



# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 51.

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# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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—BY—  
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

D. C. MORGAN..... President  
JOSEPH L. LOVING..... Secretary  
H. L. OLDHAM..... Treasurer  
GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Man'g'r

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

THE Inter-Ocean with its sixty-four  
pages came out on the 25th draped in  
holiday garb in celebration of its  
twenty-first anniversary. The Inter-  
Ocean has not only attained a majority  
in manhood's years, but it has a ma-  
jority to all intents and purposes.

THE JOURNAL desires to place before  
its readers all the information to be  
had connected with the various  
branches of live stock and farm indus-  
try; to this end correspondence from  
all sections is solicited, touching any  
of these matters. You may know  
something that your neighbor would  
be glad to learn; why not give it to him  
through the columns of the JOURNAL.  
Write briefly and to the point. Cor-  
respondence of this kind will not only  
benefit others, but materially aid this  
paper in its mission.

### Texas is All Right.

Under this caption the Dallas News  
undertakes to educate an Iowa man,  
who think there must be something  
wrong with Texas, because Iowa farm-  
ers continue to occupy their high-  
priced lands, with a climate so rigor-  
ous in winter as to keep them covered  
with ice and snow; while south of them  
there is country where the land is so  
cheap and fertile and a climate so genial  
and inviting as that of the Lone Star  
State.

In addition to the ignorance of what  
there is in Texas, which the News  
very properly assigns as the leading

cause why the people of the more  
northern regions have not found homes  
with us, the causes of that want of  
knowledge to a great extent would not  
be out of place.

The dominant influence that has  
done so much to settle up the great  
Northwest is well known. The great  
through lines of railroad transporta-  
tion backed up by any amount of capi-  
tal, with the aid of the emigration so-  
cieties whose ramifications extended  
all over the East of the United States  
and throughout Europe, have carried  
the people along their lines and located  
them generally where the greatest re-  
turns could be had from them in the  
future. In this way the country was  
rapidly settled up by those industrious  
farmers who were looking for cheap  
lands and long payments. Much of  
these lands could be furnished by the  
railroads themselves out of the enor-  
mous bounties which they had received  
from the general government.

There were no such influences at  
work for Texas or the South. On the  
contrary if any of these should inquire  
about the country to the South of them  
unwarranted and prejudicial stories very  
often filled their ears. Of recent years  
these prejudices appear to be wearing  
away, visitors and settlers from this re-  
gion of thrift and prosperity are com-  
ing among us, and are pleased. In  
verification of this, go up to the beau-  
tiful little city of Iowa Park, on the  
Fort Worth and Denver railway, where  
you will find as bright, happy and  
prosperous a people as there is any-  
where.

### World's Fair.

Below will be found a statement of  
what the little state of Vermont pro-  
poses in part to exhibit at the World's  
fair. This is copied from the "Ameri-  
can Farmer," not so much as an item  
of news, but more particularly to show  
that the people of a state whose indus-  
tries require no exhibition to the pub-  
lic to establish their right to a front  
rank position, who are not seeking for  
an immigration to take and occupy their  
lands, but who, from a lifetime train-  
ing, with energy and industry, have  
gone to work to prepare, years ahead,  
for the sharpest competition which the  
balance of the world may offer.

The idea holds with them that they  
are part of a great nation, and that  
that nation has invited the world to  
come to her shores and make a show-  
down of their progress in the past  
centuries. That the contest will be  
close and the struggle vigorous; and  
the little state of Vermont believing  
that she in part is responsible for the  
outcome, gives notice that she will  
enter the lists with visor down and  
lance in rest, prepared to do battle in  
behalf of her lady love.

In contemplating the plan of battle  
when the genius, enterprise and indus-  
tries of the world are to struggle  
for the supremacy, it is but natural  
that as citizens of the greatest of the  
American Republics our eyes should  
run along the ranks to note the arms  
and equipment of each division as it

files into the field. What emotions of  
pride fill our hearts, as that splendid  
column bearing the stars and stripes,  
with firm and steady step comes to the  
front. The very soul of a great  
nation is throbbing with the excite-  
ment of an intense faith and hope.  
As the eye glances along the line with  
a scrutinizing review, a slight anxiety  
is felt and a little sigh of regret escapes;  
the allignment is not as compact and  
perfect as was hoped for; small irregu-  
larities here and there occur which ap-  
pear to a limited extent to mar what  
would otherwise be a magnificent sym-  
metry of the whole. This Journal has  
had two or three light attacks of regret  
in this World's Fair business previous-  
ly, and for fear it may become chronic  
intends to relegate it to the rear for the  
future—Vermont is all right.

Jarvis Hunt, the architect of the  
Vermont state building at Jackson  
park, Chicago, Ill., has designed two  
pavilions, one to be erected within the  
agricultural building and the other  
within the mines and mining building.  
Vermont is aiming to make the finest  
maple sugar display at the World's  
fair ever seen. Not less than \$1000  
will be spent on the pavilion in the  
agricultural building within which the  
sugar will be exhibited. A communi-  
cation from the Vermont executive  
committee announces that in addition  
to the displays within the agricultural  
and mines building much will be done.  
The dairy exhibit will be of general  
interest, as there will be at least 50 ex-  
hibitors. Fifty Morgan horses will be  
shown, including Gillig, Mack and  
Thought. A selected flock of 100  
sheep will also be shown, together  
with 25 head of Jersey and Ayrshire  
cattle.

### Grape Growing.

One of the earliest of the cultivated  
fruits was the grape. It may be tra-  
ditional, but there is no doubting the  
fact that Adam during his early life  
fairly reveled in the fruit of the vine;  
and the story holds good that shortly  
after he landed Noah went ashore and  
one of his first inquiries was as to how  
the vines had stood the overflow, and  
not unlike many of the mariners of the  
present day, was anxious to test the  
vintage of preceding years, as it is now  
a conceded fact that it was the juice of  
the grape and not the melon in the  
account given us.

The grape, like many other of the  
finest fruits, were first introduced into  
Europe from Asia and the Orient. The  
Spaniards and Portuguese brought them  
to America at the date of its early set-  
tlement after the discovery by Colum-  
bus. This discussion refers entirely  
to the domesticated vine; there may  
have been a spontaneous growth of a  
species of what is known as the "wild  
grape" in the forests of both Europe  
and America long previous to the  
period mentioned.

Grapes are a fruit that is universally  
liked by all people in all climes, and  
wine, even "when it giveth color in the  
cup" is not entirely ignored. In fact,  
while it may be considered a luxury by  
some, others adhere to it as an actual  
necessity; while it is admitted by all  
"that it is not bad to take."

With these lights before us, why is  
the culture of the grape so much neg-

lected in our midst. The Southland is  
proverbial for the richness of its grapes  
both in aroma and taste; this is pe-  
culiarly so in Texas. The grapes  
grown at or near El Paso in this state  
will compare favorably in these quali-  
ties with those of any land. Spain and  
Portugal not excepted.

The Spanish commissioner for the  
World's fair proposes to have at  
that exhibition the grape and the juice  
of the grape from his country, in such  
an attractive form as to induce the peo-  
ple of this land to engage in the produc-  
tion of both much more extensively  
than hitherto. He proposes to show  
that it is not only good to have and "to  
take" but that it conduces to health,  
strength and vigor of life. The JOUR-  
NAL wishes him success in his under-  
taking.

### Western Farmers.

The United States traveler, particu-  
larly if he is from the West, notes very  
quickly the difference in the farm im-  
provements from those at home. The  
one is built with reference to its last-  
ing qualities, the other, too often, as a  
mere makeshift for present purposes.  
The one is built for use, not only for  
the proprietor, but for his posterity.  
The other is built apparently until a  
sale can be made so that the owner can  
"move on." The settler in the West  
as a rule does not plant himself, conse-  
quently he does not care particularly  
to plant anything else for permanency.  
As a matter of course there are a great  
many worthy exceptions to this rule,  
but there is entirely too great a dis-  
position to find fault with a new coun-  
try—the climate, the crops, the water  
and a thousand other things are want-  
ing in the estimates to make it the  
paradise they were looking for, and  
they leave it about as new as when  
they entered upon it, with nothing  
acquired but a damaged reputation to  
the country.

Now this is all wrong. There is  
nothing in it for either the state or the  
individual. What the state wants is a  
positive, permanent occupant, who  
will go to work to enhance the value of  
his holdings, so as to make him a  
worthy, valuable citizen, on whom she  
can rely as a trustworthy developer of  
her vast resources, for her own benefit  
and that of the commonwealth.

Anything that falls below this can  
hardly be held at par with real, gen-  
uine, loyal citizenship.

### Lawn.

What is more attractive to the eye  
of the passer-by than the nicely mown  
lawn of green velvety grass. There is  
nothing so restful, not only to the eye  
but to the man's whole nature on a hot  
summer's day, as the beautiful grass  
plots overshadowed by the umbrageous  
branches of the graceful shade trees.  
This all admit, and yet how many  
homes are wanting in this delightful  
accessory to real comfort and enjoy-  
ment. It may be too late to have them  
as they should be this season, but it is  
not too late to commence grading and  
getting ready so that you may have  
them in the future.



**CATTLE.**

On the Kansas City market a steer sold recently for \$162.65.

The Prince of Wales is president of the North Wales Black Cattle society.

If you want a fine bull, or a carload of them, write to those who advertise in the JOURNAL.

The cattlemen know a good thing when it comes their way. They are standing on their dignity just at this time.

The buyer in the livestock market is a regular Chesterfield with a large and varied assortment on hand for the spring opening. His smile—"how childlike and bland." It is the other fellow whose auditory nerve appears to be a little obtuse while there is a far-away look in his eye.

A correspondent of the Dallas Daily News from Texarkana writes: "I own a small herd of Holstein and Durham cattle which I fed on cotton seed meal and hulls last fall and winter and the result was very unsatisfactory to me. My young bulls became desperately blind, and one broke out in sores on his back. They became weak in their loins and unable to stand long at a time." Perhaps the trouble was too much of the meal was fed at the start. While the JOURNAL is not an advocate of feeding cotton seed meal in large quantities, especially for beef fattening, yet when combined with grain, good hay, ensilage, etc., it is undoubtedly a promoter of health, strength and fat.

The first cattle brought into the New England colonies arrived at Plymouth in 1624, and were imported from England by Governor Winslow. Three heifers and a bull made up the cargo; "in color," the old record says, "they were black, black-and-white and brindled." In 1626 twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann, and in 1629 thirty more. In 1630 about 100 were imported "for the exclusive use of the colony of Massachusetts bay." During the same year 108 were sent from Holland to New York, so that by the year 1630 there were a good many head of "horned cattle" in the different colonies. The reader naturally thinks of these animals as suburb specimens of the bovine tribe, but they were not. History—that is, the curious and interesting part of history, tells us that the average weight of fat cattle in the Liverpool market as late as 1710 was only 370 pounds. Compare these with "Jumbo," the large steer that Col. William Singerly of Philadelphia proposes to exhibit at the World's fair weighing 4000 pounds and the evolution in cattle breeding of the past two centuries becomes wonderful.

For the especial benefit of our readers in the following named counties the JOURNAL reproduces the regulations laid down by the department regulating the shipment of cattle from said counties into the states named: It is further expressly provided that cattle which have been at least ninety days in the counties of Coke, Lolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox and Harde-man, state of Texas, which lie within the above described area, may be moved from said counties by rail into the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, in accordance with the regulations made by said state for the admission of Southern cattle thereto: Provided—1. That cattle from said area shall go into said states only for slaughter or grazing, and shall on no account be shipped from said states into any other state or territory of the United States before the 1st day of December, 1893. 2. That such cattle shall not be allowed in pens or on trails or on ranges to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to the Eastern markets before December

1, 1893, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come into contact. 3. That all cars that have carried cattle from said area, shall, upon unloading, at once be cleaned and disinfected in the manner provided by these regulations. 4. That the state authorities of the state of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota, agree to enforce these provisions.

The steers that grazed grew no faster, yet ate or disposed of 28 per cent more food than did lot two (green grass). The lot receiving dried food ate more than the lot receiving green food; and it was constantly noted that they ate their food with greater relish than did the other lot.

It appears from this trial that soiling is unnecessary, dry food answering the same purpose; that winter feeding is quite as economical when cattle are fed in stalls or yards as summer feeding in stalls or yards; that grazing is somewhat wasteful; and that green grass and young grass are no more effective than dry and mature grass or hay.

The above is from the Sioux City Farm Herald. It would be well if an experimental farm or an experimental farmer in Texas would give this a trial, so that the JOURNAL could publish it as a home item. Texas has entirely too much free grass for successful stock farming.

**Selling of Steers.**

In order to determine and compare the results of allowing steers to graze on a given area and to feed the grass cut from a similar area in a green and dry state, the Utah station of agriculture, under direction of J. W. Sanford, last fall made a test with three lots of three steers, each averaging about 800 pounds live weight. Six acres of land were divided in three equal lots, lot one being pastured on one lot, lot two being fed in the barn on the green grass cut from the second lot, and lot three fed in the barn on hay made from the third part. The steers were all fed alike for twenty-five days, after which, June 1, the trial began and continued for three months. The grass consisted of a mixture of lucern, timothy and clover.

Early in the trial the lucern fed to lot three was dried only one day, and as a result, it is believed, one steer died. Consequently the lucern was dried after this for three days before being fed. The record of the weekly weighings of the animals is tabulated, together with the amounts of grass and hay given to lots two and three, respectively. The gain in live weight per steer was the same for each lot (133½ to 134½ pounds). Lot two, fed green grass, did not eat all of the grass cut from the two-acre lot.

Our friends East and North, combine stock raising and farming to a much greater extent than our people in the South have as yet done; this is particularly so as regards our own state. Much of the time and efforts of the above named farmers are given in preparing crops that will forage, and houses that will protect their live stock at all times, but especially during the cold weather of the winter season. With the South the situation is quite different; our long seasons of pleasant weather, coupled with an unlimited supply of growing grasses have hitherto rendered our people to some extent indifferent, and listless on this important subject of stock farming. It is evident, however, that a change in the spirit of their dreams is coming over them. The spirit that is manifest in their public meetings, the earnestness of their discussions from the rostrum and the press, give decided and very encouraging evidence of their earnestness for an advance in the direction indicated. Within a few years, even before the expiration of the Nineteenth century, the era of success may be upon the South, where can be found farming of a high order, and farmers prepared with their silos and barns of the best style, with which to take care of their blooded stock.

