

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Cattle cars are still to be seen along the lines of the Texas railways. The movement is not quite ended.

The grass, the crops, the live stock and the people along the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway from Fort Worth to Brownwood are in fine condition.

The conditions in the drought-stricken counties on the lower Rio Grande are as bad as they were before the recent rains, and appeals for help are urgent. People and stock are starving.

The cattle that are feeding on the new grass are already in fair condition. Grass never grew faster than it has for the last two months in Texas, and live stock never showed greater improvement.

Texas can recover from a drought, a flood or a storm quicker than any country on the face of the earth; and so can her farmers, her merchants and her live stock men recuperate more rapidly and catch on their feet quicker than those of any other country after financial panics.

Texas crop prospects were never more promising, and if the seasons continue propitious, and the calamities of flood and storms fail to visit us, we shall have a year of plenty and the farmers will again be on top, whatever the prices of their products.

The Kansas City Drover's Telegram accuses the Texas papers of announcing the presence of a new fly among the cattle, and says they call it the third party fly. Here the Telegram grows naughty and observes: "If it is a sure enough third party fly they should get a Lease on it."

The San Angelo Enterprise says the wool firms of that city have received 1,500,000 pounds of wool to date. Prices, it says, are private, "but known to average from 5 to 9 cents per pound." That's a wide margin for "average," but the modern use of that term gives it a sliding scale and makes it do service at the two ends as well as in the middle.

The loss to the coal miners while they are out on the strike is estimated at \$250,000 a day.

Senator Walsh, the new Georgia statesman, thinks the low price of cattle is the South's opportunity. "It has had its compensation in driving the farmers into a more diversified agriculture," he says, "which has enabled them to withstand the recent hard times, and if this enforced and economic policy continues the Southern farmer will become the most independent and prosperous people in the world."

The semi-arid portion of Kansas, like the rainless regions of Texas and Oklahoma, is being abandoned by the farmer settlers. A Kansas paper says in the almost rainless region of that state lie thirty-nine counties, which by a state census in 1888 contained a population of 200,000. "Protracted droughts occurred in 1888 and 1890, and fully 50,000 people left in search of food and abandoned their farms and homes as worthless. Although the seasons of 1891 and 1892 were favorable and large crops were raised, the population in the spring of 1893 was only 143,000. The past year the harvest was a failure. Mr. C. Wood Davis states that the region extending from the 98th meridian to the valleys of the Pacific coast region are unfit for irrigation, and that there is sufficient water to irrigate not more than 5 per cent of the region."

The Drovers' Journal advises sheepmen to remove their fleece before shipping for market. They sell more readily without the fleece, though it is an open question which is the most profitable to the raiser—to clip at home or send the sheep to market with the wool on. The wool is worth about 10c on the market. On the sheep's back it is worth about 4 1-2c on the best Nebraskas. Now, considering the cost of shearing and the shrinkage in the sheep, it is nearly an even thing to the producer, with possibly a slight advantage in shearing at home. From now on, however, shorn sheep will sell much the best, and sheep should come to the market with the wool off.

The Kansas City Times says: Albert Dean, live stock agent of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, reports the issuance, so far, of permits for 65,000 head of cattle to be brought from the proscribed districts into Kansas to be grazed. The increase in number of permits within the past few weeks has been marked, and if it keeps on the number will be about the same, if it does not exceed, last year. The cattle come from points along the line of the Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific, and are being taken to green pastures on account of the dry weather in these localities.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 16 of the United States department of agriculture, prepared by Dr. Allen, assistant director of the office of experiment station, discusses the value of leguminous plants for green manuring as compared with the results to be obtained by the use of these plants for feeding the stock. His comparisons are strongly in favor of the latter, provided all manure is carefully saved by the farmer. His closing remark on the subject is as follows: Grow more leguminous crops. They

furnish the cheapest food for stock and the cheapest manure for the soil. They do this because they obtain from the air a substance necessary for plants and animals alike, which costs in the form of fertilizers and feeding stuffs from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

The leguminous plant is the cowpea, or any other podded plant with seeds containing caseine, or vegetable milk. Every farmer in the South knows the value of these peas, not only as a food for stock, but as a table dish, and he knows, too, the value of the vines as a fertilizer when turned under at the right stage. The difficulty with too many of these farmers is that they don't like to be bothered with a diversity of crops.

Texas offers no such prize scholarships as are offered in Purdue University, Ind., but to show young agriculturalists of this state what is considered a great yield there, worthy the prize scholarships in the short agricultural course worth \$10 or a scholarship in the regular agricultural course a saving of \$25 a year, or \$100 in the full course, the required yield of various crops is here given:

Corn, 70 bushels per acre.
Oats, 50 bushels per acre.
Wheat, 35 bushels per acre.
Potatoes, 280 bushels per acre.
Strawberries, 300 bushels per acre.
Or sales of strawberries amounting to \$600 per acre.

A net profit of 25 per cent. on any sum not less than \$15 invested in sheep, calves, hogs, poultry or eggs.

Or sales of butter amounting to \$16 the product of one cow for eight consecutive weeks.

The above is given not that any of our Texas boys want the scholarships, but just to show them how easy it would be to win the prizes if they cared to test the capacity of the soil and climate of Texas.

Half the named crops could easily reach the standard in an ordinary season. Some of them go ahead of this estimate. The effort would be worth making to test the question of what could be done with Texan energy and Texas soil.

Will paradoxes never cease till monopoly confesses its crimes and foregoes its cruel practices? The Kansas City Telegram has this curious paragraph:

It is said that the supply of she stuff that has come to market this year has been smaller proportionately than in any previous like period. Not enough cows and heifers of good quality are being marketed to supply the demand, which accounts for the prices of such stuff. Retail dealers in Kansas City have announced that they will raise the price of beef to consumers 2 to 5 cents per pound. They say they have been notified by the packers that "on account of the scarcity and high prices of cattle they will be forced to charge

more for beef." When we see dandy steers selling for 3 3-4 and 4 cents per pound in the stock yards, we wonder why "prices are so high that packers will be obliged to advance them still more." This seems paradoxical until it is known that Kansas City does not get any steer beef—it is all she meat, or nearly all. Good heifer stuff is selling higher than steers on account of the scarcity and that is the reason the retail dealers will have to pay more for their beef.

During the snow, rain and wind storm that prevailed in Sonora, Cal. last week many thousands of sheep perished. The road from Sonora up to Strawberry, thirty miles, was lined with sheep frozen to death. The snow was two feet deep and at one place 4000 sheep were found frozen to death in one heap, where they had tried to find shelter among the trees. The account further states that there are thousands of sheep farther back in the mountains and they can not be reached on account of the snow, but there is hardly a possibility that they can be alive. If they did not freeze to death during the storm they will die of starvation before the snow melts.

The Live Stock and Farm Journal acknowledges receipt of circular No. 8 of the American Short-Horn Breeders association. It is an ornate pamphlet of ninety-two pages, containing a synopsis of the business transactions of the association for the year 1893, by-laws, rules of entry and some other matters of general interest to stockholders. It is an interesting annual and shows the glory of the short-horn in good shape. The breeders of short-horn cattle need the publication in their business, in fact he needs to be a member of the association if he expects to keep up with the procession, but whether he be a member or not he should forward his pedigrees to J. H. Pickrell secretary, Springfield, Ill., and by the way it is noted that by a vote of the board of directors the secretary was instructed to close vol. 39, May 1, 1894, provided 10,000 pedigrees were received. At that date 8200 only had been received—leaving 1800 short of the minimum. Those having pedigrees to forward are requested to send them at once so the book can go to press.

One day the Chicago dealers tell us that light weight hogs sell most readily and for a shade better prices, and the next day the reverse is stated, so it is difficult to hit the market exactly right. Where there is a day of heavy weights the light weights are wanted, and heavy weight prices are off a little, and when the light weights are in for their day, only heavy weights are wanted and light weight prices are knocked down.

The potatoe holds its own in the downward rush of prices better than any other farm crop. It is the universal diet of the race.

CATTLE.

Regular breeders and stock farmers are everywhere showing more enterprise, earnestness and care in selecting sires to mate with their cows. They are no longer caught by the fashionable strains, but seek rather individual merit and breeds of unquestioned milk and beef qualities. They are simply demanding good bulls and only the good are finding ready sale. The London Live Stock Journal says that rarely have men in the crossing trade and dairying shown so much enterprise or discrimination in buying good sires. At no previous sales have so many ordinary farmers with cross-bred stocks gone so freely over \$100 after good bulls.

Texas Cattle Convention.

The Journal hesitates to publish the Chicago Live Stock Reporter's criticism on the conventions of cattle men in Texas, but it may do some good to see ourselves as others see us.

The Reporter says that at nearly all the Texas conventions the bona fide cattleman is scarcely ever heard. His sentiments are expressed through second-hand orators who came primed for the occasion. Generally a glib-tongued lawyer has the floor. Probably some of our readers will remember the statement of a well-known judge while addressing a convention as to the 1000 pound Texas steer worth \$22.50 on the range which was to be shipped via Galveston to London, England, and a check for \$100 was to be returned to the happy owners in Texas. It is such balderdash (for we can use no other language) which brings conventions of the above kind into bad repute. Colorado has given up an annual meeting. One big convention held there in 1888 was the end of those unwieldy aggregations which commenced in St. Louis in 1884. What a gathering that was. The Southwest poured out its thousands of rangemen, flushed with the success of an era of speculation scarcely ever equaled in this country. Since then what sad days we have seen. The bubble of book count burst, prices decreased, winter storms swept relentlessly over overstocked prairies and fortunes melted away like a snow wreath under a summer sun; florid oratory has had its day, and now at these alleged conventions it is business from the start to the score.

If the Texas cattle raisers are given to the fault alleged against the it is in order to tell them that it is a fault "more honored in the breach than the observance," but they have not of late years made themselves conspicuous to such harsh criticism in that regard. Their conventions have been characterized by good sense, conservative proceedings and wise actions, and they can point to their legislation and its results with some degree of pride and satisfaction, as their measures have proven successful and their meetings a source of pleasure.

The Animal That's Wanted.

Breeding is a curious, as it is an interesting problem. The butcher says he wants a certain style of beef to feed his customers, and straight-way the breeder goes to work to produce the desired animal; the dairyman demands something new and better and the breeder is equal to the emergency, and then comes the consumer with his grievance and petition for a tenderer and juicier steak, and the breeder easily conforms to his tastes. And so it is breeding is a progressive science and astonishing results will come along in the future as they have in the past. There is yet room for improvement, and the country is blessed with thousands of experienced and trained breeders who are capable and eager to attain the highest types and best possible results. Along this line the Northwestern Farmer says: "There are three essentials to success with any of the domestic animals—good breed, good feed and good care—with these there can hardly be any but good results. Beef producers are growing away from the primitive notion that it will not pay to use the best blood for

beef. They want the best stock they can get. Then the sire is looked after as not in the old times. It is remembered that the qualities of the gettings come largely from the male ancestry.—The beef animal wanted is one that will take on the most flesh in the shortest time and with the least expenditure of raw material. The want is for compact, medium-sized, thick fleshed, easy keepers, that will mature at three years old, and make a 1500 to 1700 pound steer. To obtain best results animals of a quiet disposition should be selected, and it is better if they are without horns, as they are more quiet in feeling with others. Preference should be given those with broad backs, deep loins and massive quarters, for it costs no more to produce a pound of steak than a pound of neck or tripe. Any of the recognized beef breeds will furnish the right sort of animal, although some will generally suit better than others.

Profit in Calf Raising.

A successful cattle breeder gives his experience in raising calves for market in the Western Agriculturist and Stock Journal. His method is simple and the feed used such as is available anywhere in Texas:

"Having succeeded to my satisfaction," says the writer, "in the raising of calves and converting them into beef at an early age, with a fair profit I will give the readers of the Journal the benefit of my experience:

Have the cows come in late in the fall or early in the winter. Let the youngster take his nourishment in the natural way, until the milk is fit for use. Then wean and put him on skim milk immediately, as no one can afford to feed high-priced cream to low-priced beef. Be very careful at weaning, always warming the milk, and be sure not to overfeed. As soon as the youngster begins to eat give him bran, shorts or any kind of ground feed twice a day; continue this ration until it is proven beyond a doubt that he thrives and keeps in a fleshy condition while on pasture.

The next fall fatten him weighing about 500 pounds, which at 3 cents per pound would amount to \$15, at an expense of about \$2. By this time he is nearly a year old and beef cannot be made as cheap as the first 500 pounds. This is probably gained in the spring marketing, as the price is usually 1 cent higher per pound.

It must be borne in mind that to obtain the highest market price he must be fed in the fall as soon as the pasture begins to fail. As soon as winter sets in, put them on full feed; under ordinary circumstances they will be ripe in March, when prices are generally highest. The weight at this time is from 600 to 900 pounds, which at 4 cents a pound, would bring from \$24 to \$36 per head. This will probably seem to be out of reach of some farmers, but if they will but try, follow these instructions closely, I am confident they can do fully as well, and in some cases better, particularly where the calves are of good breeding, and of the larger of the improved breeds.

The discrimination against heifers by American butchers in their purchases from farmers and dealers is growing monotonous, as Artemus Ward would say, and the reason why is causing some caustic discussion among sellers and sharp writing in the live stock press. One of the largest wholesale butchers in Liverpool, England, Mr. Andrew Ross, says: "Out of the 1500 to 2000 cattle handled by me weekly 60 per cent are heifers. The butchers who buy from me will give 12 cents per fourteen pounds more for heifers than for steers, as they have less bone and stand more cutting; better roasts being gotten out of them than out of steers. The Breeders Gazette submits this in addition to the testimony already presented of late in reference to this important subject. If there is no good reason why American butchers should discriminate so heavily against heifer beef it is time that the matter was fully ventilated."

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

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—DEALER IN—
Livestock and Ranch Property

Up-Stairs, Cor. 4th and Houston Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.
IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE WRITE OR CALL ON ME.
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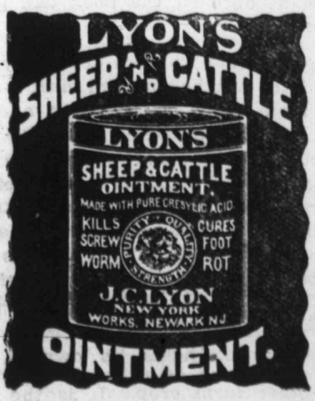
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S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore.
Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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

THE LARGEST & FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
5107 head handled during 1893. All stock sold direct from the farmer, free from disease, and must be as presented or no sale. Write for market prices. Address **W. S. TOUGH & SON, Mors., Kansas City, Mo.**

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1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS.
Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers.
Death to SCREW WORM!
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50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OINTMENT.
Try It and You'll Use No Other.
Lyon's Sheep Dip,
No Poisoned SHEEP. No Damaged WOOL.
SURE CURE FOR SCAB.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Horse breeding is not an active industry this season. The complaint is general that the stallions are doing very little. It may be that high fees and scarcity of money among the farmers occasions this idleness of the stallions. Last year Astell stood at \$1000, this season his fee is down to \$200 and he has a large increase of mares.

The pull now is for 2-minute trotter and the breeder who doubts that he is coming probably lives in the days when 2:40 was the world winner.

There are 16,000,000 horses in the United States, just one for every adult male of the population.

Economy in a horse's strength means saving of food. It is an art to do this without reducing service. But it pays to favor the animal where it can well be done. Drive slow through sandy or muddy places, or on rising ground.

It is bad practice to overload any team, especially of young horses. If there are heavy loads to be hauled put in more horses, or let those over six years of age do the hard pulling.—Until that age the bone and muscle are not fitted for the hardest work.

Colts are often ruined by their trainers. They are taken in soft condition and put through work that old stagers could hardly stand. In consequence they break down in the legs or become weak in their organs and are shortly ruined beyond recovery.

The mare with foal should have exercise in abundance, and if there is not moderate work for her, the freedom of the pasture should be given. But she should not be pestered by a young and ardent stallion or fatigued by hard driving, particularly under the saddle or on uneven ground.

An Ohio writer in the Farmer's Review, in discussing the coming horse for profit, says there are in his state thousands of horses that will not sell for enough to pay for the hay and grain they have consumed during the winter. In his judgment the time is past and gone forever when an indifferent horse of any age or condition can be sold for a price in excess of the cost of raising. On the other hand, he does not think the time will ever come when the business condition of the country is normal that a horse of fine form and great powers of endurance, or an animal of good form, fine style, and action, will not sell for a price that will compare favorably in profit with other lines in agriculture.

"The Morgan Horse" is the title of a new book on his noted breed of horses, advance sheets of which are at hand. It is now in press and will be published about June 1 by the author, Joseph Battell of Middlebury, Vt. Including seventy-five pages of illustrations, it will make a volume of 1169 pages, printed on fine paper and handsomely bound in half morocco, and will sell at \$5.

There was a time, and not so long ago either, when the Morgan horse was esteemed at the South as the best farm, family and draft horse in existence. He was heavy, strong, docile, speedy and durable and could stand more hardships than any breed then in existence. It may be that Mr. Battell's book is to restore the Morgan to high popularity.

The Western Horseman says there is no particular harm in some people satisfying their vanity by talking about Norfolk and Hackney trotters, but all the same the only trotting family in the whole world is the American trotter.

Homestake, 2:14, it is said, has this spring trotted a quarter in 31 seconds over the Wichita, Kan., track. The Kansas trainer who has driven a horse this fast in April had better look out for grasshoppers!

