which the Journal reproduces for the benefit of Texas sheep breeders:

"No more important operation demands the shepherd's attention than the castration of the males. Most flock owners let the lambs go entirely too long before castration. The general opinion is that from one to two months old is the best age at which to perform the operation. I have seen many flocks from three to five months old with every ram entire. This is very wrong. Not only is it much more painful for the lambs, but it puts them back seriously in growth.

"When the lamb is born its generative organs are very imperfectly developed and the circulation in these parts is very weak. If now they be castrated, scarcely any blood is lost, and they hardly mind the operation. I have seen them run for their dam and suck as soon as put down after castration. But when no more than a month old a great change has taken place, and from this time on very rapid development takes place, until, at full maturity, no male animal has such full development in proportion to its live weight. I have never seen a ram lamb of two or three days of age die by reason of being castrated, but I have seen a great many when two to four months old. By far the best time is when two days old and they have got the mother's milk nicely started.

"There is another reason why they should be castrated young. It makes them so much more quiet. If left to no more than one month old they are chasing each other or the ewe lambs continually. We have found in raising early winter lambs that the wether lambs castrated at two days old kill much better, even than the ewe lambs, while the rams are always more scrawny and have not half as good a caul or kidney as the ewes. If castrated at two days old and they are to be kept for making a flock, a good way to perform the operation is to take a pair of rather dull sheep

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton



weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to

half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

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shears and cut the purse off clean to the body. There will then be nothing to shear around. But if to be fattened and marketed at one year old or sooner, which is by far the best way, I prefer to castrate by cutting about one-third of the purse, then press organs out so as to get hold of them with the thumb and finger, or, better still, a pair of pincers, and pull them out. I have a shepherd who grasps them with his teeth to pull them out. This is a capital good way, but I prefer mutton cooked. When castrated at this time and in this method there is no necessity of putting anything on the wound, as it will not mature and will be well in a week."

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.

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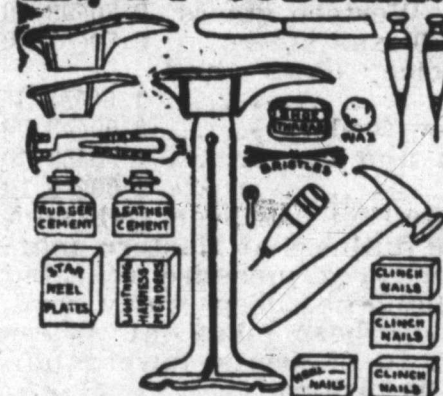
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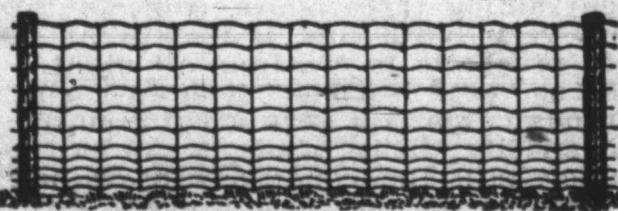
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HAMBURG, MICH., May 7, 1894.

Sirs:—The strip of Page Woven Wire Fence put up by your Mr. C.W. Scott for me, is attracting much attention and favorable comments from my neighbors. The question of fencing is one of deep interest in this section. Our fences are old and poor; we have not the timber to make rails and lumber is too expensive. Wire seems to be the material we must use and your fence—the Page Woven Wire seems to me the best yet invented. It is neat in appearance, durable and safely keeps all kinds of stock and really is the most economical fence a farmer can build. I believe it is the coming fence.

I am very truly yours,

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REDUCE Shoeing Expenses, and your horse's striking, interfering, etc. with 3 straps leather spreaders, \$2.50 each. O. D.—BOLLER Co. Bryan Big. Chicago. (Mention this paper in writing.)

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GEO. B. LOVING,
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"THE CATTLE MOVEMENT."

The season of estimates on the cattle movement is at hand, and they are being made by some without reliable data. An erroneous report has been sent out from here to the effect that the number of cattle shipped from Texas to the Indian Territory pastures during the season just closed was between five and six hundred thousand.

It is stated by those in a position to know that it will not reach more than half that number.

L. J. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, thinks the number shipped out this season will fall short of last year by about 70,000. He estimates the total number shipped to the Territory pastures the last season at something over 200,000.

J. B. Sneed, of the Katy, places the number at about 250,000, and he also says the shipments of the season are much less than last year, probably by about 100,000.

Wm. P. Anderson, traveling representative of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, says that on May 10, he reported 12,150 cars ordered for cattle in Texas, about two-thirds of which were used. Many cattle were let out of the pens where they had been driven for shipment, and other herds on the way to the pens were driven back when the late rains came in Southern Texas. This would all make an important reduction in the number of cars actually used. Allowing thirty head to the car, the number shipped, according to this statement, would be about 250,000.—Fort Worth Gazette, 27th.

On the 18th the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal published a statement of "the cattle movement" from Texas, showing that the three railroads running through the Territory and Kansas to-wit: The Santa Fe, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Rock Island, were doing a business for the season aggregating 570,000 head as follows: The Santa Fe, 220,000; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 240,000, and the Rock Island, 110,000 head. That statement has been assailed by many of the cattlemen as being erroneous, and the Gazette is pleased to refer to it as being made "without reliable data," with apparent refutatory expressions from Mr. Pennington, of the Santa Fe, and Mr. Sneed, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Neither the Live Stock and Farm Journal nor either of the railroad live stock agents has any desire or purpose to "send out" or sustain a sensational statement on this subject, for it is a question of importance to the owners of beef cattle, and the Journal is exceedingly solicitous for their interest, but the integrity of its report is in question, and a metropolitan morning daily paper makes it appear that it published an exaggerated statement without "reliable data," etc. The Journal is interested in showing that its statement was based on "reliable data," and that it is not amenable to criticism for the error in the statement, if error there was.

A representative of the Journal called upon the live stock agents of the three railroads referred to, and stated to each one distinctly that he wanted the "data" for publication in "The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal," and each gave the statement exactly as de-

talled in the article in the issue of the 18th, about which the contention has arisen. The agents state and the article shows that the estimates given were only approximate—neither of the agents could be exact, or attempt accuracy till the season's business should end, and the final accounting be made up.

Mr. Sneed, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas figured somewhat on the problem, and after being told the number reported by Mr. Pennington of the Santa Fe, he figured on a basis of 6000 cars already handled, and 2000 to be handled, and, estimating them at thirty head to the car, reached the total of 240,000. He claimed that "if the Santa Fe had carried 220,000 head the Missouri, Kansas and Texas carried 240,000."

There was no scheme to mislead anybody, or to affect prices adversely or in the interest of any party. It was a legitimate piece of reportorial work, and the agents seemed as willing to give the facts, as nearly as they could guess at them, as the reporter was anxious to get them, nor was there the slightest deviation in the printed statement from the substance of the facts given him.

Having his attention called to the Gazette's article, the same reporter again called upon Messrs. Pennington, Sneed and Carter Monday of this week. Mr. Pennington said: "The Journal published exactly what I said to you. I told you I could not be exact, and that I could only approximate the number of cattle hauled by the Santa Fe. I gave you my best judgment at the time, and I am not prepared to revise my figures—cannot be more definite till the season is closed, and my count is final."

Mr. Carter, of the Rock Island, said: "You reported me correctly, and I stand by those figures now. See no reason to lower or advance my estimate."

Mr. Sneed, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, said: "In the main you reported me correctly, but I put my estimate hypothetically—if the Santa Fe has shipped 220,000, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has shipped 240,000, and stand to that statement today, but it is possible we both guessed a little too high. I intended my estimate of 240,000 head to cover the entire season from January 1 to the end of the shipping period. I think that less than two-thirds of the cattle shipped out into the Territory and Kansas were for beef this year. There were many poor cows and calves and yearlings that cannot possibly be made available for the summer or the winter market. I do not think the cattlemen are in any danger from a glut by reason of the number of beef cattle shipped out of Texas, for our guessing as to the number is too indefinite to amount to a factor in data with the great packing houses that control prices."

Now, then, did the Journal "send out" an "erroneous" report "without reliable data?" The only "reliable" authority on the subject was consulted, and that authority gave the "data" that was used, the same "reliable" authority has been reinterviewed, and the former statement verified. The Journal stands vindicated and relieved from the implied imputation of recklessness in handling important data, but it charges wrong upon nobody, and believes that a considerable reduction from the approximate estimate of cattle shipped may be consistent with the statements of the agents, and with the facts of the case.