**Bogus!** Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead. The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than **Strictly Pure White Lead.**

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand			Misleading Brand		
"Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."			"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."		
Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by	Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Barytes	59.36 per cent.	Regis Chauvenet & Bro., St. Louis.	Sulphate of Lead	4.18 per cent.	Ledoux & Co., New York.
Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.		Oxide of Zinc	45.04 per cent.	
White Lead	6.44 per cent.		Barytes	50.68 per cent.	
Less than 7 per cent. white lead.			No white lead in it.		

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

**"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"**

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. Union Stockyards, 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.

C. F. MORSE, President. T. R. JONES, General Manager

**Pueblo Union Stock Yards,** PUEBLO, COLORADO.

These modern built and thoroughly equipped yards are prepared to handle the live stock traffic in a satisfactory manner. Try them.

I TELL YOU, SALZER'S SEEDS ARE BEST: LOOK AT THE YIELDS—

CORN	130 BUS PER ACRE	OATS	134 BUS PER ACRE	BEANS	100 BUS PER ACRE	BARLEY	10 BUS PER ACRE
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Such glorious yields you may have by planting SALZER'S SEEDS. They never fail. They always sprout, grow and produce. 50,000 Bushels Potatoes Cheap. 25 Pkg. EARLIEST VEGETABLE NOVELTIES, sufficient for a family, Postpaid for \$1.00. 10 Farm Grain Samples, 8c; with cata. 16c. 11 Grass & Clover Samples 10c; with cata. 18c. 8 Field Corn Samples 12c; with catalogue 20c. Our mammoth Seed Catalogue costs over \$20.00. It is mailed you upon receipt of 2c postage. Its a valuable work, worth ten times its cost to you.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO LA CROSSE, WIS**

**"Dot Leetle Frenchman"**

Says to the Stockmen, give him Your Hats to clean, Your Hats to block, Your Hats to dye black, Your Hats to make new over again; and don't forget also to send your soiled Coats, Vests, Pants to be cleaned, repaired or relined, or to be dyed Black, Brown or Blue. It is the only house in the Southwest who dye ladies' dresses blue, black, brown, red, orange, or any shade they may desire. Work sent all over the state C. O. D. and rely upon our honesty and good work. Address "Dot Leetle Frenchman," or M. C. Machet Dyeing Establishment, 109 East Third street, next to the Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas.

**\$1.50 for the Journal One Year.**



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sporting lamb will soon be gambling on the green.

Have you got good lambs, well bred on both sides? If you have give them a good chance and you will soon have paying sheep.

Why not make this the Woolly West in fact as well as in name? Let the mill men understand that we are wool to the knees, with a satin finish, that gives a glossy glow to the gentle zephyr as it toys with our fleece. The finest of the fine will be furnished.

Wool and Cotton Reporter: In the Eastern states farmers who house their sheep and care for them intelligently in winter, often get as many as 115 or 120 lambs from 100 ewes. In these cases the number of twins far offsets the losses. Even in the Western territories where our unwholesome tariff has caused wool to be so much more of an object than mutton that the care of sheep in winter is very unintelligent, the flock master expects to save 65 to 75 per cent of his lambs.

### The English Way. Rural World.

It is interesting to note the proportion of twin lambs dropped by English sheep in their native home. The "London Agricultural Gazette" gives in detail the results in twenty-one flocks. Averaging those of middle wools or Down breeds, it is found that the ewes drop twenty-seven twins per hundred, the Dorsethorns thirty-nine, and the coarse wool Cotswolds "about sixty." But to effect so large percentages, it is well for our flockmasters to note the great care their brothers across the Atlantic bestow on their flocks. First, the shepherd carefully "tends his flock" and carefully houses them from inclement weather. And here is a partial list of feeds used, more or less of which is given to every flock: White turnips, swedes, rape, kale, vetches, clover chaffed, hay, winter barley (green), bran, malt dust, cotton cake, linseed cake meal, beans and "corn"—the last meaning any or all of the cereal grains, except maize. In some cases as many as ten of these feeds are given to single flocks. The list is almost appalling to ordinary American flockmasters, yet the same or sufficient substitutes must be employed to secure equal success with these breeds in America.

### All Around Sheep.

The question of which breed of sheep will bring the highest price for mutton purposes has engaged the attention of the thoughtful farmer and sheep breeder for a good many years. When wool was the chief article sought for, the Merino was considered about the best sheep the flock-master could raise, but since the advent of a great dressed mutton business, quality of flesh has cut as much figure with the average produce as the quantity and quality of wool. The best combination of these two essentials has been the aim of breeders for the past ten or fifteen years. The result, if one can judge by the highest prices obtained during the past few years on the Chicago market, has been rather in favor of Shropshires and the other "Downs." Opinions differ, however, between buyers and sellers, some preferring Cotswolds and other breeds of heavy, long-woolled sheep. Many breeders consider a cross between the Cotswold and Southdown the best all-round sheep that is raised. The best prices at Chicago for several years have been for "black faces," chiefly the Shropshire Downs.—Drovers' Journal.

The Rural World is decidedly of the opinion that the Southdown on the Merino and the cross reversed and alternated for a series of years will usually give us the American sheep so long and ardently longed for and ex-

pected. It takes very many years, however, to establish such a breed as to insure like breeding from them, but it will eventually come out all the better for the farmer when it arrives.

The question opened up by the Drovers' Journal, and so readily disposed of by the Rural World, is one that this journal prefers to submit to its readers with the suggestion that it will be well to think it over, and perhaps experiment a little before being commented too far to any definite line of breeding.

There are at the present two kinds of sheep that are money producers. The mutton sheep and the wool sheep; These two lines for the purpose of illustration may be called the black faces and the Merinos. These are both good in their respective places, but will a crop of these produce an animal which will be superior to either in the lines named? Will this combination give you a sheep that for wool surpasses the Merino and for mutton will outrank the Shropshire Downs? Can the answer be otherwise than in the negative? Then what have you gained?

Perhaps the answer will be that in the combination we have an animal that, by itself, represents very largely the good qualities which hitherto it required two sheep to furnish. That may be true, but at this time, when the lines are drawn so sharp by the foreign wool and mutton growers, mediums won't count. They are not what the advance breeder is seeking. Nothing but the best in both lines will hold the market.

There is a law of heredity in all animal life. A cropping destroys this. Adhere to pure breeding, with a due regard for the rule that the fittest should survive, and success is in sight. There may be, however, better sheep in the world for the purposes named than any in the United States. If so, let us have them.

A correspondent of the New England Farm gives the cost of building a wooden silo and the expense of filling it as follows: The Essex agricultural society owns a farm. Last year it was deemed advisable to build a silo, and the committee in charge required the tenant to keep an exact account of the cost of both building and filling the same. The silo was built in one bay of the barn from the cellar bottom to the beams of the barn. It is 24 feet high, 12 feet wide by 18 feet long, with a capacity of 88 tons of ensilage, allowing 40 cubic feet per ton after settling five feet. At the bottom of the silo are two feet of stone well laid in cement, upon which rests the frame made by 2x6 inch studding, with girths across, and is sealed up with single planed and matched boarding.

The lumber cost.....	\$67 26
The cement cost.....	7 00
The labor (mostly performed by the tenant) cost.....	38 67
Total cost of silo.....	\$112 93
Making the cost per ton space..	\$1 28
The 88 tons of ensilage were raised on light plain land at a cost of.....	\$155 80
and were put into the silo for	79 20

Making the total cost of 88 tons \$235 00 or \$2 67 per ton.

Because of untrained horses used in cultivating the corn, an extra man was required 57½ hours. If the team had been well broken this driver would not have been needed, and the crop would have cost 10 cents per ton less. The crop grew well, considering the amount of manure (six cords per acre) used and the quality of land, and the experiment proved satisfactory, because it showed what may usually be expected under ordinary conditions.

A word, a look—which at one time would make no impression—at another time wounds the heart; and like a shaft flying with the wind, pierces deep, which, with its own natural force, would scarce have reached the object aimed at.—[Sterne.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### DAIRY.

Along no line of industry in the United States has greater progress been made than that of dairying.

The well conducted farm house requires an intelligence equal to that necessary to make the governor of the state.

The difference of five pounds and twenty pounds of butter a week from a cow is the evidence of the progress made in the past forty years.

Cleanliness being one of the great moral factors of our nature, should not be left behind when we approach the dairy; here it is of great importance from a sanitary point of view.

A Monterey dairyman, in criticism of the recent short-weight butter law, writes to a local paper and wants to know "why a roll of butter should weigh two pounds and not one pound and a half." There is no reason. But there are excellent reasons why a two-pound roll of butter should weigh more than a pound and a half. It is to prevent misrepresentation—not by dairymen, but by dealers—that the new law was devised.

The following extract is from a paper read by Mr. C. Smith before the London (Eng.) Farmers' Club, and is, we think, worthy of perusal for one single idea—gentle treatment at all times: There are other things besides good blood and good food, or their contraries, which are transmitted to progeny. If in a herd of dairy cows gentle treatment and good milking are the invariable rule, the good effect by no means ceases with the animals themselves, but is extended lower down the line to their descendants.

### Bran.

Good bran is, in my judgment, says J. C. Mayos of Kansas, indispensable to the dairyman. He must feed a certain amount of it to get the best results in winter. Whenever I have tried to substitute other feed wholly the cows began to fall away in their milk. Also when bran is fed, I have never known a cow injured by being turned into the stalk field. In an experience of twenty-two years in Kansas I never lost a single head from this cause. At present we are mixing bran and shorts, equal parts by weight, and feeding cows in full milk nine pounds each twice a day. This will nearly fill a common bucket, and makes a big feed.

As winter comes on and we wish to add more carbon to the ration, we substitute corn chop for the shorts. In addition to this we feed the cows all they will eat of good, early cut corn fodder with the nubbins left on. In my locality millet hay makes excellent feed when cut early and well cured. Our cows increase in milk as soon as we begin to use it. Oats and corn ground together make a very substantial food for cold weather, but my cows shrink in quantity unless bran is added. The same is true of wheat screenings. Nevertheless wheat screenings ground makes a cheap feed this year. I know of nothing better by way

of variety. Four quarts of this to a feed is about right for good milkers.

I notice in a late paper that Mr. Levi Morton's cows are fed from fifteen to twenty pounds of oil meal each per day. It would not pay us to feed in this way. I question if it will pay us to feed oil meal at present prices of other feed. This question of feed is a very important one, and what can be done in New York cuts no figure at all in Kansas. We have to make the most of existing circumstances, or, in other words, be in harmony with our surroundings. The rule is that the liberal feeder is the successful dairyman. At the same time judgment must be used.

### A Correction.

TEXAS CITY, TEX., March 30, 1893.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Inclosed please find clipping from your issue of the 17th inst., which is not correct. I sold the Tongue River Ranch two-year-old steers to the Vermont Live Stock company of South Dakota at eighteen (\$18 00) dollars per head, delivered at Panhandle City June 1. This sale was made prior to the Fort Worth meeting. Kindly make this correction, for the Tongue River Ranch two-year-old steers were never sold any year for less than \$17 per head. Yours truly,

J. D. JEFFRIES.

The item above referred to was correctly reported to the JOURNAL, but by a typographical error the price was made to read \$16 instead of \$18, as originally written. The JOURNAL gladly makes the correction, and hopes no harm has been done its good friend Jeffries.

### Dairy Test.

For more than two years anticipations have ran high as to the result of the great dairy contest to come off at Jackson Park, Chicago, commencing next month.

It appears now that some of the greatest fighters will not join in the battle. First the Holstein Freesin backed out, and at a convention recently held at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, the Ayrshire breeders announced that for the want of funds, and other reasons, they would not be prepared to enter the ring.

This leaves the field virtually to the little Jerseys, who will have a walk-over.

Among the excuses rendered by the associations controlling the two herds, first mentioned, and the one which they conceive to be the most formidable, is that their cows were not fresh in milk, in other words, they acknowledge that for the want of proper energy of action on the part of the organizations in urging the necessary preparation by their individual members that they are now without any oil in their lamps. This is hardly satisfactory. Plenty of time has elapsed since the announcement was made that the test would occur to give all parties a sufficient interval for preparations. This failure is unfortunate and much to be regretted. The dairy world was eager to witness the struggle and know the outcome. Such another opportunity will hardly offer itself for decades to come.



**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, 1008 Houston Street, (up stairs) when in Fort Worth. The JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

J. W. Hutchinson of Decatur, Tex., has been in the city for several days.

J. Caldwell a successful steer breeder of Ennis, Texas was in the city Tuesday.

W. R. Curtis, a well known cattle dealer of Memphis, Tex., was in the city Tuesday.

George Simmons of Weatherford was in the city Wednesday circulating among the cattlemen.

J. N. Spahr of Tulsa, I. T., is in the city looking out for steers to go to his range in the Indian Territory.

W. K. Bell, a successful cattle dealer from Palo Pinto, was in the city today. Capt. Bell is always ready to buy or sell cattle.

Ed. Hearne of Callahan county made a flying visit to Fort Worth Wednesday on business connected with his cattle interest.

Wm. Harrell of Amorilla was in the city Wednesday. "Bill" is one of the wide awake, rustling cattle dealers of the Panhandle.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, was here Monday. Mr. Bush is a strong believer in the future of the cattle business.

J. H. Belcher, a prominent and successful cattle dealer of Henrietta, Tex., was in Fort Worth Wednesday mixing with the cattlemen.

M. B. Pulliam, a well-known and successful cattle ranchman of San Angelo, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to his home.

Sam Davidson of Henrietta, Tex., was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Davidson is owner of a large string of big steers in Clay county.

Wils Copeland of Stephens county, Tex., after sojourning in Fort Worth for a few days this week left for his ranch last Wednesday.