Billy F. is the Iowa gelding whose sire is unknown and whose dam is a Shetland pony mare. He started in nine races last year and won four with a piece of the money in all the others. Irrespective of the blood that is conspicuous by its absence in his pedigree, he is a race horse of the first caliber, and at Independence last October he forced Miss Cleveland out a third heat in 2:17 1-4. The Shetland pony may show the way to the wire in Chicago's first trotting derby.

Scott Newman has in his string at the Shelbyville track two yearlings that are destined to become distinguished for their names alone. They are "Miss Pollard" and "Colonel Billy," the former a bay filly by Greenlander Boy, dam by Sir Walter, and the latter a bay colt by the same sire. It will not be necessary for the daily paper

to correct this statement, as the information comes directly from Mr. Newman himself.—Stock Farm. Scott had better have them both "dis-sex-ed" right away!

The Trotting Horse and Human Follies.

The leading live stock publications of the country, and especially those mostly devoted to horse breeding, are sending out some encouraging literature concerning the trotting horse and his future. They are toned up to a more hopeful standard and are doing good service for the breeders of trotters. The Western Horseman in a recent issue reviewed the situation, and related conclusions decidedly encouraging, showing that the earning capacity of the trotter is annually increasing and that his true value must very soon be recognized and played on the turf. The Horseman's remarks are so artistic, so instructive and so completely cover the ground that the Journal gladly makes room for them entire:

"Line upon line and precept upon precept does not prevent one extreme following another in the common and every day walks of life. The enactor and re-enactor of object lessons fail to leave behind them sufficiently lasting impressions to prevent people from time and again going through the same experience in life, however fraught the act may be with bitter results. The human race is prone to follow present waves of sentiment regardless of the object lessons of the past. In all phases of human industry it seems natural for one extreme to follow another, and the trotting horse business proves no exception to the rule.

A few years ago the limit to price one buyer would give for an animal was gauged only by the limit of an opposing bidder's stake, and not by what he himself regarded as a fair value of the animal, based upon a reasonable expectancy of earning capacity. Now the same principle rules as to values only in a reversed action of procedure. A prospective buyer will select out certain animals to be offered at a certain given public sale, investigate their merits and make up his mind that he can well afford to give \$500 or \$1000 apiece for them, well knowing that their actual earning capacity indication make them well worth the amount even though they should not attract the attention of another bidder. Yet, when these same animals are put up for sale, if other bidders do not seem anxious for them, the party who has carefully weighed them and found them no lacking, will stand by and see them sell for one-fifth of what he knew them to be worth, simply because no one else seems to want them.

All kinds of business pursuits ebb and flow, yet mankind seems unwilling to gauge the future of any business only by the present—not the past, and if an article of commerce is high and in active demand, it is at once granted that it will always remain so, and everybody wants it; but when reaction comes, as every past experience teaches that it will, nobody wants it. Money is made buying low and selling high, in other words buying an article when few are wanting it and selling it when everybody wants it. Yet it is only the germinal and mature millionaires that do business this way, and that is why they become such.

The trotting horse business at the present time offers a grand opportunity for independent business sagacity. The demand is at low tide mark, and to suppose it will remain there is no more reasonable than to suppose that because the sun is low in the Western sky this evening at 5 o'clock that it will not be on the meridian tomorrow at high noon. There can be no rational parallel drawn between the falling off in the Jersey or short-horn cattle business and the shrinkage of trotting horse values. The earning capacity of blooded cattle, artificial as it was, has totally disappeared, while the earning capacity of the trotter is largely on the increase each succeeding year. In speaking thus, we have reference to actual trotters and pacers and not to s. t. b's.

As is usual, one extreme has followed another, and the unreasonable high prices paid a few years ago for trotting stock is followed now by the other extreme of unreasonably low prices and those who take advantage of this situation and buy now while every one else wants to sell, will surely reap the benefit of the rising tide that is distant in the future only to a revival of the general financial situation.

Don't Whip the Horse.

The whip is the parent of stubbornness in a high-spirited animal, while gentleness will win obedience and at the same time attach the animal to us. It is the easiest thing imaginable to win the affection of animals, and especially of horses. An apple, a potato or a few lumps of sugar, says the Western Plowman, will cause the horse to prick up his ears at the sound of his owner's footstep, not with fear, out

HAL BOSTICK,

2-year-old Race Record 2:32.

Seal brown horse, black points, except white hind feet, 15 hands high, weight 1000 pounds; very muscular, smooth, handsome, heavy mane and tail. Foaled April 22, 1888; bred by Maj. Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn. Sire by Brown Hal, 3:12 1/2, brother of Hal Pointer, 2:04 1/2, and Little Brown Jug, 2:11 3/4. Sire of Hal Dillard, 2:07 3/4, Hal Braden, 2:08 1/4, Storm, 2:08 1/2, Hal Parker, 2:13 1/4, and nine others better than 2:25. Dam Josie Bowers, by Red Pilot, 2:29, sire of Monogram, 2:20, Bay Pilot, 2:21 1/4, Prince Pilot, 2:21 1/2, and Jeff Lee, trotter, 2:22.

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

POLK BROS.' STOCK YARDS,

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

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

POLK BROS.

The Standard Bred Stallion

Black - Time

No. 11,651.

Black stallion, 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1886, sired by Hambletonian Mambrino 540, the sire of Wild Rake, three-year-old record 2:22 3/4; Hayden, 2:26 1/2; Katy Cahill, 2:26 1/2; Raven, 2:26 3/4; Billy McCracken 2:26 3/4; J. J. C., 2:24 1/2; St. Clair 2:26 1/2; Big Four 2:22 1/2.

BLACK TIME'S first dam is Bessie, sister to Josie Sellers, the dam of two in the 2:30 list, by Mambrino Time No. 1686, the sire of the dam of Temple Bar, 2:17 3/4; Shadland Onward 2:18 1/2; C. C., 2:14 1/2, etc. Second dam Punch, by Mambruno No. 221, the sire of two in the 2:30 list, and the sire of the dams of two with records better than 2:30, he by Mambrino Chief No. 11.

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

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

low, winning note of pleasure. The confidence of the noble beast thus gained will lead him to obey the slightest intelligent tone of voice or indication of the bit.

There is no such thing as balkiness to be found in a horse thus treated; he shows a desire to obey, whereas a few lashes of the whip, smartly applied, if he be a horse worth having, will arouse in him a spirit of retaliation and stubbornness that may cost the owner hours of trouble and possibly danger to life and limb. Horses are made gentle by kindness. They believe in the master they love, and his voice will calm them in a moment of fear, or induce them to struggle forward even when overlaid, and when a whip would be sure to bring them to a stubborn standstill.

No man knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard and confidence. The whip will never do this. A kind hand and a gentle voice will act like magic; and we have known women who could handle and drive horses that would almost invariably show some vicious traits in the hands of a male driver. These facts apply especially to the rearing and training of young colts, something which the Arabs understand better than we do. They do not "break" their colts, they fondle them from their birth and pet them always. An Arab would as soon strike his wife or his daughter as his horse; and no animals in the world are fletter, more enduring, or more docile in the performance of every task which is given them than the Arabian horse. We would like to see the whip wholly discarded.

White Markings.

There is an old couplet which runs something like this:

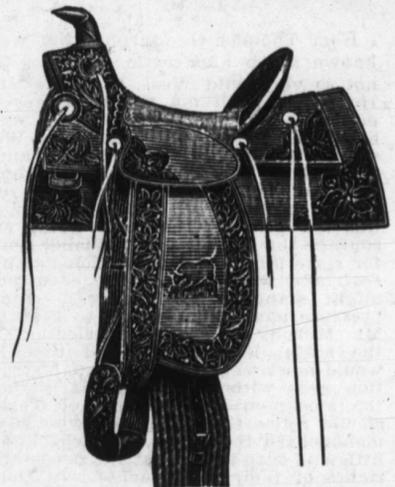
"Four white feet and a white nose, Strip off his hide and give him to crows."

This was written years ago, but had its teachings been followed, the Chicago News says, the 2:10 trotting list would have scarcely a representative today. Pocahontas would never have produced Tom Rolf, hence there would have been no Young Rolf, 2:21 1-4, and no Nelson, 2:09.

There would have been no Rhodes Mare to produce a Mambrino Patchen, and with no Mambrino Patchen there would have been no Alcantara, or Guy Wilkes, or Wilkes Boy, or William L., or Axtell, or Allerton.

There would have been no Clara, hence no Dexter, 2:17 1-4, champion trotter. Neither would there have been a Dictator to sire a Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, no Dictator, 2:17, to get a Directum, 2:05 1-4, and Direct, 2:05 1-2.

There would have been no Green



S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,

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Send for Catalogue.

Mountain Maid, for both her sire and dam had four white feet and a blaze in her face. With no Green Mountain Maid, and no Electricer there would have been no Arion, 2:07 3-4, or Sunol, 2:08 1-4, or Palo Alto, 2:08 3-4, and no Chimes to sire a Fantasy, 4, 2:08 3-4.

Lexington, the greatest racehorse of the day, had four white feet and a blaze in the face. So had the great trotting campaigners, Dexter, 2:17 1-4, Judge Fullerton, 2:19, and Mutu Wlk's, 2:11.

Four white feet and a blaze in the face may not be desirable badges, but since nearly all the trotters in the world of extreme speed have come from ancestors with those marks, it will hardly be advisable to make crow ba it of a likely colt or filly whose whole sole defect is four white feet and a white nose.

Five World Beaters.

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

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.

J. M. Chittim says if the seasons continue good this year and next, the territory will catch very few cattle next year, and it will take money to buy cattle.

Mr. John M. Campbell, Valverde county, sold 1000 stock cattle to Capt. R. F. Alexander, at \$7. They go into the captain's Kinney county pasture near Spofford.

John I. Claire, Bee county, thinks if the cattlemen have an idea that the sheepmen are the only Texas people to be hurt by the passage of the Wilson bill, it might have been a good thing for the cattlemen if they had gotten over this idea some time ago. Mr. Claire has been considerable of a tariff reformer himself, and gave up the duty on hides without a struggle, but since he has observed that what he has lost on hides has gone into the pockets of the manufacturer, instead of into the pockets of the consumer of leather products, he has begun to figure a little upon just how far he should permit his business to be sacrificed without protesting, and he has about decided to draw the line at dressed beef, as he is firmly of the opinion that if the Wilson bill which removes the duty from dressed beef becomes a law, we will have South American meats rubbed under our noses at home, as it is at present rubbed under the noses of our exporters abroad, and especially if prices advance as is hoped by many. Mr. Claire, thinks, in short, that our Texas congressmen, in granting protection to the eastern manufacturer, and refusing it to their own constituents who produce raw material, instead of representing, are misrepresenting those constituents, and ought to be called down. He further believes, if the cattlemen of Texas would make a united demand for justice in this regard, that attention would be paid to them.

Hon. Thomas O. Murphy, the well-known sheep and cattle owner of the not so very wild West, is in the city. He agrees with me that the present price of wool is below a free wool basis, and thinks, even should the Wilson bill become a law, wool will range from about 8 cents for inferior short wool, to about 11 to 12 cents for full growth medium. And thinks, even at this low price, if the state would encourage the industry by reducing rents for state lands, and protection against scab and wild animals the sheepmen might stand in the business. Some pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Murphy to stand for election to the state legislature, and that he would most worthily represent his section goes without saying. It is time the stockmen and farmers of Texas should retire the politicians who have monopolized the offices, and who know little and care less about the needs and rights of their constituents. In their stead should be elected men who are in touch with the people, and who, from the contact, are familiar with their wants, devoting time, talent and energy to the interests of the people whose servants they are, instead of forming cabals for the perpetuation of themselves or some one else in office. It don't make a bit of difference whether they can make any sort of a speech. If they are level headed, and above all, honest, they will be worth to their people a corral full of speech, making blatherskites. After they are elected keep your eyes on them, and at the first intimation that they are losing sight of the good of their masters, people, give them a chance to get in touch with the people again by staying at home a while. There has been a great deal of complaint that West Texas interests are not treated fairly by Eastern Texas, and having kept pretty close track of state matters for some years, I am inclined to the belief that there are good grounds for the complaint. And while this is true, I am more inclined to hold responsible for the trouble the character of the representation from Western Texas, rather than a disposition on the part of Eastern Texas to be unfair. We have been electing two-bit lawyers from the towns who went to the state house with a contempt for the piney woods people to begin with, and top of that a very meager knowledge of the wants of their constituents. The result has been that they have had very little influence where influence might have done a great deal of good. In behalf of Western Texas interests, and in company with such men as Capt. Shepard, John M. Campbell, B. L. Crouch and Capt. Lytle, I have met the representatives of Eastern and Central Texas, and with few excep-

tions, have found them ever courteous, and ever willing to give careful and candid consideration to any demand from Western Texas when presented properly by men who knew what they wanted, and could give good reasons why they should have it. The exceptions were generally in cases where the two-bit lawyer politicians also represented piney woods districts. The best men should be elected, and if they can't afford to serve for the money that's in it, to make up a purse as a further inducement, would pay the people who elect them. When I say the best men, I do not mean the richest men necessarily, because I know some very rich fools, about everything except their own individual interests, regarding which latter, they are also hogs. I mean, sensible, fair minded men, regardless of whether they are worth two dollars or two hundred thousand. Whew! This is a good deal for me to write in a single paragraph, and when I started in I didn't intend to make friend Murphy the text for so long a fistigraph. Anyhow, I hope I haven't wasted many words.

Proclaim to the world that Coleman's Rural World brands butterine as a fraud whether sold for what it is or not, and then advocates a license for the fraud. What a position for a paper laying claim to respectability or sense. A few more breaks like that, and we shall have to class it in the same category as the chicken paper has so firmly established itself.

In years to come in Texas the most profitable feeding will be done with small lots of cattle and sheep, by men who raise the cattle and sheep as well as the stuff upon which to fatten them. Over a large portion of Western Texas may be grown, cheaper than in any other state, a number of things in the feed line, that will work into a well balanced sheep ration. Of course, a home market will help the cause materially.

On the Morris ranch, Gillespie county, they are going down for a flow, and have already progressed about 1900 feet in the direction of China. They will go 2500 feet if necessary. They still continue in other ways, the grand system of improvement, which is the wonder of the old fogies and the pride of progressive Texas.

They say the chicken editor is getting a trifle sore on the subject of poultry. Be a little careful how you approach him, if you want a remedy for the "gapes," or other chicken ailment.

Col. Black of Bexar county, says that small patches of Johnson grass may be killed by cutting green brush with the leaves on, and piling on the Johnson grass patches, letting the brush remain two or three years. He evidently believes that what would be good for strawberries, according to the chicken paper, would be "pizen" for Johnson grass. I have never been guilty of a remedy for Johnson grass, but I am inclined to think that if on the site of the Johnson grass patch, a cellar 20 feet deep were dug, and a rock house built over the cellar, the sorghum halapense would never again make its appearance on that particular spot.

Tom Dewese of San Antonio thinks if the conservative people of America do not rise in their might and flatten out the two extremes of anarchy in this country, these extremes will get the country in a worse mess than it is. By two extremes of anarchy, if I understood him, he means, on the one hand, the bawling, loud-mouthed loafer who has nothing, wants nothing, and hates everybody who has anything, and on the other hand, the corporations and millionaire plutocrats, who have piled up wealth so fast that they are drunk on success, and whose insatiated greed threatens the enslavement of the people and the life of the republic. I don't know whether Tom could make much of a speech, but there are a good many speech-makers in congress who might trade him some of their wind for some of his sense, and get the best of him in the transaction.

The free traders clamor for free wool, for the benefit of the poor working man and in the same breath tell the sheepman that wool will be higher under free trade. The protectionists, on the other hand, want to shut out foreign competition, for the benefit of the workingmen, and at the same time turns the poor fellows out to grass, filling their place with a horde of "Dagos" and "Polackers"—the very off-scourings of their own country—because they will work cheaper and live on less than Americans. When I say Americans, I use the term in a broad sense, as some of the best Americans I know were foreign born. There is, perhaps, no question which is more thoroughly permeated with humbug than is the tariff question, and the humbug will be found pretty equally distributed between the two sides of the question.

Uncle Bill Butler is in from Karnes

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county, and says that rain within the next little while will insure good crops down that way.

The dealers seem to think that the less said about wool the better.

There is a good deal of enthusiasm among the horsemen of Texas in anticipation of the coming fall race meetings.

James McLymot, Kinney county, has been looking after his territory cattle and is satisfied with the way they are doing. Mac purchased 5000 wethers in the Laredo country recently.

The Alpine Avalanche says: Fine rains fell all around here last week, and the country is "with verdure clad." All the tanks and water holes on the Shepard ranch filled up, and from a stockman's point of view these pastures are a paradise.

There are a good many buyers, on credit, for cattle, and they offer good security. Several deals of that sort are under way.

Capt. Hindes, of Frio county is here. He says that good crops are assured in his section.

Irrigation in Reeves.

Judge R. D. Gage of Borstow, Tex., located on Pecos, in the irrigated district of the valley has perceived that the road to wealth leads within the gates of an irrigated farm. In a letter just received from him by a member of the Journal staff, among other things he says: "In spite of the hard times, there will be considerable land cultivated in Reeves and Ward counties this season. First cutting of alfalfa have begun on this side already—about 85 acres on McKillop fruit farm. 80 acres on the "Model" farm and about 65 acres on Morgan farm being ready for the mowers. The alfalfa is of splendid quality and very abundant and luxuriant in yield. We all feel considerably "hoped up" over the slowly brightening prospects. Under this inspiration even J. J. Walker, who enjoys the distinction of being not only my neighbor but manager of the Morgan farm as well, and we have thrown ourselves with marked energy into the agricultural fray, and have had as much as fifteen acres in front of our houses plowed, harrowed, bordered and made ready for planting. If they fool with us much and get our dander up, we may make it twenty acres.