Apropos to the foregoing, an esteemed patron and prominent cattleman writes the Journal from Columbus, Tex. He thinks there is some mistake and says: "You should call on the roads making the statements and get them to revise their statements. As proof of same, find out if the Missouri, Kansas and Texas does not claim and count in their estimate all the cattle given them by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe,

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and then see if the Santa Fe does not count these same cattle. And the same rule will apply to the Rock Island. After a revision of the figures, taking the same rule to work from, you will find not exceeding 450,000 cattle were removed from Texas into the Territory and Kansas. I have serious doubts if it will exceed 400,000."

Mr. Sneed, agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, says: "No. Denison is our counting point, and only the cattle shipped out of the state are counted."

Mr. Carter, agent for the Rock Island, says: "No. Fort Worth is our counting point, and we count only cattle shipped to points outside the state."

Mr. Pennington, agent for the Santa Fe, has been out of the city since Monday, and could not be seen, but another authority at the Santa Fe office thought their counting points were Purcell and Paris, and that only the cattle shipped out were counted in the estimate.

These gentlemen all concur in the opinion that less than two-thirds of the cattle hauled to the Territory and Kansas can be made fit for beef this year, and that the bulk of the others must go over one and two years before marketing. There seems, therefore, but little cause for the alarm among the cattlemen. These heavy shipments may weaken the industry in Texas, but will not affect prices in the Territory or elsewhere.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION DECISION.

There will have to be another suit between the railroads and the railroad commission before the machinery can work without friction. The late decision goes to the extent of saying that the railroad company has a right to "reasonable rates," and that the term "reasonable rates" means rates that will enable the company to earn enough money to defray its running expenses, put in necessary betterments, pay a fair interest on its indebtedness and possibly some dividend on the stock. And it further holds that if the company shall find that the rates fixed by the commission are not "reasonable" within the purview of that definition, the company may enjoin the commission and restrain the operation of such rates. What the court has not said is the gist of the contention. What is a railroad company's indebtedness upon which it has a right to demand "reasonable rates" to enable it to pay interest on? Is it the cost of construction, rolling stock, betterments and franchises, or the "watered" bonds representing a fictitious value? For instance: Suppose the commission shows a road to be actually worth today \$10,000,000 and makes a rate to enable it to earn its current expenses and 6, 8 or 10 per cent profit on its value! Shall that be held to be a "reasonable rate," or shall the valuation of \$60,000,000 put upon the road by the company's "watered bonds" be the standard of valuation for "reasonable rates?" This is the vital point the court was expected to speak upon; but it seems the commission's answer to the allegations of the railroad companies in the suit was stricken out in the agreement between the opposing counsel to get an early hearing on the constitutionality of the act, and thus the allegations of

value stood in the original bill as unchallenged. It will be remembered that the facts, or rather the testimony, on both sides was dropped in the compromise agreement to go to the supreme court on the main question. Upon these facts an adjudication will be necessary to decide the question of the "indebtedness" that must control the "reasonable rates."

However, it is understood that the commission will resume active operations as soon as the mandate is received from Washington, and with as little delay as possible put in schedules of "reasonable rates" as the question of reasonableness shall appear to the commissioners; and it is believed that the railroads will now meet the commission in a conservative spirit and endeavor to arrive at a "reasonable" and permanent understanding.

"PROBABLE COURSE OF PRICES."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, under the above caption, has a very pretty article on the possibilities and the uncertainties of prices in the wool markets. The preface is very good and the writer should have made it the beginning of his article:

"The average man," he says, "is not specially gifted in the way of foresight, and his calculation, based upon promises which in times like the present are likely to be short in comprehensiveness, are very apt to prove far astray from the actual realizations. Where similar conditions have existed before and the past experiences can be drawn upon, the human mind, that is well equipped and sufficiently trained, can predict with a fair degree of assurance and foreshadow occurrences; but under existent conditions, so utterly and widely at variance with anything which experience has previously passed through, there is nothing for the mind to seize upon which will enable it to lead to a judgment at all satisfactory or adequate. There are too many unknown factors, and seemingly of great potency, that enter into the probabilities of the future in such a way as to confound and confuse the most intelligent mind. At the same time, the fundamental law governing the movement of goods and the relation of prices is unchanging and unchangeable—it is based solely and simply upon supply and demand; given these elements in accurate statement, and the conclusion will be accurate. The effect upon prices, resulting from the change in the tariff or from the failure to make any change, seems to be generally accepted as accurately foreshadowed—there being an almost universal unanimity of opinion, showing very little divergence on either side of the water."

The Reporter's great difficulty lies in the fact that it undertakes to prophesy from a false standpoint. Its premise is faulty and therefore its upper works must be faulty also. The law of "supply and demand" is no longer the "fundamental law governing the movement of goods and the relation of prices" in the "unchanging and unchangeable" whirl of the "elements in accurate statement," and no one knows this better than the Wool and Cotton Reporter, which is always in touch and sympathy with the very forces that have wrought the ruin of the trust and the combine as the factor for fixing prices and controlling the "elements of accurate statement" in the monopoly of prophecy. Never again till this country approaches near enough to free trade to crush out the trust and combine, can the good old law of supply and demand be re-throned for the protection of the producer and the economies of the consumer.

MARKET REPORT.

Fort Worth Live Stock.
Office of James H. Campbell & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, June 1.—Receipts for the past week have been moderate and the demand for steers has been limited. Medium to good cows have been in demand and have brought fair prices considering the way the same class of stuff has been selling in the Northern markets. Cows that sold here to speculators last week at \$2.15 sold in Omaha for \$2.30. Demand for hogs has been good with but few sales. Hogs are selling here at Kansas City prices. Hogs that are most desirable for this market are heavy weights, weighing from 175 up. Hogs weighing less than 150 are worth \$3.00@3.25.

The following is a list of our sales for the past week:

Hogs.		
No.	Average.	Price.
22	260	\$4 50
5	194	4 00
67	192	4 50
8	131	3 25
29	201	4 60
9	132	3 25
86	176	4 50
84	216	4 55
4	250	4 30
5	244	4 30
14	188	4 25
4	167	4 00
12	206	4 40
57	219	4 50
3	130	3 00
72	189	4 40
13	110	3 10

Cattle.		
No.	Average.	Price.
23	765	\$2 20
12	202	2 75
22	749	1 80
11	427	1 50
1	1350	1 75
2	940	2 75
6	765	1 80
28	750	2 85
1	1020	1 75
36	792	1 95

J. F. Butz & Co., live stock commission merchants, Union stockyards, Fort Worth, report the following receipts and sales for the week ending at noon yesterday:
Hogs—Receipts light, good demand, bulk selling at \$4.30; tops, \$4.40.

Cattle—Demand is good for 850 to 1000 pound steers, selling from \$2.25 to \$2.75; fat cows, \$1.75 to \$2.00; bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
The following are the sales made by us from May 24 to date:

Hogs	Av'g	Sold.	Cattle.	Av'g	Sold.
9	193	\$4.20	1 bull	1370	\$1.75
50	186	4.30	10 cows	806	2.05
83	202	4.35	1 bull	680	1.35
50	193	4.35	28 steers	890	2.20
43	186	4.30	23 steers	879	2.20
25	173	4.35	2 cows	800	1.75
7	110	3.50	16 cows	843	1.85
3	100	3.00	5 steers	932	2.25
1	310	4.10	1 bull	1260	1.50
			1 calf	310	2.00
			30 steers	770	2.25

4 yearling heifers, \$7.50 per head.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Ill., May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; active and higher for dry fed stock, grass cattle dull and lower. Native canners, \$1.50@2.10; butcher cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.75; steers, dressed beef, \$3.80@4.40; export, \$4.00@4.55; Texans, good ones, \$3.00@4.40. Eight loads of fancy 1336 pound steers fed by Sam Hunnicutt of Greenville sold at \$4.40 to an exporter. No grass Texas here today.

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; steady; heavy, \$4.80@4.90; light, \$4.70@4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000, market on good to weak; comon 25 to 35 lower; good to extra Texas muttons, \$3.50@3.85; comon to fair, \$2.00@3.25. Think Scowlow stock unsalable, prices tending downward.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 1200; market strong to 10c higher. Texas steers, \$2.70@3.50; Texas cows, \$1.50@3.75; shipping steers, \$3.00@4.40; native cows, \$1.35@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.60; bulls, \$2.20@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 9700; shipments, 3100; market strong to 5c higher. Bulk, \$4.55@4.60; heaviest, \$4.55@4.65; packers, \$4.55@4.65; mixed, \$4.50@4.62 1-2; lights, \$4.45@4.62 1-2; yorkers, \$4.60@4.62 1-2; pigs, \$4.30@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 4800; shipments, none; market steady.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 3400; shipments 1100; steady and strong generally. Native steers, 1100 to 1400 pounds, \$4.85@4.40; heifers, heavy, \$3.95; cows, \$2.60; Texas steers, 800 to 1100 pounds, \$2.80@3.50; cows, \$2.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 4500; market steady. Top prices, \$4.80 for a few choice heavy; good light and medium weights, \$4.70@4.75; pigs, common and rough, \$4.25@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2700; shipments, 400. Market active; strong. Native mixed, \$3.75@4.10; lambs, \$4.35@4.60.