B. T. Leonard, one of the old-time cattlemen from Strawn, Tex., was in the city Tuesday. B. T. is always busy either selling or buying.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, Tex., owner of large cattle interests in Hall and other counties in Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

George Simson of Stephens county, Texas, was in the city this week. Mr. Simson is feeding a large string of steer cattle near Cresson.

T. J. Atkinson, an old time cattle-ranchman from Henrietta, Tex., was in the city Tuesday shaking hands with his many friends here.

William (Uncle Bill) Hittson of Fisher county, Texas, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on business connected with his cattle interests.

J. H. Deer, a prominent cattleman of Tulsa, I. T., has been in Fort Worth several days, on the lookout for cattle to go to his ranch in the Indian territory.

W. H. Jennings of San Antonio, Tex., a prominent cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Jennings represents the live stock commission

firm of the Evans-Buell Snider company, of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Mr. Half of San Antonio passed through Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to his pastures in the Otoe reservation, to receive 2000 cows to fatten for the markets.

W. G. Holleman and Dr. Wood of McAllister, I. T. was in the city a few days this week looking for steers to ship to their pastures in the Choctaw reservation.

Col. P. B. Hunt, United States marshal of Northwest Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Col. Hunt has an "ad" in the "for sale" column of the JOURNAL.

E. Coggshall, the Montana ranchman, is making one of his annual visits to Texas. Mr. Coggshall wants 2500 Panhandle two-year-olds for his Montana ranch.

Wm. Edwards, a well known cattleman of the Territory, has been in Fort Worth several days, with the view of buying cattle to go to his pastures in the Territory.

N. S. Ferguson, Cleburne, Tex., was here Monday with a shipment of eighty-four head of mixed cattle billed for Denver, Col., and eighty head of hogs to St. Louis, Mo.

Joe Miller of Winfield, Kas., passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to his pastures in Hill county, where he has several thousand steers fattening for market.

J. C. Bourne and S. P. Myer of Louisville, Ky., and owners of the Louisville Land and Cattle company's ranch in King county, Tex., are in the city en route to their pastures.

E. C. Sugg, an extensive and successful cattle ranchman from Ryan, Okla., was in Fort Worth today and reports his cattle as doing well as his grass is good and plenty of water in his range.

Tom Waggoner, of D. Waggoner & Son, went south Tuesday to receive and ship 13,000 steers recently purchased by him. The cattle will go to the Waggoner ranch in the Comanche reservation.

James Stinson, an extensive and well known cattle ranchman from Navajoe, I. T., was in the city Thursday en route to Western Texas to ship out his recent purchases of steer cattle to his pastures in the Indian Territory.

Eli Titus, who succeeds Col. Jno. G. Taylor as general live stock agent of the Santa Fe is well known to the stockmen of Texas. He is personally very popular and thoroughly up in railroad work. His selection is considered a good one.

J. W. Gibson, an extensive dealer in cattle in the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Gibson will ship several thousand head of cattle from Texas to his pastures in the Indian Territory, to fatten for market this season.

Col. William L. Black of Fort McKavett spent the first part of the week in Fort Worth. Col. Black is the originator of the idea of a government live stock bureau of statistics and information, which now bids fair to be soon established by act of congress.

C. O. Hervey & Co., 612 Main street, realize the value of neatly printed stationery to the successful business man. They do not think that "anything will do as long as it can be read," but distinguish their work by using well chosen, readable types, good material and delivering work to their patrons free from smut and soil. If you don't believe it send them an order.

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**FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

The best of everything in the jewelry line. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

**The Texas Idea.**

A Picayune correspondent has recently traveled over portions of nearly every county in South and Central Texas, where a vast amount of cotton is produced. In some sections planting has begun and Duval county will probably about the first of July come to the front with the first bale of the season of 1893.

Cotton is king in Texas, with a very large K. It is whistling down the wind to talk to Texas planters about reducing the acreage.

As some planters put it: "Texas is the natural home of the cotton plant. The Texas staple is the best raised, with the exception of Sea island and Benders, and is raised without any fertilizing. If any reduction in acreage is to be made, let the old played-out cotton states do the cutting down. They have to fertilize and can't raise cotton in those states as cheaply as we can in Texas, and the farmers there, and not Texas, should substitute some other staple."

The planters generally take little interest in the cotton acreage conventions. They have found on attendance that a large proportion of the delegates are not producers, being politicians and theorists, armed with statistics, who can tell just what price cotton would bring if the crop is 6,000,000 or 9,000,000 bales. The Texas cotton planter believes in cotton. A year or so ago, when everybody cried "5 cent cotton," he became alarmed and talked of reducing his acreage, but as soon as prices jumped up Mr. Planter at once prepared to break more ground to put in cotton.

In the Bohemian and German settlements, where everything consumed on the farm is raised at home, and where the women and children all work in the field, mothers nursing their infants at the end of the row, cotton can be raised at 3 cents a pound, and as its harvesting does not interfere with any other class of crop it is clear profit to them.

This year the acreage in South and Central Texas will be increased fully 20 per cent, and this will probably be the case all over the state—a state which produces nearly one-third of the world's supply.

There is a tremendous influx of immigrants to Texas, and large areas of new land will be put into cotton, much of it in the coast country, which was until recently a strictly grazing country. Besides the newcomers, who will increase the acreage, the old planters will put in much more land in cotton this year than ever before. So the



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READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

statisticians can begin figuring in advance as to the total crop and probable price by increasing the Texas acreage from 15 to 20 per cent.—New Orleans Picayune.

Keeping the stock contented is a great factor towards keeping it thrifty. Comfortable quarters, clean food and plenty of it, and kindly, gentle treatment are all needed to procure this. When these are given an animal will rarely be restless, and will have nothing to keep it from converting food into some valuable product with the greatest rapidity.

**Street's Western Stable Car Line.**  
The Pioneer Car Company of Texas. Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or **H. O. SKINNER,** San Antonio.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

The new appointments appear to be rushing around with an enthusiasm that bids fair to make things warm during their term.

The Texas legislature at Austin have prayers regularly every morning. This fact should quiet all discussion as to the morals of the assembly, taken in globo.

The ending of the strike in which the spinners in Manchester, England, were engaged did not enhance the price of cotton to the extent predicted "on 'Change."

In Europe and America there are about 85,000,000 cotton spindles running that are fed from the fields of the South to the extent of about 75 per cent of all they consume.

For unlimited resources in rendering excuses for the failure of impossibilities the gentlemen, "on 'Change'" are wonderful revelations. The diplomatic corps of the nations of the earth should be drawn directly from their ranks.

The National Provisioner, of April 1, has much in it of interest to the cattlemen. Besides full reports of the great live stock convention, recently held in Texas, it has other items of news in which the breeders in our state are interested.

The Lusk Herald of the 23d ult., says. Soft snows have visited this section most every day this week and last night the wind wheeled around in the northwest and for a time gave us a regular old-time blizzard. It did not last but a few hours, however, and now the weather wears a mild appearance.

The New York Sun says: "Frederick Douglass is the president of a company just organized for the purpose of establishing a large manufacturing enterprise near Newport News, Va., building a town and giving employment to young colored men and women." The establishment referred to will be a cotton knitting mill and will employ 300 hands, the majority of whom will be females. The organization is called the "Freedom manufacturing company," and among the officers is J. C. Asbury of Norfolk.

Spring has been approaching this section with a timidity indicative of a disposition not to intrude upon any vested rights of its predecessor. Can it be possible that a change in the national administration has taught even the seasons a lesson of modest demeanor. Be that as it may, during the past week new orders must have been issued directing a change, for the axe of the headsman has been dropping swiftly and with great effect, and today there is not a single zephyr left in the department of winter with which to cool your parched brow.

The Dallas Daily News of this morning (Thursday) has two interesting articles for its readers. The first is from the wires, showing the intense war feeling that pervades the Choctaw Nation. These people occupy a splendid country, situated geographically near the center of the United States, surrounded on all sides by a grand civilization. The courts of the United States have frequently said that the government held the right of eminent domain over all the Indian country. The second is an interview held at the News office in Galveston with the Rev. Howard Billman of the Indian training school, in which he is reported to have said: "That the work is sure to succeed. We propose to civilize the Indian," etc. The JOURNAL submits the case without argument, hoping that none of Rev. B.'s pupils are engaged in the tribal war at Antlers, and a parting suggestion that per-

haps it would be well if this government of ours would educate the bucks as well as the boys.

### This is News.

The National Provisioner reports these incorporations: Texas—Fort Worth stock yards company (incorporated in West Virginia) Fort Worth. Capital stock, \$100,000. Single share, \$100. Carrying on a general stock yards business at Fort Worth, Tex. Promoters, William G. Johnson, N. P. R. Hatch, C. L. Thomas, C. M. Cook, John Stirlin, all of Chicago, Ill. Fort Worth packing company (incorporated in West Virginia), Fort Worth, Tex. Capital stock, \$100,000. Single share, \$100. To purchase sheep, hogs, poultry and game, to slaughter and to sell the same. Promoters, M. C. Johnson, N. P. R. Hatch, C. L. Thomas, C. M. Cook, John Stirlin.

### Caring for Hay.

Farmers have had one more occasion to note the ill effects of the present methods in general use of caring for the hay from the time it is cut until consumed. At one time this was a much smaller consideration than it is at the present time. Land at \$10 per acre is a consideration that would render one blind to a little negligence in preserving the hay from the effects of rain, snow and wind. Land at \$50 per acre puts an entirely different aspect on the case. This is the condition today. How much better are the methods for taking care of the hay under the latter day order of this order of things than under the pioneer order?

One of two things is absolutely requisite to prevent the losses that are usual from the above causes. Either some kind of cheap but substantial covering must be provided for fitting the stack closely, thus keeping out rain and wind, or hay sheds must be provided. Both of these remedies have proven themselves entirely adequate to the evils they are intended to correct. But they are not in use yet. Nevertheless, we are way past the mile post in our progress that points out the unwisdom of unnecessary loss of foodstuffs in any form whatever.—[Colorado Farmer.]

### Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

The proper arrangement of draughts for the ventilation of sleeping rooms has perplexed all. One thing, however, is certain. It has been proved by actual experiment that a layer of air lies against the walls which is subject to very little movement, even when there is a strong circulation in the middle of the room. It is, therefore, important that a bed should not be placed close to the wall.

If kept there during the daytime it should be moved at least several inches out into the room at night. Alcoves and curtains should be avoided. In an alcove enclosed on three sides a lake of air forms, which may be compared to the stagnant pools often observed along the margins of rivers. A few yards away a rushing tide may be moving swiftly along, but these placid pools are untroubled by the current.

While placing the bed, especially the head of it, where it will be shielded from the strongest draught, there should still be enough motion to the air in that vicinity to insure fresh supplies constantly throughout the night. The prevailing lack of appetite for breakfast, as well as many cases of anæmia and worse diseases, is due to the breathing over and over again of the same air in restricted bedrooms, where beds are too often placed in alcoves or are shielded by curtains, which are far too seldom shaken out in the fresh air.—New York Times.

### Dress Making, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

All orders for suits complete, (hat, gloves and suit), promptly filled, samples sent out on application, from Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, Fort Worth.

## Have It Ready.

The liniment, Phenol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner.

Equally good for human flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
At druggists. Take no substitute.

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The constant drop of water  
Wears away the hardest stone,  
The constant know of Towser  
Masticates the toughest bone;  
The constant cooling lover  
Carries off the blushing maid,  
And the constant advertiser  
Is the one who gets the trade.

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## DR. FRANK GRAY,

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Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

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Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

### Keep the Ovens Clean.

That it is a marked addition to the flavor of oven cooked food that these places should be kept scrupulously clean is not so well realized by housekeepers as it should be. In Devonshire ovens are whitewashed, a practice that is excellent.

Firstly, it makes the ovens light, and it is doubtful if ovens would be allowed to get so dirty if they were not so dark and the dirt so inconspicuous. Then the lime whitening, which is the particular ingredient of whitewash, is a material approaching the nature of a disinfectant; anyway, it is not favorable to smells and odors of any kind whatever. Lastly, it so plainly shows by discoloration when objectionable results may be expected and the lime-wash should be renewed.

If you cannot have tiled ovens, in which bread and meats are most admirably baked, scrub out the black, sooty ovens of your range and whitewash them, and if you can't do this, at least keep the ovens actually clean, if they do not look so.—Chambers' Journal.

### "Pin-Money."

"Here is your pin-money, Maud," said Uncle Hugh, as he handed his niece a bright silver dollar.

"Thank you, uncle, I was just wishing for some spare change," and Maud's eyes fairly beamed as she took the offered money.

"Uncle Hugh, when you give me money to spend just as I please, why do you always call it 'pin-money?'" Maud asked.

"Well, my dear, I will tell you the origin of the term 'pin-money.' Pins were introduced into England by Catharine, first wife of Henry VIII. They were not, however, the well-known small-pointed instruments such as we use, but were made of gold, silver, ivory and brass, many of them weighing as much as six or eight ounces. Such pins as those were worn in the hair and used on different parts of the clothing to fasten folds or drapery, and were quite ornamental. Thus, you see, the first pins were much more useful to ladies than gentlemen.

"The Spanish manufacturers were permitted to sell their pins only during the Christmas holidays, and in that way gentlemen began to give the ladies of their respective families money at Christmas time with which to buy pins. At first they were very expensive, costing as much as we now have to pay for a valuable piece of jewelry. However,

after pins had become common and cheap, gentlemen continued the practice of giving their wives, daughters and sisters money to buy pins; in that way the term 'pin money' originated, and it is now applied to an allowance made to a lady to buy any small articles she may need or desire."

"I am glad you told me all about it, uncle," said Maud, "and I thank you very much."—Harper's Young People

### Health and Beauty.

If your tongue is not red and healthy diet yourself on fruit. Fast and eat all the oranges you can get for three or four days. Try it if you don't have to work hard and you will be astonished at the result. A red tongue indicates a healthy stomach. If you work hard you can't fast, but you can diet and eat fruit. A bad stomach is a most awful thing to own

Wash your hands with castile soap and salt meal, and see how white they will become. Dry them in a bowl of dry oat meal as the Irish milkmaids do.

If you are troubled with unsightly pimples on your face and neck take plenty of hot baths and give the eruptions a chance to come out on the body. Open pores and extreme cleanliness are both preventives and remedies for an ugly, blotchy skin.