Famine and Nakedness.

The contradictions from week to week of the extremity of the destitution in the drouth-stricken region of the Rio Grande country, from whatever reason they are made, do not alter the case among the starving inhabitants of that

part of Texas. The statements must be true or they would not be made. Directly on the line of the Mexican National railway, the truth can easily be proven. It might quickly be investigated, but there is not one day to delay for proof. This in Duval county is the seventh year of drouth, three years of dry weather, reducing the average crop two-thirds, and four years of almost total failure in crops have reduced the people to famine and nakedness.

They call for help. Shall it be withheld? Now is the time, Texans, to open your hearts, your barns, and your pocket-books and help your starving countrymen.

An eloquent appeal is made for food and clothing, and the press of Texas is earnestly requested to reproduce the official call made by C. C. Lewis of Realtor, Duval county, Texas, who is a justice of the peace, and who will distribute contributions to the best advantage of the sufferers. This call is dated May 19. It is not the same old rumor men were contradicting last week.

When Ponce-de-Leon sought to find The fountain giving back lost youth, It may be that he had in mind That draught which seems to make a truth

Out of the fable ages old, For drinking it the old grow young; It is, indeed, a draught of gold, Surpassing all by poets sung. The draught meant is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, of course. It is a most potent rejuvenator of the weakened and debilitated system. It drives out all poison, all impurity, enriches the blood, and makes the old and worn out feel young and vigorous. Ponce-de-Leon didn't discover it, but Dr. Pierce did, and he rightly named it when he called it a "Golden Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure permanently constipation, indigestion and headaches. All dealers.

San Saba has accepted an irrigation proposition from two California gentlemen, and is to have water enough to irrigate 150,000 acres. The price is \$3 per acre as soon as the water flows on the land annually for ten years, and after that \$2 per acre. The land is to be mortgaged to secure the rental.

The women of Lexington demand the expulsion of Col. Breckenridge from the Confederate Veterans' association, as a condition precedent to their decorating the graves of the fallen heroes. The women of Lexington will elect Breckenridge to congress, and ultimately restore him to the vacant chair in their social circle.

CORRESPONDENCE

MINERAL WELLS.

Something of its History and Present Population—Health—Pleasure—Rest—How to Get There
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Mineral Wells, May 21.—I arrived here Tuesday evening in search of rest, health and subscribers. Have found all three with possibly one exception—rest. I have had but little time for rest and can't be blamed for that, for aside from being most deservedly popular as a health and pleasure resort, Mineral Wells is a bustling little city of about 1500 people, located up here in the mountains of Palo Pinto county, where it is always cool and pleasant in summer and not too cold in winter.

Mr. J. A. Lynch, with his family, moved to Palo Pinto county in 1877, and settled upon the land where is now situated the business part of the city of Mineral Wells. They had lived on the rich bottom lands of the Red river for several years, and every member of the family was an invalid. They all seemed to be thoroughly poisoned with malaria, which afflicted the different members of the family in various ways. Mr. Lynch and his wife had both been suffering with malarial rheumatism for some years, and he had been unable to do any hard work for a long time; Mrs. Lynch could not raise her hands to her head, and others were obliged to arrange her hair; her hands were also drawn out of shape and the joints were very much enlarged.

Nearly every one of the family had chills and fever, and some of them had been prostrated with malarial fever; a son had enlargement of the spleen and was unable to find a remedy to reduce it and relieve him of his condition, which at times was regarded as very serious.

As they had always lived near a river before, Mr. Lynch decided that in settling a new home, he would select one far enough away from a stream to prevent its causing sickness among the members of his family, hence a home site was selected four miles east of the Brazos, and where Mineral Wells now stands, as above stated. For the first few years water for household purposes was hauled from the Brazos, but in 1880 "Judge" Lynch (as he is familiarly called by his neighbors and the old settlers), concluded to have a well bored close to his cabin home. The whole family were enthusiastic in the new enterprise, and strong was the hope of each and all that an abundant supply of cool, sparkling water would be obtained. The great expense had been duly considered, but the hard work and heavy hauling necessary to obtain the water for the use of the family and stock outweighed all other considerations. The contract was made, the well-boring machinery placed in position, and work commenced on the well which was to make a world-wide reputation and do so much for suffering humanity.

After the well was finished they were afraid of the water because of its peculiar and unpleasant taste and odor. But after using it a while the health of every member of the family was found to be much better, an examination of the water was had, and the final results of this examination, is the City of Mineral Wells, rightly christened the "Carlsbad of America."

I found that the Journal was not a stranger here, but had many warm friends among the residents of the Wells and vicinity. Among them, I found Hardin M. Kidwell, cashier of the First National bank, and who is also a well-known cattleman, having cattle in North Texas and the territory, and in addition, looks after the interests of that great commission house, the Evans-Suider-Ruel Company. Mr. Kidwell devoted a good part of his time to showing me over the town and seeing that I met the people.

George D. Oates and M. L. Sikes, both old time cattlemen, and subscribers to the Journal, were also very generous to me and showed a kindly feeling for anyone connected with what they consider "the best paper going."

While here I attended the commencement exercises of the Mineral Wells college and I want to say that they certainly have a first-class school here. Nearly 500 pupils were enrolled, and both pupils and patrons are justly proud of both school and teachers. The faculty is as follows: John W. McCracken, president, the sciences; R. L. Yeager, A. B., ancient and modern languages; N. E. Nance, B. S., mathematics; Miss Allie Vaughan, primary department; Miss Bessie Colnek, principle, music department; Mrs. Brazelton, art department; Miss Lou Smith, elocution department.

During the closing exercises Miss Colnek, the worthy principal of the music department, was presented with a gold ring, a token of esteem from her

pupils. Miss Lou Smith, the elocution teacher, was given a gold necklace by her class. Too much praise cannot be said of Mineral Wells college or its efficient corps of teachers.

Among the many handsome new buildings here is the Methodist church, recently erected at a cost of \$3500. But to anyone who has not visited the place for a year or two, the sight of the many fine business blocks of stone recently erected will be an agreeable one.

The hotel accommodations are sufficient for the reception of a large number of visitors, but a good, big, first-class hotel is badly needed here. For summer boarders, however, the many neat little cottage boarding houses are just the thing, and the rates are within the reach of all.

Mineral Wells has a fine agricultural and stock country around it, and the recent rains have put it in excellent condition.

I am afraid that I am taking up lots of valuable space in writing this long communication, but I have not said near all I would like, so I'll just say that Mineral Wells is reached by rail only over the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway. At Weatherford it has connection with all the railroad systems of the United States via the Texas and Pacific and the Santa Fe railways. Through these great Texas railway connections are made, either direct or by some of their connecting lines, with all parts of Texas as well as with those of other states. The Texas and Pacific extends from Texarkana, on the northeastern border of the state to El Paso, at the extreme northwest corner, where connection is made with the Mexican Central, Southern Pacific and another branch of the great "Santa Fe." From Marshall, Tex., on the main line of the Texas and Pacific, one of the lines extend to the City of New Orleans, La. So anyone can get here easily, and to all who seek health and rest, combined with pleasure and good living, come here and they will find it. To the old bachelor and widower cattlemen I will say, confidentially, that there is a small number of good-looking, energetic widows here who are "fixed" and need husbands to take care of them, and I might add that the number of good looking girls is not by any means small.

C. C. POOLE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Fort Davis—"High and Dry"—In Honor of Jefferson Davis—Climate and Scenery—Cattle Suffering.

Fort Davis, Tex., May 22.—This is one of the most beautifully located towns I have ever seen. The site was selected by the government for a military post away back in 1856. It was called "Davis" in honor of Jefferson Davis, who was at that time secretary of war. The post was vacated by the United States troops in 1861 and re-occupied in 1866. It was again abandoned by the government about three years ago and will probably never again be used as a military garrison. The buildings are still here, but are decaying and falling down very rapidly.

This town is the county seat of Jeff Davis county, which was a few years ago carved out of Presidio county, and, like the town, was called in honor of the faithful, honest and grand old leader of the "Lost Cause."

Jeff Davis county, like most Western Texas counties, has lots of climate and mountain scenery, but precious little of anything else. At Fort Davis the altitude is 5200 feet. The summers are cool and the winters warm. It rains only two or three times a year, and sometimes not that often, consequently it is "high and dry," and therefore a fine climate for one-lunged people. It has not rained here in several months—in fact, the last real good rain fell last fall and summer.

Cattle as a rule are thin and some are dying. The loss in a few localities will be pretty heavy if it does not rain soon.

This part of the state is overstocked; especially is this true where there is plenty of water. I have been pretty well over Jeff Davis and Presidio counties. They are both dry and needing rain badly.

Among those who are trying to build up little herds in this locality is Gen. B. H. Grierson, formerly a general in the army, and who made considerable reputation during the war and was for the time being made a brigadier-general. The general was retired from the army several years ago. He is pensioned for life, from which it is said his income is over \$11 per day. Yet he is not happy, but is here fussing around with a little bunch of cattle, acting as though he expected to live always. As a general he may have been a success, but as a Texas cowman he is, in my opinion, a first-class failure.

Haven't time to write more.

GEO. B.

Godair, Harding & Cos. Weekly Letter.

Chicago, May 22.—If one would stop to compare receipts of Texas cattle for the past six weeks with the same period last year he would be surprised at the remarkable difference. Yet from the first of the year to date about the same number of Texas cattle were marketed as a year ago. During the past few days there has been an unusual supply of Texas cattle and more than expected considering the fact that they were nearly all fed cattle. Grassers have not started to come yet, but some are expected before long. The fed steers that have been coming have sold very well, and the well finished kinds went nearly as high as the best natives. However, even these prices are below what the best grassers were bringing a year ago, which illustrates pretty forcibly the low state of the cattle market. The demand has been so strong for light weight cattle that all kinds of decent cows and 1000 to 1150 pound steers have been selling very satisfactory. This was largely due to the light receipts of Texas cattle. It is our opinion that grass cattle will find a reasonably good outlet when they start to come. Of course it would not be hard to overstock the market, but a good many could be taken at fair prices. Yesterday salesmen were obliged to submit to a sharp decline of 25 cents owing to the heavy receipts of natives, which competed sharply with them. Good to choice fed steers sell at \$3.50@3.90; common to medium, \$3.00@3.40; grassers, \$2.60@3.25.

A little sunshine has been let in on the sheep market, but not before it needed it. Since a week ago there has not been much change in prices, yet a stronger, firmer feeling has prevailed and the tendency of the trade has been rather in sellers favor. Receipts have been rather moderate, but the condition of eastern markets has been such as to prevent much improvement. However, we think that prospects are brighter than they were. We quote good Texas weathers, 65 to 75 pounds, \$3.40@3.70; medium, \$3.00@3.40. Feeders are not in strong demand at \$2.50@2.75. Some Texas sheep that were fed have sold up to \$3.90 during the week.

Interesting Live Stock Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1894.
Dear Sir—With the country so unsettled it is, of course, a hard year to figure on the future prospects of the trade, and course of prices, but we are of the opinion the outlook is not as bad as it appears, and this opinion is upheld somewhat by the fact that the lighter weight cattle are in good demand at strong and fairly well sustained prices, while it has been impossible to advance the heavy grades.

The best Texas fed steer cattle commenced this year at prices from 3.50 to 4c; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to 2.25. The steer cattle market continued to decline till about the middle of March when the best were bringing 2.75 to 3c. Cows and heifers showed no decline, but the trade was just the reverse—they gathered strength, and as time passed, brought more money. Now good fed steers sell for about 3.75, choice cows and heifers up to 3c, which at this writing is the relative position of the trade.

The first grassers of the season were received a few days ago, and at best could be classed as only fair beef. The prices realized for them was 2.75 for 835 pounds average, and 1.90 for cows average 724 pounds.

From the above you will see the state of the trade, and it is not hard to see, while the conditions of the country exist in their present state of uncertainty, the best results are not likely to be attained. However, judging from the present status of the trade, we can neither expect as bad a market as the outlook would generally warrant a person in anticipating, for the reason the range cattle take the place of our lighter weight native cattle and cows and heifers, and as the latter are scarce compared with the heavier weight cattle, you will see our conclusion is conservative.

We would advise you to watch your cattle carefully, and when any are fat, ship those that are, but do not make the mistake of shipping "slippery beef." Do not wait till all are fat before shipping, as by running them out as they get fat we believe you will realize more money, and for the year, make a better average of prices.

The fall trade is too far off to speak of with any certainty, and its course depends on the corn crop. There is no doubt but should there be a good corn crop, it will take the control of prices out of any one set of hands, and the result you can figure yourselves. Yours very truly,

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS.

The American Berkshire Association in its circular to members, dated 15th, shows wonderful progress and the continued popularity of the premium American hog. The receipts for the months of January, February, March and April, 1894, exceeded the receipts

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SHEEP AND WOOL

What to Feed Sheep.

A sheepman of long experience and eminent success says: "It is the practice of many sheep breeders to feed grain to both lambs and ewes and turn them to market early; some feed only the ewes, some of the lambs and some feed no grain at all. To determine the profit of feeding grain the Wisconsin experiment station undertook to solve this question and found that it paid well to feed grain to the lambs before weaning, but that there was no benefit from feeding grain to the ewes. An expenditure of \$2.54 for grain gave a difference of \$7.63 in the market value of the lambs so fed. Fourteen lambs fed grain gained 432 1-4 pounds in ten weeks, while the same number of lambs with no grain gained 395 3-4 pounds in the same time, a difference of 36.5 pounds in favor of the grain-fed lambs. The lambs having received grain were estimated by a competent butcher to be worth 3-4 of a cent more per pound than the others. In a second experiment an expenditure of \$3.79 for grain gave a difference of \$9.06 in the market value of the lambs having grain. A strong point in favor of feeding grain to lambs before weaning is that they learn to feed themselves and so show no perceptible loss when weaned; others lose considerably."

Wool vs. Shoddy.

In noticing an article in the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, and reviewing Senator Mills' proposition to tax shoddy, Mr. H. P. Miller of Ohio, a sound thinker and able writer, says in the same publication:

The use of shoddy appears to me to present a theme for legislation of far greater importance than the amount of tariff on wool. As Mr. Mills stated, the quantity of shoddy used in our domestic woollen goods is astonishing—fifty-two million pounds a year! It is simply one of the gigantic frauds of business life. If it is the right and duty of government to protect the people from frauds of any kind, the use of shoddy should certainly come under legislative ban; and we are beginning to recognize and assert our right to protect ourselves through the government from deceptions in trade. In many states we have pure-food laws. Dairymen are just now demanding that their industry be shielded from injury by fraudulent imitation. Certainly wool growers have an equal right to protection from fraudulent imitation of their product. I think no argument is necessary to establish this claim. All that is needed is to urge it on the attention of our legislators, and to make our demand so strong that it will not be ignored or defeated by the opposition of the few trixters affected.

Consumers consulting their own interests ought to enlist in this reform, for in reality they are the losers from the fraud. Woolgrowers are only indirectly affected, through the cheapening of their product and the lessening demands for it. We must discuss the subject, however, until we are agreed upon the legislation wanted. I cannot support Mr. Mills' demand for a tax upon shoddy. It is the deception from which we wish to be protected, and a tax will in no wise lessen that. The principal argument in support of the use of shoddy is that it reduces the cost of clothing. Many poor people are enabled to have some woollen clothing who could not afford the more costly wools. Now, to tax shoddy would only increase the cost of the clothing of the poor, and it would not remedy the evil. Moreover, no government has any right—moral right—to raise a revenue from the evil practices of the people.

Let me repeat that it is the deception practiced in using the shoddy—not in the use of the shoddy—that offers a subject for legislation. It is no more wrong to sell rags in the form of new cloth and new suits, provided no deception is used, than to sell them to the rag-gatherers. Moreover, I think we have no right to demand that rags shall not be used in the manufacture of clothing. If cheap clothing can be made out of them, the poor ought to be allowed that advantage; I say, if it can be.

With this view of the situation, a law requiring every piece of goods and suit of clothes to bear a statement of the exact quantity and kinds of material used in its manufacture, I think would be most efficient.

Common Sense Silence in Sheep Breeding.

In one of his lectures before the students in agriculture at the Ohio State University Prof. J. Tremont Hickman made some strong points in sheep breeding which are of interest to every sheepman in the country. Summarizing his conclusions he said:

It is shown that it does not seem practicable to produce the highest grade of wool and the finest quality of mutton from the same flock.

That while it is impossible to obtain both these products from the same flock either one or the other will be of inferior quality.

That the production of a superior quality of mutton from the merino is not practicable.

That the breeder, if fully qualified for his business, can breed to suit his fancy. That the sire is the more important factor in breeding and should be the production of the most careful breeding for a series of years; he should have all the qualifications of a model possible to unite in one animal.

That the dam must have, first of all, a good, strong constitution, next, a docile disposition, and finally, the power of transmitting these to her progeny to a marked degree. That the production of a cross breed can not be relied upon for reproducing a fixed type.

The ram in all cases must have the best of care at breeding time, husbanding his strength and requiring of him the least possible exertion.