WOOL.

GALVESTON.
Galveston, Tex., May 31.—Receipts today: None.

Receipts—This day, 82,403; this week, 530,727; this season, 7,094,740; last season, 4,812,806.

Shipments—This season, 5,749,084; last season, 4,122,353.

Sales—This season, 842,177; last season, 237,111.

Stock—This day, 1,118,693; last season, 867,177.

SPRING.

	Today.	Yesterday.
Fine	8 1-2@10c	8 1-2@10c
Medium	9 1-2@10c	9 1-2@10c

SIX AND EIGHT MONTHS' CLIP.

Fine	8 @ 9c	8 @ 9c
Medium	8 @ 10c	8 @ 10c
Mexican impro'd.	7 1-2@ 9c	7 1-2@ 9c
Mexican carpet	7 @ 8c	7 @ 8c

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—Wool, better; medium Missouri and Illinois combing, 14 1-2@15c; clothing, 13 1-2@14c; coarse and braid, 13 1-2@14c; medium Texas, 6 to 12 months, 12@13c; coarse and low, 7@10c; medium Western and Northern, 11@13c; coarse and low, 7@9c; choice tub washed, 20c.

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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.

Texas last year produced a fair average crop, and though many localities suffered and low prices pinched everywhere, the balances in favor of prosperous conditions have brought over for this year's operations quite enough to keep the agricultural, commercial and industrial machinery fairly well lubricated and in good healthy running order. Here is her crop for 1893 in detail:

Cotton 1,900,000 bales at \$35..	\$66,500,000
Cotton seed 900,000 tons.....	15,500,000
Wheat 10,000,000 bushels.....	5,200,000
Corn 64,000,000 bushels.....	32,000,000
Oats 25,000,000 bushels.....	7,500,000
Orchard fruit.....	3,000,000
Garden products.....	3,000,000
Sugar.....	1,200,000
Syrup.....	200,000
Sweet potatoes.....	1,700,000
Irish potatoes.....	760,000
Cattle 7,000,000.....	84,000,000
Horses 1,200,000.....	42,000,000
Sheep 8,500,000.....	17,000,000
Hogs 3,500,000.....	12,000,000
Manufactured products.....	37,000,000
Bees and poultry.....	3,000,000
Rye, barley, buckwheat, etc.	200,000
Wool 16,000,000 pounds.....	3,000,000
Total.....	\$335,060,000

TINKERING WITH AGRICULTURE.

Every now and then congress "throws a tub to the whale," as it were, in the way of devoting a few hours of its precious time to agricultural subjects. They blow and tinker and hammer away on the flanges of trifles and send their taffy to the farmers as something worthy of their great industry. On the 16th the following proceedings were had in committee of the whole:

Mr. Marsh of Illinois severely denounced the practice of the agricultural department of collecting and publishing statistics of crops, upon which speculators were enabled to manipulate the grain and cotton markets. His amendment to strike out the paragraph providing for the publication of monthly crop reports was defeated—76 to 28. Mr. Marsh made the point of no quorum and tellers were appointed. A quorum was finally secured and the amendment was lost—45 to 137.

Mr. Wilson of Washington offered an amendment appropriating \$800 to enable the secretary of agriculture to continue experiments in the production of hemp and flax in the state of Washington. Agreed to.

Mr. Coffeen offered an amendment, which was adopted, including the sheep scab, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis and other diseases of animals, which the secretary is authorized to investigate.

Mr. Hainer proposed an amendment directing the president to enter into correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain for the abrogation or modification of the law which requires cattle imported into Great Britain from this country to be slaughtered at the port of entry and prevents them from being carried to other parts of the kingdom. Agreed to.

Mr. Pickler offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seed from \$130,000 to \$160,000. Agreed to.

An amendment was agreed to providing that after May 1 the secretary of agriculture shall distribute all the seeds on hand, giving preference to those persons whose names and addresses have been furnished by senators and representatives in congress and who have not before, during the same season, been supplied by the department. The committee rose and at 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

CROP IN TEXAS.

Kansas City Packer. Reports from the Panhandle of Texas are very favorable regarding the wheat crop in that section. The country from Wichita Falls to Vernon is being rapidly settled by farmers, and the cowman has been obliged to move farther West.

Wheat is the chief product, for it is a well known fact that the red land of that section is especially well adapted for this cereal. The only thing which prevents an abundant harvest each year is the dry weather just when moisture is needed most. For two years crops have failed, and farmers, most of whom were just making a start, have had good reasons to feel discouraged. This season the weather has been very favorable, and the prospects point to the largest yield of wheat ever known in the Panhandle. There is a growing tendency among farmers in Texas to raise less cotton and more wheat, especially in localities where the latter can be raised with profit. There is also a disposition to raise hogs instead of sending to Northern markets for provisions, which is a step in the right direction. It has been demonstrated that

hogs, and good ones, too, can be raised in Texas if they are given the proper attention.

The Packer has the facts down about right, but it seems to think Texas is just emerging from the jungle into possibilities. Texas has more cotton, more wheat, more corn and more hogs than in any previous year of her history, and is pulling for a year of jubilee.

ELECTRICITY IN CULTIVATION.

Electro-culture is still an open question, but science and experiment seem to be on the verge of declaring against it. In a "Review of Station Farming" by F. Gremer in Farm and Fireside is a reference to some experiments made at the Massachusetts station in December, 1893, in growing vegetables and other crops in electrified soil, and the following are his deductions:

I cannot say that I have ever been the least bit enthused by the prospect of forcing plant growth by such means. It has always seemed impractical to me. The results of these experiments now have led me to the conclusion (which I hope is final) that although some seeds germinate more quickly and certain plants blossom sooner or ripen fruit sooner when subject to electrical influences, growing vegetables by electricity can hardly be considered practical. Possibly the method of gathering and using atmospheric electricity (by means of the tall poles crowned with teeth for collecting the electricity of the atmosphere) might be employed with profit by an increased growth of cereals and some varieties of vegetables; but when batteries and dynamis are employed, the cost of the instruments, wires, increased amount of labor, resulting from a network of lines, in addition to the expense of generating the electricity used, would render the undertaking too expensive for the every-day farmer. The increase in crops would scarcely pay for the trouble and outlay.

The Farm and the Saloon.

Rum is perhaps no more antagonistic to the soil than to the shop, but the history of the prohibition movement in this country shows that the farm has steadily antagonized this interest and continues to do so. The farmers' organizations of this country have frequently spoken in no uncertain sound on this liquor question. To the supremacy of the farmers' movement South Carolina owes its liquor law, now quite famous.

The North American Review of February contains the following summary of the claims made in behalf of the new liquor law of his state and of its workings, by Gov. Tillman:

"The claims of the dispensary to support and its superiority over any form of licensing rests on the following grounds: 1st. The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales. 2. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis. 3d. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength. 4th. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises. 5th. It is sold only in the daytime; this under a regulation of the board and not under the law. 6th. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course. 7th. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer 'chalking up' for daily drinks against payday. The workman buys his bottle of whisky Saturday night and carries the rest of his wages home. Gambling dens, pool rooms and lewd houses, which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulant to vice, separated from the sale of liquor, have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime. 8th. The local whisky rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the state, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the barkeeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed."

The Grass-Hoppers.

"W. C. D." writes from Gay Hill, Tex., to the Experiment Station, that he has been fighting grass-hoppers in his cotton fields—that millions are being hatched out; that he has lost several crops heretofore by them, and he craves a remedy.

The chief of the experiment station, Mr. J. H. Connell, in press notes No. 2, for May, makes this answer:

Replying to your favor of the 19th inst., I am pleased to say that we protected cotton absolutely from damage by use of poisons made of wheat bran, sugar and arsenic—taking six pounds bran and mixed with one pound of sugar and then adding enough water to make a stiff dough; then one

pound of common white arsenic was well mixed with the dough and the mixture was complete. Sugar is added for two reasons—to make the dough palatable to the hopper and to cause the arsenic, which is insoluble in water to adhere to the dough. We put a tablespoonful of this dough down (just in front of the armies of hoppers) and every seven feet in rows, laying the dough in the shade of the cotton stalks. This is done at 5 o'clock p. m. The hoppers eat it freely and in a few minutes feel sick and eat nothing more—die in twenty-four hours by the millions.