A valuable tonic for the skin is as follows: One-half ounce tincture benzoin, 16 ounces best rose water and ten drops attar of roses. Sponge the skin after the bath.

Given two farmers with equal mental and physical attainment, and each with capital proportioned to the number of acres which he cultivates, the man with a small farm gets more comfort and satisfaction from his work, and quite as much net profit as the one with the larger farm.

Lumpy jaw cured—Last spring I noticed that one of my most promising pure-bred Durham heifers had a large lump on its jaw. Writing to J. M. Rusk about it, iodide of potassium was prescribed, given in about 1½-dram doses, dissolved in one pint of water, once a day for eight days, or until improvement is noticed, then less frequently till the enlargement is gone, which is generally in three months. The lump has not all disappeared yet, but is growing smaller, and I am well satisfied that this disease can be cured.—A. C. Sanford, Wisconsin.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.



## AGRICULTURAL.

April showers and plenty of them, are important factors in grain growing in the South. There is no such fertilizer known to the earth, "as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath."

One advantage from storing manure under cover is that it is dry, and, consequently, easily handled at any season. Those who have hauled wet manure out from a wet barnyard will appreciate this.

Don't forget when you cut your oats to sow down the land in peas. If you have no oat land sow peas somewhere. Plant whatever you think will pay best and just as much cotton as you deem proper, and then plant a few peas.

Scientific authority now acknowledges what practical farmers said long ago, that corn-cobs have a feeding value when ground with the corn. At first they denied this, because analysis did not show it; then they thought it might be of benefit by mixing with the meal and preventing it from packing so closely. Now, Sir Lyon Playfair of England says that when ground along with the grain the cobs "are of great value on account of their percentage of potash, and the potash is necessary as a chemical agent to change the blood to milk, and the albumen to casine in cheese." The farmers knew they were right in grinding the corn and cob together, but they could not tell why.

If the cotton planters could gather up all that has been written by newspapers and newspaper correspondents to say nothing of the declaration of legislators, both state and national, of the past few years in regard to this special branch of agriculture, with suggestions as to the acreage to be planted, what a library of magnificent proportions he would possess—in the matter of real earnest advice he would have reading matter sufficient to occupy his leisure hours during the present century. The JOURNAL has concluded that perhaps the better plan will be to let him pursue the even tenor of his way—practical experience is the best educator after all. A nine million bale crop this year will be quite instructive. The colt, calf and pig will advance in grade immediately thereafter and in a few years we will have more of them and less cotton.

The following is copied from Farmer & Stock Breeder, London.

### SIMPLIFYING TECHNICAL TERMS.

The following explanations of common terms used in chemical foods may help the old school farmers to more thoroughly understand the subject—

1. Water.—The amount varies with kind of food. It is of no economic importance.

2. Ash.—This is the residue left after burning away the combustible proportions. It supplies the mineral ingredients to the body. A portion of the ash has a manurial value.

3. Protein.—This is the nitrogenous portion of the food. It is used in the animal economy to form "muscle" and all other nitrogenous portions; it also aids in the formation of fat. It is the most valuable ingredient.

4. Fat.—This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use. One pound of fat will produce as much heat as 2½ pounds of carbohydrates.

5. Carbohydrates.—This group includes the starches, gums, sugars, etc. They produce fat and heat.

6. Fibre.—This substance has about the same composition as carbohydrates, but is much less digestible; it is but of little value.

The "nutritive ratio" of a food is the relation of the amount of digestible protein to the amount of digestible carbohydrates plus 2½ times the digestible fat contained in the food. That is, for every pound of digestible protein in the

food average hay, for example, there are eight pounds of fat and heat producers in the fat and carbohydrates.

— On the 20th of March Professor J. R. Dodge, who for many years has been statistician of the department of agriculture, resigned his position to the secretary of agriculture. Partisan papers have made statements in regard to this officer which, perhaps, were unjust to both him and Secretary Morton. In his letter of resignation he says: "In accordance with a cherished desire to terminate my long and exacting service as statistician and carry out my plans for a more agreeable work in agricultural literature, I hereby tender my resignation to take effect on the appointment of my successor, wishing you great success in the conduct of a department which has a constituency and interests second to those of no other in the government."

To this Secretary of Agriculture Morton replies as follows:

"I am in receipt of your communication tendering your resignation, and note with satisfaction your intention, as expressed therein, of entering upon 'more agreeable work in agricultural literature.' As the literature of agriculture embraces all the relations of capital to labor, and touches every economic question, you have a wide field of exploration before you. And after your long service in a position so intimately connected with the farming interests of this country, you must be peculiarly well equipped for that line of labor. Certainly no man in the United States will be better able to demonstrate the economic truth that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value, whether the commodity be soap, salt or silver. With the highest regard for your personal character and best wishes for your success in the promulgation of orthodox, agriculture and economic tenets, I accept your resignation."

### Fertilize the Garden.

A writer in the Practical Farmer says: Although I suppose this subject is intended for discussion among general farmers my article on fertilizers for the market garden, I hope, will not be out of place here. I consider the question of fertilizers one of the most important any one engaged in agriculture has to deal with, and especially so for the market gardener, because he uses such large quantities of them, the amount seeming enormous when compared with what the farmer needs. His success is largely dependent on the quantity and judicious application of them, so I think this subject cannot be discussed too freely.

One of the most important points to decide is the kind of fertilizer to use. Now that there are so many different kinds on the market, it is very difficult to determine which is the cheapest for the amount of good accomplished. This cannot be determined hastily, as I think it takes years of experimenting to find out just what your particular soil needs, and what each crop requires. Commercial fertilizers may be the best and cheapest for some soils and conditions, but from experience and experiments I have made I think properly handled stable manure, if it can be had in sufficient quantities, is by all means the best for the garden. It has a mechanical action on the soil that

commercial fertilizers have not, which is of great importance on soils that are any way heavy.

I believe on some soils, commercial fertilizers have very little effect. I have made experiments on mine with several kinds and have not found any benefit with their use. This may be owing to improper tests, but I think not altogether so. I have made more careful trials with nitrate of soda than with any other, having used it on celery, onions, spinach and other garden crops, by giving them several successive applications, but with no good result. I have also tried several brands of complete fertilizers on potatoes, corn, etc., without deriving any apparent benefit from them, while the use of stable manure nearly always proves of marked advantage to the crop. I do not mean to imply that commercial fertilizers are of no value to any one, but I do think that all the money I have spent on them has been wasted, except for the lesson it has given me.

The main trouble with the use of stable manure is to secure enough of it at reasonable prices; but as the market gardener usually lives near some large town or city, he can often get it for the hauling or at a very low rate. Another most important means of adding fertility to the soil is through green manuring, and especially by plowing under a crop of clover. Although this is better adapted to the farmer than the gardener, as the latter, with his high-priced lands, cannot afford to make use of this plan, I sometimes think, after many years of continuous cropping with vegetables, it would pay to grow a crop of clover to be plowed under, notwithstanding he would thereby have to drop out some of his usual crops for that season.

When crops are harvested in time, but too late for another crop of vegetables, sow rye, thus covering ground during winter and preventing any waste of fertility that might otherwise take place; plowing this down in spring is very beneficial to soils that have been continuously cropped with vegetables for some years, and had only stable manure returned them. The experiments related above, with others, have made me strongly favor barn-yard manure, and I think not unreasonably, for when we take into consideration the high price of commercial fertilizers and the uncertainty of their results on many soils, and contrast this with the low price at which most market gardeners can buy barn-yard manure, and its mechanical action on heavy soils, which is often underestimated, I think I am justified in giving it the high place I do.

### Spraying.

This operation should be done systematically and for a purpose. Spraying will to a certain extent prevent damage by insects, by leaf lice, apple worms, apple maggots, curculis currant worms, leaf shys borers, cabbage worms and potato beetles. The fungi may be met by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture; or where the insects and fungi are both in the contest, then a combination of Paris green with the Bordeaux mixture will serve a good purpose.

The average values of horses and mules in the United States, for past twelve month, shows a decline.

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

**PATENT** Lambskin-with-wool-on shoe-swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Leather Oil, 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

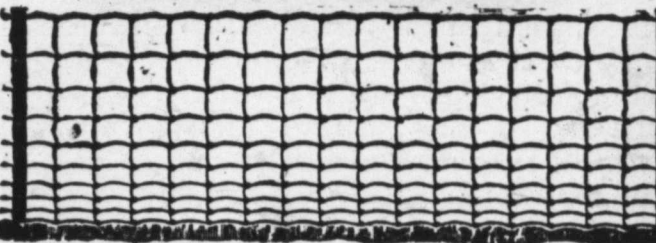
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## Are You Shocked

when you unexpectedly come in contact with a solid body. Multiply the shock by weight and speed and you know how a running horse feels when he strikes a rigid wire fence. Barbs would have killed him, but Coiled Springs catch him like a bird alighting on a limber twig.

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## STOCK FARMING.

Avoid the rear rank of a mule brigade if you are looking for a healthy locality for quiet meditation.

The horse is a reasoner; don't let him imagine that you are afraid of him. At the same time, as boss, don't exercise your authority over him; dominate him only to the extent of a complete education. Exercise the same jurisdiction and authority over him that you would over a child. Develop the best and destroy the worst traits that he is heir to.

Itasca Mail—"It is pleasing to know that people from a distance are becoming aware that Hill county farmers are turning their attention to fine stock more than ever before, and it is all being done through the advertising columns of the papers. The interest in fine stock is increasing daily, and we hope the time is not far distant when the acreage of cotton will be greatly decreased and the proceeds from the sale of fine stock will be more than sufficient to make up for the amount supposed to be lost by a small acreage of cotton." The JOURNAL joins in the "so mote it be."

Lumpy jaw cured—Last spring I noticed that one of my most promising pure-bred Durham heifers had a large lump on its jaw. Writing to J. M. Rusk about it, iodide of potassium was prescribed, given in about 1½-dram doses, dissolved in one pint of water, once a day for eight days, or until improvement is noticed, then less frequently till the enlargement is gone, which is generally in three months. The lump has not all disappeared yet, but is growing smaller, and I am well satisfied that this disease can be cured.—A. C. Sanford, Wisconsin.

### Care of Colts.

Whatever is worth doing at all, is worthy of being well done. If it is worth your time and attention to raise colts of any kind, it is much more so to raise good ones. The colts should be good ones and then well cared for. At the age of two weeks, the dam can be worked, the colt should not be allowed to wear itself out following her, but should be confined in a stall. Until the colt is a full month old the mare should be carried to it at intervals of three hours, don't be in too much hurry to get from the work, but give the mare some water and let her cool some before she nurses the colt. The foal should be taught to eat just as early as possible. Bran first, and soon follow with oats, they will soon learn to eat, if you will allow them to suck before feeding the mare, they will commence to eat with her. As early as convenient, commence to halter-break, early training is desirable for horsekind as well as mankind, the earlier they are handled the better for all parties.

### Training Horses.

When farmers read of Nancy Hanks and other fleet-footed horses breaking the world's record in their special classes, and soon after commanding in the market the combined value of a dozen good farms, the temptation is great for themselves to turn horse-trainers. While the development of the horse speed is commendable, yet it is a vocation in itself and is fraught with such dangers of financial disaster that few farmers can long withstand the strain. If living in an old settled community, run back over memory's pages for twenty years and you will see that few of the men and boys who imagined they possessed a trotter, and tried to develop the same in the usual way, were successful.

Reckoning their time only as valuable as that of their hired man, there would be a loss in nearly every case, to say nothing of the evil habits contracted by associating with the rough element that is too generally a part of the racing fraternity. There is always

more money made by the first owner, if he simply drives his horse on the common road, and if they develop into good steppers or show a good gait, they readily find a purchaser at a fair price, often for more than the animal is worth, or will ever sell for again.

Another serious point in the case is that as soon as a horse shows a good gait, he is favored in every way possible, has the best care and attention, and if worked at all is given the long end of the double tree, when perhaps his mate, if given an equal chance, would have proved the fletcher of the two. Always remember there is no short road to wealth, even in the development of trotters.—American Agriculturist.

### Beautiful Belle Meade.

The following interesting description of Belle Meade is going the rounds of the turf press:

It is just four miles out of Nashville, in a hill encircled basin, contains 5300 acres, and has been in the family nearly a century. There are twenty-five miles of stone fences, which cost \$1 per yard to construct. The public thinks the place is perfect, but General Jackson does not. He says he spends on it from \$50,000 to \$75,000 every year. There is a park of 500 acres filled with squirrels and partridges and 300 deer.

"Of course," said the general recently "my special pets are my stallions, a galaxy of eight that are known throughout Christendom—Enquirer, Luke Blackburn, Iroquois, that won the English Derby, St. Leger and Prince of Wales stake; the unbeaten Tremont, Inspector B. imp, Loyalist and imp. Great Tom. In no place in the world are there equals. Then there are 126 of the greatest thoroughbred mares in America at Belle Meade.

"Thence came Proctor Knott, Tammany, the great three-year-old of 1891; the best two-year-old filly in the United States, Helen Nichols, for which Mr. Richard Croker lately offered \$30,000, to meet with a refusal, and the unbeaten two-year-old, G. W. Johnson, that bought at auction \$30,000

"At my last sale in New York, June 20, 1892, fifty-three head of yearlings brought \$110,050, an average of \$2076 per head, the largest average ever attained in this country or Europe, numbers considered. Since 1884 I have sold \$475,000 worth of yearlings that have won for their owners in purses and stakes \$2,225,000.

On the 15th of last month Gen. Jackson sold to Richard Croker of New York a half interest in the above stud, except the produce of the present season, for the reported sum of \$250,000.

Under the terms of the contract Jackson is to get a salary of \$5000 a year as manager, and in addition is to be allowed \$10 a month for the keep of each mare and \$12 a month for the keep of each horse.

A few such breeding ranches as this in Texas would add new life to the horsemen.

### Put to Flight

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only guaranteed remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates and cures.

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or \$500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money if they can't cure you.

Equalize the strength of your horses; hitching a weak horse evenly with a stronger one is cruelty to both.