The ewes at breeding time should not be in high flesh, but in good, thriving condition. Grain feeding should be light until after the lambs have arrived. Lambs should have feed other than that taken from the mother after they are five weeks old, and should have some grain feed throughout the first year.

That corn alone is not generally a good feed for sheep of any kind of age. That wheat bran, ground oats and a little oil meal are good grain foods, and roots, such as mangel wurzels and turnips, are admissible adjuncts; ensilage is also one of the best foods, especially for breeding ewes.

A good pedigree is a very good thing, but an animal with a pedigree as long as the moral law might at last be a very inferior animal, and after we have scanned carefully the pedigree and studied it a whole day we will want to see the animal before we buy, and when all is said and done it is not so much what is the pedigree of our flock as what is its present condition. Have we left all along the line of our breeding and feeding marks that stand out in bold relief, pointing as the finger of evidence to the results of careful study, of unrelenting care and attention, of unmitigated toil and a final representative of the ideal type, embodying the beauty and symmetry of form, and bearing every evidence of a strong constitution of unmistakable vitality and the ideal individuality?

Fine Breeding.

Whether the best results are attained by cross breeding or line breeding is a question that is still open for discussion, notwithstanding it has been prominent with swine herdsmen two hundred years. The swine breeders Journal undertakes to throw some light on the subject and his deductions may be serviceable to Texans who are just now trying to establish ranches of good breeds. The journal says:

Line breeding was first practiced by Mr. Bakewell on the long horns, and his success was so marked his method was immediately practiced by other breeders until at the present time it is practiced by nearly all the most intelligent and successful breeders of all kinds of stock. It consists of mating animals that are somewhat related but distant, on the theory that similar blood will mingle together, thus fixing quality and uniformity in the herd. In-breeding consists in mating animals closely related to each other and is only practiced by people who are very wise or very foolish. Used in the hands of a master it has sometimes achieved great results. Cross breeding is practiced quite extensively but not among breeders. One reason for its use it can be done without the using of any intelligence. Another reason it is expected by many they can thereby secure the good points of all the breeds, which is a mistake, as weeds are more readily raised than flowers. Another reason is that crossing produces stronger and more growthy animals. This is sometimes the case as a half bred animal or cross bred, sometimes outstrips the pure bred, yet this leads to an error as they are only fitted for meat as after the first cross they run down hill and are not to be depended upon as breeders and should not be used as such. Other examples of crossing have come under my notice where I have seen farmers' possessed of some good specimens of a pure bred animal and crossed them. I have failed to discover a motive unless it was to try and reduce the animals that accidentally came into their possession to about their level in looks, actions and intelligence. I would select sows to breed before selecting for sale and not sell all that are fit for market and breed

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
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Cures others, will cure you

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.
\$14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and Gilmore of the World's Fair. **FREE OXFORD MFG. CO., 342 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.**

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what are left. In selecting have in mind the point you wish to arrive at. Heavy hogs are not wanted so much as formerly.

What we want to produce at present is a pig that will weigh 300 lbs. the quickest and on the least feed and be always ready for market. It is too much to ask or expect of a young growing sow to sustain a rapid growth together with the added draft of maternity, therefore a sow should not be required to raise a litter of pigs until a year old at least and even then it is better to depend on old sows mostly. As they raise larger litters of stronger pigs which will more than make up the added expense. The male will be fit to use if good strong and thrifty at a weight of 150 lbs. yet I always use larger and more mature animals when possible, my practice having been to purchase a new pig each year and use him two years in the her giving me one old hog and young one. However, I always purchase a fall pig or on farrow in February or March.

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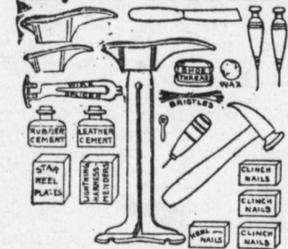
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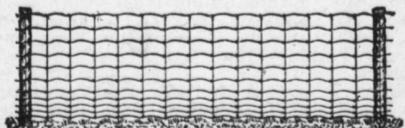
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Settlement of An Old Feud.

Ever since the introduction of Railroad, the war has been on between the management and adjoining land owners. Cheap fences, slaughtered stock, extravagant claims, costly suits and the law's delay has been the "rotation." All this is now changed, the farmers cry, "Give us the 'Page' and all will be forgiven." The Railroad Companies reply "the 'Page' it shall be," and the Spiral Springs extend their Coils with "bless you my children."

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SWINE.

Make the brood sow as comfortable as possible.

All swine are noticeably sensitive to changes in the weather.

Bristles has decided that he will get more money this year for the same weight of pork this season than it brought last season, as he will cure it and sell it in neater cuts and more attractive packages.

The profits in hog raising and feeding may not be very large, but there is one advantage at least, and that is, with good management it does not require a very long time to secure them.

When a sow has proved herself to be a good breeder, the safest plan is to keep her as long as she continues to farrow profitable litters of pigs.

If good sows are kept and used for breeding as long as they are profitable, the better plan is when the young sow farrows her first litter in the spring to not breed her again until in the fall.

So far as is possible, breed the sows so as to have the fall pigs come by the middle of September, and the spring pigs by the first week in March. It is very important to see that a sow that is sucking a litter of pigs is fed all that she can eat.

Two years ago the live stock statistics showed there were 52,000,000 hogs in this country, the present estimate is 45,000,000. Four years ago the population of the country was 65,000,000—the present estimate is 77,000,000. More consumers and less meat. See?

Pig Notes.

Give 'em a warm mash for breakfast. Pigs are better off to have something to do, and their time is not worth anything. They are healthier with something to do.

While fixing fence fix the pig pasture. It will do more for your pork if a good grazing field, than any other work you bestow.

If you have made the pigs grow well over winter, kill them this spring and start with more growers. Young pork should bring a good price, and there is more money in growing young pork than in making it on corn.

When through with a male let him go to the shambles early and before he eats his head off.

Shut in the young pigs early at night, and keep them in late on cold mornings.

Now be on the outlook for choice pigs that will bring good litters next spring. Raise them on liberal feed, develop them and stint them early, and you won't be far astray.

To increase the interest of the boys on the farm give each of them a pig. Let them compete in feeding. Give them good books and papers on swine, and in the fall let all pork be dressed at the same age. Invite neighborhood boys and let the youngsters stick and dress their own animals.

Give the pigs free range and good pasturage.

Pigs should not be weaned in a hurry. Feed the sow and wait.

After a few days from the farrow feed the pigs all they will eat, provided the food be light and fresh.

Once a day will do in Texas, but it is best to feed the pigs twice a day—about a third of the ration in the morning and the remainder at night.

Count your cost of feeding pigs, and don't let it overrun the price you expect to get when they are 8 months old.

Clean troughs and clean feeding places promote health and thrift.

Keep salt, ashes and copperas where the hogs can help themselves daily.

No matter how much slop is given, hogs should have all of the fresh, pure water they can drink daily.

When it can be avoided, growing pigs and fattening hogs should not be fed together.

In summer time especially it is pure economy to allow the pigs to sleep on the manure pile.

So long as pigs have the run of a good pasture and take plenty of exercise there is no danger of their growing too fast.

During the summer especially it is the pigs that average 150 or 175 pounds and are in a good marketable condition that will bring the best prices.

Hogs Good Average Property.

Hogs are a good average property, and have so proven for every decade in this country's history. Prices have been very high and very low at times, and the fluctuations have been frequent, but the fat hog has always caught on his feet and has at all times been one of the best paying products of the farm. The farmer who

reads and keeps posted as to the number of hogs in the country and the number required for export can generally determine the time to hold and the time to sell—or rather the time to fatten, for he hog don't keep well after he is ready for market, he loses money for his owner every day he is kept after that. When everybody begins to fatten is not the time for the sagacious hog raiser—he waits awhile so as to have his product come in after the others are used up. It is no longer necessary to follow the old style of beginning to fatten early in the fall, so as to be ready to take advantage of the earliest cold spell. The "cold spell" isn't in it now, and the hog is likely to bring a higher price in August than in December or January. At any rate the farmer of forethought will regulate his feeding and marketing so as to keep out of the rush and avoid the glut. Pursuing this plan the hog-raiser is sure to score a profit on his product every year, except when losses are incurred from epidemic cholera or some other fatal disease.

POULTRY.

Feed the goslings three times daily for one week on hard boiled eggs and bread made of meal and water, dry and without salt. After that they may have cracked corn, small grain, and chopped green food.

When once fledged they can forage for themselves in field and orchard till November when, in a few weeks, they will be in fine order by Christmas.

Well-cooked, the flesh is fine, and it would be hard to produce as much fine meat for the table of any other kind with so little expense or trouble.

Emden Grease.

In this country, where swine are so easily raised, and so cheaply fattened, the value of geese for food is greatly underrated, and where cotton and wool are so cheap and plentiful, feathers are regarded as of trifling value.

In Germany geese are largely depended on in the thrifty families for furnishing the fat used in cookery. So much were they in demand both for flesh and for fat in foreign families that it became a common thing among the slaves to call them "Jew hogs"—as furnishing the substitute for the negro's dearly prized hogs lard.

As a matter of health and economy, geese are worthy of more attention.

The very beautiful variety known as the Emden is a spotless white; its eyes are bright blue; its legs and feet deep orange, and its bill of a dark flesh color. It is tall and erect, with a fine square body, which, when fat touches the ground. The enormous ganders of three years weigh as high as thirty-two pounds, and the female of that age weighs twenty-six pounds. Breeders should weigh about twenty. The eggs are white, large, rough, and thick-shelled. It is best to set them under a large hen, which can cover three or four safely. Sprinkle the eggs regularly with luke-warm water to prevent their growing too hard. They hatch in thirty days.

The old idea that geese require a pond to swim in is obsolete, and the goose is now grown to perfection without the traditional muddy puddle, and, says an uncredited but very thoughtful writer, no more profitable fowl can be raised on the farm than the goose. It is a popular error that the goose requires plenty of water to paddle and swim in. All the water necessary is plenty to drink. If geese are kept out of the water they will fatten better, and the feathers will be more oily and last longer, nor does it require so much grain to keep them when they do not run in water. The goose is an easily-marketable fowl, and is not so hard to raise as the turkeys and does not require the care. It will feed on grain stubble and pastures, and taken the year round its cost of keeping is small. Hatch the goose eggs with a hen, as she will make a better mother than the goose, putting from five to eight eggs under each hen.

The Little Chicks.

Giving water to chicks, so as to allow them to get their bodies wet, is certain to stunt their growth and may kill them.

One of the secrets in feeding is to avoid getting your laying hens too fat.

Do not feed chicks for the first forty-eight hours after they are hatched, but water and feed them as soon as they are taken off. Give them a little cornmeal three or four times a day.

Never feed your chicks cornmeal mixed with cold water. It causes bowel disease and death.

One-half the young chicks and turkeys die from lice. When they begin to droop look for the large lice on head and neck.

Germs

of disease feed on life, and are only overcome by the making of sound, healthy tissue.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is an easy, palatable fat food that makes new tissue quickly and gives strength. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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Eggs from very fat hens, immature pullets, or hens in the yard with cocks having frosted combs, or very small eggs, will not hatch well.

Do not compel a few hens to support the others. Kill the drones.

Hens will transmit their egg-laying qualities to their chicks. Set the eggs from the best laying hens of the flock.

Air slacked lime, freely dusted everywhere, is cheap, and will destroy lice, gapes and roup.

Avoid crossing. There is no advantage gained by crossing one breed with another. Select whatever breed suits you best and stick to it.

Give skim milk to the laying hens instead of to the pigs. It pays in the way of more eggs.

Have your nest-boxes loose—not fastened to the house—so that you can take them outside to be cleaned. The same may be said of the roosts. It is in the nests that the lice breed most rapidly, being assisted by the warmth from the hens. Keep the nests and roosts clean, and the work of keeping lice away will be easier.

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

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

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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.

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as second-class matter.

GOOD FOR TEXAS CATTLEMEN.

It is announced that at a meeting of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange held April 14th in the assembly room at the Exchange building, the commission rules were amended so as to limit the charge for selling straight loads of cattle to \$12 per car load. The rate is 50 cents per head, for example commission for selling sixteen head in one car is \$8, eighteen head \$9, twenty head \$10, but no car load will cost over \$12, no matter how many head of cattle may be in the car. The St. Louis National stock yards has also reduced the cost of prairie hay from \$1.50 to \$1 per hundred pounds.

These reductions will be hailed by every Texas shipper with some degree of satisfaction. The limit for selling straight loads of cattle to \$12 is a slight concession that will save the shipper a few dollars while the reduction of prairie hay from \$1.50 to \$1 per hundred pounds is an act of simple justice and removes one of the complaints against the St. Louis stock yards. The price of feed at the stock yards is too high, but the price at St. Louis was exorbitant. The Journal is glad to note the changes.

PANHANDLE STOCK SHOW.

Last Saturday was annual stock show day for Childress county, and right nobly did she improve it. The people from all over the county turned out to witness the show and contend for the blue ribbons, while Greer county sent over a fine contingent of breeders with their pureblood. The account of the meeting states that it was gratifying to note the number of thoroughbred and graded horses, cattle and hogs on exhibition, also the interests manifested in the contests for the prizes. The awards were as follows: Best colt, Hunt Monday; best 1-year-old, R. W. Biggestaff; best 2-year-old, (all purpose), T. H. Swanson; best 2-year-old, (saddle), C. E. Givens; best brood mare, Hunt Monday; best stallion, Mrs. Kersey; best herd Jersey cattle, Alf. Beard; best herd of Holstein cattle, Tom Williams; best Jersey red hog, Alf. Beard; best Berkshire hog, Alf. Beard.

The people of the Panhandle says the Gazette's dispatch begin to realize the fact that a farm and plenty of good stock has no failures and that wheat, oats and other crops can be made to pay a better profit by being fed to stock than sold on the market at present prices. Grass is splendid. The wheat crop will not generally be good in this county. But the prospects for other crops, such as oats, sorghum, Kaffer corn millet, rye, etc., are good.

The Journal is rejoiced to see the Panhandle country stepping to the front in enterprises of this character. She has a live, active, progressive population, and older parts of the state would do well to turn their eyes in that direction for object lessons in agriculture and live-stock breeding.

SPEAKS WELL OF TEXAS.

On his return to Kansas City a few days ago Mr. Allen was seized by a newspaper reporter and readily yielded up the good things he remembered about Texas.

"Everything is in a flourishing condition in Texas," said L. A. Allen, who had just returned from an extended trip through the state yesterday. "Stock of all kinds is doing well in Southern, Central and Northern Texas. The extreme western and southwestern portion, including the lower staked plains and Rio Grande valley, have suffered severely from drouth, and the loss of stock has been considerable in those sections. The corn and cotton crops are in fine shape. In Central and South Texas corn is up from two to four feet high. In North Texas the crop is some later than further south, but it is up and growing finely. More corn than usual and less cotton have been planted in Texas. Many farmers are turning their attention to corn and hogs. In former years they raised only cotton. Shipments of fat grass cattle from Texas will be later this year than usual, as they went on grass thinner than common. In the last few days there have been very heavy rains, extending from the gulf to the northern part of the state, the rainfall in twenty-four hours in many places having been from four to six inches." At this point Mr. Allen became enthusiastic when speaking of the greatness of Texas, and went on to say: "Texas is a wonderful state. The people down there speak of it as East Texas, West Texas, South Texas, Southwest Texas, and the Panhandle of Texas. Either one of these divisions would form a good sized state. I do not think there will be a famine of cattle in this country while grass grows and water runs in Texas. More cattle than usual were fed last winter on corn and cotton-seed meal, in the marketing of which the losses to the owners were considerable but Texas men-like they never become discouraged when they meet with losses handling cattle. No, sir, Texas men don't lay down at trifles, they are all nerve with good staying qualities, their women are beautiful, and their men courteous."

CURE YOUR OWN MEAT.

Hog raisers are often in doubt whether it will be most profitable to sell their fat hogs on the hoof or convert them into bacon. An experimental test by Mr. W. D. Van Eaton of Kopperl, is now being made. On his place he has scales for weighing wagons, live stock, etc. He had a number of fine fat hogs and determined to make the experiment to satisfy himself as to the most profitable way of disposing of them; so he weighed them and calculated the sum they would net him at the Packinghouse prices on the hoof. He then slaughtered them, utilizing every portion of the animal that he could make available for any purpose. The experiment is not yet ended, but estimating the bacon, lard and sausages yet on hand, and that that his family has consumed, at the prices his neighbors pay him—the same as the retail prices at the grocers—the net result is just 50 per cent in excess of the value of the hogs on hoof. Of course he took some risk in curing and saving the meat, but he says he can easily reduce that risk to the minimum by laying in a small supply of ice to tide over any sudden change of the temperature.

This experiment is proof that the small farmer, or those who have only small herds of hogs, can save money by curing their own meat; but where experience is lacking, or the number of hogs exceeds eight or ten, or ice is inconvenient at a low price, it is safer to sell on the hoof and take no risks.

IRRIGATION THE REMEDY.

The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal had something to say on this important subject last week, and also

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

some observations on revising the land laws of Texas in its cattle department. Here are some significant items bearing upon the present conditions:

Thousands and thousands of acres of land are going back to the state and the state will have the pleasure of keeping it until it revises its land laws, so that land will be sold for what it is worth.—San Angelo Standard.