A heavy solution of sulphur and lime sprayed on the cotton protected the crop but did not kill the hoppers. A solution of one pound of Barbadoes (aloes) to five gallons of water sprayed heavily on cotton protected the crop entirely but did not kill them. For orchard trees we used kerosene oil emulsion of one part of oil to fourteen parts water—sprayed on peach and plum trees and this entirely protected these trees without injuring them in the least. We did not try this on cotton. A strong solution of Paris Green in water (not a true solution) gave good results. Spraying with London Purple was not so successful. These two applied by dusting did not give good results because there was no dew at any time on the crop. Strychnine gave good results when mixed with bran, but was too expensive. This is a fairly full statement of our results, and if any other light is wanted on this subject I shall be pleased to answer you to the best of my ability. Mr. Stone says that the danger to crops in McLennan county, has about past because of winter freezes and recent rains. I hope that these same conditions will bring about the destruction of the pest with you also. Have any of your neighbors suffered severely?"

Heavy Grain Feeds for Milkers.

The Texas Experiment Station has been testing heavy grain feed to milk-cows, and Mr. James Clayton, the agriculturist of the Station, announces the result in Press Notes No. 2 for May:

How much grain can be consumed by cows in milk is a question often asked by dairymen, and of interest to others. Some feeding experiments to test this were carried on during January and February last by the Texas Experiment Station, soon to be published in bulletin form. This report will contain interesting data on this subject; and while we do not wish to anticipate the subject matter of this bulletin, it will do no harm to bring out a few of the prominent facts.

The test continued for four weeks. The grain feeds given were cotton seed meal, corn meal, singly and in combination, and cotton seed boiled. For forage the cows were fed alfalfa, cotton seed hulls, silage and common hay. The experiment was begun by feeding a limited ration, which was continued until the end of the first seven days, after which time there was a gradual increase in the feeds given until the capacity of the largest eater in the several groups was ascertained, then all were fed this amount twice daily—the waste taken out and accurately weighed once daily.

The following amounts (limited) of feeds were given daily average for the first period of seven days:

Group 1.—9 cows; 8 lbs. cotton seed meal and 6 1-4 lbs. forage.

Group 2.—3 cows; 10 lbs. corn meal and 6 1-2 lbs. forage.

Group 3.—8 cows; 8 lbs. cotton seed meal and corn meal mixed, and 7 1-8 lbs. forage.

Group 4.—3 cows, 10 lbs. cotton seed boiled and 7 3-4 lbs. forage.

The following amounts of food (not limited) were the daily average consumed for the last period of the test:

Group 1.—9 cows; 10 1-2 lbs. cotton seed meal and 7 1-2 lbs. forage.

Group 2.—3 cows; 19 1-8 lbs. corn meal and 7 1-2 lbs. forage.

Group 3.—8 cows; 18 1-4 lbs. cotton seed meal and corn meal mixed and 7 3-4 lbs. forage.

Group 4.—3 cows; 9 7-8 lbs. cotton seed boiled and 5 1-2 lbs. forage.

It is an interesting fact to note that the increase of the feed demanded by

the cows consisted in the grain alone. All of the feed was consumed without any bad results to the cows. There was practically no increase in the amount of the forage consumed. It must be borne in mind that the above amounts are the averages consumed daily for seven days. The largest amount of cotton seed meal consumed in one day by any one cow was 14 pounds. Of corn meal 22 pounds, and of cotton seed meal and corn meal mixed, half each 28 pounds. Startling as these figures may be, they are correct.

This feeding test was not made with a view of ascertaining the cost of butter and milk from a given quantity of feed, but to try to find out, if possible what effect these different feeds given in large quantities would have on the amount of milk and butter produced and upon the health of the cows.

The conditions have been very fine in Texas for farrowing and pushing the young pigs all the winter and spring, and there is no complaint from any quarter of disease or other trouble with the swine herds. Like conditions seem to prevail everywhere, and the prospect for a large production are very good. The Prairie Farmer refers to the open and favorable season up to May 1, and says breeding sows are slightly in excess of last year, and it is apparent that the loss of young pigs, with rare exceptions, will be smaller, insuring a moderate increase in hogs for market next winter. The number now in the country fit for market is about the same as a year ago, indicating but little change in the summer run. There is a slight decrease in the number making certain a decreased scale of marketing in the near future. The flood of sheep which have reached market during the past twelve months has naturally depleted supplies, but there is no tendency yet to stock up, and it is probable that flocks will be still further sacrificed this year. The number now on hand is only about 86 per cent of last year."

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STOCK FARMING.

Wheat for Live Stock.

Mr. N. W. Garman of La Porte, Ind., a practical farmer and extensive live stock grower, has experimented quite largely with wheat as a food for stock, for the purpose of determining its fattening qualities as compared with corn, and he expresses a decided preference for the wheat. "I fed about 100 bushels of wheat, mostly to sheep," he says, "and I am satisfied there is no grain on the farm that has so much of the essential elements for animal growth as wheat. It has been demonstrated by men with whom I am personally acquainted that wheat fed to good, thrifty shoats will produce fourteen pounds of pork to a bushel of wheat. I never wintered my sheep on so small an amount of rough feed. I began very light, about one-fourth pint per head in a day, and gradually increased to one pint. This amount, with hay once a day and plenty of bright straw, will keep a flock of sheep in fine condition. For breeding ewes there is no food equal to wheat. It keeps them strong and healthy, and I find that lambs are much stronger and better able to stand up and suck than when fed on corn. It is equally as beneficial for all other live stock, especially for hogs and cattle. If the farmers would convert their surplus wheat into first-class mutton, beef or pork it would bring them far more money than to hold on to their crop until something turns up to raise the price."

Another well-informed farmer says that to obtain the best results from feeding stock with wheat the grain should be soaked before it is fed.

Hoard on Dehorning.

Physiological, as well as all other problems have two sides, and when we are delving for the truth we must turn the subject and view it in every light. A "subscriber" writes to Hoard's Dairyman, inclosing the following clipping from its columns printed several years ago, and wishes to know if the Dairyman is still of the same opinion. The extract is as follows: "Effects of Dehorning.—The Dairyman is concerned first of all in knowing where the exact truth lies concerning dairy practice, from the cow to the churn. Dehorning has suddenly become a practice with farmers all over the Northwest. This includes many dairy farmers.

"While our private opinion, at present, is that it is not a safe system to pursue with cows that are to be devoted to milk and butter production, or with thoroughbred bulls of specific dairy blood, we propose to know all we can concerning the effects of this practice."

"I would respectfully ask if you have yet found an opinion as to the 'effects' of dehorning?"

Replying, Governor Hoard says: "The Dairyman stands just where it did when the above extract was penned. It knows that mutilation of any kind is very apt to injure the breeding potency of the animals. Especially is this true of males. A high, strong spirit, self-confidence and a disposition towards self-assertion are essential to the power of potency—that power by which a male impresses on his offspring, through the female, the full character of his blood and breeding.

We understand this to be a physiological law. The advocates of dehorning ask us to forget and forgoe all knowledge of this law, and believe that nature will make an exception to it, because the cows bunch together so much better, are so much more peaceable, and do not shrink in their milk when dehorned. The advantages of dehorning are apparent, and on the surface. The disadvantages, if there are any, will lie deeper.

"Some people, thinking it very witty or wise, ask, 'Does the breeding power of a bull lie in his horns?' They forget that mutilation, abuse, or any condition whereby a serious shock is visited on the nervous system, will affect the breeding potency of a male animal. A race of slaves does not beget a race of heroes, and the longer the serfdom endures the greater is the degeneracy in successive generations.

"The breeding power does not lie in the horns, but it does lie in the nervous system, and we believe that if dehorning does to a male what it is claimed and desired it should do, it can but have a deleterious effect on his potency. The sole value of a male is his breeding power, as distinguished from the mere procreative power. We believe it to be wisdom to guard that power against all hurt. The burden of proof should lie with the advocates of dehorning to show that the practice does not injure this breeding power. This they never have done, and indeed cannot do it, until a number of years have elapsed. If damage is done it will then be too late to rectify it, for a family of dairy cattle showing such a deficiency would be worthless. For this reason we prefer not to dehorn our own males."

Bran and Oats.