## WILLIAMS' CONDITION POWDERS

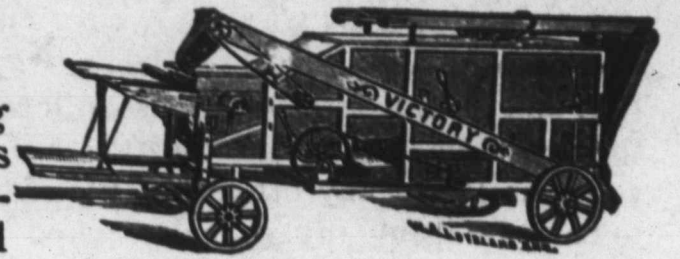
Take the lead of all condition powders now on the market for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Fowls. No farmer should be without it; it will pay for itself in one case of Cholera among your Chickens. For Hog Cholera it is a specific. Will fatten horses, cattle and other animals in remarkable short time. Nothing but the purest material used in their manufacture. The largest package on the market. Manufactured by

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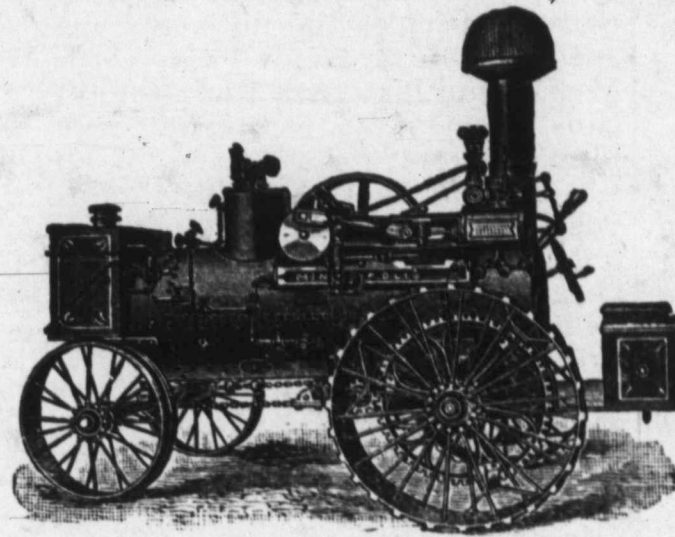
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## THE VICTORY SEPARATOR

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## REGULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Would you not consider the matter? If you could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

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Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal 326 West Nueva street, San Antonio, Texas, under management of

**FORD DIX.**

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 5.—On several occasions I had passed by Del Rio, and from what could be seen from the depot, had imagined it a little burg very similar to any other small border town. Imagine my surprise when I alighted there last Thursday evening to find a miniature city of 3000 inhabitants, with graded streets, waterworks, electric lights, a fine brick opera house, a magnificent courthouse and other appurtenances of a well regulated thriving city. I did not think this of Del Rio, but was much pleased to find it so.

Put up at the Central hotel. Did not know at the time that I was doing the proper thing, being an entire stranger, but was very soon convinced that I was. The comfort and satisfaction of her guests appears to be the sole care of the landlady. It is undoubtedly the best place in town to stop, all things considered.

Soon made my way to the "Record" office, and upon introducing myself was cordially welcomed by the obliging editor, W. C. Easterling, who by the way gets out an interesting "Record" every Saturday of the passing events of his community. He took me into his special care, and getting a splendid buggy and horse from the livery stable, showed me as much of the town as was possible in the short time he had to devote to pleasure. To "write up" the town and surrounding country is simply beyond me, and no attempt will be made in that direction; suffice it to say it is one of the loveliest little towns it has ever been my good fortune to visit, and for vegetables, flowers and pretty girls, it confiscates the bakery.

M. C. Tompkins, a stockman of Comstock, was in Monday to court and says he wants a little rain also.

Ben Bendele, a prominent stockman of Juno, came in on court business Monday and told of a feat which, it is supposed, he alone has performed, with the single exception of a young lady who lives in the neighborhood. He had occasion to cross the Pecos river in the vicinity of the high bridge, but could find no way of getting down the bank or bluff on one side nor of getting up on the other, and it being a case of pushancy, he rode his horse across the bridge on the narrow plank walk on one side of the track. The bridge is about 3800 feet long and 328 feet high, the second highest bridge in the world. Mr. Bendele says it was mighty scary business, as he felt the whole time as if he was falling off. On his return he said he could not stand to ride across again so walked and led his horse.

The famous San Felipe springs were visited. To be appreciated they must be seen. They are just grand, and to look at them makes a man sorry he is not wealthy, as a desire to own immediately takes possession of one—at least that is the writer's experience.

The artesian well now being bored by Banker Woods on his beautiful place on the heights, north of town, was next visited. It is down 700 feet, and the work goes bravely on. Water rises to a height of 620 feet, but the desired result not yet being obtained, the work still progresses. Everybody is interested in this experiment, for such it is, and wish the gentleman success in his undertaking.

There were a whole lot of stockmen in town from all over Val Verde county on court business, among them were Fred Ilgner, of Comstock, principally engaged in sheep raising. Says it is terrible dry in his section. He is making preparations to ship a lot of muttons

to market now soon but contemplates shearing first.

J. W. Almond shipped twelve cars of sheep from Comstock, Saturday, and expected to go with them himself.

Jas. Stone shipped from Del Rio, Saturday night, 550 head of mixed cattle, among which were a good many steers. These go to the Territory to grass, more, in large numbers, will follow from that country.

J. A. McKey, one of the most pleasant of my new acquaintances, informed your correspondent that he is preparing to fence about sixteen sections of his range up near Juno. Says, however, that if this dry weather continues he does not know what he will do, and has about concluded no rain, no fence.

A. M. Gildea, proprietor of Cottage Hill Farm, was seen and interviewed. Says he has the nicest little farm in that whole country. He devotes a good deal of his time and attention to the culture of fruits and nuts, and makes a specialty of the latter. Says he sent to Mississippi last year and got fifty pecans for seed, at ten cents each, and planted them. They came up and did so well that he sent for fifty more this year, and they also are doing remarkably well. He expects to have a fine pecan grove in course of time. Mr. Gildea is also United States commissioner at Del Rio.

John M. Campbell was there Monday. He is or seems to be in a worse fix than anybody. He says he has not had what you could call a good general rain on his place since the fall of 1890, and this year nobody has had any. Although he has a great many sheep and much other stock, very little of it is on his own place, but is scattered around, he renting from his neighbors, who are now beginning to feel the want of their range, and this will compel him to move around some more.

James Rose, whose ranch is over in Mexico, says his stock is fat now and grass fair, but if it does not rain soon the condition of things will be materially changed for the worse. He says the McKinley bill prevents ranching in Mexico from being a profitable business, but now that the Democrats are in, he looks for a repeal of that law, and then expects to make some money.

James McLymont passed through this city yesterday on his way to Beeville to receive and ship out eighteen cars of the West cattle to-day or tomorrow, when he will return home and ship from there about 2400 head of his own steers to the Territory, and if it does not rain soon more of them will follow.

John R. Blocker was at Spofford several days last week shipping out cattle to the Territory. This is not surprising though as Mr. Blocker operates in the Territory every year.

S. W. McLaughlin, who has gone into the fine horse business in Uvalde county, passed through here yesterday on his way to Junction City on court business. He reports almost a car famine at Uvalde, and says there are several herds being held there for want of cars.

The Nunn & Smythe cattle were shipped Tuesday by the purchaser, whom he thought was Mr. Witherspoon of Gainesville.

The H. E. Johnson cattle are being shipped now by J. T. Blanks. Other herds are awaiting cars and their turn to ship out.

J. F. Ellis, a Frio county stockman, was here yesterday. Says he has some good steers for sale, and is on the hunt for a buyer. He wants to sell about 200 fours and up to make room for his others; says he would like to hold them himself till they get fat, but the dry weather is getting to be a serious question with him.

G. B. Withers came up from his ranch near Cotulla Monday. Says grass is very fair and stock doing very well, and although he would like some rain still he does not need it as badly as they do at Cotulla. Farming interests are not advancing now and vegetation is on a standstill. Mr. Withers fed a big lot of steers at Texarkana and finished shipping them out about

**WOOL!**

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**St. Louis Commission Co.,**  
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**WOOL!**

three weeks ago, and says he was successful in his operations this time. He gives it as his opinion that cattle will be worth big money next year for the simple reason that they are very scarce, especially female cattle. He made a rough calculation recently and says many thousand head will be needed to stock up in his vicinity alone. He thought that raisers had gotten rid of almost all their cows last year, but observed very differently while in Texarkana, where he had the opportunity to see that out of every hundred cars that passed through ninety to ninety-five were cows. Mr. Withers is now on the hunt for some bulls and stags, but says if he cannot find them to suit him he will buy steers.

J. M. Chittum received a telegraphic message yesterday from the Texas Live Stock Commission company that a train load of his steers had been sold by them on the Chicago market Monday at 4 cents, and weighed 983 pounds. This, we think, is the top notch so far for grass cattle. These were the Wm. Meggli cattle of Eagle Pass, and were good ones. Mr. Chittum is looking for another message to-day from a train load of the E. H. Carle beeves that are about the same class as the others, and expects to get the same money for them. These were shipped one day later. Mr. Chittum says it is a pleasure to handle such cattle as Mr. Meggli and Mr. Carle raise.

James McGloin of San Patricio was here last Wednesday. He says rain is needed down where he came from.

Bud Malone of Beeville was here also the same day and left Wednesday night for Houston. He says his country is in very good condition.

L. P. Williams passed through Friday on his way to the Territory. He says in his county (Dimmitt) they are needing rain bad enough but not yet suffering.

J. F. Skinner, of Lampasas, an old subscriber to the JOURNAL, writes: "Cattle are selling at fair prices, some have sold for \$7, \$10, \$14 for 1's, 2's and 3's, a great many stock cattle have changed hands and shipped out of the country and after this year we will have to leave here to get yearlings to fill up our pastures. No losses this winter but country quite dry now. Quite a number of beeves are being fed here under contract, about half of them for delivery April 10.

"Crops, so far, are doing well, a good many of the ranche men are putting in large farms with the view of feeding more in winter, a good move in the right direction.

"I get the JOURNAL regularly, read it with pleasure and cannot afford to be without it."

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**If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

**Souvenir Coins.**

The JOURNAL has a few of those World's fair souvenir coins left. Send us two new subscribers and \$3 cash and receive by return mail one of these beautiful coins. They will be exceedingly scarce and difficult to obtain in the near future.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

**A Test Case.**

A corpulent gentleman stood in front of the Providence depot recently. His immense head was elevated, and he looked as if he was watching a balloon; but the Journal representative hadn't heard of any balloon ascension, and upon glancing upward could see nothing unusual.

The rotund gentleman was soon the center of a large crowd, each staring solemnly at the wintry skies.

"What's the matter anyway; what are you all looking at?" asked a shriveled-up lady with a pair of green goggles protecting her eyes.

As no one knew the lady received no definite answer, whereupon she muttered:

"Never saw such a pack of fools before," and then left in disgust.

A policeman came along, and he, too, gazed aloft. Seeing nothing, he said, "Move on here; don't be blocking the sidewalk, or Oi'll pull yez all in, so Oi will."

The crowd melted away, and the fat gentleman walked over to the depot and entered. The Journal man asked him what he had been looking at.

"Well," said he, "I wanted to see how many dumb fools I could gather around me without saying a word. I counted fifty. I guess all the greenhorns ain't outside of Boston."—[Boston Journal.

**Chivalry in the Civil War.**

Major-General John M. Schofield relates many pleasant anecdotes of his war-time experience, tending to show that a strong feeling of chivalry was frequently exhibited on either side during the civil war. General Schofield makes use of the following incident to illustrate his idea: "Instances were very common throughout the war," the General said, "showing that fighting was done on both sides for military results rather than for personal deviltry. A conspicuous example of this occurred at Pine Mountain, when the Confederate General Polk, was killed.

As was the case when my young aid was killed at Resaca, the battery that threw the fatal shell was directed upon another object, when it became known that the Confederate commander had been killed by it. This is a case that came within my personal observation, and I can say without reserve that the feeling of regret among officers and soldiers, that Gen Polk had fallen, was sincere and widespread. There was no sign of exultation on any side. Then, again, when McPherson fell before Atlanta, it came to our knowledge that his death was much regretted among the officers of the enemy, who had learned to appreciate his manly and soldierly qualities."—Blue and Gray.

The dairyman who raises his own calves usually has a better herd than the man who buys his cows. He knows that they are from good stock, or ought to be sure of it, and, as they are at home, they will do their best when well taken care of, while the cow which has been bought and put in a strange place and a strange herd often suffers from what we might call "homesickness," so that she can by no means do her best, and this is more frequently the case with a very good cow for milk or butter than with an inferior one. The really good cow is like the really smart man, a little nervous, and liable to be influenced by the surroundings, unless accustomed to frequent changes.



MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILL., April 6.  
CHICAGO, ILL., April 6.—Cattle receipts 13,000; shipments, 4000. Market slow. Choice steers, \$5.50@5.70; medium, \$4.80@5.25; others, \$4.50@4.75; Texans, \$2.90@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@4.25; fat cows and heifers, \$3.25@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 5000. Market active, 15@20c higher. Common and mixed, \$6.10@6.75; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$6.80@6.95; prime light, \$6.40@6.50; other lights, \$6.00@6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 9000; shipments, 1500. Market steady. Natives, \$4.50@5.85; clipped Texans, \$3.90@4.80; Westerns, \$5.15@5.75; lambs, \$4.75@5.50.

Market 10 to 15 cents lower to-day and quarter lower than Tuesday. A. A. Laroe, Will's Point, 19 head 1055-lb steers at \$4.15. Holt & McClure, Honey Grove, 21 steers, 1003 lbs, at 4c. Other fed Texas steers at \$3.25@3.80. Skidmore & Hotchkiss, Alice, Tex., 220 grass steers, 880 lbs, at \$2.85. J. L. Gray & Co., Midland, 198 grass cows, 687 lbs, at \$2.25.

Receipts of Texas to-day, 1800 head. The general demand was weak and the market was very slow. There was big crop bulls and they sold very poorly compared with a week ago. Good fed steers sold at about 10@15c lower, and cows and canners 35@40c lower. Sales included bulls 900 to 1140 pounds, \$2@2.85; cows, \$2.25@3; grass steers, \$3@3.70; fed steers, \$3.80@4.75.