Have you only just discovered this, Brother Standard? Tom Green county needs a reduction of the lease law, reduction of the price of school lands, destruction of prairie dogs, an irrigation law that will aid her in improving her water facilities so that she can be independent of her scanty rainfall. The irrigation works can be developed and maintained by convict labor instead of bringing them in competition with mechanical labor. Send no man to Austin that refuses to toe the line.—Midland Gazette.

Irrigation is a great problem, and it is folly to talk about watering the arid region of Texas, even, without the aid of the general government. Individuals nor states can handle the work effectively. The convicts in all the prisons would be impotent under state action.

Texas hasn't water enough on the surface to irrigate 5 per cent of her rainless territory—the states and territories lying north and northwest are in like condition till Colorado is reached. It will require all the available water of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, the Strip and Texas to irrigate the dry lands in each, and it would have to be utilized over and over again till it is absorbed, evaporated or otherwise exhausted. Irrigation ditches should debouch from the foothills of the Rockies, and catch much of the water that now flows eastward and southeastward through the great rivers that empty into the Mississippi. Nor will that be enough. The nether tanks and reservoirs will have to be tapped, the arroyas drained into the ditches, and surface tanks created to catch the rain in every basin that will hold water from the lower Rio Grande to Omaha. Only the general government can cross state lines with such an enterprise, and only the general government can furnish money enough to pay the cost of such a stupendous work. But the general government will have it to do sooner or later.

SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE SHORT-AGE.

Droves, packers and even the live stock chroniclers at the great centers still affect the illusive theory that the shortage of cattle shipments is not in reality a shortage of animals at home. The Chicago Drovers' Journal endeavors to make it appear that Texas cattle are as numerous as ever they were, and that in a little time they will gain fat on the new grass and be sent forward. It hugs a delusive phantom of hope to its palpitating bosom and misleads its constituents as follows:

"The very light receipts of Texas cattle for the past two months have made a much better market for common to medium native steers and butchers' stock than would have obtained if supplies from the Southwest had been up to a year ago. In the absence of Texas cattle buyers had to take a larger percentage of light weight natives so that the 'nice' little cattle" sold relatively better than the

big kinds. Good cows and heifers have been selling remarkably well chiefly on this account and the difference in price between them and the corn-fed steers is less than it has been for a long time. The tardiness of Texas grass cattle this year has helped out the butcher stock wonderfully. Abundant rains have fallen in Texas, where rains were badly needed, and the chances are that cattle will be retained on pasture longer than intended. If this is the case it will be some weeks yet before grassers will come freely, and good cows and heifers will be likely to sell well for some time."

This picture is true only in degree. The rains that fell in the drought districts were insufficient to accomplish the good so much needed, and current accounts from these sections indicate a relapse into the deplorable conditions of a few weeks ago. But whether matters be or be not improved to the extent of successful grass feeding, the cattle are not there to be "retained on pastures." Some will, of course, be shipped back if the range justifies it, but the bulk of the cattle that formerly browsed in those colossal ranches and baronial pastures are gone never to return—most of them are dead and the balance are in other sections. The 570,000 head shipped out to the Territory and Kansas during the months of April and May came mostly from the vast regions of drought and starvation, and the estimate of well-informed cattlemen is that less than 20 per cent of the former number of cattle held there for grazing, can now be counted in those partially deserted ranges.

In view of these facts the "butchers' supplies from the Southwest," are likely to remain short for a long time, and buyers will have to continue "to take a large percentage of light weight natives" to supply their customers. Texas will require time to grow grass, and still further time to stock the deserted pastures and fatten "butchers' supplies."

Concerning the rate concession by the Southwestern traffic association from Texas to Omaha, it is noticed that the rate on cattle from Texas to Omaha of only 5 cents higher than to Kansas City has been put in operation. The Santa Fe road will operate in connection with the B. and M. road on the rate, carrying the Texas stock to Concordia, Kan., where the B. and M. will take it to its destination. This reduction in rates is considered a great benefit to South Omaha packers.

Four black Galloway pure-bloods—a bull and three heifers attract the attention of passengers on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande in their cosy pasture about ten miles from the city. They feed near the track every afternoon, and are so black and sleek and beautiful as to call forth many exclamations of admiration from passengers in passing trains.

Tarrant county's agriculture, horticulture, truck-farming and dairying are all coming to the front, and Fort Worth feels the quickened pulsation. The prairies have been planted and there are great fields of wheat and oats and corn and vegetables all along the lines of railway within the county limits.

The vegetable garden is the best family physician.

MARKET REPORT.

Fort Worth Live Stock.
Office of James H. Campbell & Co., Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., May 24.—We report the following sales for the week ending at noon today. Demand for cattle is good; market active and strong; steers, 850 to 1000 pounds, \$2.85@3.15; cows are bringing from \$1.75 to \$2.50, owing to quality. Bulk of the sales, \$2.10.

Hogs are active and strong at the recent decline, bulk of hogs selling on this market at \$4.45 to \$4.60. There is a limited demand for sheep at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

Hogs	Avg	price	Cattle	Avg	Price.
30	178	\$4.50	5 cows	916	\$2.15
2	305	4.33	1 bull	740	1.75
5	308	4.50	5 cows	906	2.10
8	216	4.15	12 cows	760	1.90
5	260	4.40	29 steers	942	2.77 1-2
9	164	4.15	17 steers	912	2.77 1-2
1	250	4.25	25 steers	893	2.95
5	194	4.00	4 cows	744	1.85
67	192	4.50	4 bulls	1067	1.70
8	131	3.25			
22	201	4.50			
9	132	3.25			
86	176	4.50			
84	216	4.55			
4	250	4.30			
5	244	4.30			

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 \$4.50; tops, \$4.60.

Cattle—Demand is good for 850 to 1000 pound steers, selling from \$2.50 to \$3; fat cows, \$2 to \$2.25; bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

The following are the sales made by us from May 17 to date:

HOGS.

49 hogs, 193 pounds average, sold	\$4 50
126 hogs, 196.....	4 25
30 hogs, 223.....	4 50
48 hogs, 219.....	4 50
7 hogs, 192.....	4 30

CATTLE.

1 bull, 1000 pounds.....	\$1 50
3 cows, 1050.....	2 00
2 heifers, 815.....	2 25
1 cow, 1030.....	2 35
2 cows, 915.....	2 00
1 bull, 1200.....	1 50

1 bull, 940.....	1 50
1 bull, 1340.....	1 75
3 cows, 850.....	1 90
1 bull, 1350.....	1 75
7 cows, 700.....	1 90
31 cows, 845.....	2 15
1 stag, 1150.....	1 50
24 steers, 1110.....	3 00
16 steers, 930.....	2 60
1 cow, 800.....	2 00
2 cows, 1000.....	2 25
26 steers, 885.....	2 70
13 cows, 881.....	2 20
11 cows, 800.....	2 00
1 cow, 750.....	2 00
1 cow, 700.....	2 00
1 heifer, 760.....	2 50
1 heifers, 780.....	2 50
3 cows, 800.....	2 25

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Ill., May 24—Corrected weekly by the Texas Live Stock Commission company.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; natives, canning cows, \$2.00@2.40; killers, \$2.75@3.60; dressed beef steers, \$3.65@4.25; export, 3.90@4.35; Texas fed steers, \$2.90@3.20; common to fair good to best, \$3.50@4.05; quality extra good today.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market 5 to 10 cents higher; heavy, \$4.85@4.95; bulk, 4.75@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; market 1-4c higher for the week; few common to medium Texas coming, selling at \$2.00 @3.60; number prime Texas coming worth \$3.75@4.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Mo., May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3400 head; shipments, 1109; market active and steady; Texas steers, \$2.65@3.75; Texas cows, \$2@3.15; shipping steers, \$3@4.25; native cows, \$1.50@3.45; stockers and feeders, \$3@3.75; bulls \$2@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 9500 head; shipments, 520; market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, \$4.55@4.65; heavies, \$4.50@4.67 1-2; packers, \$4.55@4.67 1-2; mixed, \$4.50@4.60; lights, \$4.45@4.60; Yorkers, \$4.55@4.60; nigs, \$4.40@4.55.

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

Horses—W. S. Tough & Son managers of the Kansas City Stockyards horse and mule department, report the market as being decidedly off. Prices are from \$7 to \$10 lower than during the past week on everything except roadsters and knee actors. This class are still selling fairly well. Leggy, rough coupled draft horses are hard to sell at any price, and it is almost impossible to get a bid on a cheap pluggy horse.

Mules—Market fairly active. A little more movement in all grades. Prices steady at quotations.

St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2800; shipments, 800; market fairly active for natives; Texans slow. Native medium, \$3.75@3.90; cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.50; calves, \$4.50; Texas steers, fair, \$3.10@3.40; cows, \$2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6200; shipments, 2400; market slow; butcher grades, \$4.70@4.80; packing, \$4.60@4.70; nigs and common to fair light, \$3.30@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; shipments, 700; market active, strong and 15c higher. Native mixed, common to fair, butcher's, \$2.75@4.25; lambs, \$4.25@4.50.

Prof. Larkin of Knox College Observatory, Galesburg, Ill., has been watching the wonderful solar cyclone, and on the 17th announced that its dimensions far exceeded those of any storm he has ever seen during his career as an astronomer. It is now at its full height, he says, and its length is 86,000 miles and the width varies from 22,000 to 43,000 miles. The peculiar features are jets and bridges. The whole mass has a twisting, rotary motion. There are two storm centers and at a distance are spots. The professor attributes the unusual heat experienced preceding the recent storms to this solar storm.

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

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

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

AGRICULTURAL.

Clean Culture Hurts the Soil.

Mr. A. H. Barnett, in the American Cultivator, has some sensible suggestions on the subject of clean culture, which are equally as applicable to Texas culture as that of the latitude for which he wrote.

Many make the mistake, says the writer, of supposing that clean culture of land improves it, while leaving weeds on it tends to deteriorate it. Just the contrary is true, however. Clean culture of land when a crop is taken off leaves the soil exposed to the elements, so that valuable fertilizing agents escape readily and exhaust the strength of the land. It is much better after harvesting a clean crop in the middle of the summer if the land were covered with a thick growth of weeds.

These statements are not made as advocating weeds. Weeds are enemies at all times. They must be exterminated and kept down on the farm. But of two evils, a clean, bare soil in the middle of the summer or one covered with weeds, the latter is preferable. Neither one is desirable.

In Europe farmers who adopt intensive methods of farming, and where every square foot of soil is very valuable to them, recognize the danger to the soil of clean culture and they have what they call "rubber crops" to sow when the land happens to be left without anything on it. These rubber crops are generally sown with the main crop before harvest time, and they spring up immediately after harvesting and retain the fertility in the soil. We are adopting similar methods in this country by sowing grass or clover seeds with the oats, so that when these are harvested in the summer time the grass plants will immediately cover the land and prevent the loss of fertility.

The worst thing that we can do to our soils is to harvest the crops in the summer or early fall and then leave the land idle for the rest of the season. In many parts of our country where the soil is rich and young grass springs up naturally right after harvesting a crop there is no danger of the soil being bare for any length of time. This is nature's method of protecting the land and keeping the nitrogen in the soil.

But take it on an old farm where the soil has been cultivated for years, conditions are different. Here the fertility has been supplied artificially by the application of manures or fertilizers and by an improved system of rotation in which grass plays an important part. Grass does not really spring up on it, especially in the hot season. If any crop is to be taken off in the summer time and no other one to succeed it, grass seeds should be sown over the land early in the spring. These seeds will germinate and push up before hot weather comes and will cover the soil as soon as given room and light.

Grange and Experiment Stations.

At one time the failure of Secretary Morton to advise the continuation of the government experiment station appropriation was construed to mean that he was opposed to it. The secretary of agriculture denies the justice of this interpretation.

The national grange took an interest in the matter, and addressed to the house committee of agriculture cogent reasons for the continuance of the appropriation. From this address the Mirror and Farmer selects a few passages worthy of consideration, coming as it does from the most conservative of the great farmers' organizations. Of the station it says:

"It is essentially an educational institution, and its benefits are general, as diffused and as incapable of exact numerical definition or measurement as those of the common schools.

"Its best service to the farmer is to be looked for, not in single brilliant discoveries, but in such an increase of tested and accurate knowledge as shall enable the farmer to conduct his business more and more intelligently and efficiently, and with a greater margin of profit."

In a special plea for the continued support of them it uses this language:

"Agriculture lies at the base of our national welfare, and it is, therefore, a matter of great public importance that knowledge upon agricultural subjects should be generally diffused, and that everything possible should be done to bring the researches of modern science to the aid of the cultivator of the soil.

"This important work cannot be accomplished by the individual farmer—first, because he generally lacks the scientific knowledge and special training required for such investigation, and, second, because the business of the individual farmer is not upon a sufficiently large scale and does not yield sufficient profit to warrant him in making costly investigations for his own use; and, third, because the nature of his calling is such as usually to leave him little time for such investigations. "The example of nearly every civil-

ized country may be quoted in favor of state support for experiment station work, thus showing a very general agreement as to the propriety and importance of such support."

The address gives the following approximate estimate of the number of stations for only the important countries are named: Germany, 66; France, 68; Austria, 34; Sweden, 25; Italy, 18; Russia, 14; Great Britain, 9; Holland, 4; Denmark, Norway, Spain and Portugal, 3 each; Canada, 5 and Java 4.

"Making the experiment stations, entirely dependent upon their several states for support would involve the necessity of action by a large number of different legislative bodies, and create a serious risk that the newer and poorer states, which especially need the work of an experiment station, would fail to receive the benefit of one.

"Agriculture is certainly of as much national importance as many other subjects which receive national aid, and a small percentage of the amounts annually appropriated for public improvements would pay the expenses of all the stations in the United States.

"Exactly the same reasons justify an appropriation for these stations as justify an appropriation for the United States department of agriculture. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the present system compels the several states to bear a share of the burden, since they are required to furnish buildings for the stations.

A Word About Alfalfa.

The Iowa Homesteader says that the wonderful yield of this member of the clover family and its high feeding value make details in relation to it always of interest, and any locality where it does well is sure to possess at least one element of a successful stock-growing country. It comes the nearest to being an all the year round feed stuff of any we have, and we look forward to the time, at no very distant day, when the hog of the future—the lean meat hog—will be chiefly raised on alfalfa."

Texas farmers are laboring under the hurtful mistake that they cannot grow alfalfa without irrigation, and that even with plenty of water the climate is fatal to its profitable propagation. Every day this unfounded error dominates the minds of Texas farmers they are losing money. There are probably very few plantations in Texas north of the 31st parallel upon which a few acres may not be found that will grow the coveted feed product. A low, level, loamy soil is the kind to select. Creek, branch or river bottom land, if there be any, is the best; if not, then the next best is a flat piece of ground that will hold its moisture well and afford ample nutriment to the plant.

Col. Bob Maddox is cultivating alfalfa right here within three miles of the Tarrant courthouse, and he is making it profitable. His patch is a low, level piece of ground in what is termed "branch bottom." The soil is light loamy, has some sand mixture and good clay subsoil, and without irrigation or any moisture except from the rains it yields him a ton and a half to the acre four times a year, and he says it is the best stock food that was ever grown in any country. Col. Maddox has a fine breed stock farm, and feeds his alfalfa to his own stock, but he could turn the product into cash at a profit of \$40 per acre. It is easily propagated, and when once well started it goes right on winter and summer yielding crops.

Our National Wealth.

According to the summation of the figures of the census of 1890, the true valuation of the tangible property in the United States was \$65,037,091,197. Compared with true valuation statistics of wealth of the United States in 1880, these figures show an increase in wealth in round numbers during the last decade of \$22,500,000,000. During four prior decades the valuations shown by census office statistics were as follows: In 1850 it was \$7,250,000,000; in 1860 it was \$16,250,000,000; in 1870 it was \$30,000,000,000; in 1880 it was \$43,000,000,000. The per capita true valuation of the country at these different census periods is placed at \$308 in 1850, at \$514 in 1860, at \$780 in 1870, at \$870 in 1880, and at \$1039 in 1890. The

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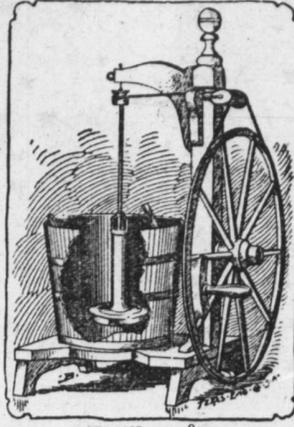
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HOUSTON, TEX.

1870 values are stated in terms of the depreciated currency of that year, and for purposes of comparison with other periods the amount of wealth reported should be decreased about 20 per cent, the average gold premium being about 25 per cent above the par of paper during that year. The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property taxed during these indicates in all the periods, certainly during the last decade, a considerable exemption from taxation of real estate and a great evasion or omission of taxation on personal property. In 1850 the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the country was \$6,000,000,000; in 1860 it was \$12,000,000,000; in 1870 it was \$14,500,000,000; in 1880 it was \$17,000,000,000, and in 1890 it was \$25,000,000,000. In 1890, the first census year in which the exemptions and undervaluation assessments are shown, the true valuation of the real estate and improvements taxed in the country was placed at \$35,711,209,108, and that exempt from taxation at \$3,833,335,225, or a total at \$39,500,000,000, while the assessed valuation of real estate of improvements upon which taxes were levied was only \$18,956,556,675.