For regular feeding bran and oats make the safest and probably the most effective ration for horses and dairy cows. Professor Henry, of the Ohio experiment station, makes a statement in the Binders Gazette from which this extract is taken:

"An experiment in feeding oats vs. bran to dairy cows at this station by Professor Woll, showed about 10 per cent in favor of the oats. I think our farmers will find that for many purposes bran is a cheaper food than oats at the price both usually command in the market. Oats are such a safe and satisfactory feed for horses that they have come into general use for this purpose and command a relatively high price for the nutriment they contain. On the other hand, the manufacture of flour is so large in some centers that the by-product bran goes onto the market in enormous quantities to be sold for what the market will pay. At this station we feed bran and oats mixed to our horses generally as a substitute for oats, finding the combination a cheaper feed. Our teams do regular farm work with rarely an animal in any way out of condition. Companies employing numbers of horses for city purposes are coming to make extensive use of bran and shorts. While oats are the best all-round feed for horses, and are a splendid feed for dairy cows, I think in the West bran is often the cheaper feed."

The Ohio Farmer reproduces this valuable paragraph and adds:

"We want to add our testimony, so far as the horse feed is concerned. Oats and bran are good; 6 parts bran, 3 of oats, and 1 of linseed oil meal, is the best and cheapest feed we have used for horses. It is one of the best combinations for muscle and work, and keeps a horse looking best. The nutritive ratio of oats and bran is nearly the same, while a ton of oats will cost now nearly \$5 more than a ton of bran. A little linseed oil meal helps. Take 10 pounds of oats and 10 of corn, grind them together, and add 10 pounds of bran and 1 or 2 pounds of oil meal, and you have the best combination possible for cold weather."

With the exception of the "linseed oil meal" the ration is all right for Texas, but here the cottonseed meal is substituted for the linseed oil meal in the dairy ration, and it is so far superior that no farmer will ever think of exchanging it.

Artichokes for Stock.

In stock farming the artichoke should be made a specialty. It is a crop that reproduces itself year after year, is wonderfully prolific and is one of the best fattening roots ever grown. They are more especially a hog food, as the hogs are benefitted by the exercise of rooting for the tubers as well as by the nutritive quality of the plant, but they are also good for the dairy cow when boiled and fed in a bran mesh. An Indiana farmer says: "I have been growing and feeding artichokes three years and find them a very profitable crop for stock feeding. They fill all the requirements of a crop for dry weather. Last summer when everything was damaged by the drouth my artichokes continued bright and green until frost fell. I grew them chiefly for my hogs, which I turn in to forage and root up the tubers after the frost has killed the stalk. One acre will fatten forty head of hogs with only a little corn to finish, and during the winter the brood sows and fall pigs can work on them. Then toward spring close up the fence and there are tubers enough left in the ground to produce the next year's crop without any more planting or cultivating. I always leave one lot in the ground just as they grew (as freezing does not injure them), to turn my hogs in for spring market. I have not had a sick hog since I feed this way. The variety I cultivate is the White Jerusalem. They will yield from 800 to 1000 bushels per acre. Cattle, spring calves and colts eat them with a relish during the winter. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes the first year. They are very large tubers, resembling in color and taste the heart of cabbage."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

THE best investment in real-estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use cheap paints. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe: "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead. A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

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

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

The International Route.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

A sale of Angus cattle at Iowa averaged \$141. The Victoria bull, Causman Chief, brought \$505—not a bad price, but think of the times when \$5000 was a fair price.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, it 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 7:00 a. m.	Weatherford 8:58 a. m.	Weatherford 11:00 a. m.	Mineral Wells 12:58 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, 1211 Peach street, Fort Worth, Tex., or Colorado, Tex.

"Texas Panhandle Route."

Fort Worth & Denver City R'y

MORGAN JONES, } Receivers. JOHN D. MOORE, }

THE SHORT LINE FROM TEXAS TO COLORADO.

CHANGE OF TIME.

April 1, 1894.

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

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

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO,

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

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

For further information, address

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

All for Only 45 Cents.

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

Box 108, Denver, Colo.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. H. H. Halsell of Decatur wants 3000 to 5000 cattle to pasture. Read his notice elsewhere.

A. H. Marchbanks of Ennis, a well-to-do stock farmer, was in Fort Worth last week, returning home from Wise county, where he went prospecting.

H. W. Brent of the Cherokee nation bought and loaded out 200 head of good 2-year-old steers Saturday. They were bought of Col. E. M. Daggett of this city and were good ones. Geo. B. Loving & Son negotiated the deal.

Col. J. S. Godwin of this city went to Ennis Tuesday to receive 500 head of yearling steers bought there of Mr. J. L. Powell. These were first-class cattle; in fact, were as good as the best. Geo. B. Loving & Son of this city negotiated the sale.

Mr. H. W. Meisner of Temple has a card in The Journal this week announcing a string of horses for sale or trade. Readers of The Journal who know a good thing when they see it should read his announcement in the "For Sale" columns and correspond with him promptly, as it is not likely that he will be long in finding a purchaser.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird, a representative Texas cattleman of the old-time order, was here Sunday. Said things were a little dull out his way, but that they had some grass and water and cattle were doing well. As to the Territory, Sam thinks it's the only place where cattle can be handled to advantage and hopes to some time get up there permanently. He does not believe there are as many cattle in the Territory this year by fully 40 per cent as there were last year, notwithstanding the published reports to the contrary.

T. L. Burnett, the wide-awake hardware man on Houston street, greets the readers of The Journal this week with a card. It is thus that he modestly calls their attention to his line of goods which embraces everything needed for the farm, home or ranch in hardware or queensware. In town or out of town orders will always have the same careful attention which has always characterized this house for low prices and good treatment. The Journal most heartily recommends the house to its readers and believes that "once a customer, always a customer" will result from an investigation of their goods, prompt, courteous treatment and low prices.

The following Texans had live stock in St. Louis last week: Cato & Holman, Hutto, cattle; W. A. Oatman, Austin, cattle; J. B. Pumphrey, Taylor, cattle; John Kritzer, Taylor, cattle; Pumphrey & McNeill, Taylor, cattle; Bland & Robertson, Taylor, cattle; T. J. Buckley, Luna, cattle; Howard Bland, Taylor, cattle; L. W. Barker, Taylor, cattle; E. T. Scruggs, Taylor, cattle; D. M. Crosthwaite, Kyle, cattle; DeRyce & Henrichson, Luna, cattle; Cutbirth & Hinds, Brownwood, cattle; J. W. Bryars, Hillsboro, cattle; N. C. Bolin, Sweetwater, sheep; C. C. Herndon, Waxahachie, cattle; M. R. Hoxie, Circleville, cattle; W. W. McWilliams, Wills Point, cattle; J. B. Langham, Wills Point, cattle; A. J. Worley, Thorndale, cattle; J. D. Woodward, Thorndale, cattle; J. L. Woodward, Thorndale, cattle; J. K. Quinn, Thorndale, cattle; Hines & Crowder, Baird, cattle; J. W. Edens, Blooming Grove, cattle.

Otis T. Hall of the Campbell Commission Company, until recently located at the Union Stockyards of this city, but now located in Chicago, writes The Journal as follows: "At the last meeting of the board of directors of our company I was elected secretary with headquarters in Chicago, and I want to assure you that I left Fort Worth with much regret, as my relations there were very pleasant and I had formed many warm friendships. We felt, however, in leaving our business in the hands of Mr. Rosson that its interests will be fully protected." The Journal greatly deprecates the loss to Fort Worth of Mr. Hall, and only speaks the sentiments of all who knew him when it says that his removal is a loss to every one, and it wishes him unbounded success wherever he may go. The Campbell Commission Company's business is, however, in good hands at this end of the line and will continue to do business at the stockyards here with Mr. John K. Rosson in charge.

Col. William Hunter of this city, state agent for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned Saturday from a business trip to St. Louis. Talking to a Journal man the other day, Uncle Bill said that he knew every pasture in the Creek Nation; that there were not 140,000 head of cattle in that nation, which will go to market this year, and that in the Osage Nation the number was much less than in the Creek country, hence 250,000 will be a liberal estimate of the beef cattle from those

two nations, and he doubts if as many as 300,000 head of cattle will be marketed from the Territory this year. Of course, there's lots more cattle in the Territory, but they are yearlings and other young cattle which won't go to market for two or three years yet, hence they cut no figure in the beef crop this year. Uncle Bill says the whole of the Territory is in first-class shape and cattle there are doing fine. He anticipates fairly good markets for good grass cattle this year, and says they will begin to run soon.