Kansas City Live Stock.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY,  
April 6, 1893.

Cattle—Receipts, 1700 head; shipments, 2000 head. Market active, steady and strong. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.80@4.65. Texas and Indian steers, \$3.60@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.35@4.52.

Hogs—Receipts, 4700; shipments, 1400. Market higher. All grades, \$5.50@6.50; bulk, \$6.10@6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; shipments, none. Demand strong, prices 10 to 25c higher. Muttons, \$4.50@5.00.

Fresh receipts eleven cars of Texas and a few loads of hold overs for the market. All sold steady at yesterday's decline. Prices ranged from \$3.60 for

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Stewart & Overstreet,

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If You Want	PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,	WE WILL Furnish IT.
	FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,	
	FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,	
	RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,	
Write to the	Segel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co.,	Kansas City Stock Yard

rather common 918 pound steers to \$4 for fairly good 1000 pound steers.

Noah Leal, Wynnewood, I. T., sold four loads, average 1085, at \$3.55; J. E. Taylor, Wynnewood, 49, average 997, at \$4, and 41, average 967, at \$3.90; Wells & Walling, Elgin, Texas, 65 steers, average 918, at \$3.60; others, 166, average 1016 at \$3.95.

St. Louis Live Stock.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 6.  
Cattle—Receipts, 2200; shipments, 2100. Market steady on natives, lower on others. Fair to good native steers, \$3.50@4.75; fair to good fed Texas steers, \$3.25@4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 4200; shipments, 1400. Market 10c higher. Heavy, \$6.20@6.60; mixed, \$6.10@6.50; light, \$6.20@6.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 100; shipments, none.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1893.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1124	1024	245
Calves and Yearlings.	1633	1470	359
Hogs.....	552	597	365
Sheep.....	681	681	

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat fed beeves, 3½@4½c; good, fat grass beeves, per lb. gross, 3½@3½c; common to fair beeves, 2@3c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 3@3½; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@16; good fat calves, per head, \$8@10; common to fair calves, per head, \$6@7.50; good fat yearlings, per head, \$11@14; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$7@10.

Cows—Good milch cows, \$30@35; common to fair, \$17.50@25; good attractive springers, \$17.50@25.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6½@7c; common to fair per lb gross, 5@6c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, per lb, gross, 4½@4½c; common to fair, per head, \$1.25@2.50.

The market closed with a moderate supply of poor beef cattle and yearlings on hand. Good beeves, firm. Cows, heifer and calves active and in demand. Large heavy yearlings are dull and weakening. Lent is over and I expect a more active market for all classes of fair to good cattle. Hogs dull. Good sheep firm.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Special to the Journal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—Twenty-three thousand, three hundred and seventy-eight cattle the past week. About 140 car loads of fed Texans in the division of pretty good quality.

Monday the market brightened some and was a shade higher, but Tuesday

and to-day took a tumble, and both natives and Texans are off 15 to 25 cents from Monday. Heavy export steers hardly saleable, the tidy light weights suffering the least. Native cows and heifers sold unevenly, 10 to 25 cents lower, according to quality.

A few Texas cows were among the offerings and did not suffer as much as steers or native cows, and sold from \$2.50@3.35, according to quality. Texas bulls weighing 900 to 1100 pounds and not overly fat, brought \$2.00@2.50.

In all there was fifty-three loads in the Texas division, lacking one car of being the largest run in one day of this season to date. They were not all sold, and were 25 to 30c lower than last week.

Good 1050 to 1240 lb. steers sold for \$4.00@4.25; medium to fairly good, 850 to 1050, \$3.65@3.80; common, \$2.80@3.25.

J. H. Bounds of Minco, Tex., was in and sold a bunch weighing 1032 pounds for \$4.15.

C. B. Gardner sold two cars averaging 984 pounds for \$3.80; 100 head from Marietta, Tex., averaging 1244 pounds, brought \$4.25.

Mr. J. Boyd of Hico, Tex., marketed a load of cows weighing 677 at \$2.55.

Several loads of good Texas steers were held with hopes for better prices to-morrow.

Receipts of sheep to-day were 1577 head. Market active and strong. Few Texas sheep coming yet. One bunch of 230 Texas muttons, weighing 85 pounds, brought \$4.50 per hundred. Native lambs, 58 to 71 pounds, sold for \$5.35 to \$5.90, the latter with the wool on.

Hogs are tumbling lower and lower. Bulk to-day, \$6.00@6.20, against \$6.80@6.95 one week ago. Tops to-day, \$6.40; \$7.15 last Wednesday.

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,  
April 6.

Special Correspondence.

On Monday of this week the market for Texas cattle opened good and steady. The receipts amounted to 86 carloads. The sales included for Earnest & McGehee of San Marcos, 22 head of 1102 pound steers at \$4.35; for J. B. Wilson of Dallas, 24 steers, 1015 pounds, at \$4.35; for C. H. Brown of Denton, 21 head 1100 pound steers, \$4.25; for A. B. Mayes of McKinney, 22 steers, 1091 pounds, at \$4.25; for W. Davis, Austin, 90 head 1013 pound steers at \$4.20; for J. Davis of Austin, 22 steers, 1152 pounds average, at \$4.30; for R. T. Hill of Austin, 90 steers, 1151 pounds at \$4.35; for Kearney & Richards of Encinal, 71 head of 871-pound grass steers at \$3.50.

On Tuesday the receipts amounted to



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We do a Strictly Commission Business.

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

about 100 cars. The market was strong, active and 5 to 10 cents higher than on Monday, and all fair to good cattle were in demand. Sales included for C. L. Jones & Son of Roys City, 56 head of 1028 pound steers at \$4.25; for John Dyer, Alvarado, 44 steers, 1027 pounds average, at \$4.35; for Dink Chisholm of Terrell, 20 head 1122-pound steers at \$4.60; also 20 steers, 1028 pounds average, at \$4.25; for Nelson & Shoemaker of Houston, 412 head of 889-pound steers at \$3.85; for George & Morgan, Wolf City, 54 steers, 1190 pounds average at \$4.30, for C. M. Cable of Aquilla sixty-one head of 1038 pound steers at \$4.30; also two head of choice steers averaging 1630 pounds at \$5.00; for J. B. Wilson of Dallas, eighty-three steers 1177 pounds average at \$4.65, also 163 head of 1047 pound steers at \$4.35; for R. A. Riddels of Alvarado, eighty-eight yearling steers, 1033 pounds average at \$4.40.

On Wednesday the market was slow and declined about 10 cents. The receipts amounted to about 109 cars, and included a good many cattle of inferior quality. Among the sales were for J. B. Pumphrey of Taylor, 139 head of 1087 pound steers at \$4.20, for W. H. Eddleman of Weatherford, 166 steers 965 pounds average at \$4.10, J. T. Akens, Prairie City, I. T., 21 head of 1258 pound steers at \$4.50; Also 24 steers, 1110 pounds average at \$4.30; for J. H. Saul, Cotulla, 89 steers, 970 lbs, average at \$3.35; for D. H. Ainsworth, Encinal 52 steers, 688 lbs, average \$3; for J. M. Dabie, 166 head of 637-lb cows and heifers at \$2.50; for Pearce & Ikard, Austin, 21 head of 1162-lb steers at \$4.15; for Spohn Bros., Encinal, 25 steers, 814 lbs average at \$3.10; for M. T. Patrick of Waxahachie, 44 steers, 1047 lbs, average at \$4.05.

The record bears witness that Adam in his original location was well provided for. The perquisites and surroundings were all first-class for happiness and enjoyment. These were forfeited, and he was ordered out. Since then his posterity have been struggling to approach the original model as nearly as possible.

Can anything approximate nearer this than the ideal farm, with its nicely arranged buildings, flower yard, shade and fruit trees, live stock of the best, etc.? On a plan of this kind it is management, not magnitude, makes the man go.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Gish & Meek Co.  
(INCORPORATED)



## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by MISS FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 152 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

## Chance.

A word unspoken, a hand unpressed,  
A look unseen or a thought unguessed,  
And souls that were kindred may live apart;  
Never to meet or know the truth,  
Never to know how heart beat with heart  
In the dim past days of a wasted youth.

She shall not know how his pulses leap,  
When over his temples her tresses swept,  
As she leaned to give him the jasmine wreath,  
She felt his breath and her face flushed red  
With the passionate love that choked her  
breath,  
And saddens her life, now her youth is dead.

A faded woman, who waits for death,  
And murmurs a name beneath her breath;  
A cynical man scoffs and sneers  
At women and love in open day,  
And at night time kisses with bitter tears  
A faded fragment of jasmine spray.

Winter's expiring breath has been felt. Crocuses and violets have long been in bloom. Joyous springtime has come. When that queen of festivals, Easter, arrived, all nature was gay and bright with new spring blossoms. In cities it is the custom of ritualistic worshippers to adorn and beautify the churches with bright and fragrant flowers on the day commemorating the restoration of our Lord. It is a pretty custom, and one that all enjoy. In every civilized country there are species during the wholly lenten season, and many there are who hail the return of Easter with joy untold. Matron and maid emulate nature and don new apparel, blossoming with the spring. New bonnets and new dresses must be had for Easter, for above all things you must appear in new clothes on this feast-day, else it portends that ill luck will be yours until another Easter tide.

"Here is a Good Friday egg I bring for you. You must keep it always. It was laid on Good Friday and will never spoil. It will bring you good luck. Your house and things will never burn so long as you have an egg that was laid on Good Friday," said an enthusiastic and voluble youth of fourteen.

We took his egg, but could not accept all of his faith in the efficacy of the Good Friday egg.

This boy "gloried," as he expressed it, in Easter; and like all the rest of the world, was glad, but without knowing why Easter is observed. In answer to our query the reply came, "Easter is the Sunday you color eggs."

Apropos our request for suggestions in regard to canning, pickling and preserving, Mrs. "L. W. B.'s" receipt for stuffed green peppers can not be excelled, and they are easily prepared. I do wish more of our friends would come to the rescue of the household. Where are "Perplexed" and Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Little? The wife of the Pecos correspondent to the JOURNAL could tell us a world of good things if she only would. Mrs. I. will you not favor our corner?

Mrs. L. W. B.'s peppers—Put the peppers in strong salt and water for twelve days, then scald with boiling water and let them drain. Put the best white cabbage in salt and water, let stand for five days then scald and let it drain. Chop the cabbage very fine and mix with mustard seed. Stuff the peppers and put in each a piece of garlic the size of a grain of coffee; sew up the peppers and pour vinegar over them just as it begins to boil.

## Thoughts on Character.

Good character largely depends upon the constant repetition of good actions until they become habitual; and whatever innocent means are necessary to secure this should be used. The best should have the preference if they can be made effective; but it is useless to press unavailable motives to which there is no response in the heart of the one to be influenced.

\* \* \* \* \*

The idea that so long as a thing is good to be done it must be done at all hazards is a very demoralizing one. It puts conduct above character, whereas conduct is chiefly valuable as it is the natural fruit of character. Not only should we consider the intrinsic quality of the motive we present, but also the effect of its being strongly and frequently excited. For motive becomes habitual by repetition as well as action. Every time we arouse cupidity or avarice, envy or rivalry, hope of public applause or fear of the public frown, we help to form a corresponding character; and we may well inquire what is the object that, when gained, will be worth such a price. That this should be done thoughtlessly and unconsciously, as it often is, shows a great deficiency in our moral condition.

## Domestic Science Behind.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Wilkinson, president of the Columbian Association of Housekeepers, says it is easier in the city to start a class in any kind of study, even Sanscrit or Chinese, than to establish housekeepers' clubs. Is this because they think they know enough already about marketing, cooking and other domestic branches, or is it because there is a very perceptible growing antipathy for home duties? Or does false pride enter in, as one keen observer says who has frequently observed that these women known to have plenty of means and help will talk about their way of doing certain kinds of housework, but that those who really do the work of their homes will keep as mum as can be and guard their hands most carefully that they may not reveal the drudgery of which they are ashamed. Nor will this be different, she claims, until domestic science is considered as important a branch for girls as music, literature or mathematics. England has a national union embracing many schools, both in England and Scotland, where teachers are trained in the technicalities of housework, both as to the economies suitable for the working classes as well as methods required by those of abundant means. This training includes nursing and sanitary science, and is considered profitable for all classes.

## Mayonnaise Dressing.

Put the uncooked yolk of an egg into a cold bowl, beat it well with a silver fork; then add two salt-spoonfuls of salt and one salt-spoonful of mustard powder; work well a minute before adding the oil, then mix in a little good oil, which must be poured in very slowly (a few drops at a time) at first, alternated occasionally with a few drops of vinegar. In proportion, as the oil is used, the sauce should gain consistency. When it begins to have the appearance of jelly, alternate a few drops of lemon juice with the oil. When the egg has absorbed a gill of oil, finish the sauce by adding a very little pinch of cayenne pepper and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of good vinegar. Taste to see that there is salt, cayenne and mustard enough; if not, add more. These proportions will suit most tastes.

By beating the egg a minute before adding the oil there is little danger of the sauce curdling, yet, if by adding too much oil at first it should possibly curdle, immediately interrupt the operation, put the yolks of one or two eggs on another plate, beat them well, and add the curdled mayonnaise by degrees, and finish by adding more oil, lemon juice, vinegar, salt and cayenne to taste; if lemons are not at hand vinegar may be used instead.

## A STORY

—OF—

## TWO PICTURES!

S. J. Hall, Carbon, Eastland County, Tex.



S. J. HALL

Jan. 28, '93.

"Gaze Upon This Picture."



S. J. HALL

Feb. 28, '93.

"Then on This."

The above are true copies of photographs taken of Mr. Hall, each at the time marked under each respectively. The originals can be seen at the new offices of the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure, corner Second and Houston streets, Loyd building.