The true valuation of all property in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, in 1890 is classified as follows: Real estate and improvements, \$39,544,544,333; live stock on farms and ranges, farm implements and machinery, \$2,703,015,040; mines and quarries, \$1,291,291,579; gold and silver coin and bullion, \$1,158,774,648; machinery of mills and product on hand, \$3,058,593,441; railroads and equipments, including street railroads, \$8,685,407,323; telegraphs, telephones, shipping and canals, \$701,755,712; miscellaneous, \$7,893,708,821. Total, \$65,037,091,197.

Burlington Route.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

Kansas City

—TO—

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

WITH

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

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM

Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

—AND—

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE

Atlantic Coast

AND EASTERN PORTS.

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

D. O. IVES,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. ST. LOUIS.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY

—OVER THE—

Houston, Texas & Central R'y,

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

Through Sleepers Between

DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

—VIA—

HEARNE AND AUSTIN.

Through Sleepers from New Orleans to Denver via Houston and Fort Worth.

Through Sleepers Between

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND ST. LOUIS

—VIA—

DALLAS AND DENISON.

Superior Route to Points in the

Southeast Via Houston and New Orleans.

Write or call on H. & T. C. Agents for Information.

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'GLIMPSSES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.'

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

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ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

STOCK FARMING.

The best is nine times in ten, cheapest in the long run. Especially is this true with the farmer who adds bunches of live stock to his agriculture for profit, and very few farmers are making a success who has not connected live stock with his operations. There is no profit at any time in breeding and feeding poor stock.

It is only when competition is not at all close that it can be tolerated, and the farmer can get a living despite his losses from keeping animals that each year cost more to keep than they return. In these times such losses can least of all be afforded. When a beginning even on a small scale is made of the best, there is greater profit in breeding from this and increasing the stock than from a large herd of animals of only ordinary quality. With the best stock to consume the products of the farm, a home market is made for them that gives better profit and that without decreasing the fertility of the soil.

An engineer remarks on the strangeness of the different manner in which animals are affected by a steam locomotive. Dogs will run and bark at the wheels, leaping about, but seldom get hurt. Horses will race ahead of the engine on the line, and sometimes will run half a mile before they can be driven off. Oxen can hardly be persuaded to get out of the way, while a calf will sometimes stand on the line and stare at the locomotive in blank astonishment until taken by the ears and dragged away. Sheep are the most stupid. If one attempts to cross in front of a moving engine the engineer may make up his mind for an accident, for the balance of the drove insist on getting over or dying. Hogs pay very little attention to an engine. They seem to regard it as something quite out of their line and not in any way concerning them.

The Horn Fly.

Cut this out—The following specific has been used recently to relieve cattle from the ravage of the horn-fly, with highly satisfactory results. Judge DeCamp, of Allen, Kas., tried it last year, and was so highly pleased, that he wants the general public to get the benefit of it. We furnish it to our readers, as he compounded it:

Take ten gallons of cottonseed oil or any kind of lubricating oil;
One pound of carbolic acid;
Two gallons of pine tar;
Two pounds of sulphur;
Two pounds of copperas;
Boil for an hour, stirring well. Apply with white wash brush to horns, head, groin and all affected parts, and renew as it wears or washes off. Larger or smaller quantities can be made, by observing the proportions as above.

Scientific Feeding.

It is not expected that every farmer will jump right into the practice of scientific farming, but it may be stated with absolute assurance that the farmer who reads live stock literature and the station bulletins, and studies the science of feeding his dumb brutes, will get ahead of his neighbor who pooh-poohs the suggestions of the scientist and the teachings of the experimental work at the stations. The farmer who does not read and disregards the experience and learning of those who do, may plod along and blindly make a fairly good living, but his school of experience is tedious and toilsome, and results come to him without reason to his mind and without impressing a lesson that he can hold up for the benefit of others. One who is familiar with the subject and writes for the benefit of the feeder, says: "One of the greatest benefits of chemical science to the farmer is in confirming the experience of practical men with the various kinds of food, and explaining why each produces the results which the farmer has learned from his own experience to expect. When we know the reason of something that we have tried, we are able to experiment intelligently instead of hap-hazard. The truly scientific man rarely differs from the best practical feeder. The latter has learned by many and costly experiments what the scientist shows should be probable from chemical analysis. It is in the trial of new experiments in feeding that the opinion of scientists becomes most important. In such cases the practical feeder readily allows the scientist to take the lead, and he will then prove by experiment whether the theory can or cannot be successfully put in practice."

BUILDING THE SILO.

A Farmer's Inquiries as to Silage and Silo's Answered.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Stephensville, Tex., May 22.—I notice with some interest that you continue to urge the farmers to plant for silage and build silos. Now, there can be no question as to the value of ensilage as a winter and spring food, and every

reading farmer stands ready to admit that the silo is a good thing and ought to be found on every farm; but there are three very important questions for each farmer to determine for himself before undertaking to build a silo. The first is how much will it cost? Second, can he afford it now; and third, how to construct it. I want information on these points and my neighbors have been talking on the same line. We can all plant and raise the stuff to fill the silo, but is it practicable for a poor man to own a silo and make it profitable.

Will you please, sir, give us some data on these vexing problems, and oblige a FARMER.

In reply to "Farmer" the Journal prefers to draw on the experience and knowledge of one who is familiar with the subject and the methods of constructing silos. Mr. A. B. Barrett, in the American Cultivator, May 5, covers all the points raised by the correspondent except the cost, and that he leaves to each farmer to determine for himself; but other practical silo builders rate the cost at \$50 to \$250, according to size and style.

Mr. Barrett says:

"Many farmers do not build silos on account of their expense. Farming only in a small way, and without much capital, they cannot resort to any expensive methods that their more fortunate neighbors may find profitable. The silo has not been a cheap structure and many a poor farmer has longed to build one, but has been deterred by the large item which the material would require. There is no doubt, however, that cheap and effective silos can be built so that every farmer may feel that it is within his reach to construct one. It would be a greater boon to the general farming community if more real information were given to the public as to the cheapest way of building a silo. We have reached a point where most farmers understand the general principles of the silo, and they can construct one after the most approved style. But now we want cheapness and usefulness combined.

One thing should be remembered, that the silo is intended to keep the carbonic acid in, and not to exclude the air, as many suppose. This gas is heavier than air, and it will seek an outlet down below rather than above. The great secret, then, is to keep the silo very tight below, stopping up every crevice where this preservative gas can escape. If this gas is kept in the silo the ensilage will keep for a long time. If there is no outlet below it will merely partly raise the air above and envelope the whole mass in the silo. By sinking the silo into the ground we have a better chance to exclude the air and to stop up all leakage from below.

By digging a pit in the ground any size desired it is an easy and cheap matter to build the silo. Make the walls of the pit straight and even. At each corner sink a post a foot further down in the soil and connect them with ordinary studding. Rough hemlock boards should be nailed on these bringing them as close together as possible. Make the floor hard and smooth with a pounder, and then lay a plank flooring about two inches above the clay. When this is finished cover the whole inside with tar paper, taking a great care to overlap all edges and to put it on in two thicknesses where there seems to be any flaw in the paper.

Everything depends on this tar paper to keep the carbonic acid from escaping, and more attention should be given to it than to any part of the work. The doors of the silo should run from the surface of the ground to the top of the silo, and they should slide back and forth easily. The tar paper which covers them should be cut wider than the door, so that it can overlap when they are closed. As the silo is filled the material will press against the tar paper and make it as tight as if tacked down. After the silo is full fermentation will begin, and in two days by piling on some weeds this process is increased. By adding plenty of weeds the corn will be prevented from spoiling and weighting will not be necessary. The weighting pushes the ensilage down where the carbonic acid gas is, and the weeds accomplish the same purpose by making more gas near the top.

Pure Bred Sires.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota, recently delivered a remarkably fine address before an institute on pure-bred sires and its effects on breeds by the exclusive use of them, from which the following extracts are taken:

By judiciously using a pure-bred sire common animals can be made as good in a few generations as though purely bred and recorded. How can this be? The pure-bred sire is capable of transmitting qualities such as he possesses himself in a much greater degree than the animal with which he is mated. He is prepotent, for the reason principally

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead

is limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a pound of color to 25 pounds of lead. The best merchants sell them, the best painters use them.

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.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.

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

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

TIME TABLE.

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday.

Effective, April 30, 1894

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

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

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

MO'GAN JONES, }
JOHN D. MOORE, } Receivers.

THE SHORT LINE FROM TEXAS TO COLORADO.

CHANCE OF TIME.

April 1, 1894.

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

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

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO,

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

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

For further information, address

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

good account the food fed. An animal which does not possess it is not possessed of the ability to make the best use of the food given; hence it will make an unprofitable feeder. The farmer, therefore, who does not understand quality in a pure-bred male for beef uses is not yet fitted to choose one. Nor is any one not skilled in this direction able to choose animals for feeding to the best advantage. In choosing a sire for meat-making purposes it is exceedingly important that he should be possessed of quality.

that he is purely bred, and the dam is not prepotent because she is of mixed breeding. His prepotency will be strong as he is purely bred, and her prepotency will be weak in proportion as her breeding is mixed. Mixed breeding, therefore, on the part of the dam is no barrier in the way of improvement.

Practical men have noticed that the progeny of the first cross from a pure-bred sire and a common dam bears a much closer resemblance in all properties to the sire than to the dam. It could not be otherwise. The sire is potent to effect change because of his breeding. The dam is not potent to resist change because of her lack of breeding. Let the difference in blood properties between the sire and dam be represented by 100. The progeny will not possess simply 50 per cent of the blood properties of the sire and 50 per cent of the blood properties of the dam, but they will possess as many more than 50 per cent of the blood properties of the sire as his power to effect change exceeds the power of the dam to resist change. Suppose that the progeny had inherited 75 per cent of the properties from the sire and 25 per cent of these from the dam; in this we find the explanation why the progeny is so much more nearly resemble the sire than the dam. Let a pure-bred sire be chosen again from the same breed. There is now a difference in blood properties of only 25 per cent to bridge over, whereas in the former instance there was a difference of 100 per cent in the blood properties.

The improvement in the second instance cannot, therefore, be so great as in the first instance, but the preponderance of resemblance in all points will be again in favor of the sire. Continue to choose good sires from the same breed and in a few generations of such breeding we will have animals practically as good as though purely bred. By the use of a pure-bred sire of good individuality quality will be secured in the progeny. Quality may be defined as the capacity to do well. Its presence is indicated by certain "handling" properties, as they are termed. These handling properties are indicative of digestion and assimilation of a high order when they are present in a marked degree. Their presence is cognizant to the sense of touch more than to that of sight. Place the tips of the fingers on any part covered with flesh, and press gently. The flesh will yield softly to the sense of touch and its elasticity will spring it back to its normal condition when the fingers are removed, if quality is present. Place the front of the hand flat upon the ribs and move it back and forth, up or down, and the skin will sway gently and readily beneath such a movement, if quality is there. So, too, where it is present the hand can easily fill itself by grasping the hide over the ribs; the hair will be plentiful and it will be soft and mossy to the sense of touch. Where quality is absent the covering of the body will be more or less bare, the skin will elude the grasp of the hand over the ribs by clinging closely to them, and it will not readily vibrate or tremble in response to lateral pressure. The hair will be harsh and coarse and it will have a dry appearance, the opposite to what is meant by looking sleek and glossy. These indications of quality are to some extent modified by the food given and the season of the year, but they are sufficiently marked to enable a good judge to know when quality is present or absent. Quality is the outcome of good digestion. Good digestion insures good circulation. Good circulation nourishes the parts of the system farthest from the centers of digestion, and in this way we have the guarantee that the parts of the system nearer to the centers of digestion are well nourished; that is to say, we have the guarantee that all parts of the system are well sustained.

The presence of quality, therefore, is a sure indication of ability to turn to

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dale McQuigg of Bonham shipped cattle to St. Louis last week.

C. C. Herndon of Waxahachie shipped cattle to St. Louis last week.

Mr. G. C. Powell of Fort Worth shipped two cars of cattle to Omaha last week.

Capt. J. M. Dougherty and Wm. Hittson of Texas, visited the St. Louis stock yards Monday last.

Mr. N. M. Gay wants to sell or trade for land or city property a fine lot of trotting horses. Refer to his advertisement and investigate.

W. H. Godair of San Angelo of Godair, Harding & Co., was here this week. He says the San Angelo country is in very good shape now.

C. A. Rugsley of Kansas City, who has been in the state for a week past looking for some young steers for his northern ranges, went up the Denver Monday.

H. M. Brent of the Cherokee country was here Wednesday. He wants some good cattle to put in the Osage country and is now looking at a number of ranches.

William T. Way of this city, one of Evans-Sneider-Buel's rustlers, told the Journal man Wednesday that the Territory cattlemen were all happy in having good grass and water and cattle taking on flesh rapidly.

Col. William Hunter, commanding the forces of the Evans-Sneider-Buel company in Texas and the Indian Territory, has been in St. Louis and Kansas City most of the week, leaving Way in charge here and sending French to the San Angelo country.

Col. G. W. Simpson, president Fort Worth Packing Co., left Thursday night for Chicago and cities further east, to be absent two weeks. Mr. Clarence Simpson, his son, accompanied him as far as Chicago.

Mr. S. L. Williams, president of the First National bank, Purcell, I. T., was in the city yesterday, and had two car loads hogs sold by Jas. H. Campbell & Co. to the Packing Company. Average: 1 car, 176, and 1 car 216; price, \$4.50 and \$4.55.

E. M. Daggett of this city, the most extensive cattle dealer in Tarrant county, says he has some 2300 fine steers, two's, three's and four's near the city; that his grass is good and the steers are doing fine. He expects to sell to feeders this fall.

Judge J. L. Penry of Tascosa, county judge of Oldham county, was in the city Wednesday. Judge Penry says his country has had no good rains since last September. Up till the present, however, they have had good grass and plenty of water, but now rain is needed, as the grass is short and water getting scarce.

S. B. Burnett went up to his famous "6666" ranch Wednesday. Says this range was never better and cattle were never doing so well as they are now. "The four sixes" are the best cattle in the state, and if I always have as good range as I have now, they will continue to grow better," said Burke. Everyone knows that Burke's cattle can't be beat.

The Union Stock Yards Co. of South Omaha, renew their courtesies to the Texas cattle raisers and shippers in this issue of the Live Stock and Farm Journal. Mr. W. N. Babcock, the general manager, is one of the best known cattle dealers of the country, and the great firm over which he presides is most thoroughly equipped for handling unlimited shipments of cattle. They are making South Omaha one of the best markets for Texas shippers, and eminently deserve a large share of their patronage. See their advertisement in another place.

Luke F. Wilson, the energetic and hustling Arthur county cattle man, was here Wednesday. Says his section is in first-class shape, both as regards the live stock and agricultural interests. The range is good; water plentiful, and cattle doing splendidly. Crops are coming right along and prospects are flattering. Some wheat, he says, was killed by the cold, but the crop will be fairly good anyhow. Mr. Wilson says he still believes cattle are short in Texas and that conditions will prove him correct in this when the feeders are bought this fall.

Col. James A. Wilson commercial and live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was at his desk here Wednesday, having just come in from a rustling trip. Says a good many cattle are moving. The range country generally is in good condition. He understands the last cold snap in the north has given the corn crop up there a black eye, and if this be correct it ought to help Texas cattle out a good deal. The colonel is a very busy man at all times, but always has time to talk with any of the friends and pat-

rons of the great live stock express route he represents and is always in a happy mood.

J. D. Shuford, general live stock agent of the Denver and Gulf, was here Wednesday and went to Amarillo.

Ed Cawer was here Wednesday. Says his Archer county pasture is well supplied with good grass, the kind that will put tallow on his cattle.

Judge H. H. Campbell of Matador was among the visiting cattlemen here during the week. The Judge says the plains country is in very good shape and cattle doing nicely.

J. W. Corn of Weatherford, manager of the cotton seed oil mill there and a well known cattle man, was mixing with the boys here Wednesday.

J. K. Zimmerman the well known Panhandle cattleman was here several days this week.

J. G. Whitlow of Weatherford, a well-to-do stockman, was here Wednesday. He was accompanied by Mr. J. S. Barnes of Georgia, who was out looking around with a view of locating. It is needless to say that the goober-grabber has gone home to pack up and come back.

Mills French, who is making this city his headquarters and traveling in the interest of the Kansas City stock yards, says so far as he knows the condition of the range country is very good, and in the territory is exceptionally good. Cattle will begin to go to market from the territory within three weeks.

W. L. Cassidy of St. Louis, senior member of the Cassidy Bros. & Co., was here Wednesday. Messrs. Cassidy Bros. & Co. handle a big lot of the Texas business and have thousands of friends in the state who are always glad to see them.

Charles L. Ware, the Denver live stock agent, went to Henrietta Wednesday night. Charley says he don't believe there are near as many cattle in the territory as are claimed and that the number will fall way short of what was there last year.

W. D. Van Eaton, a prominent farmer and feeder of Kimball Bend, near Kopperl, paid the Live Stock and Farm Journal a pleasant and interesting visit a few days ago. Mr. Van Eaton is a good type of the Texas stock-farmer. He cultivates the grains and the grasses, the vegetables and the fruits, and raises cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry, and makes everything pay. He is amazed that so many Texans neglect to raise hogs, and that anybody should decry the industry as a non-money producing business. His wife took four small pigs as her share of a favorite litter and fed them for eight months from the kitchen, giving them now and then an ear or two of corn. They cost her practically nothing. She sold them for \$74. His own herds pay in proportion.