Luke F. Wilson, the Archer county cattleman, was here yesterday. Says Archer is still blooming.

C. L. Kendall of Quanah was here yesterday. He is figuring on another string of cattle to put in his pastures in Hardeman county.

Sid Webb, the well-known Bellvue cattleman, was here yesterday. Mr. Webb is stocking up pretty well this year, and will have lots of good cattle the next two or three years.

G. A. Beeman of Comanche, an extensive dealer in cattle and also a leading merchant and citizen, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. His firm, Martin & Beeman, fed a long string of beef cattle last winter, and are now fattening several thousand more in the Indian Territory.

David Frantz and N. S. Parker of Louisville, Ky., two of the principal shareholders of the Louisville Cattle Raising company, whose ranch is in Crosby county, spent a part of the week in this city. They are here on a trade for their cattle and ranch, and while a number of parties want the cattle, still there is no certainty of their selling.

Ed Carner spent a few days in Fort Worth this week. Ed is full of hope, and says he believes cattle will be yet worth something, though prospects are not at all good just now. Ed has been rechristened with a new name, so Charley Ware says, but The Journal can't say what it is just now, but the change is on the middle initial.

William L. Gatlin of Abilene, the well-known cattleman, spent several days in the city this week. William has a big lot of cattle in the Territory, as is his custom, and says they are doing fine. "The Territory is certainly the cattleman's paradise; I never saw a finer cow country," said Mr. Gatlin. "I think those figures given you folks by the live stock agents are away off," he continued. "I am positive that not more than 250,000 head of cattle will be marketed from the Territory this year. Of course, there's a whole lot of stuff in there which won't go to market for several years, but I know that the grand total won't amount to 570,000 head. If there had been that number of cattle taken to the Territory from Texas this year it would have required 19,000 cars, and fifteen cars is an average train, hence it would have required nearly 1300 trains to have moved this number of cattle, and I don't believe those three roads could possibly have moved that number in the limited time they have had, for these shipments have only been running for about two months." Mr. Gatlin is one of the best-posted cattlemen going, and his statements are always very nearly correct.

John Gamel of Mason county, an old-time Texas cattleman, who is still in the business, was here Wednesday, en route to the Territory to look after his herd up there. Says there's double the usual amount of stuff in the Territory this year, but that less than half of it will make beef for this year's market. The Territory is not overstocked, but there is simply more stock cattle there than ever before. Mr. Gamel is very enthusiastic when talking about Mason county; says they've had three big rains there in the past three weeks; that grass and all kinds of crops are doing fine and prospects were never better. Some good mining properties have been discovered in that section, and things look lively, hence John is feeling about as good as when he sold a big herd of cattle to a Dakota ranchman years ago for 50 cents per head less than he wanted to, because his outfit was living on such fine grub that he thought the other 50 cents would soon be eaten up anyhow.

Where It Goes To.

Here is an item for the American people to ponder over:

London, May 22.—The Times in its financial article discussing the strong and sustained current of gold into the Bank of England, says: It emanates from various quarters and is by no means wholly from the United States and India. The world's supply of gold now seems to be excessive. It has been long overtaking the demand, but the fall in the price of silver and other articles has finally secured an adjustment, which would have been reached much earlier if currency experiments had not been tried on so large a scale.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, La., May 28, 1894.

Dear Sir—The market for beef cattle has ruled firmer and a better feeling prevails. At close there was a fair demand for good heaves, good smooth fat cows and heifers. Poor stock slow sale.

The receipts of calves and yearlings continue liberal and the market is fully supplied, mostly with baby (suckling) calves, and poor to medium yearlings. Quotations are weak, and trading is confined mostly to the best selections, poor trashy stock being neglected.

Good corn-fed hogs are firm; others low and hard to sell.

Sheep not wanted. Quotations are very unreliable, the "mutton butchers' ring" being fully supplied.

Texas and Western Cattle.

Good to choice fed heaves, per pound gross, 3@3 1-2c.

Fair fat heaves, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.

Good fat grass heaves, per pound gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.

Common to fair heaves, 1 3-4@2 1-4c.

Good fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 3-4c.

Common to fair cows, each, \$8 00@14 00.

Good fat calves, each, \$7 50@9 00.

Common to fair calves, each, \$5 00@7 00.

Good fat yearlings, each, \$9 00@11 00.

Common to fair yearlings, each, \$6 00@8 00.

Hogs.

Good fat corn-fed, per pound gross, 5@5 1-4c.

Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 1-2@4 1-2c.

Sheep.

Good fat sheep, each, \$2 50@2 75.

Common to fair, each, \$1 25@2 00.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Buy Now!

It was Jay Gould, the greatest financier and money maker of the present century, who said: "The proper time to buy is when everybody wants to sell, and the proper time to sell is when everybody wants to buy." He followed this rule in all his business ventures, and the success that surrounded him is known to everybody. We have from time to time called attention to the fact that every dollar invested in trotters at present prices cannot fail to yield bountiful returns. The crisis or bottom has been reached, and all indications point to good times for trotting horse breeders in the very near future. Already many sales have been made at very nearly old time prices, and a healthy demand for desirable animals, both for the turf and breeding ranks, is becoming visible. The trotter will always be popular, and the conditions that force breeders to sell at a lower price than the cost of production are abnormal and cannot long exist. The shrewd investor realizes this, and will surely profit by the wisdom displayed in buying when prices are unreasonably low. If you ever expect to become identified as a breeder of trotters, now is the time to take the first steps in that direction. The door to low prices is yet partially open, but is sure to close in a very short period. "Buy when the other fellow wants to sell!"

How the Tariff Works.

The Portland (Ore.) Leader submits the following as an apt illustration of the theory of protection to the worker: "Hello, Jabe! Don't yer wantter go fishin'?"

"Yes, but reckon I can't go."

"Why can't yer go?"

"Kase I dun gotter chop wood."

"Who yer choppin' wood for?"

"Choppin' wood for mammy."

"Does yer mammy pay yer?"

"Yep!"

"What d'ye do with yer money?"

"Mammy keeps it for me."

"What's she gwine ter do with it?"

"She's gwine ter buy me another ax when this'n wears out!"

Our Country.

Des Moines Leader.
This is too great a country and its resources too limitless to admit of hard times holding her down. If a terrific hurricane should sweep the surface of the country clean as a dancing floor from ocean to ocean, leaving the people and the soil and the treasures under the soil, within a year we would have plenty and the growth of wealth would go on again. Intelligent labor applied to boundless resources brings wealth.

If you have planted all the corn needed for the grain, plant now for fodder, plant closer that the stalks may be more easily cut for winter feed for the cattle, which will in Texas have, perhaps, better care this coming winter than they ever before enjoyed.

Horse.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing the usual depression at this time of year. Monday trade opened

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.



BEECHAM'S PILLS
are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, SICK HEAD-ACHE, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.; found also to be especially efficacious and remedial by FEMALE SUFFERERS.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

up very weak. Buyers were extremely cautious and would bid on nothing but a good horse. The middle of the week experienced quite a reaction, new buyers dropped in that helped things out considerably. Nice tippy drivers have a little the best of it. Medium grades and draft horses are hard to sell at any price.

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

Secretary Morton takes conservative ground upon the irrigation question. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by congress for irrigation. This is being used to gather available information upon the subject—gather facts and data that will enable the people to secure irrigation of arid lands at the least possible expense. Mr. Morton is reported as saying that there are \$6000 of the appropriation still unexpended, and he will use what is necessary of this in the same way, and there it will stop. He does not want any further appropriation.

Secretary Morton's views are too limited to grasp the great problem of irrigation. It is a waste of money to dole it out on his conservative, or rather, contracted lines. How ridiculous to put \$10,000 in a scheme that, to be successful and profitable to the country, requires an expenditure of several hundred millions? Ten thousand might help some private friend to change the flow of his spring branch and irrigate a garden spot, but nothing more.

Make It a Point

To read our advertisement each week or you may miss something that would interest you. If you would like to have our circular about "Texas and the Great Southwest" write for it. If you want to buy, sell or exchange live stock or real estate of any kind let us know your wants.

Pasture and Butchering Outfit.

2200 acres adjoining military reservation at Fort Clark, Texas; 500 acres agricultural land and all fine grass land. Fenced. Splended well, with Eclipse wind mill; 5000 gallons; cypress tank and large dirt tank. Good ranch house and out-houses, and a thoroughly equipped slaughtering outfit; the only one in that section. The military force at Fort Clark is being very largely increased—other posts being abandoned and troops concentrated there, which will make the pasturage and butchering facilities of this place very valuable, as the meat supply for the military force of about 800men, to say nothing of the town of Bracket, which adjoins the post, will be quite an item. This property under the conditions which now exist has rented at from \$75.00 to \$80.00 per month.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Tex.