Mr. Hall is seventy-six years of age, and was afflicted with cancers, eleven in number, varying in size from a walnut to a hen's egg, which had been on his face and neck for forty years, the poor suffering victim having tried every known remedy he could obtain any information of, but without any success. until he came to consult the Dr. Bye Combination Oil Cure in this city on the 28th of January last. In four weeks he was a well man, and looks then and now as does the photograph on the right. Mr. Hall is a well known and prominent gentleman in the community in which he resides, whose veracity and integrity are known to all, and he takes pleasure in adding his testimony to that of others who have tried the efficacy of the Combination Oil. Mr. Hall will gladly answer all inquiries made of him concerning the powerful curative, his address being Carbon, Eastland county, Tex.

THE DR. D. M. BYE

COMBINATION :- OIL :- CURE

Have moved into their new and commodious offices in the

LOYD BUILDING, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECOND AND HOUSTON STREETS,

Where they will be pleased to see all their old patients, and all suffering humanity, who may call on or address them.



## SWINE.

Putting the pig pens in order is now the order of the day.

Pigs furrowed this month should be ready for the market by New Year's day.

The March receipts of hogs at Chicago during the past month was 25 per cent below that of March of last year.

P. D. Armour's statement that hogs in May could be bought for 6 cents, evidently had reference to some point away back, much beyond the forks of the creek, where the newspaper is an unknown quantity. As a prophet, having the Chicago market in view, he bids fair to become a robust failure.

Says the Sioux City Journal: There is one contingency that the bulls on the hog situation have not taken into consideration and that is the berry season. After it is fairly opened the great mass of consumers will eat more berries and less meat. Meat will then indeed be a luxury, only to be set before company or to grace a Sunday dinner. The fruit season is destined to cut quite a figure in the price of hogs and hog product the coming summer, and P. D. Armour will probably buy his \$6 hogs in June, July and August, instead of May, if he buys them at that price at all.

The hog is regarded with much more respect at the present time than he was twenty years ago. In fact he is a more important factor to-day than he has been since the war. This arises, as a matter of course, from his value in money. Like some other parties we hear of he is held in high esteem on account of what he is worth in dollars. The total value of the hog crop in 1860 was \$152,483,545; value per hog, \$4.55. In 1873 the value is \$295,426,492, or \$6.41 per capita. The lowest price was \$4.55; this curtailed the production and farmers turned their attention to other crops in which there was more money. The result was there was a reduction of 8,400,000 in the next decade following 1860, and again there was an advance to about \$7 per hog, then the price receded until in 1880 it was \$4.58; in 1890, \$4.72; in 1882, \$4.60. These fluctuations; like those of all other commodities in our markets, have been controlled almost exclusively by the law of supply and demand.

The Breeder's Gazette, of Chicago is decidedly on the right track when it says the Fort Worth packery "is to be a go" as follows: "The packing house enterprise at Fort Worth, which for a time languished for want of both money and material to slaughter, has taken a new lease on life and it is announced that plans have been laid for the third largest establishment of the kind in the country. Work will begin at once and when completed the packing house and stock yards will be under the management of Elmar Washburn, formerly general manager of the Chicago yards. The multiplication of packing plants goes steadily on. The Cudahys are extending the field of their operations both East and West, the new Pacific coast establishment are preparing for work, Mr. Washburn's engagement evidently means that the Texas plant is to be "a go," and now representatives of a syndicate of Chicagoans are at the City of Mexico arranging for the establishment of slaughtering concerns there and at other chief cities in that country. It is expected that liberal concessions from the government will be obtained for this enterprise and already efforts are being made to encourage swine growing in Mexico in order to supply the raw material for these plants."

### Peas for Hogs.

Peas if planted in June will not run as much to vine as if planted in May or earlier. They can then be cut very

readily with the mower and raked with an ordinary house rake, and when fully cured can be hauled up and put in large racks which should be two feet above the ground at the bottom and covered in. All the peas that shell out while stock are eating the hay will be picked up by pigs and poultry. If the peas are not gathered turn the hogs in on them after they are well matured and they will gather not only off the vine but off of the ground when other stock has knocked them out. Care should be taken to allow them only a short time in the pea-field for a few days at the start they should be taken out, fed and watered. If they are allowed full run at the start, with as much water as they can drink, there is danger of colic and death.

### Profits on Hog Raising Sioux City Journal.

S. Behlmyer, a German farmer, living near Elk Point, came to the Sioux City market late yesterday afternoon with a load of heavy Poland China hogs, of his own brooding and feeding. There were fifty-one hogs in the bunch, the aggregate weight of which was 21,730 pounds, or an average of 426 pounds.

They were bought by Cudahy for \$8.25 per hundred, which, after deducting for yardage, commission, freight, etc., left Mr. Behlmyer as net proceeds of the sale the neat sum of \$1757.33. A single stag in the bunch brought \$51. This is the biggest price ever paid in Sioux City.

To a reporter Mr. Behlmyer said he had kept the hogs only about eight months. During the fall they had plenty of green pasture and all the corn they could eat until marketed. "I raise about 3000 bushels of corn annually and never sold an ear of it," he said. "It is so much better to sell corn at \$8.25 a hundred packed in pigs skin than to haul it to market for 30 cents a bushel. I never get over being surprised at the quantity of half fed pork that is shipped to market year after year, with corn so cheap that it would pay a farmer to buy it to feed hogs on. This one bunch I sold to-day would nearly pay the entire first cost of my farm."

## HORTICULTURE.

The gardener is now busy with his tools and his "truck."

New York is receiving large shipments of tomatoes from Florida.

The California fruit growers are quite cheerful over their prospects for the coming season.

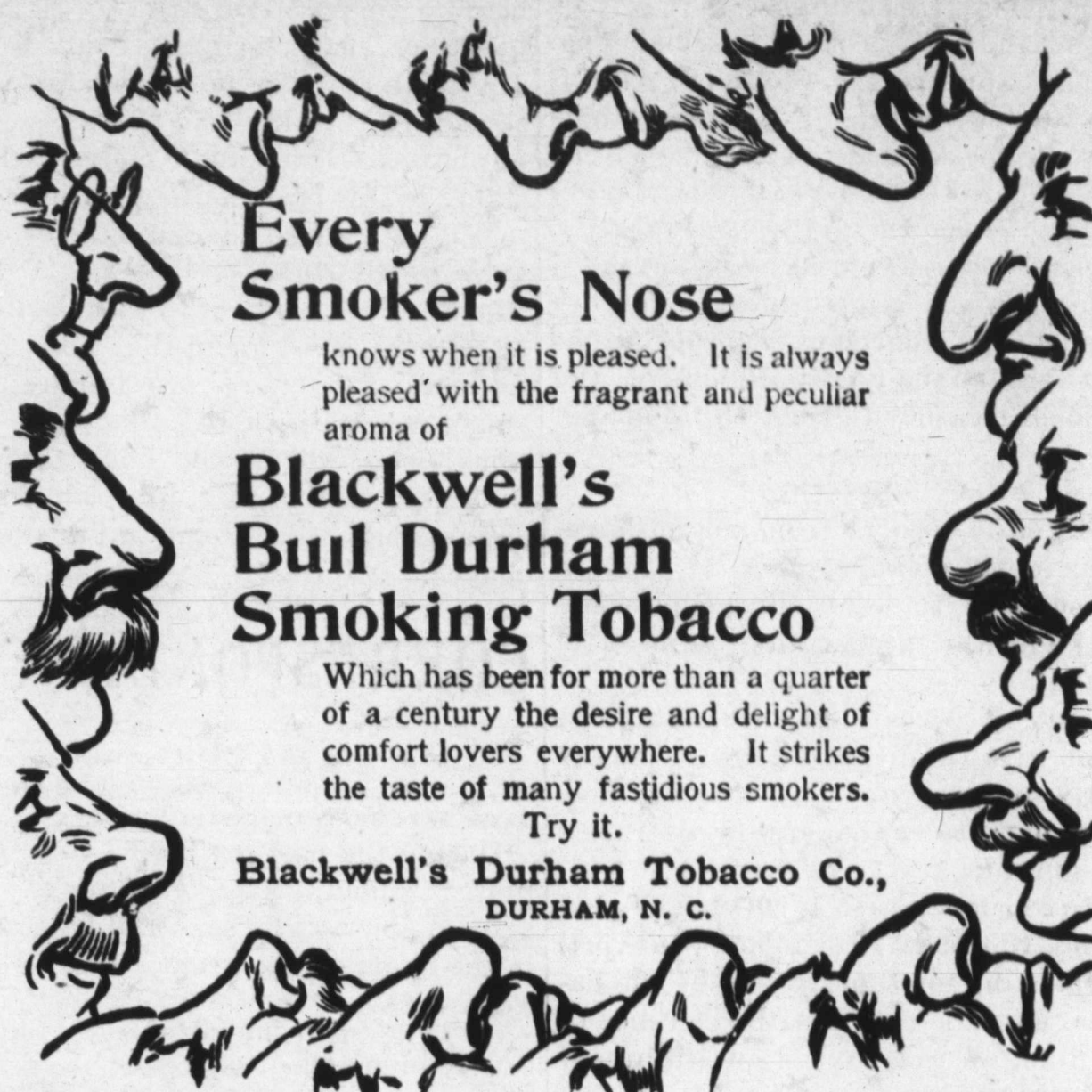
The apples grown on grass lands are said to be better keepers than when grown on cultivated lands.

In one county in Florida (Pike) it is claimed that there are 2000 acres in vegetables which will net \$100 per acre. Much of Southern Texas can do as well or even better.

The new potato crop will soon be in market. The quality and quantity will greatly depend upon the character of the seed, the preparation of the bed, as well as cultivation of the plant.

Prof. L. H. Pammel of the Iowa experiment station thinks he has a remedy for leaf-blight in pear trees. He applied a solution of sulphate of copper to young roots of pear seedlings that were afflicted with leaf-blight, and it was quite successful.

Apples grow best and yield the finest colored, highest flavored fruit on high, dry clay and limestone ridges. They do well on north slopes also. Southern side hill of sandy clay or loam produces fine grapes. South slopes and exposures will yield small fruits a week earlier than north slopes, especially if the soil be sandy. By taking



## Every Smoker's Nose

knows when it is pleased. It is always pleased with the fragrant and peculiar aroma of

## Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

Which has been for more than a quarter of a century the desire and delight of comfort lovers everywhere. It strikes the taste of many fastidious smokers. Try it.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,  
DURHAM, N. C.

advantage of the altitudes, soil, slope and varieties the strawberry season may be prolonged two and sometimes nearly three weeks.—Coleman's Rural World.

### Protecting Young Trees.

An Indiana correspondent of American Gardening writes: We have tried many plans to keep rabbits and insects from injuring young fruit trees, but the best thing yet is tarred paper. We buy the paper as it is prepared for roofing and cut it into strips about six inches wide and two feet long. It is easily and quickly wrapped about the trees, and is secured with wire or strings. The offensive smell of tar drives insects away and they will not get between the tree and wrappings as when rags and veneering are used. We wrapped thirty-five acres of trees in this way, and the paper has now been on two years. This is certainly worth a trial.

### Veterinary Graduates.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a list of graduates from the Ontario veterinary college located at Toronto, Canada. The closing exercises appear to have been very interesting, with many of the officers of state present and taking part. One hundred and forty-five graduates from all over the country, a large number being from the United States receiving diplomas.

This is as it should be. Medical jurisprudence should extend to all animal life. The anatomy, physiology of the quadruped should not be left entirely to the stable boy and butcher.

There are in the United States; cows, 16,424,087; other cattle, 35,954,196; horses, 16,206,802; Mules, 2,331,128; sheep, 47,273,553; swine, 46,094,807. Making a very handsome stock farm for Uncle Sam.

### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for free circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MARCH 15, 1893  
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, APRIL 15, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at San Antonio, Texas, 97 Cavalry and 3 Artillery Horses. Proposals for delivery at points other than San Antonio will be entertained. Proposals will be received for a less number than the total stated in this advertisement. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for, and to increase or diminish the whole number to be delivered twenty per centum. Blank proposals and full instructions as to manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

FARM FENCING At 60 cts per rod; four feet high, made of heavy galvanized wire. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address, KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill.



**Pensions.**

The indications are, judging from articles appearing in the North American Review for April, by these authorized to speak, that legislation will be had at an early day at Washington looking to reform of the pension rolls. Perhaps this would be well, as there appears to be a good deal of outcry against the enormous appropriations that are annually dipped out of the national treasury to meet this demand.

**Cholera.**

The daily reports from abroad in regard to the reappearance of cholera are such as to keep our people wide awake in the preparation to meet its coming.

Sanitary precautions are always in order with the cities and towns, particularly so in spring and summer, how much more so when such a pestilence as cholera is abroad in the land.

We reprint an article which appeared in the National Provisioner on April 1st insisting on some action by the national administration with reference to the danger that exists in the use of natural ice. The JOURNAL joins heartily in these suggestions, believing that the fear from this source is well-founded.

This will not apply to Texas, for the reason that our entire supply or nearly so is manufactured at home, and there is nothing purer than manufactured ice.

"In view of the general scare that apparently exists in the United States at the present time relative to a possible visitation of cholera to this country during the coming warm weather, it is eminently proper that not only city and state authorities avail themselves of every possible opportunity to minimize the impending danger, but we think that President Cleveland would bring considerable credit to his administration were he to devote some attention to the matter of pure ice. It is suggested that the office of ice inspector should be created for all large centers of population. The general consumer is not aware of the terrible danger that lurks in natural ice. Appearance counts for nothing, and it is exceedingly difficult from a cursory examination to know what ice is pure and what impure. Every one knows, however, that water is the most potent conveyor of all kinds of germs, and this is particularly true of cholera germs.

The people of the United States should bear in mind the awful scare which came to us last summer from the banks of the Elbe and surround themselves with every possible precaution."

**Veterinary.**

In all civilized countries where live stock breeding and raising forms part of the wealth of such communities, the veterinarian has become an absolute necessity. Veterinary surgery should have no guess work connected with it. Finely bred live stock of all kinds carry with them a market value too great to allow their usefulness to be trifled with by unskilled operators. Quacks in this branch of the profession should be avoided with the same promptness as meets them elsewhere.

The profession is not only interesting in its pursuits, highly honorable in its calling, but is also remunerative.