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, came in Tuesday from a trip through the Territory. Says he never saw grass so good and cattle doing so well as they are now along the line of his road. The Rock Island has taken thousands of cattle to the Territory this year, and they were all very thin and weak but running on the excellent grass there has brought them out so much that they can scarcely be recognized as the same stuff. Shipments from Texas to the Territory ranges are down to two or three trains a day and will soon be entirely over, but Mr. Carter says that grass cattle will be ready to go to market in about twenty days from off his road, so things will be lively with him right along.

The following Texans shipped cattle and hogs to St. Louis last week: W. F. Treadway, Sulphur Springs; Gus Harris, Mt. Vernon; J. B. Pumphrey, Taylor; W. M. Dykes, Thorndale; M. S. Scott, Thorndale; J. G. Moore, Thorndale; R. H. Rabb, Thorndale; T. W. Felton, Thorndale; S. H. Scott, Thorndale; Blassingame & Nail, Denison; Moore & Hunt, Temple; Bland & Robinson, Austin; G. W. Littlefield, Austin; W. T. Tweedle, Temple; Barclay, Wilson & Co., Temple; King & Pumphrey, Taylor; Guinn, Bland & Co., Thorndale; J. B. Pumphrey, Taylor; G. W. Miller, Pierce; A. H. Pierce & Co., Pierce; David Boaz, Rosenberg; J. A. Bowers, Caldwell, cattle and hogs; Cato & Holman, Hutto; J. W. Flinn, Hutto; W. M. Jones, Austin; G. Gilbert, Austin; R. W. Bartley, Marquez; Wright & Welch, Taylor; W. W. Connell, Taylor; G. E. King, Taylor; J. Baldrige, Scurry; Barnes & McKenzie, Jewett, hogs; J. E. Chiles, Merit; W. K. Richmond, Merit; J. Well, Corpus Christi; C. Well, Corpus Christi.

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

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings.

CURRENT LAONICS.

Roswell, N. M., will build a scouring mill.

A week ago today Texas 1254-pound steers sold for \$3.90.

Snow storm at Bristol, Tenn., 22. Mountains covered with four inches of snow.

Locusts in large numbers have appeared in Middle Tennessee, and are playing havoc with the crops.

Weatherford is in an active campaign for local option. The election comes off on the 9th.

Hon. Wm. C. Oates was nominated by the Democrats for the governorship of Alabama.

Texas sent 2900 cattle to Chicago last week, against 10,000 the same week last year.

Directum's injury was not serious, and he will be all right to fill his summer engagements.

The bank of England will attain its 200th anniversary next July, and the English people will go on a picnic.

A year ago Texas 1800-pound steers sold in St. Louis at \$3.80. Tops might bring that much this week in the same market.

Sheep had a rugged time of it last week. In St. Louis Texas stockers sold at \$2, wool Texas at \$3.75, and clipped Texans at \$2.65 to \$3.60.

The time has come when the farmer who neglects to add some live stock to his operations must expect to drift to the rear.

A lot of 283 Texas sheep, averaging 84 pounds sold in Chicago on Monday at \$3.90.

Drovers' Journal reports the largest receipts of cattle for the season at Chicago Monday last. There must be some mistake.

Chicago hogs over from Saturday to Monday, numbered 3796. Receipts there last week, 132,787—largest for a month.

J. H. Reagan's announcement with his platform appeared in Thursday's morning papers.

The tariff debate continues, but the Democratic senators are together and the bill will ultimately pass.

Dr. Talmage remained in his Tabernacle while it was burning till forced to leave by his friends. He proposed to trust the Lord's goodness.

It is believed at Kansas City that the rate war occasioned the break in live stock prices last week. The rates being restored, the prices should react.

Pennsylvania was visited by water-spouts and deluges the 19th and 20th, causing great damage at Williamsport, Johnstown and many other localities.

John H. Reagan authorizes his friends to put his name on the ticket for the McLennan county tomorrow. He is a candidate for governor.

Representative Wm. J. Bryan, the Nebraska orator, refuses to stand for congress again, for the reason that he wants to be foot loose to stump the state and other states.

At Saturday's primaries in Tarrant ninety-four Reagan delegates were elected and ninety-six for Culberson and Lanham, candidates for governor.

Gen. Sul Ross will remain with the A. and M. college, and so far Horace Chilton has only the shadow of a Brennan banker as tangible opposition for the senate.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas will put on home-seekers' rates to all points in Texas in June. These excursion rates will probably be as usual—one full fare for the round-trip.

Lake Michigan, Wisconsin and Michigan were swept by a snow and wind blizzard the 18th and 19th. Snow five inches deep in Wisconsin. Many crafts perished on the lake and great damage on shore.

The actual receipts of Texas cattle in Chicago quarantine division last week were 2802 head. The previous week 1876 arrived, and during the corresponding week last year receipts were 10,430.

The worst of the terrible rain storm in Pennsylvania is over, but the damage is incalculable, and it will be weeks before all railroad traffic can be resumed.

Monday last there were only 373 head of Texas cattle in the Kansas City stock yards. On the same Monday in 1893 there were 117 cars, or about 3000 head there. These little straws tell the story.

The prices of hogs two years ago

World-wide, means world-tried. The high reputation and enormous sale of

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.) (Tasteless)

reflect the wisdom of two generations.

25 cents a box.

this week ranged from \$4.40 to \$4.60. One year ago, same time, they sold at \$7.12 1-2@7.25. This year this week hogs are bringing \$4.65@5.

An industrial paper tells us that times are better than they were a year ago, because then everything was going down-hill—now everything is dragging on the bottom.

Robbers attacked the First national bank at Longview at 2 p. m.; 200 shots fired; one robber and one citizen killed; two citizens mortally wounded and another badly hurt. Court was in session; the streets were crowded.

Z. Parker, the Methodist minister of fame in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, was convicted of forgery in the federal court at Paris, Tex., Wednesday last. He forged an order to obtain money on pension vouchers. He was a federal soldier.

Receipts of live stock at the four Western markets last week increased over the week previous 6500 cattle and 37,000 hogs, and sheep decreased 15,000, while as against same week last year there was an increase of 17,000 cattle and 70,000 hogs, and a decrease of 17,000 sheep.

At Arlington, Ga., a negro fiend, for violently assaulting the 14-year-old daughter of a Mr. Smith, was lynched by a body of fifty men. The brute stabbed the girl, and fired several shots over her head to subdue her, when her father came to her rescue, who received the remaining shots from the negro's pistol.

Make It a Point

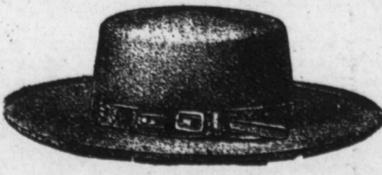
To read our advertisement each week or you may miss something that would interest you. If you would like to have our circular about "Texas and the Great Southwest" write for it. If you want to buy, sell or exchange live stock or real estate of any kind let us know your wants.

Pasture and Butchering Outfit.
2200 acres adjoining military reservation at Fort Clark, Texas; 500 acres agricultural land and all fine grass land. Fenced. Splendid 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 800 men, 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.

A distinguished fruit grower, in an address before the agricultural students of the Ohio State University, gave it as his opinion that you can sell 5000 bushels of pairs of a kind more easily than you can dispose of one load of mixed varieties.

Celery is one of the most delicious of all our vegetables and should be grown in every garden, yet the knowledge that it can be grown has not reached the average farmer or village gardener. When good land is available and it is properly managed it is but little more trouble than a row of potatoes. It may be grown as a second crop, following peas, beans and potatoes.



WOOD & EDWARDS,

Formerly with John B. Stetson, Philadelphia.

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers

No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

PASTURE TO LEASE.

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

Wool Growers

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

Wool and Hide Shipper Publishing Company, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

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

PASTURE FOR LEASE.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FORT WORTH

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

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

CATTLE WANTED.

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

Please Send Us Propositions.

We also want 300 head of one and two year old colts to raise to maturity on shares. Send propositions stating breed of stock.

THE ALVA INCORPORATED CATTLE CO., Alva, County M, O. T.

FOR SALE.

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

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

A BARGAIN For Some One.

A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their value. Easy terms. Investigate this N. M. GAY, Round Rock, Texas.

THE TURF.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—First race—Seven furlongs. Aciojam won, Gully second, Marila third. Time, 1:31.

Second race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Carrie B won, Leonard B second, Little Jime third. Time, :56 1-2.

Third race—One mile. Ethel Gray won, Jamestown second, Balisarius third. Time, 1:45 1-4.

Fourth race—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Charlie McDonald won, Conductor McSweeney second, Romeo third. Time, 1:38 3-4.

Fifth race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Ida Margie won, Nellie H second, Blue Bonnet third. Time, :57 1-2.

Sixth race—One mile. Little George won, Billy Sunderland second, Jack Rose third. Time, 1:45.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—First race—Seven furlongs. Fagin won, Fort Worth second, Dillion J third. Time, :29 3-4.

Second race—Five furlongs. Miss Alice won, Sir Dixon second, Leonard B third. Time, 1:03 1-4.

Third race—Seven furlongs. Immlida won, B. F. Fly, Jr., second, Tip third. Time, 1:30.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—First race—Six furlongs. Clausman won; Blake, second; Uintah, third. Time, 1:16 1-4.

Second race—One and one-eighth miles. Joe Courtney won; Lihmore, second; Forest King, third. Time, 1:56 3-4.

Third race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Sir Dixon, Jr. won; Madeline, second; Caprivi, third. Time, :56 1-2.

Fourth race—One and one-sixteenth miles. Prince Carl won; Pekin, second; Walter, third. Time, 1:49 3-4.

Fifth race—Six furlongs. Ivercauld won; Pedestrian, second; Roy Lochiel, third. Time, 1:15 1-2. Rover finished first, but was disqualified for fouling.

Sixth race—One and one-eighth miles. Archbishop won; Barefoot, second; Romeo third. Time, 1:57 1-4.

At Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 21.—First race—Selling, four and one-half furlongs. Volandros won, Detective second, Bookie third. Time, :59 1-2.

Second race—Selling, three-quarters of a mile. Cyclone won, Imp. Damask second, Sister Anita third. Time, 1:19 1-2.

Third race—The merchants' handicap for 3-year-olds and up, \$1000 added. Mile and one-sixteenth. J. P. B., 90, Perkins, 5 to 1, won; Rey El Santa Anita, 106, Vanburen, 2 1-2 to 1, second; King Lee 114, R. Williams, 6 to 5 third. Time, 1:45 1-2.

Fourth race—Three-quarters of a mile. Contribution won, Parole second, Simrock third. Time, 1:19 3-4.

Fifth race—Selling, five furlongs. Myrtle won, Buck Fly second, Hazema third. Time, 1:05 3-4.

Louisville, Ky., May 22.—First race—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Zophile won, Jim Henry second, Imp. Florry Myers third. Time, 1:29.

Second race—Four and a half furlongs. Glenone won, Anelle second, Jack Farrell third. Time, 1:00.

Third race—The Carlk stakes; \$1500 added; one and one-quarter miles. Chant 122 (W. Martin), 7 to 10, won; Pearl Song 122 (H. Williams), 10 to 1, second; Buckrene 122 (Thorpe), 8 to 5, third. Time, 2:19 1-2.

Fourth race—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Volt won, Cora Taylor second, Ross third. Time, 1:26 1-2.

Fifth race—Three quarters of a mile. Glide won, Charlie T. second, Bannalum third. Time, 1:23.

Louisville, Ky., May 23.—First race—Selling; four furlongs. La Grace won; Anelle second; Espana, third. Time, :53.

Second race—Selling; seven furlongs. Simrock won; Major Tom, second; King David, third. Time, 1:24 1-2.

Third race—The Runnymede stakes for 2-year-olds, \$1000 added; five furlongs. Laureate, 106 (A. Clayton), 1 to 2, won; Adam, 89 (Isom), 10 to 1, second; Buckfly, 105 (Thorpe), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05 1-2.

Fourth race—Six furlongs. Valerie won; Sister Anita, second; La Gascon, third. Time, 1:20 1-2.

Fifth race—Six furlongs. Shuttle won; Imported Damask, second; Orinda, third. Time, 1:19 1-2.

At Gravesend.

Gravesend, May 21.—First race—Five furlongs. Golden Rod won, Killerhoe second, Roundelay third. Time, 1:04 1-2.

Second race—Selling, mile and a furlong. George Beck won, Marshal second, Prince Klamath third. Time, 1:59 1-2.

Third race—Selling, one mile. Little Mat won, Hartford second, Galloping King third. Time, 1:48 3-4.

Fourth race—Standard stakes, mile and a furlong. Don Alonzo, 122, Simms, 2 to 1, won by two and one-half lengths; Henry of Navarre, 106, Griffin, 1 to 3, second. Time, 1:58. Only two starters.

Fifth race—Selling, five furlongs. Second Attempt won, Glad second, Cherry Blossom colt third. Time, 1:04 1-4.

Sixth race—Six furlongs. Lizzeta won, Factotum second, Sandown third. Time, 1:17 3-4.

Gravesend, May 22.—First race—Five furlongs. Applause won, Herkimer second, Monotony third. Time, 1:04 1-2.

Second race—One mile and a furlong. Blizen won, Picknicker second, Count third. Time, 1:59.

Third race—Five furlongs; Seaside stakes; selling. Tancred won, St. Vincent second, Chicol third. Time, 1:04 3-4.

Fourth race—Gazelle stakes; one mile and a furlong. Nahma won, Jersey Belle second, Baroness third. Time, 3:03.

Fifth race—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Poet won, Madstone second, Old Dominion third. Time, 1:17.

Sixth race—One and one-sixteenth miles. Aurelian won, Dobbins second, Sir Knight third. Time, 1:51.

Gravesend, May 23.—First race—Five furlongs. Ella Reed won; Cornob, second; King Gold, third. Time, 1:06 1-4.

Second race—Six furlongs. Ed Kearney won; Appomattox, second; O'Connell, third.

Third race—Selling; one mile. Sul Ross won; Emin Bey, second; Shadow, third. Time, 1:48 3-4.

Fourth race—Falcon stakes; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Mr. Jingle won; Oporto, second; Hartford, third. Time, 1:54 1-2.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ELECTRITE'S COMAL,

Fee for 1894 has been reduced to \$100 cash. Mares will be booked in the order of their positive engagement until book is full.

LOMO-ALTO FARM,

HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each.
Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each.
All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

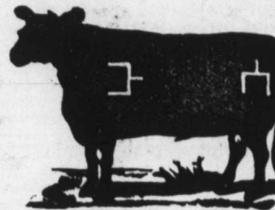
TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas

FRED HORNBURGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spr 1 mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

REGISTERED AND GRADED

Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

For sale by

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Hereford Bulls.

Write us at once if you want a carload of

PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS YEARLINGS,

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

LEONARD & SMITH,

FAYETTE, MISSOURI.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.

Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle

REGISTERED

Holstein, Jersey and Galloway Bulls,

Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Address

J. H. CONNELL, College Station, Tex.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM, KAUFMAN, TEXAS.

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

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.,

FENTRESS, TEX.

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

Warrenton Stock Farm,

WEATHERFORD, TEX.

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

FOR SALE.

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

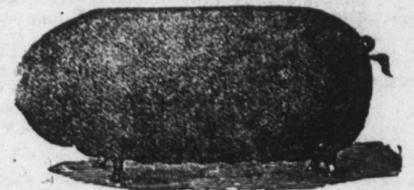
P. C. WELLSBORN, Handley, Texas.

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM,

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex., Prop'r.

Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale at all times.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON,

UNION COUNTY, KY.

Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America.

P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.

Breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. Young stock for sale. Bulls from one to three years old.



For Sale—Registered Hereford Bulls.

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

M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas

For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS.

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

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM,

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

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ELMWOOD POULTRY YARD,

R. A. CORBETT, Proprietor,

BAIRD, TEXAS.

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

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

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

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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

Hog and Chicken Cholera.

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

MRS. RACHEL V. THOMAS, Cowarts, Alabama.

HOUSEHOLD.

Coffee cake—One cup of sugar, half cup of butter, teaspoonful of soda, cup of molasses, three eggs, one cup of strong cold coffee, four cups of flour, spice to taste, one cup of pecans, chopped fine, and one cup of chopped and seeded raisins will improve it. Bake in two layers.

Frosting—One cup of sugar boiled until it "threads" white of one egg beaten stiff add the boiled sugar to the egg beating all the time, five and a half cups of chocolate grated, and spread between and on top of the cake.

Feather Cake—One cupful of sugar, one of milk, the yolk of one egg, one teaspoonful of butter, stirred to a cream; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of soda sifted in with enough flour to make a rather stiff batter, flavor with lemon. Beat well and bake in a shallow pan. For frosting, beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, and slowly stir in seven tablespoonfuls of pounded sugar.

What Is the Tendency?

How shocking it would seem to ears polite if only plain English were used in every-day conversation. Could one be found brave enough to speak of things as they are? Take out all that is false and hypocritical in ordinary speech, and see how small a remnant is left. Without any spirit of pessimism, allow your attention to be called to some customs that are, to say the least, of questionable propriety. In many schools and some colleges in this favored land, day by day pupils are harangued on the duty and beauty and eminently respectability of being truthful. They have line upon line and precept upon precept. Their minds are plastic as wax, and the wise teachings of the revered teachers make indelible impressions, and they know that to tell a lie would bring no end of trouble and would end in everlasting disgrace. The lesson could not be too forcibly taught.