Perhaps you do not know that forty years ago only 12 per cent of our people were in the cities and towns. Now over 40 per cent are there, and the proportion is steadily increasing. It would seem that this means a much larger opportunity for those who remain on the land. The more people there are in the towns the more consumers we shall have for the products of our land.—Exchange.

This is the way they do things in Kentucky: "The bill of fare for luncheon at Mr. L. D. Rasdall's sale at Smith's Grove last week included 3000 sandwiches, 3000 boiled eggs, 300 loaves of bread, 2000 pickles, 97 gallons of coffee, 17 cooked hams and other things in proportion. After the lunch hour had passed, calls were made by the auctioneer to know if any one had not had dinner, as there was plenty left."

HOUSEHOLD.

Remedy for Burns.

Glycerine has lately been recommended as an excellent remedy for burns of all kinds. As soon as possible apply bandages saturated with glycerine. It is claimed that this application relieves the pain very quickly and secures rapid healing, the burned surface becoming covered with a soft crust, protecting the sensitive surface beneath.

Anti-Freckle Lotion.

Ingredients: Two ounces of tincture of benzine, one ounce of tincture of tolu, half a drachm of oil of rosemary. Mix the ingredients well in a corked bottle. When required for use add a teaspoonful of the mixture to a wineglass of water, and apply the lotion night and morning, gently dabbing it on with a soft linen rag or sponge.

Tired Feet.

Walking or standing overmuch is apt to heat the feet and cause them to swell, and give considerable pain and annoyance. A warm bath with an ounce of sea salt in it is almost as restful then as a nap. Paddle in the water until it cools, dry with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings, have a change of shoes, and the woman who was ready to drop will have a good understanding in ten minutes.

To Thoroughly Ventilate a Room.

Cut a piece of wood three inches high, and exactly as long as the breadth of the window. Raise the sash, place the piece of wood on the sill and draw the sash closely over it. If the sash has been well fitted there will be no draught in consequence of the displacement of the sash at its lower part, but the top of the lower sash will overlap the bottom of the upper one, and between the two bars perpendicular circulations of air not felt as a draught will enter and leave the room, and the atmosphere will be kept fresh and wholesome.

Where it is necessary to make the window secure from opening on the outside a screw or hook might be made to hold at each side of the sash.

One Word for the Household.

Of the fact that Martha was cumbered with much serving while Mary chose that good part, one is constantly reminded in glancing over the Home Departments in the many agricultural papers now published with such marked ability. To one unfamiliar with the many small details of housework the oft repeated recipes and suggestions must seem monotonous and unnecessary, but putting one's self in her place, it is easy to see how valuable they often are to the perplexed or inexperienced housekeeper. They are not given for any other purpose than that of aiding the overworked woman in lightening and simplifying her never-ending round of domestic duties. They may not be of absorbing interest to the literary critic who is willing away the half hour till his smoking dinner is served, but if, while he is taking a little rest after dinner, he will watch the wife who, just done washing the dinner dishes, seats herself for a few moments to put the baby to sleep—if he by chance has thrown the paper where she can reach it—he will see with what avidity she turns to the Household Department and how her face brightens as she sees some helpful ideas of saving time or labor and making life more pleasant.

Old Into New.

The many ways of transforming old into new by the economical mother of these days seem something like the magic work of fairy Godmothers. With

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.

modern cleansing matter and fashionable combination of materials, as varied in texture as was "Joseph's coat". In colors, wonderful suits may be evolved from the closet and scrap-bag. Here—from the Dundee, Scotland, Weekly News—is an idea for using old stockings. The garment is there called a "frock," here it would be a sacque or jacket. The reader will bear in mind that in Scotland ladies wear only the finest hosiery, as ladies everywhere use the best afforded by the markets:

Novelty Frocks—Few mothers know what lovely little frocks may be fashioned for a toddling child out of two pairs of old stockings, the feet of which are completely worn-out. Cut one pair straight off at the ankles, and carefully unseam the back, this pair forms the bodice, putting the ankle part at the neck, and seaming together under the arms. It will require very little fitting, as the stocking material adapts itself so readily to the figure, and if buttoned together on the shoulder it will be neater than when fastened down the back. The other pair of stockings will form the sleeves without being unseamed, putting the ankle at the wrist and cutting the top as wide as possible to form the fullness. Gather about half a yard of white nun's veiling into a flounce the required depth, or with spun silk stockings (embroidered or open work) add a lace flounce lined with pongee, and sack a piece of the same under all the openwork at neck and sleeves. Finish cuffs and collar with narrow lace to match, and you will turn an old pair of stockings into a little garment dainty enough to delight any mother's heart.

Making Hard Work Easier.

While all cannot agree about the small details of housework, here are some valuable suggestions from the Ohio Farmer, from one who evidently uses the customs which she commends for other housekeepers:

Get a table that is very much like a teacher's desk, except that the top is flat. Have two rows of drawers under the table, reaching the floor. One may be used for spices and flavoring extracts, another for package of soda, corn starch and baking powder, a third for dishcloths and bread cloths, and the others for other things used in the kitchen. Two feet above the table place two shelves where your cook books, cake pans, pudding moulds and pie pans may be kept. Under these shelves, fasten hooks for the large spoons, soup ladles, egg beater, etc. A table like this will save innumerable steps, because everything used in cake baking and other kinds of cooking will be together.

Pour hot water over raisins and let them stand three or four minutes before seeding. Then pour off the water and you can easily and quickly rub the seeds free through the skins with your fingers.

When you polish the stove, slip an old leather glove, such as men wear, or a mitten made of heavy cloth, over your hand. This will keep the blacking from soiling your hand. A paper sack is good if you have no glove or mitten.

Have a strong wooden stool in your kitchen. An old high chair with the back sawed off, will answer the purpose. It can be kept under the kitchen table when not in use. Sit on it when peeling potatoes, wiping dishes, ironing, cleaning lamps, and many other things that women could do as well sitting as standing. If the stool is too tall, have the legs sawed off to make it the proper height.

Cover your kitchen table with oil-cloth. After the part that covered the front of the table is worn out, change it to the back. Have a square piece of board to set the dish pan on while washing dishes, and keep soap in a dish, as soap will soon spoil the oilcloth if left upon it.

The housewife will save herself many steps by having a basket to carry things back and forth from the kitchen to the cellar.

A convenient article for the kitchen is a stout tin box, in which may be kept the stove polish brushes and cloths used about the stove. It should have a handle and cover. It will lessen the cleaning of the shelf upon which brushes and blacking are usually kept, and it will be found, also, that more attention will be given to the stoves, when the necessary articles are so easily carried from one room to another.

Few women are strong enough to keep a bare floor properly scrubbed, and a carpet absorbs all the grease that falls upon it, and the odors of the cooking. Cover the kitchen, pantry, and closet floors with oil-cloth, or give them several coats of paint. They may then be mopped, and kept clean with but little trouble.

An additional small table in the kitchen is a convenience. Fasten it to the wall with hinges in such a way that it can be let down when not in use.

If you cannot afford a patent ironing board, have one made. It should be twenty inches wide at one end, and taper to ten inches at the other. Four and one-half feet is a good length. Cover the board with flannel, or an old

blanket, sewing it on firmly and securely. An old sheet is good for the outer covering, and should be fastened smoothly also. Tack a piece of fine sandpaper and several thicknesses of coarse cloth at the widest end to clean the irons on. Bore a hole in the narrow end to hang the board up by.

A common hardwood skewer such as butchers use in roasts of beef is excellent to clean out the corners of shelves, window sash, etc.

Pin or tack collars, handkerchiefs or other small articles to a clean flour sack before hanging them on the line. They are easily hung up and taken down, and there is no danger of dropping them.

An excellent washing fluid is made by dissolving one pound of concentrated lye, one ounce of salts of tartar and one ounce of carbonate of ammonia in one gallon of soft water. Soak the clothes over night, wring out in the morning and rub soap on the dirty streaks. Put them in the boiler while the water is cold, and when boiled rub through one water, rinse and dry. If the clothes are very dirty, was through one warm, soapy water before boiling. Calico clothes are easily washed if put in the water in which the others were boiled.

Trifles.