The veterinary school at Toronto, Canada a few days ago turned out 145 graduates, as shown by reports published elsewhere in our columns. These young men were from all over the

country, many from the U. S. The question that suggests itself to the JOURNAL is, why not have first-class schools of this kind in Texas? Why not have at least one, engaged exclusively in this branch of education?

With a state so largely interested in growing all kinds of live stock, there should be no hesitancy in preparing to have them cared for in the most skillful manner. There are hundreds of young men with us, well adapted to this work, who would not only make it profitable but highly honorable also. Organize the schools and give them a chance.

**CORRESPONDENCE.****From the Panhandle.**

AMARILLO, TEXAS, April 4, 1893.  
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

During the past few days I have visited Trinidad, Colo., Clayton, N. M., and am now at this beautiful little city in the heart of the great Panhandle of Texas.

At Trinidad I found the cattlemen rather blue and discouraged.

The range for want of rain has become insufficient to support the stock during the winter in consequence of which many have died. This with low prices has about bankrupted the cattle men. Sheep has done finely the past winter and are in good condition. The farmers are threatened with a water famine so I was told and were heavy losers from the same cause last year. The universal complaint is hard times and money scarce. I arrived in Clayton on April Fool's day. There I found a neat little city of about 150 souls. The town has fair prospects of becoming a large commercial center. It will be the county seat of Union county, lately formed by cutting a portion from each of the three counties, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel. The range is very dry. Green grass is peeping up everywhere, but needs rain or snow badly. Cattle are giving way to sheep here. Mr. Cone and Duran were loading 2000 wethers to be shipped to Dayton and Stafford; price, \$3 per head. The Waddingham Cattle Company have two herds of mixed cattle near here to be shipped Monday to a Kansas City firm. I could not learn the name of the purchaser or price paid. This same company now have 800 head on the trail for shipment. All contracted to Eastern parties I was informed. Messrs. Otto and Slater have the largest flocks of sheep in this part. In 1892 the wool clip shipped from Clayton aggregated 1,500,000 pounds.

Met several cattle raisers and secured a good list of subscribers. Hope to have something interesting as well as profitable to communicate next week.  
S. C. M.

**Value of Clover Fields to Orchards.**

The clover-belted neighborhood aids the fruit grower in a way frequently unsuspected. The air from the Southwest that passes over a clover field, at almost any stage of growth, has not the dry, heated, breath-taking effect which the same breeze has when passing over bare surfaces, or grass or grain stubble.

In Kansas and Nebraska, during the years when tens of thousands of acres of corn were "fired" by the hot, dry "southwesters," it was found that fields escaped almost entirely that were flanked on the southwest by clover fields, and on the same principle fields escaped injury that had other large fields of corn over which the scorching winds must first pass.

This mission of clover has long been recognized on the borders of the great deserts of Asia. Without fear of successful contradiction, it can, in like manner be stated that the raspberry patch, the strawberry plantation, the vineyard, the orchard, the nursery and

the garden will show less damage by fungus attacks, leaf rolling, fruit blistering, etc., when protected on the south or southwest by clover fields or corn fields.—Prof. J. W. Budd, in Rural Life.

**Sold.**

The JOURNAL for two issues carried an ad "For Sale" of a fine trotting stallion. Now comes the order, "Stop it—sold."

This splendid animal, formerly the property of W. H. Weeks, was by him recently sold to E. Mont Riley of this city for the sum of \$1000.

Touch the button and the JOURNAL will do the balance. Next.

**THE MORTGAGE.**

He bought in 1665 a farm of stumps and stones;

His name was God-be-Glorified, his surname, it was Jones.

He put a mortgage on his farm, and then in conscious pride,  
"In twenty years I'll pay them up," said God-Be-Glorified.

The mortgage had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat;

He toiled with patience night and day to let the monster eat;

He slowly worked himself to death, and on the calm hillside

They laid, beyond the monster's reach, good God-Be-Glorified.

And the farm with its encumbrances of mortgage, stumps and stones,  
It fell to young Melchizedek Paul Adoniram Jones;

Melchizedek was a likely youth, a holy, godly man,

And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a noble Puritan.

And he went forth every morning to the rugged mountain side,

And he dug as dug before him poor old God-Be-Glorified;

He raised pumpkins and potatoes down the monster's throat to pour,

Who gulped them down and smacked his lips and calmly asked for more.

He worked until his back was bent, until his hair was gray—

On the hillside through a snowdrift they dug his grave one day.

His first born son, Eliphalet, had no time to weep and brook

For the monster by the doorstep growled perpetually for food.

He fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed his ribs with hay,

And he fed him eggs and butter, but he would not go away;

And Eliphalet he staggered with the burden and then died.

And slept with old Melchizedek and God-Be-Glorified.

Then the farm it fell to Thomas, and from Thomas fell to John.

Then from John to Elazar, but the mortgage still lived on;

Then it fell to Ralph and Peter, Eli, Absalom and Paul;

Down through all the generations, but the mortgage killed them all!

About a score of years ago, the farm came down to Jim!

And Jim called in the mortgagee and gave the farm to him;

There's no human heart so empty that it has no ray of hope;

So Jim gave up the ancient farm and went to making soap.

He grew a fifty-millionaire, a bloated, pampered nature;

He owned ten railroads, twenty mines, and the whole legislature;

And thousands did his gruff commands and lived upon his bounty,

And came back home, bought back his farm and the entire county.

—S. Foss in Yankee Blade.

There is nothing so degrading in a man as the disposition to live in idleness upon another's bounty, because he cannot find just the employment that befits his sense of dignity.—Universal Republic.

**POULTRY.**

Poultry dressed is perhaps the best way to market them.

The spring chicken is now organizing for immediate service.

A board floor for a hen house is not only more easy to keep clean but is warmer.

Keep geese off the farm unless you can give them a separate pasture and keep them out of mischief.

Wheat bran for laying hens two or three times a week will be beneficial. There is more phosphate and nitrogen in bran than corn.

The poultry house as well as the run should be high and dry, with plenty of sand and gravel, if possible running water through the grounds, otherwise fresh water should be furnished every day.

Salt in the poultry food, to a small extent, during the early spring may act as an appetizer, but coarse salt thrown on the yard from fish or pork barrels should be avoided, as it may prove detrimental.

**Talk About Ducks.****Farm and Ranch.**

Poultry raising don't consist of a few chickens and quit. Other fowls come under the same general head. Chickens are the most important because the most numerous—not because they are most profitable. Turkeys, geese and ducks are all raised at a good profit by those who know how and do the best they know. However, it is the opinion of this writer that more "honest money" can be made from ducks than any fowl, whether it dies or not.

We don't allude to the quacking puddle duck, nor the carunculated devil in feathers, the Muscovy. But improved ducks, Pekin, Rouen or Aylesbury. With the latter we have had no actual experience, but the others are very prolific layers, laying most eggs at a time when eggs are in greatest demand, and their eggs are ready sale, bringing a better price per dozen, for cooking purposes, than hen's eggs. These ducks mature rapidly, and the dressed duck is worth more per pound than any table fowl on earth, for their flesh is the best, and they will bring good prices in any appreciative market. Young ducks intended for market should be crowded from the start.

They may be marketed at any time after they are ten weeks old. The best profit is in hurrying them to maturity and marketing early. Feed a large amount of green stuff. Any vegetable refuse from the kitchen, boiled or steamed with a small addition of corn meal will make them grow rapidly. Lastly, feed a week on stiff mush made with corn meal and dish water and a little lettuce or mustard, or turnip tops cut up and mixed with it. They are then fit for the table of an epicure. Take notice: The market is never overstocked with ducks.

**CAUTION**—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

**Cattle and Mules for Sale.**

I have on hand and for sale forty-two four-year-old mules that will run from fourteen to fifteen hands high, and thirty-five about thirteen and one-half; also 1200 steers, three and four, good straight cattle, at \$14 and \$17. Those interested please write me or come and see me.

FORD DIX,  
326 W. Nueva street,  
San Antonio, Tex.

Needin' a tonic, or children who want buildin' up, should take  
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**  
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.



Breeders' Directory.

NECHES POULTRY FARM AND KENNELS.



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

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.  
**J. G. McREYNOLDS,**  
P. O. Box 25, Neches, Texas.

**H. C. STOLL,** Beatrice, Nebraska. Breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Essex Swine. Parties wishing superior stock would do well to get my prices. Write and mention this paper.



**Hereford Park Stock Farm.**  
Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

**RHOME & POWELL Props.**  
Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

PLANT HOGS.

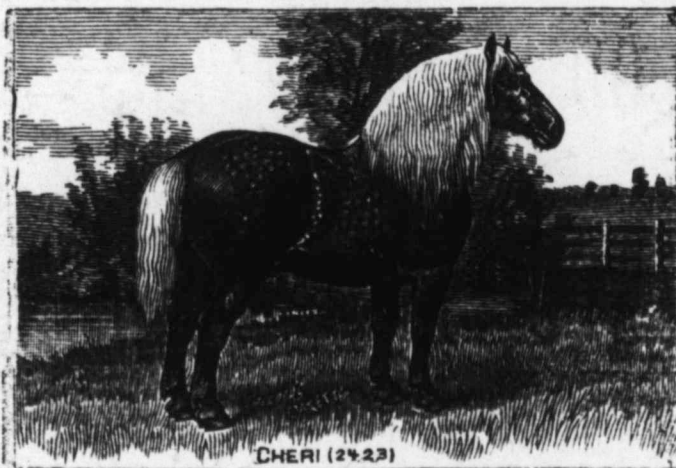


Write your wants to J. P. RICE, breeder and shipper of Registered Poland China Hogs San Antonio, Texas.

Registered and Graded  
**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**  
For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.  
Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

**San Gabriel Stock Farm,**



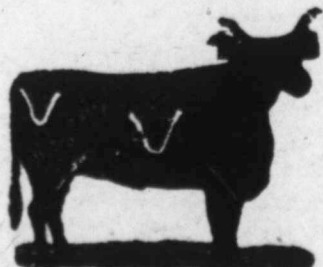
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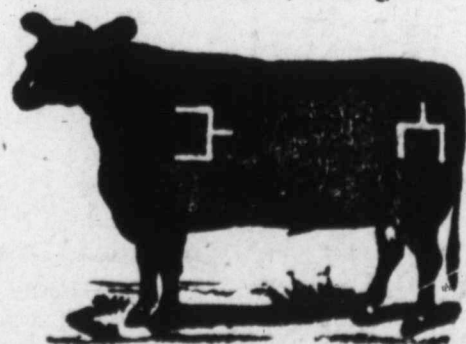
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2000 Archer county four and five-year-old steers, at \$20.  
2000 Crosby county two's, f. o. b. at Panhandle City at \$15.00.

4000 Tom Green county two's at \$12.50.  
3000 Callahan county three's at \$16.00.  
3000 King county two's at \$15.  
2500 Four's and up, Prairie Coast, at \$14.50.  
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Call and see me.  
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1000 two and three-year-old Northwestern Texas steers, spring delivery, at Amarillo. For further information apply to L. H. PRUETT or JEFF JUSTICE, Snyder, Tex.

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I have for sale two car loads of registered and high grade Shorthorn bulls of my own raising ready for use.  
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In the Wichita country in Baylor county, 15 miles east of Seymour 5 miles south of Bellah station on the Wichita Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls.  
Two 640-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893.

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**FOR SALE**—I have a splendid lot of two-year-old Short-horn and Hereford bulls for sale. Will sell them—worth the money.  
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For Sale or Exchange.

Brood mares, fillies and colts, by thoroughbred and standard bred stallions of the best strains, both runners and trotters, out of well bred dams, in numbers to suit purchasers. Would sell cheap for cash or would exchange for sheep or steer cattle. Write for description and prices, stating what you have to trade and where located. Address  
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Splendid Grass Land, seven miles running water sufficient to irrigate 750 acres rich valley land, 125 acres in cultivation.  
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Terms Easy.

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I want to exchange good rent paying Fort Worth property for sheep.  
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6000 sheep, mostly muttons, \$2.00 to \$2.75.

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9:45 a m	5:00 p m	Lve.....	New Orleans.....	Arr	10:55 a m	7:05 p m
7:30 p m	7:00 a m	Lve.....	Galveston.....	Arr	9:30 p m	9:35 a m
11:10 p m	9:00 a m	Lve.....	Houston.....	Arr	7:30 p m	5:35 a m
2:20 a m	11:37 a m	Arr.....	Brenham.....	Lve	4:52 p m	9:20 a m
8:20 a m	3:10 p m	Arr.....	Austin.....	Lve	1:25 p m	8:00 p m
2:15 a m	9:45 p m	Arr.....	Llano.....	Lve	7:00 a m	3:15 p m
7:40 a m	3:55 p m	Arr.....	Waco.....	Lve	12:35 p m	8:40 p m
7:07 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....	Coriscana.....	Lve	11:48 a m	9:15 p m
10:20 a m	7:55 p m	Arr.....	Fort Worth.....	Lve	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
9:35 a m	6:40 p m	Arr.....	Dallas.....	Lve	9:35 a m	6:40 p m
12:10 p m	9:30 p m	Arr.....	Sherman.....	Lve	7:05 a m	3:35 p m
12:30 p m	9:50 p m	Arr.....	Denison.....	Lve	6:45 a m	7:00 p m
6:40 a m	4:40 p m	Arr.....	Kansas City.....	Lve	11:00 a m	8:30 p m
6:25 p m	6:55 a m	Arr.....	St. Louis.....	Lve	9:30 p m	9:00 a m

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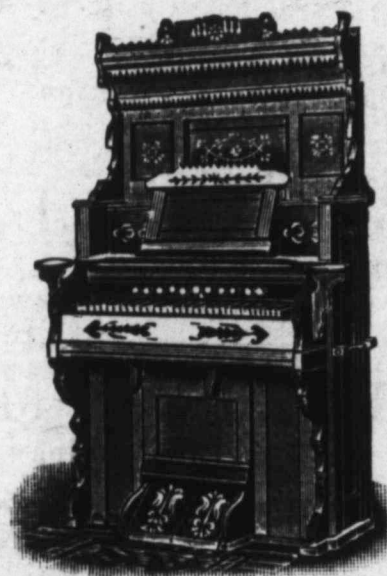
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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