But commencement approaches. Original essays are demanded. The time for preparation is limited. The original manuscript must be ready. A first effort at an original essay on some subject of general interest cannot be successfully made under prescribed conditions, but the duty is imperative, and the essay must come. And come it does. Original? Yes, like President Lincoln facetiously said of a state paper Mr. Stanton prepared for him: "It has one thing to recommend it—it is original."

Original—with the one who wrote it, whether prepared for this commencement by some obliging friend or selected with discerning taste from some publication familiar to many in the applauding audience.

What now of the lessons in veracity? And what the verdict of the pupils who know that the teacher was allowing the hearers to suppose that the fine effusions were the result of his superior teaching? What standard of morality is inculcated in your children at school is of the greatest importance, to you and to your country, but some of you take more interest in the election of your next president than in the selection of the teacher who has so much influence in moulding character and who is now manipulating the material from which future armies, congresses, cabinets and presidents are to be evolved.

Be Beautiful.

Men admire beautiful women, and almost all women are frank enough to admit that they desire to be beautiful. They like beauty for beauty's own sake and it is human nature to be fond of admiration. But there is such a thing

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

as overrating the power of beauty, and the most regular features, the most stately and graceful figure the finest coloring, may lose their charm in the self-consciousness of the creature so richly endowed by nature.

To make the most of such rare nature gifts the beautiful face should express truth, tenderness, and intelligence. Some who have reigned as queens in society have not been types of artistic beauty, but have won their way by their charm of manner, grace of movement, and felicity of language. Never aggressive forward in asserting themselves, never anxious to give opinions, they leave adverse criticism to others, and emphasize only what is agreeable.

It requires no sacrifice of sincerity to be agreeable. No one only pleasing points in what comes under general observation. Give unstinted commendation where it is deserved, and let those whose duty it may be find defects. Say a pleasant encouraging word on occasion, bear slight annoyances in silence, and if you are not a model of physical beauty you will outshine your rival, who may be less considerate for others, and more secure in the prestige of her perfect physical beauty. Daily care in your dress, diet, exercises and employments will give you the health which is essential to beauty, and your studies, and trend of thought will, if refined and elevating, mould the plainest features into a face lovely and attractive, and charming to all who come within your influence.

How to Tie a Shoestring.

We all know how to tie a bow-knot, two loops and a knot in the middle. Before tightening the bow, with a loop still in each hand, pass the loop in the right hand through the knot in the middle, give both loops a hard pull to tighten them, and the thing is done. To unfasten it, take one of the tag ends, give it a good pull, and the thing is undone.

No patent applied for for the above, as it might infringe on the rights of the art arriably and ably edited Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.

Spring Management of Pigs.

This is the time of the year when swine in the South needs most care and best management. "In the spring," says the American Farmer, "after grass and clover starts is one of the very best seasons for securing a good growth at a low cost. This holds good with all classes of stock, and pigs are no exception. One of the principal advantages that pigs farrowed in the spring have over those that come at almost any other season, is that with plenty of grass and clover the sows are able to supply the pigs with more and better milk, while as soon as the pigs learn to eat they will make a cheaper and better growth than at any other season.

It is usually best to keep the sows in reasonably close quarters until the pigs have made a sufficient growth to run about well, which will usually be by the time they are ten days old. Then they can be turned out and given the range of a good pasture.

The feeding of the sow must be liberal and the material must be of an excellent nature in order to enable her to supply her pigs with plenty of milk. Grain is also needed with good clover. With both the suckling sows and growing pigs clover is a better feed than grain, and while a very fair growth can be secured with grain or clover alone, in nearly all cases a sufficiently better gain can be secured by feeding grain in addition to make it profitable. But the grain must be of a character well adapted to the securing of a good development of bone and muscle rather than fat.

"No one material is a complete ration; that is, it will not supply all of the materials needed to maintain a good growth at the lowest cost, and for this reason a combination of materials will in nearly all cases give the best results.

"But a different ration is needed for growing animals from what should be given when fattening for market. So that bran and oil meal, ground oats or ship stuff will make a better feed, both for the sow that is suckling a litter of pigs and growing pigs. Whenever the pigs begin to show a disposition to eat, a place should be provided where they can eat to themselves, and they should be fed regularly, increasing the rations as their growth and condition demand.

"But in the spring is not only a good time to secure a good growth with young pigs, but it is also one of the best seasons to fatten, and especially when the pigs have been kept in a good thrifty condition during the winter. If thrifty with good pasturage, a month or six weeks of liberal feeding of a fattening ration will be all that is needed to make ready for market, and this can be done at a less cost than if the grain alone is depended upon.

Keep your gardens clean and well watered and your vegetable bed will repay you for all the labor, care and attention bestowed on them.

COWPEAS AND SORGHAM.

Their Value as a Forage Plant in the South.

In connection with the theory that clean culture impoverishes the soil, the Journal once more puts in a plea for cow peas. This is a crop that is not only valuable for stock feeding in the green and in the dry, after gathering and in silage, but it is a standard food for the human family all the year round, and the vines are soil protectors.

Sorghum is also one of the most valuable forage crops we have in the South, and the farmer who plants cowpeas and sorghum is sure to have a living for his family and his farm stock. A Missouri farmer has an article in the Agricultural Epitomist giving his estimate of the two forage crops. He says:

"The question that should arise for every farmer to discuss is: What kind of forage should we raise? The answer is this: Plant the kind best adapted to your locality, the kind that will make the largest amount of the best quality of feed per acre.

The plant that makes the largest yield per acre, regardless of quality, is not the one to be sought. Now suppose a man should, in starting a dairy, purchase all the animals he could find that would produce the largest quantity of milk, regardless of the amount of fats it contained, would he not be considered ignorant? Most assuredly he would.

Just so with forage planting. To raise it for the quantity regardless of the quality, is even worse than buying dairy cows for the quantity of milk they give.

After many years of experience we have come to the conclusion that sorghum and cow peas are the best forage plants for our section of country (North Mississippi), for all kinds of soil and seasons. There is no other that I have tried which will give the universal satisfaction for all kinds of stock with assurance of an abundant crop.

There are two kinds (sorghum) that are preferred—orange and red-top. We have always given the latter the preference. Both are good, but we are of the opinion that red-top stands drought better than the orange, and the second crop will be as good as the first, while orange is liable to suffer from hot, dry weather, making a lighter fall crop.

For cows in milk I know of no other forage that will produce as good results as sorghum cut up with a machine and put in a box, one-half bushel for each cow, and wet in the evening for the morning feed, letting it stand over night, which will make it soft and nutritious.

Sorghum may be planted here in July and August, and will make one good crop.

Cow peas make a fine yield of forage per acre, and are an excellent feed for any kind of stock. When sown in May they may be cut in July. The land may be broken for wheat then and will be in fine condition.

The only advantage sorghum has over cow peas is that it is not so much trouble to cure. Cow peas are very troublesome unless he have good weather or have some other forage planted with them. A mixture of sorghum and peas do well.

Gaiting the Saddle Horse.

Mat S. Cohan the well known Madison county, Ky., breeder and trainer, has an admirable letter in the Breeders Gazette, illustrating the methods of training the fine-gaiter saddle horse. The Texan will probably say he "hasn't time," or it "isn't worth while," or the "horse is good enough without the training," but the man who thus treats the subject and neglects to train his saddlers and trotters, is not likely to get any "cream" in the shape of profits. M. Cahen says:

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever," is what we might term the true definition of the five-gaited saddle horse. But the question arises, how can we make them go the gaits? Of course everything has to have a beginning and the first step in that direction is breeding, and it is a step we cannot be too particular about. Some people think breeding a trotting mare to a saddle horse, or vice versa, will produce not only a saddle horse but one with speed. Right there they make a mistake, for such a horse will go through life the sorriest of saddle horses. Yet he is "my idea" of a horse, and he is also the kind that brings pain, pleurisy and deformity to their riders.

The second step is the rearing of such horses until they have grown to the stage where the five-gaited education begins. At Highland Place, the home of the two famous old sires Black Squirrel and Montrose, can be seen the proper way to raise the sad-

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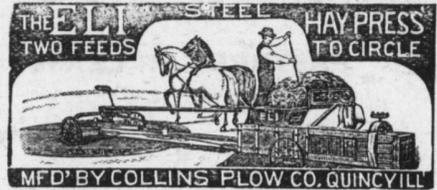
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dle horse, but as my Gazette readers never can visit Highland Place I will give them a short sketch of the way horses are handled there. All colts are broken to halter while being weaned and then turned out in paddocks of about four acres with one-half in rye, sowed about four bushels to the acre, and the other in grass, with a good roomy shed and with racks and troughs for feed in ban weather. There they remain until their yearling form, when they are turned out on grass with no one to pet and spoil them. Right here let me say the yearling form is the best age for a colt to be spoiled by being petted and played with; this often results in slovenliness, ill temper and stubbornness. In January of their two-year-old form they are stabled, blanketed and broken to harness.

Now we leave Highland Place with the colt ready for training and take up the third and last step toward having a five-gaited saddle horse—the educating. This step has been and will be "cussed" and discussed until time is no more, and yet the country will be filled with poorly gaited saddlers. Our greatest fault in educating is the lack of patience and pushing colts faster than their instinct can steadily carry them. Start them square and they will be easier kept square. So be careful that in their flat-footed walk they are square. In getting horses to amble I very often resort to a heavy shoe (twenty-four ounces) behind with a four ounce in front. This gives a horse a swing, or an amble, which it is necessary to have before he is a saddle horse—one that is recognized by the National Saddle-Horse Register association. These shoes should be worn until the amble results in a pace which is easily changed into a running walk or stepping pace by decrease of weight behind and increase of weight in front.

The rack—or single foot as it is termed by some—is a gait that cannot have too much pains taken with it. After giving the horse the stepping pace or running walk, to make him rack you must urge, push and practice him, but not too much, or he will be a digger or chopper. Give him his head enough so that he can extend himself, and after he has been started to racking use the snaffle-bit rein. My advice to trainers is always use a double bridle and two bits—snaffle and curb—and two rains mostly, only throwing enough weight against the curb bit to hold the horse square and at the same time place the head in proper position.

The trot is a gait that the horse should be squared in before taking up the rack, and it should be a free, bold, open gait, free from scalping or clicking, which I remedy by extending the hind shoes' calks out at least an inch (but that depends on the severity of the clicking), which tends toward shortening the stride.

The fifth gate is the canter, and one that should be the last gait taught, for it is the easiest on the horse of all his gaits and a gait that most horses become very fond of. Some I find her hard to give the canter. All horses can be taught that gait, but with proper shoeing and racing in a circle about fifty feet in diameter with a tight curb rein they can soon be taught a nice canter. This gait is one that speed detracts from; consequently a slow, emphatic step, bounding up well in front, with decreased action behind, makes it one of the most attractive gaits a horse can go.

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DAIRY.

The war between the dairies and the oleos goes bravely on, North, East and West, while at the South there seems to be prevalent a sort of fairplay sentiment. If the oleos will desist from fraudulent practices and deceptive methods the country will concede their right to grind up, boil down and convert into oleo or ollapod, or whatever else the proceeds may most aptly be termed, but as long as they persist in the trickery of shaping and selling their stuff for butter, the fight should be kept up. They have no right to take the carcasses of old, poor cows and hogs and boil them into a pulp and call the product butter. Their methods are graphically expressed by the Elgin Daily Report as follows:

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

Begin Right With the Calf.

The plan of allowing the calf to suck at all is of doubtful expediency. Tie it at the cow's head so that it cannot suck at all, and feed instead. If it has never sucked its dam it will learn to drink very quickly. It will be less trouble to handle both the cow and calf by this method than if you attempt to take it away after two or three or more days.—Farmer's Review.

While the above is the best way when it can be practiced it is not every cow that will allow the calf to be tied when it is so young, and especially "near her head." Most good milkers are very nervous, and with these it is perhaps best to take the calf out of its mother's sight before it has sucked, and milking the cow take the milk directly to the calf and let it drink it. If the calf will not drink out of a bucket give it some milk with a bottle, or better still, a long funnel, around the small end of which is fastened a piece of cloth in the form of a muzzle. Get it to drink this way several days and it will not then be hard to make it drink from the bucket. In this way the bad practice of making the cow nervous and angry is avoided. She will not miss the calf after three or four days.

Muskillful Churning.

The Iowa Agriculture Experiment Station has just sent out Bulletin No. 22, which contains reports of several investigations of unusual interest to dairymen and farmers. Prof. Henry C. Wallace gives the results of six or eight months' study in churning in an attempt to find some method of avoiding the loss of butter fat in the buttermilk thus epitomized in the Farmers' Review: Samples of buttermilk were collected from creameries and private dairies over the state, and it was found that in some cases one-third to one-half of the butter was being lost in the skim milk and buttermilk. This loss in the state of Iowa alone amounts to several million dollars a year. He found that much of the loss in the buttermilk was due to improper ripening of the cream and inability on the part of the butter-maker to tell when the cream was in the best condition for churning. From June until December experiments were made with a sample test for determining the condition of the cream as regards ripeness. The test is based on the fact that the amount of acid developed in the cream as the ripening process proceeds is a reliable indication of its determining the acid by measuring it with another liquid which can be easily obtained by creamerymen at a small cost. Reports of the experiments so far conducted are given in tabular form and show very clearly the value of this simple test. When cream was not ripe enough, as shown by the acid present, the loss of fat in the buttermilk was very heavy, as it was also when too ripe. When the test indicated that the cream was in the proper condition for churning there was in most cases not the slightest trace of fat lost in the buttermilk. The test can be used either in the creamery or on the farm, and promises to be helpful, not only in avoiding loss in churning, but in producing butter of the best quality.

Salt a Milk Ration.

Keep salt accessible to your cattle and sheep. Especially should this injunction impress the dairymen of the country. Possibly many who manage dairy cows are not informed as to the influence of salt in milk brewing, though all may know, in a general

way, that salt is essential to the health, thrift and well-being of stock. The Mississippi Experiment Station affords some tested facts along this line. An experiment was made with three cows from June 20 to July 18, without salt. Twice daily the milk from each cow was weighed from July 4 to July 10, fourteen days, aggregating 454 pounds. From July to August 1, fourteen days the same cows received four ounces of salt each, the milk being weighed as before. The result was 561 pounds or an excess of 110 pounds in two weeks. There is profit in salt always, if it be applied where and when it is needed. Live stock cannot thrive without it. The writer remembers a place in the woods in one of the older Southern states, where the cattle and sheep for miles around were wont to browse almost daily, and of an evening hundreds of them could be seen licking the white walls of the gulches and little hillocks all about over an area of two acres. The place was called "Deer-lick," and the sheep and cattle of that neighborhood were always strong, healthy and serviceable. It was the salt in the "Deer-lick" that did it, and the place was so called because the deer had found their salt there for centuries. A block of rock salt placed in a trough under a shelter will answer the purpose and save the trouble and waste of sprinkling loose salt on the ground two or three times a week. Try it.

HORTICULTURE.

If your fruit trees suffer in summer for the want of moisture and you are so situated that the land cannot be irrigated, try mulching with coarse prairie hay, straw or any similar material. Apply the mulch early in the season, and spread it on to a depth of three or four inches, and when beaten down by the rain it will prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil underneath and also keep down the weeds and save the expense of cultivating your orchard. This is nature's method of keeping the soil moist about the roots of trees in the forests, and there are many cultivators of fruits who are practicing it, even in regions where they have more rain than in Texas.

Fruit Raising For Life Insurance.

There is probably nothing new in the idea, but it is really astonishing to observe how few persons think sufficiently well of the fruit raising scheme of life insurance to make it a systematic policy with annual premiums and dividends. As a rule we prefer to pay their premiums to a company of capitalists to secure a policy and let the company draw a dividend. It is quite easy to make an orchard take the place of the company and its products the place of the policy. At the recent Spokane convention this idea was suggested, and in compassing it to a paid-up policy on which \$100 or more is paid yearly, a speaker said this sum might be put into an orchard. Every year the money value would double many times, and in a few years there would be returns. In ten years one would have a \$200,000 orchard with 5,000 net income. "Is there any insurance that would leave a man's family in more comfortable circumstances than this? I suppose, said the speaker, Eastern Washington pays \$100,000 a year at least in premiums, and most of it goes east. Now if this were put into orchards every dollar would be kept here."

Raspberries and Blackberries.

The Geneva Agricultural Station has issued a bulletin of 27 pages, given the results of experiments made at the station with blackberries, dewberries and raspberries; 27 blackberries were tested, 3 dewberries and 60 raspberries, of which 14 were black, 7 purple, 30 red and 9 yellow. These include most of the known varieties and several new ones. Among the varieties particularly noted for their value is the old Dorchester, which has been the most productive blackberry. Ancient Briton ranks second, and yields fruit of excellent quality. Agawam is one of the most valuable. Snyder has mostly done well. Minnewaski is rather tender and moderately productive.

Dewberries, with no winter protection, were about one-third winter-killed. The Lucretia was the most productive.

Of the black raspberries, Hilborn was the most productive in one year and third in bearing in another year. Spray's Early is very productive and very early. Of the purple varieties, Shaffer proved a rather less bearer than some others, differing in bearing in some other localities. Of the red raspberries, Pomona, Royal Church and Cuthbert are productive, large and of good flavor. Caroline is one of the best-bearers of yellow berries, as well as Vermont; Champlain is better in quality, but less productive.



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1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,208,605	159,051	7,595
1890	608,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,482,423	170,849	8,592
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Slaughtered in Kansas City	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
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