A great many things that occur from day to day are considered by many people too trivial to mention. In my estimation trifles are important. You might make a man's life wretched you might drive him to suicide by overwhelming him with trifling annoyances. Give him fleas and mosquitos to bother him at night or give him a nagging wife to lecture him when awake and shake him for snoring when he falls asleep or take away his clothing to the laundry without placing the clean linen where he can find it, forget to make his bed, take away his soap or his towel so that when he has washed his face in the morning and looks for something on which to wipe it he finds nothing, and is compelled to use his handkerchief, or the duster, or the bed linen, or the counterpane. Then when he comes down stairs to his breakfast let him find his tea full of leaves and tea dust, or his coffee thick and unpalatable, or his toast covered with ashes and cinders, his egg boiled too hard or not hard enough, his egg-spoon just as he left it yesterday, no milk in the house. Such trifles are sure to raise a storm of words. If the man has a sulky disposition they not only make him miserable for the day, but prey upon his mind and disqualify him for his ordinary employment. A constant repetition of such "small annoyances" will destroy the best temper in the world and make life a burden. And yet these things are called "trifles," and a whole series is merely laughed at and treated with indifference.—A Bachelor.

Man's Friend, the Dog.

Dogs, dogs, dogs! And why do people keep such lots of dogs themselves and go in such numbers to see other people's dogs! Because the dog is at once the sincerest flatterer and most successful cheerer that the human race ever had. A good dog always gives us the feeling that we men and women are a sort of gods. No other animal does anything of the kind. The cat treats us as an inferior, and the horse will treat us as a dear friend, not a divinity. The dog, moreover, imparts something of his peculiar gaiety to us in a way that is irresistible. He mingles his suggestion of gaiety with his flattery; for he not only leaves his dinner untasted to walk with us, but the mere fact that we are apparently giving ourselves the pleasure of a walk raises him into such a delirium of delight that the sight of it puts all our dumps and blues to such reproach that we shake them off in very shame. And when we don't walk but sit moodily at home, the dog curls up lovingly at our feet and looks up now and then into our eyes and "glides into our darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy." Yes, there is solid reason for the fondness of man for dogs, and it will never come to an end until either men or dogs become very different beings from what they are now.—Listener in Boston Transcript.

Five World Beaters.

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DAIRY.

Dairy Food Crops.

It is not too late to plant milk and butter producing crops. Texas has all climates and varieties of soil, and there is not a locality or a foot of land within her broad limits where food crops cannot now be planted and successfully grown. Of course the drought will come in some districts and the floods in others to destroy crops and bring grief to the farmer's heart, but that is no reason why he should not plant and cultivate, but it is a reason why he should diversify his planting, and prepare for the parching drought and the excessive rains. One thing is certain, it won't do in any portion of Texas to rely on the pasture alone for dairy food. Our pastures rarely carry the stock through the summer months, and the farmer who neglects to put in some sort of a crop for his dairy cattle will be very apt to go without lacteal luxuries after the 1st of August, or may be after an earlier date.

The Individual Cow.

The London Live Stock Journal expresses its astonishment at results secured at the World's Columbian exposition in the following language: "The cow with the best individual record made almost seven times more than the worst of the seventy-five. When we take into consideration the fact that all the cows were doubtless selected ones, it almost passes belief that such a difference could exist. "The thought naturally occurs: If in such a lot of selected cows one can produce almost sevenfold more than another, what must be the difference in the ordinary farmers' stock throughout the country? In a general way, the farmers get to know the good milkers in their herds, and in the same general way they weed out and draft those that are considered inferior; but few, too few, of our breeders, whether of ordinary stock, or pedigree herds, have brought the beam, scales and weights in operation to supply definite tests. Everything points to the whole farming industry as needing to be conducted on more definite and scientific principles, and in no department connected with the farm is there more need of absolute weighbridge data than that which ought to refer to each and every cow kept."

Who is Responsible?

The Ohio Farmer. In your editorial on "An Ohio Dairy School," April 26, you say: "Talk as you will about the dairyman, the dairy woman is responsible for nine-tenths of the inferior butter that is thrown upon our markets." Isn't that putting it pretty strong? Does not the farmer's wife do the best she can under the circumstances? Her husband furnishes no modern facilities. A Tuscarawas county farmer's wife writes the above, and a brief reply is in order. There are many good butter-makers among the farmers' wives and daughters. You will find them here and there in every community, and their butter is always in demand at an increased price. Most of these good butter-makers are readers of agricultural literature, and make butter according to latest approved methods. But there are others, who never, perhaps, read a word about butter-making in their lives and never heard a lecture on the subject. We have known such. Their mothers were good butter-makers before them. Although they could not analyze their process and explain it scientifically, they were intelligent, and they really made their butter according to scientific principles. They observed cleanliness. They ripened the cream properly, churned at the right temperature, etc., and turned out a first-class product. But for every one such good butter-makers in the country there are several who do not and cannot make good butter, with just as good facilities and advantages as the one who does make a good article. And the man has little responsibility in the matter, except in a general way. He may not feed the cows well, or keep the stable clean, or furnish good pasture. If he milks the cows he may not observe proper cleanliness. But here his responsibility ends. She takes the milk as it comes from the barn, strains it, sets it, sours it—yes, sours it—churns the cream, makes the butter and markets it at the country store. Less butter than grease perhaps, but you dare not tell her so. She believes it is just as good as other folks' butter, and besides, she gets just as much at the store. If it is not as good, what's the difference? The woman who takes so much pains gets no pay for it. Experience will teach an intelligent person. The woman who reasons, thinks, compares, investigates, can learn how to make good butter without any help, perhaps. But it is a slow and laborious process, and costly. There is no need of it. The science of butter-making is well understood, and it can be imparted to a willing learner in a

short time. It is the non-reading, non-thinking, non-reasoning butter-maker that is responsible for the inferior stuff thrown upon the market. If we can reach and educate him or her, we get at the foundation of the trouble, and it will not take many years to remedy it.

HORTICULTURE.

The Maine agricultural station concludes from tests made that tomato plants handled in pots previous to setting in the field are more vigorous and productive than those not so handled—a fact which may be of great importance to the commercial grower.

Sweet Potatoes.

The recent rains have favored the production of a fine crop of sweet potatoes. Much attention is given now in higher latitudes to the growth of this crop, but if there could be a pre-emption, or monopoly, of one article of food, the sweet potato should belong to the poor man of the South. It is of quick growth, is easily produced, easily harvested, and with a little care the crop can be made to "lap." In Texas there are new potatoes by the first week in July, while those of the year before, sweetened with age, when baked or roasted, distilling a syrup like honey, are still fit for the table. No mill, no condiments are required! Only fire is needed to make a dish fit for the king. Potatoes are good in every cooked form from those roasted in the ashes through all the processes of baking, boiling, frying, breads, batter cakes, biscuits, potato pones, and the long list of custards, puddings and pies.

The housekeeper who has well filled potato banks is ready for any emergency, requiring a little addition, or variety, in the usual meal.

With good seasons from this time forward, much may be done to alleviate the suffering of the people now so destitute in the Rio Grande country, if Texas farmers will add a little to the area devoted to sweet potatoes and bestow the surplus where it is most needed.

Texas Blue Grass.

A writer from Curtis, Texas, sent a sample of grass found growing there to the experiment station, and asked for information. It was noticed in January, is a hardy growth, withstands cold weather, grows wild, and attains a height of 8 to 20 inches. Mr. R. H. Price, the horticulturist of the Texas station, answers as follows:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 9th inst., together with sample of grass addressed to Prof. Connell has been referred to me for reply. I have to state that the grass proved to be the "Texas blue grass" (*Poa arachifera*). This grass has been found growing wild in several parts of the state during the past few years. For the Southern states it bids fair to rival the famous "Kentucky blue grass" (*Poa pratensis*), its very near relative of the Northern states. I have reasons to believe it is better adapted to Texas soils. It is, as you suppose, an excellent winter grass, and I hope you will try it for hay and let us know how it does.

"But evil is wrought by want of thought,

As well as want of heart."

By want of thought mothers allow daughters to become frail and puny. Over-study in girls induces uterine disorders and weakness, and blights their future happiness as wives and mothers. Joined to proper hygienic care, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless remedy in such ailments, its value becoming even more apparent every year. Using it, the wan, debilitated school girl gains color, flesh and spirits, losing those deathly headaches, tormenting backaches, languor, defection, and other symptoms of functional irregularities, and nervous debility. It never harms the most delicate girl.

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1887	235,723	1,011,708	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,605	150,053	7,595
1890	608,690	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,428	170,849	8,502
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,485,271	242,581	19,269

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,755
Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to Feeders	249,017	10,125	71,284		
Sold to Shippers	360,237	510,469	15,200		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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